General News.

—Reports from the Gaspe coast show that the fishermen there are on the verge of starvation.

—The trade in patent medicines amounts to about $822,000,000 per annum, and of this $10,000,000 a year is spent in advertising. There are 5000 kinds in the market.

—From the commencement of the cholera epidemic in Spain to the last day of July, the number of cases of cholera reported by the Spanish officials was 114,740, of which 33,973 proved fatal.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The regular order of business in the senate will probably be suspended early in the week to permit Senator Frye, of Maine, to make a speech on the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations in regard to the fisheries.

—It is claimed that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost infallible in the cure of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and hard dry coughs. This may all be true. We know it will prevent diphtheria and that it will cure the croup instantly.

—The New Brunswick government have appointed Miss M. H. McGinley to the office of registrar for the county of Gloucester. This is probably the first instance of a woman being appointed to a similiar office in that province.—*Ex.*

Fish for Europe.—The schooner Isabella, Captain Fraser, cleared for Oporto with a cargo of 2,878 quintals of dry codfish, shipped by A. G. Jones & Co. The schooner General Gordon, now in port, has been chartered by Mr E. D. Tucker, to load fish for Lisbon.—*Chronicle.*

—At Vienna recently, Frank Staehr put up three times from the shoulder, with the right hand, a dumb bell weighing 109 lbs. He kept his body exactly straight, both shoulders the same height, and moved only the right arm. He also put up a 245 lb. bell three times with both hands.

—Side by side in a recent number of the London *Times* were three advertisements, each one announcing that a man named "Smith" was about to change his name to "Faber." "Faber" is simply the Latin equivalent of "Smith."

—No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—One of the last official acts of Colonel Stanley, secretary of state of the colonies in the Salisbury government, was to recommend the promotion of Sir Charles Tupper, who has been created a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

—If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done Ayer's Sarsaprilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

—The largest man in California is said to be a Canadian, by name Kean Archibald. He was born in Nova Scotia and now lives in Herced county, Cal. He is over seven feet high and built in proportion. He wears a No. 15 boot and carries his own last.

Another Life Saved.—Mr. W. Morrison, writes: "I have been suffering from pain in lungs and chest. Unable to do work for three months. Have tried Emulsion and other medicines without benefit, in fact became weaker every day. I was induced to try Eagar's Phospholeine and from first dose I commenced to improve, appetite returned, pain left my lungs and I am now as well as ever."

The February Century.—The publishers respectfully call attention to the fact that in the contents of the "mid-winter" *Century* may be found a remarkable variety of subjects of public moment; and an equally remarkable list of names associated with the history, literature, and art of America. If this issue of the magazine has an inhospitable look to foreign contributers, who happen to be wholly and by accident excluded, they may find recompense of courtesy, in the plain speech from forty-five American writers, on "International Copyright," spoken in the "Open Letters" department, and which is one of the most striking features of the number. Lowell opens the argument against literary theft with a quatrain in the most biting vein of Biglow's humor; epigrams of satire, reason, justice, and exhortation from writers prominent in every branch of letters follow; and Whittier at the end speaks a few words of Quaker scorn of the American attitude to the subject more bellicose, than avowed warfare.

A peculiar interest attaches to General Grant's "Preparing for the Wilderness Campaign." Here he is dealing with his plans for the last grand campaign, extending from the James round to Nashville, Atlanta, and the sea, and which gave the Confederacy the death hug. His method is vivid and anecdotal, and as outspoken regarding the personal aids and drawbacks of his officers as the physical difficulties to be overcome. A fac-smile of Lincoln's "God-speed" letter to Grant, written a few days before the Wilderness battle, accompanies the articles; also a characteristic anecdote of Grant during the battle, by Charles Carleton Coffin, who observed the incident described.

In fiction there are the opening chapters of Mr. Howell's new story, "The Minister's Charge," the minister being the Rev. Mr. Sewell, whose acquaintance was made in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and the hero a country youth who goes to Boston in search of a literary career, and is undeceived in many things.

The editorial departments are, as usual well sustained. Century Publishing Co., Union Square, New York.

—Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, was married on the 2nd inst., to Rev. Harry Drew, of Hawarden.

—The Rev. Mr. Sylvester, of whom mention was made as having left Halifax, owing a number of tradesmen, claims that he has been unfairly reported.

A SEASONABLE ITEM.

During the breaking up of winter, when the air is chilly and the weather damp, such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, croup, and other painful effects of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as a household remedy.

The Sons of Temperance.—*Hopewell, Feb.* 2.—The grand division met here this afternoon. There was a large attendance. Twenty-two were initiated. The officers' report shows solid progress during the quarter. There are now 306 active divisions in Nova Scotia, with 19,780 members Eight divisions were organized with 257 charter members; five inactive divisions were resuscitated; four have been suspended. Receipts from division tax and supplies, $1,061; agency receipts, $424. Members unanimously favor Dominion legislation that will make the Scott act effective.

A WISE CHOICE.

In selecting a remedy for coughs and colds the wise choice is to take one that loosens the tough mucous clinging to the air passages. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which promptly breaks up hard colds and their troublesome effects.

Lost at Sea.—Intelligence has been received here of the drowning at sea, seven hours sail from Cardiff, of Fenwick Saunders, son of the late Capt. B. Saunders, Clementsport. The sad accident took place from the brig Christena, of St. John, on which he was second mate.—*Spectator.*

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cures constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

—Messrs. Syda & Cousins shipped (from Jan. 20th to Feb. 3rd) six hundred and fifty cases or 24,500 lbs. of haddies to the province of Quebec and Ontario; also seventy-five boxes of lobsters, 7,500 fish, and seven half-barrels of eels. Sbr. Francis Louis, Capt. John McKay, of Tiverton, landed on the wharf of the above named firm, last week, the finest lot of haddock and cod of the season's fishing. Her cargo and what was sent as freight, amounted to $800. The firm purchased at Halifax last week, 13,000 lbs, of haddock and cod which came by rail to Annapolis thence by stmr. Secret, to Digby. Schr. Mabel, Capt. J. S. Hines, arrived from the westward, on the second inst., with 1830 haddock and 2660 lbs. cod, which were purchased by Messrs Thorne & Turnbull. The catch of haddock for the season is about over, on our coast.—*Digby Courier.*

Missing Letters.—No little annoyance has been caused within the past few months through the apparent purloining of letters sent from this county to the United States and vice versa. Especially has this been the case with the correspondence of parties residing at Port Maitland, Beaver River, Richmond and neighborhood. Two or three letters were received which bore evidence of having been opened, but in a great many cases letters, some of them containing small sums of money or Post Office orders, failed to turn up at all. At one time this stoppage of letters was done in a wholesale manner. It has been observed that letters sent on the Boston steamer direct were delivered all right, the trouble being with the United States mail via St. John. Until the mystery is cleared up it would be as well for parties sending money to or from this county to register their letters.—*Yarmouth Times.*

Gladstone's New Cabinet.—*London, Feb.* 3.—The new cabinet is officially announced as follows:

Gladstone, prime minister and first lord of the treasury. Sir Farrer Harshel, lord high chancellor. Earl Spencer, lord president. H. C. H. Childers, home secretary. Earl Roseberry, secretary for foreign affairs. Earl Granville, secretary for the colonies. Earl Kimberley, secretary for India Hy. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of war. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer. Marquis of Ripon, first lord of the admiralty. J. Chamberlain, president of the local government board. G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland. A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

Following appointments have been made under the administration:

Earl Sydney, lord steward of the queen's household Arnold Morley, patronage secretary. Charles Russell, attorney general.

Panama, Feb. 1.—One of the most diabolical plots ever planned to overthrow the government has just been discovered in Guatemala, a most thriving Republic of Central America. It was a scheme to set fire to the Grand hotel and theatre at a given time, when there might be expected to be a full house. In the panic that would certainly ensue the intention of the conspirators was to take possession of the barracks without any great risks to themselves, then the prominent feature of the programme was to murder President Barrillas and family, next to attack all foreigners, and finally to sack the city. Fortunately the plans of the conspirators were revealed in time. The discovery of the plan led to the arrest of about 50 persons, including some Colonels in the army and they are now undergoing trial for treasonable designs.

Gladstone's New Programme.—*London, Feb.* 4.—The liberals and conservatives changed sides on the meeting of the house of commons to-day. In the house writs were moved for re-election of the members who have been appointed to office by Gladstone, except in the case of John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. The commons adjourned until Saturday, and the house of lords until Monday. Gladstone will to-morrow issue an election address to the voters of Mid-lothian, giving the elements of the policy upon which he asks that constituency to return him to the commons to fill the vacancy caused by the fact of his accepting office. In this the prime minister will state that the new government will institute an inquiry into the entire land question in Ireland and into the question whether there exists any necessity for the introduction of any specially coercive measures in the legislation for the Irish people. But the main policy of the government shall be to endeavor to reach the source and seat of the mischief generally admitted to be existent in that country.

A BAD BREAKDOWN.

It is a common thing now-a-days to hear one complain of feeling all broken down with a faint, weary, restless languor, with strength and appetite nearly gone, and no well defined cause. This is general debility, which Burdock Blood Bitters promptly relieves, and most invariably cures.

The Biggest Bar of Gold Yet—The Archibald brothers brought up a bar of gold from their mines, Salmon River, yesterday, weighing 1,297 ounces and worth $23,000. This is 200 ounces more than the famous Albion bar brought in last summer, and undoubtedly the largest bar of native gold ever brought to the city, as the result of one month's crushing at a single mine. Mr. McNaughton, of the Rawdon Mine, also brought in a bar of 155 ounces.—*Halifax Herald, Feb.* 4.

SEARCHING FOR PROOF.

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness.

A Noble Rescue.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Yarmouth *Times*, Mr. Lyman Rogers, of Salem, who is engaged at the marine slip, saw a crowd gathering at one side of the slip, and running thither he saw that a little French boy had fallen overboard and was struggling in the water, the tide being in. Mr. Rogers at once divested himself of his outer clothing, jumped into the water and caught the boy, who was completely exhausted, and supported him till a boat could be got out to take them to land. It was a gallant rescue and the Royal Humane society medals have been awarded for less deserving deeds.

NO BLUNDERBUSS.

There is no blundering in the dark—in the action of Burdock Blood Bitters upon the system. It is no scattering shot-gun prescription, no cure-all; but it acts directly upon the four cardinal points of health: the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the blood, and works its cures in a natural manner through nature's channels.

The State of Trade.—*Thursday, Feb.* 4.—The wholesale trade has been active during the past week, the volume of business having increased somewhat as compared with that of the preceeding week. The most confident feeling prevails and the outlook is cheerful. Some failures and consequent losses have occurred, but altogether the situation is, on the whole, satisfactory. The dry goods trade has been seasonably active. Importations are being received rapidly and are being placed on stock, though assortments will not be complete until the end of the month. Most travellers have done fairly well. There is not much demand from the city trade yet, but that comes later. Payments ore not up to the mark. The paper that matured to-day was not satisfactorily met, though no trouble ensued. A fair business has been done in iron and hardware. —*Montreal Witness.*

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putman's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putman's," and no other,

—We will wager a year's subscription that a 25-cent package of *Sheridan's Condition Powders* contains more pure ingredients and costs more money than a bushel of any kind put up in *large* packs. Sheridan's powders are absolutely pure.

The Fisheries Commission.

[Bradstreet's, Jan. 23rd.]

The opponents of a joint American and British commission for the settlement of the fisheries question on some permanent basis, persistently dodge the real point at issue. This is not whether there shall be free trade in fish, or protection for American owners of fishing vessels, but whether some means shall be devised to prevent a recurrence of heated controversies, and even violent collisions, relative to mutual rights between the several governments of their citizens and subjects. President Cleveland put the case exactly when he intimated that a fresh adjustment was needed "in the interests of good neighborhood." Secretary Bayard also showed full comprehension of the subject in his recent remark, that it seemed best to extend the old agreement to the end of 1885, "in order that no complications and troubles should arise during the fishing season." The course of the state Department was in every way patriotic.

Such action is now called for as will obviate "complications and trouble" during all fishing seasons to come. This can be found only in the continued free admission by Great Britain of American vessels to the inshore provincial waters. Nothing short of that will prove adequate. It matters not whether the inshore priviledge is valuable or worthless. Its enjoyment by our fishermen is the only possible preventive of the seizure of American vessels for real or pretended trespass, and of consequent private losses and international complications. The first business of the proposed commission will therefore be to agree on terms for securing inshore rights to our people for ever. In this matter Great Britain is ready to meet the United States half way, so that an equitable conclusion ought to be quickly reached.

In the absence of an international agreement the unfortunate conditions which prevailed in 1818-54 and 1866-71 came into existence again. American fishing crafts will this year be denied free entrance to the British North American waters. The results of the conclusion are bound to be the same as fifteen years ago, when hostile collisions were of frequent occurence. Richard H. Dana, Jr., who appeared for the United States before the Halifax commission, tells what happened between the termination of the reciprocity treaty and the adoption of the treaty of Washington. This is his language:

"In 1866 the reciprocity treaty was repealed. We were remitted to the antiquated and most undesirable position of exclusion. What was the result of returning to the old system? Why, at once the cutters and the ships of war that were watching the coasts of the provinces spread their sails; they stole out of the harbors where they had been hidden; they banked their fires; they lay in wait for the American vessels, and they pursued them from headland to headland and from bay to bay; sometimes a British officer on the quarter deck, and then we were comparatively safe, but sometimes a new-fledged provincial, a temporary officer, and then we were anything but safe * * * People do not go to war solely for interest, but for honor, and everyone drew a freer breath when he learned that no fatal result followed. None of us would like to take the risk of having an American vessel within three miles or without the three miles, but supposed to be within it, or actually within it for an innocent purpose, attacked because she was within certain headlands, and blood shed in the encounter. * * * We went on as well as we could in that state of things until Great Britain, desirous of relieving herself of the burden, and the United States, desiring to be released from her perils, made a great treaty of peace. As one portion of that treaty was the determination of the rights of fishing in the bays of the northwestern Atlantic, and by that treaty we went back again to the old condition in which we had been from 1620 down, with the exception of the period between 1818 and 1854, and the period between 1866 and 1871. That restored both sides to the only condition in which there can be peace and security—peace of mind at least—freedom from apprehension, between the two governments."

With a renewal of the restrictions which existed in 1866-71 the security which, as Mr. Dana justly observes, can be assured only by untrammeled intercourse, is again threatened. William M. Evarts, when Secretary of State, said truly, in a communication addressed to President Hayes, that "seven years hence, if no final negotiation shall in the meantime have extinguished this opportunity for umbrage and misunderstanding between the two courtries, the subject of the inshore fisheries will again vex the patience of the governments and disturb their relations." Mr. Evarts has now an opportunity to lead in congressional action upon the President's suggestion of a joint commission which shall once more go over the ground and, by some mutual agreement, extinguish forever the opportunity for "umbrage and misunderstanding" which has arisen in exact accord with the prediction of the Secretary of State in 1878. A peaceful settlement with honor is entirely practicable and is of the utmost importance.

Our Apples in London.

The Halifax *Herald* in its report of the Fruit Grower's Association has the following:—

John Lowe, of Northrup & Lowe, the London fruit operators, in a letter to Secretary Starr, said, regarding the result of Class C. (packing) at the Crystal palace shows: "All the barrels shown were well packed and the judges had some difficulty in deciding to whom to award the prizes. Your two barrels were the first to be put out of the court; and I quite agree with the reason. The apples in this class were to be samples of packing for this market, and as yours were in paper it would be quite out of the question to pack all apples in paper, they were ruled out. The Blenheim's shown were all rather bruised, but the Tompkins and Ribstons were all very fine indeed. As regards packing, I am still of the same opinion as ever that a piece of paper top and bottom and a very thin layer of excelsior is the best way to pack. I regret to say, however that we have had more slack packed barrels this season than we have ever had before, and I have had the remark made to me continually this season that Nova Scotia apples are not so well packed as they used to be. I must ask you most emphatically to bring before your society this very important matter. In the lot we are now selling ex Australia, there are numerous lots most disgracefully packed. In one sender's shipment I have not seen a single barrel well packed, and as there are Blenheims among them and other soft kinds, you can imagine the state they are in. Another sender of some 200 barrels, no doubt bought of various growers, has some good well packed apples, very fine indeed, and others simply rubbish, but all marked exactly alike—No, 1 Tompkins, or No. 1 Ribstons as the case may be. Now this sort of thing is bad policy. Possibly (to speak plain) a grower may think it a very clever thing to serve a buyer like this, but it tells against all in the long run, as it sets the London buyers against your apples. While on the subject of packing I think it would be as well to try papering Blenheims. They so seldom come sound I think the experiment should be tried. The Canadian apples are coming well packed again this season. Of course, they are very tightly packed. This is done by putting great presure on the bottom of the barrel, so great that the bottom layer are nearly always smashed; but this is over-looked by buyers as the barrels are tight. Another thing I wish to bring before your society is the size of Nova Scotia barrels. Cannot you all adopt Canadian barrels? A few senders use flat hoops barrels. This is a step in the right direction, but the Canadian sort would be better still. Buyers complain about the difference in size; and if we have a lot, side by side, the difference is very great. It is a good thing to put a sort of lining hoop or two pieces round the top and bottom of barrels to prevent the heads starting. Nova Scotia is still first for Gravensteins, King of Tomkins and Ribstons; but for Greenings, Baldwins, Northern Spys and Spitzenbergs, you are simply not in the swim at all. Of those we have had so far the four latter varieties have been very poor stuff compared with shipments from Montreal and Boston, Why will your people keep sending Talman Sweet, Bishop Pippins and apples of that class? They are worthless here. Far better cut the trees down and plant something good in their place. Of course you may consider these varieties good stuff, but keep them in your own local markets. In our Australian shipments we have had about one hundred Bishop Pippins, had the greatest trouble with them and sold them at any price. The multiplicity of marks is annoying and objectionable. But the matter of packing is of the greatest importance. It is a question vital to the continnance of the London market to your fruit."

Correspondence.

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

Mr. Editor,—

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly allow us a small space in your paper for the purpose of correcting some mistakes in Mr. Longly's letter of the 28th ult., and which appears in your issue of the 3rd inst., respecting Round Hill Bridge. As Mr. Longley and his few advisers would have the community and County at large believe that a simple repair is all that was absolutely needed, and which could only reasonably be expected, we have thought it prudent to let the voice of upwards of sixty rate payers answer the question, who cheerfully signed the following petition:

To the Worshipful Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Annapolis:

The petition of the undersigned rate payers of the County of Annapolis, Humbly sheweth:

That the bridge over the brook on the road leading to Round Hill has been injured to such an extent by the heavy freshets and high tides, it is unsafe for public travel especially with loaded teams.

The public interest requires a new bridge should be erected, which may be built either on the old site or a short distance up the stream, the latter being advisable a place. An estimate of which is hereto annexed.

Your petitioners earnestly pray your Honorable Body will take the matter into earnest consideration and grant such sum as in your wisdom requireth to build said bridge.

Annapolis, January, A. D., 1885.

Mr. Longley's allusion to the number of tenders forwarded, and his remarks respecting them, admit of an apology on our part with respect to the former, and of our criticism in reference to the latter. We were not aware of the fact that five tenders had been forwarded to the department of Public Works and consequently mentioned only two in our previous letter, though we were cognizant of the eight hundred and seventy-five dollar tender, but thought it not worth mentioning as its result would be a disgrace to any party who valued their judgment and reputation. As to Mr. L.'s remark respecting the other tenders being—in his opinion too high—we may be allowed to ask whether that opinion is the result of his own personal knowledge or obtained from the proper source, the provincial engineer? It is not unreasonable to suppose that the four would-be contractors—stating their figures $1,800, $1,900, $1,925 and $2,000, respectfully—are as well posted as to the probable cost of a bridge according to plan and specifications as Mr. Longley is, and we are not disposed to think that the provincial engineer was not as fully aware of the probable cost of such a bridge before advertising for tenders as at the time of receiving them. There seems to be a mistake somewhere in not cutting the garment according to the cloth.

Mr. Longley would also convey the idea that the dimensions of a bridge across said stream are small and not situate on one of the thoroughfares of the County. We have not in our possession a copy of the engineer's plan forwarded to Messrs. Pickles & Mills, and for which tenders were advertised, but to give some idea of the size of the stream, we will take some figures from the plan which accompanied petition above copied, which shows width of span to be about 50 feet and height 25 feet, on the truss principal. And as to its being on one of the thoroughfares of the County, we need only refer to the large amount of taxable property situate on the island, which, at a fair valuation will aggregate $60,000, necessitating at least the hauling over of 1000 loads annually, together with the daily driving of large herds of cattle to and from the marsh for three months of the year, besides the driving of the residents of the island and community at large. We are still of the opinion that Mr. Longley, or the government, was not justified in interfering with the engineer in respect to Round Hill bridge and to confirm this opinion we beg leave to refer to the Statutes of 1885, which amended the Acts of 1883 relating to bridges. Section five, Chapter twenty, Acts of 1883, is amended by striking out the words "and by the Governor in Council" at the end of sub-section (*d*) and by striking out sub-section (*f*) which under the present amendment reads thus, "the bridge shall have been constructed according to plans and specifications approved by the provincial engineer." That the engineer did not approve, but very reluctantly consented to the alteration, is evident from a letter from Mr. Munro, under date of 23rd Nov., 1885, in reference to Round Hill bridge. Mr. Munro states: "I have just received a letter from Mr. Longley informing me that Mr. Murphy is the chief obstacle in delay, as he decidedly opposes the system of day's work and plans different from his own."

We, however, feel disposed to offer some remarks on the existing arrangement which Mr. Longley says is practically completed, especially as it presents a good opportunity of congratulating our friend, Mr. Turple, for the persevering manner in which he has acquitted himself in this, what would have been for some an insurmountable difficulty, taking all the circumstances into consideration, and which leads us to favor the opinion that if he had had the contract for a new bridge he would have performed the duty as creditably as any man in the county. But what about the plans to which Mr. Longley has referred as governing Mr. Turple in the repairing of the old bridge. We fail to see any difference between the principle of repair and that which characterized the old one, except it be in the narrowing of the floor or track from twenty-two feet to fifteen feet, which now renders it impossible for teams to pass, in fact not sufficient room for a lady to pass while a load of hay would be crossing. And as to the job being practically completed, we would suggest the propriety of authorising Mr. Turple to cover with earth or gravel some dangerous and unsightly rocks which he caused to be placed at the side of the southern approach to the bridge. This we understand he fully intended doing but was directed to discontinue operations. But Mr. Longley would have postponed the whole matter until spring had he not been advised by competent authority, that late in the autumn was the best time to build a bridge over a creek which is often iced over before the end of the season. We venture to predict that Mr. L.'s authority were men more interested in having the use of the old bridge for driving cattle to and from the marsh until winter set in than they were for the better securing of the bridge for the time being.

When self the wavering balance hold
'Tis rarely right adjusted.

But, perhaps, we are judging too rashly, Mr. L. and his authority may have had a presentment of the near approach of the Gulf Stream, in which case they might venture to extend the autumn into the 28th January, We, however, cordially join with Mr. Longley in extending our sympathy to the workmen and hope that they may get thawed out during the winter and that it may never be their misfortune to encounter so severe an autumn again.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space and assuring you that with the publication of this letter we will dismiss (on our part) any further discussion on this unpleasant affair.

We remain respectfully,
James Fullerton,
J. G. Cameron,
Daniel Cameron,
Mrs. J. E. Bishop,

Round Hill, 5th Feb., 1886.

Births.

Hardwick.—On the 15th January, the wife of R. L. Hardwick, Annapolis, of a son.

McKay.—At Annapolis Royal, on the 30th Jan., the wife of John McKay, of a daughter.

Deaths.

Daniels.—Died at Lawrencetown, Jan. 25th, of consumption, Mr. Edward Daniels, son of B. B. Daniels, aged 47 years. He leaves a widow and two children.

Whitman.—At Albany, Jan. 27th, 1886, Mrs. Joseph Whitman, aged 76 years.

Moore.—At Annapolis Royal, Jan. 31st, Albert, infant son of Rebecca and Edmund M. Moore, aged two months.

Chute.—Accidentally killed at Clarence, on the 4th inst., Mr. Lemuel Chute, aged 47 years.

New Advertisements

New Advertisements.

MAIL CONTRACT!

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 26th of FEBRUARY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

Bridgetown & Middleton,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st of April, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Bridgetown and Middleton and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 8th Jan. 1886. } 3it45.

In the Supreme Court, 1886.

Between CHARLOTTE DALY, Plaintiff,
—AND—
WILLIAM O. WRIGHT, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, Annapolis, on

Monday, March 8th,

A. D 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said defendant at the time of the recording of the judgment entered herein, or at any time since: of, in, to, or out of those certain lots or pieces of

LAND,

and premises, situate in the township of Clements, in the County of Annapolis, and bounded as follows—

1. Beginning on the west side of the Fraser road, so called, at the south-east angle of land now or formerly owned by James and Jacob Floyd, thence running westerly along said Floyd land to the New Virginia road, so called, thence along said road to lands of John Beeler, thence easterly or north sixty-eight degrees east to the Fraser road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing fifty-seven acres, more or less, together with the dwelling house, barn and out-buidings, situate thereon.

2. Beginning at the Princeville road, at the junction of the Fraser road, thence running along said Fraser road ninety-two and one-third rods, to David Fraser's line, thence along said Fraser's land thirty-two rods, thence southerly ninety-two and one-third rods, to the Princeville road, thence along said road, westerly thirty-two rods to place of beginning, containing eighteen acres more or less.

3. Beginning on the south side of the Princeville road at the north-west corner of land owned by Susan Lathrup, thence southerly eighteen rods along said line, thence easterly eighteen rods along said Susan Lathrup's line to lands now or formerly owned by Daniel Ritchie, thence southerly along said Ritchie's line to the south-west corner of Ritchie's land, thence easterly along said Ritchie's land thirty-six chains to land sold to James Robinson, thence southerly along said Robinson's line until it comes to James Floyd's north-east corner, thence westerly along said Floyd's land to a stake and stones, thence northerly along said Floyd's line to the south-east corner of lands sold to Peter E. Wright, thence along said east line to the Princeville Road, thence easterly along said road to place of beginning, containing forty-eight acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a stake and stones standing at the southern angle of lands owned by John E. Beeler, thence north twenty degrees west until it strikes the south side line of William O. Wright's land, thence easterly by the course of said Wright's line until it strikes the back road near Lamb's Brook, thence south-westerly along said road to place of beginning, containing one and one-half acres, more or less. Also, that other small lot on the north-west corner of lands owned by John E. Beeler, beginning on the east side of the Power Lot Road at the south-west corner of land owned by W. O. Wright, thence along said Wright's line easterly twenty-five feet, thence southerly twenty-one feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet or until it strikes the Power Lot Road, thence southerly to place of beginning.

5. Commencing at the north-west corner of land owned by Anthony and Freeman Potter, and on the south side line of lands owned by John E. Beeler, thence easterly along said Potter's line one hundred and fifty rods or until it strikes Anthony Potter's line running northerly, thence northerly until it meets Joshua Robar's west line, thence along said Robor's west line until it strikes the south line of lands formorly owned by Ward Wright, thence westerly by the course of said line until it strikes John F. Beeler's east line, thence sourtherly along said line forty rody to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three and one-third acres, more or less.

6. Commencing on the east side of the New Virginia Road at the south-west corner of land owned by James P. Roop, thence easterly along said Roop's line one and a quarter miles to the rear line, thence southerly along said rear line one hundred and twenty rods to Wallace Wright's north line, thence westerly along said line to the Virginia Road, thence northerly along said road one hundred and twenty rods to place of beginning, containing three hundred acres, more or less.

7. Commencing on the east side of the Shelburne Road at the south-west corner of lands occupied by John B. Coombes, thence easterly eighteen rods, thence southerly eighteen rods, thence westerly eighteen rods or until it strikes the Shelbourne road, thence northerly along said road eighteen rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less, altogether with all the houses, buildings, ways, easements and appurtenances to the said several lots of land belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The said lands and premises having been taken in execution issued at the suit of the Plaintiff against the Defendant upon a judgment duly recorded for upwards of one year.

TERMS.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff,
J. M. OWEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, Feb. 3rd, 1886. 5it46.

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