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**DRUGGISTS,**  
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**Avery's Balsamic Syrup**  
 Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent Coughs, Colds, etc. etc. This preparation is composed from the prescription of Dr. Avery, has been in use for over 30 years, and with unvarying success. Convinced by so long and thorough a trial of its great superiority to various other remedies so persistently advertised, we have determined to put it more prominently before the public. Once known it is always used as the **FAMILY COUGH MEDICINE**, being more palatable as well as more efficacious than any of the advertised **COUGH REMEDIES**, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists.

Price, 25 cents per Bottle,  
 or Druggists and General Dealers throughout the Province.

**BROWN & WEBB,**  
 Proprietors.

**Brown's Universal Pills.**  
 Sugar-Coated.  
 Are composed of the best Alterative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and safe manner, according to the action of the different organs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs.

The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over every other of a similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of the pharmacopoeia are so combined and in such proportions, that a though their action begins in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the liver, pancreas, rectum, &c., so that obstructions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and thus proper digestion and healthy blood produced.

They are not a quack medicine in any sense, unless such a title is applied to any preparation, for advantage has been taken in their preparation of the learning and experience of eminent physicians and pharmacologists.

Prepared by

**Brown & Webb,**  
 And sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.  
 PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

**BROWN & WEBB'S**  
**CRAMP & PAIN CURE.**  
 No "Painkiller," however boldly advertised, surpasses this Standard Preparation for the relief of the class of symptoms for which such remedies are so much used.

For Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cholera, Diarrhoea, &c., &c.

It is an unerring relief and frequent cure. Its stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne qualities adapt it to a large class of disorders, and make it a most valuable.

Family Medicine.  
 Prepared by **BROWN & WEBB,**  
 And sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers.  
 PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**BROWN & WEBB'S**  
**FLAVORING**  
**EXTRACTS**  
 Are unequalled for strength and purity of flavor by any imported brand. They are made from the purest and choicest materials, with no inferior or fictitious admixture, and need only a trial to show their great superiority to the flavors commonly sold in the shops.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.  
 Ask your Grocer for Them!

**Our London Letter.**

For some reason or other, we have not heard from our English correspondent this mail, and therefore cannot give our usual London Letter. In its stead we print a letter of Archdeacon Chiswell's, written from Madagascar, which, in consequence of the letters which have lately appeared in our paper, has been, by a friend placed at our disposal.

*Tamatave, Madagascar;*  
*St. Paul's Day, 1880.*

My DEAR — : I have been waiting, and waiting deliberately, to write. And why? partly because when I returned to this mission in June 1878 I found there was plenty to do in the way of picking it up; partly because afterward I was far from well; and partly because since I got somewhat better, I have had so much to do and attend to, in addition to my own direct work, that only a small portion of time has been left for the most meagre correspondence.

Tamatave in 1878 was very different from what it was in 1871, when our going to the capital ended in my beginning the mission there in 1872. It had grown almost to the dimensions of a small Creole town. In 1867 I remember four fairly good wooden houses and two sheds, "shanties," as our American friends call them. The number of foreign merchants and traders was very small, only about eight, and what we called the town was only a large village; but in 1878 it was very different and I want to pick up from that date. Then you found quite a small town of English, American, French, and German merchants, and Malabar Creole traders from Mauritius and Bourbon. The Malagasy had had given way to a small wooden house, the "shanty" to a merchant's establishment, and the former houses had been enlarged. The Malagasy part of the population had been driven east and west, and the limits of our town very considerably enlarged.

It would have been an immense blessing if, during the time when Tamatave was growing so rapidly, we could have thrown more men and energy into our work here. On the other hand, sickness and death were respectively the lot of our two missionaries, and a frightful plague of small-pox carried off people, both here and all along the coast, by hundreds.

It is not necessary to go through all that has taken place since then. You would much rather hear about the present state of our coast missions. Looked at as they are, they may be described as full of hope. Looked at as they might be, fully organized and manned, they would be most full of hope. One thing I must ask you kindly to remember, and it is this: that I am now the only ordained English missionary on the whole of the eastern coast of this island consequently I shall try to give you some general idea of our position, and a few particulars of their station.

On the coast we have what we call three central stations: Andovoranto, about 70 miles to the south of Tamatave; Tamatave, the chief port on the eastern coast, and Vohimaro, about 400 miles to the north. Of these Tamatave was the first and chief S. P. G. station. Vohimaro was originally occupied by the Church Missionary in 1864, and abandoned in 1866 for Andovoranto. In 1874, when the first Bishop was sent to Madagascar, the C. M. S. finally withdrew from work in this island, but in a very noble manner handed over their property at Andovoranto to the S. P. G. Mission. That station was at once occupied by the Rev. H. W. Little. Their first station at Vohimaro was afterwards occupied by the S. P. G., who sent out the Rev. G. J. Wood in 1876. Andovoranto was left in the charge of an English catechist in 1879 by the return of Mr. Little to England; and also Vohimaro in the same year by the withdrawal of Mr. Wood, who retired to England. I do not know the number of out-stations attached to the Vohimaro Mission; they are not many, but the mission itself is an important one, as it ably and steadily worked it would be a good starting point from which to reach numerous and powerful tribes on the N. and N. W. coasts, who are at present without missionary or teacher. Andovoranto is a very important station, for two main reasons: the first, because it is the point of meeting of the two great northern and southern roads to the

capital; the second, because the work there and in the neighbourhood is almost entirely in our hands, and the people are well disposed towards us. To these several important out-stations are attached. One great tribe, the Betsimisaraka, occupies the whole of this coast from the north of Vohimaro to some 150 miles south of Andovoranto, its head quarters being here at Tamatave, where its two great chiefs reside. One of these is a churchwarden of our church, and the second is now, I am thankful to say, a candidate for Holy Baptism. This tribe is very numerous, not merely occupying the low lying sea board, but extending some sixty or seventy miles away into the interior, where they flourish under the name of Betanimena, a name derived from the soil, which is red. However, I must not leave you under the impression that Tamatave, Vohimaro, and Andovoranto are the only three towns on the coast at which European missionaries should reside. They were primarily selected, and wisely I think, as centres, but I for one should be very sorry to see our centres confined to these three "for good and all." Between the two extreme limits there are many other large and important towns which ought, if we really mean to work this coast, to become equally important centres.

I need not tell you again that all these people are living practically without religion, and that they are peculiarly open to receive Christian teaching. They know it is good because they have seen its effects; and so far from repelling the Christian teacher they are only too anxious to have him. It is by no means uncommon for him to receive a deputation sent by the people of some large town or village in the country to ask for a teacher, and they show the reality of their request by volunteering to put up the necessary buildings, and helping towards the support of a Catechist. But what can I do? Men and money are wanted, yet the fields are white unto harvest, and we cannot gather it in! They say it is darkest just before dawn, so let us hope that shortly a much stronger, steadier, more powerful light will shine over this dark coast. As a little instance of the people being anxious to help themselves, I may say that quite recently two of our country Churches fell into a state of bad repair. The people did not ask us for a farthing towards repairing them; but simply set to work and did it themselves.

The actual Tamatave Mission extends about 120 miles along the coast, with a wide range of country inland open to us. We have a good number of out-stations, two of which are entirely supported by private friends of the mission at home, and work at all these is steadily progressing. I hope that ere long funds will be forthcoming for putting up new churches at two of our most important out-stations.

**The Week.**

**HOME NEWS.**

Three ships of 600 tons each, are being built at Summersid, P. E. I.  
 The barque *W. E. Heard* is bringing 700 tons iron pipes from Glasgow for Yarmouth, for the Yarmouth Water Works.  
 A proposition is on foot to make a railway track around and up the mountain at Montreal, the motor to be a dummy locomotive.  
 In a letter to the *Halifax Chronicle* Mr. Thomas Whitman says Annapolis valley now annually exports 100,000 barrels of apples and 2,500 head of cattle.  
 132 vessels, ranging in size from 15 to 63 tons, and aggregating 4,998 tons, were built in Newfoundland during 1880 and \$14,896 bounty paid on them by the Government.  
 On the River Du Loup Branch of the Intercolonial there is 10 feet of snow for a stretch of 7 miles. The trains have all been blocked up, and the storm is the heaviest that has occurred for 20 years.  
 The order prohibiting Canadian cattle being carried in steamers carrying cattle from American ports to Great Britain is not Canadian but Imperial. Steamers landing American cattle in British ports should not, until after ninety days have expired from time of arrival in Great Britain, be permitted to ship cattle in Dominion ports. This notice is given in the interests of intended shippers, so as to prevent trouble on arrival where this order could meet them.

The ship *Stamboul* and barque *Milo*, both of Yarmouth, previously reported lost, have arrived safe at their destinations. How the reports originated is a mystery. The Yarmouth offices had \$80,000 insurances on these vessels.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper arrived in Halifax on Friday from Ottawa, and sailed on Saturday in the *S. S. Sarmatian* for England. Sir Charles' health has not greatly improved, and he is still in a delicate condition.

The sealing fleet, embracing 23 large steamers, left St. John's, N. F., at midnight on the 10th inst. on the ice fields. The prospect for a good voyage was never better. Seals are abundant in Bonavista Bay. Hundreds were killed and hauled ashore on Tuesday last.

A railway across the Island is now the principal subject of talk in Newfoundland. Proposals from Messrs. E. W. Plunkett and A. L. Blackman are before the Legislature. Much opposition to the scheme is expected.

The resolution of the Premier to abolish the Legislative Assembly and Council of P. E. Island, and to substitute therefor a body composed of 22 members to be known as the "Legislative Assembly of P. E. Island," passed the Assembly by 19 to 6, and a bill founded thereon was introduced.

Ottawa, March 12.—It is announced officially that the Canadian and Brazilian direct mail Steamship Company will commence running their steamship between Halifax and Rio Janeiro in the course of a few weeks, calling at intermediate ports of the South American coast, as also at St. Thomas, W. I.

Montreal, March 12.—The Ontario and Quebec Railway promoters have returned to the city much elated by their success in having obtained a charter from the Dominion Government. They state they will begin work on the railway within thirty days. Some of them will leave for New York on Monday in connection with the road.

Halifax, March 10th.—Barque "Terentia" arrived to-day from Bahia with the first cargo of sugar, consisting of 8,160 bags, or 525 tons, for the Nova Scotia Refining Co. She was 69 days on the passage, having been blown off by late gales. She had been in sight off Sumbro, and was signalled from the Citadel on Feb. 28th.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, the question of granting aid to the proposed graving dock at Halifax was considered. It is understood that it was decided that as soon as the city becomes legally responsible for the amount of \$10,000 a year for twenty years, the Dominion Government will guarantee a like amount for the same period. It may be regarded as almost certain, therefore, that the work will be proceeded with.

The German barque *Atlantic* arrived at St. John yesterday, from Batavia, with a cargo of 800 tons "Java Crystals" for the Moncton Sugar Refining Company. The *Atlantic* sailed the 18th of last October, and has consequently been 142 days on the voyage. This is the first cargo of sugar ever imported direct from the East Indies to this Province, and it is no doubt the most valuable ever imported into the Province from any quarter. The establishment of the sugar refinery industry at Moncton is destined to work a great improvement in the affairs of the whole Province, and especially of this section of the Province. It is already paving the way for an extensive East India as well as West India trade and the good effects can hardly yet be estimated.

**NEWS FROM ABROAD.**

Calcutta, March 11.—It is reported that Mahomed Jan, the noted Afghan leader during the late war, has been murdered by a private enemy.  
 Madrid, March 12.—A post mortem of five persons who died in Madrid hospital showed abundant traces of trichina. The authorities have ordered severe precautions to prevent further cases.  
 New York, March 13.—The *Tribune's* London despatch says the reports of the Cabinet changes are untrue so far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned, except that he may relinquish the Exchequer next year.  
 Wakefield, Mass., March 12.—The Wakefield Rattan Works comprising three large buildings, were discovered on fire at 1 a. m., and in a few hours were destroyed. Loss half a million dollars: insurance unascertained. One thousand hands are thrown out of work.

Denver, March 12.—Two coaches and a sleeper of the West Bound Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe train jumped the track near Lejunta, causing considerable damage to property. Twelve or fifteen passengers were bruised, but none were seriously injured.

London, March 10.—Resolutions in favor of the retention of Candahar were adopted at a large and influential meeting here yesterday, Lord Elcho presiding. Sir Robert Peel and Sir Richard Temple spoke.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—As the Emperor was returning from parade in the Michael Garden about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both his legs below the knee, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter Palace where he died at 4.30 in the afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says: The Imperial Carriage was attacked on the Ekaterinofsky Canal, opposite the Imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with the Grand Michael from Michael Palace in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother alighted, uninjured. The assassin on being seized by a colonel of the police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing. A second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattering both his legs. The Czar fell, crying for help. Col. Borjibky, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace in Colonel Borjibky's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the Palace, but were kept away by the Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. A council of state was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

**FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.**

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physician or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family.—A lady, Providence, R. I.

As if you have to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Huntington's Quinine, Wine and Iron to give you strength.

**PUTTNER'S**  
**EMULSION**  
 Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, &c.  
 Stands to day unrivalled for the cure of  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
**BRONCHITIS,**  
**ASTHMA,**  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
 and all Lung and Chest Affections.

**As a NERVE Tonic**

It has no equal in supplying the brain with phosphorus, and giving tone to the whole nervous system.

For Delicate Women and Children  
**PUTTNER'S EMULSION**  
 is highly recommended by the Profession in preference to all other preparations of the kind.

**READ INFANTS' HOME REPORT.**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

C. E. PUTTNER, F. R. M.  
 Sir.—I cannot express too highly the high esteem and great value I have formed of your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Iron, &c., as prescribed by our physician, Dr. T. H. Almon, and the great benefit and relief it has rendered to our babies in the Home. I have found that they can take it without any trouble, and does not in the least disagree with them; and with weak, delicate and anemic children who do not seem to thrive, your Emulsion has acted in a most remarkable manner in restoring the little ones to health and strength. In fact, our little ones do not do without it. I can, after the experience of over four years, cheerfully recommend your Emulsion as the most valuable medicine for children, and have found it superior to any I have used.

Owing to the great demand for PUTTNER'S EMULSION  
 All Druggists and Dealers Keep it.  
**PRICE 50 CENTS.**  
 See you get Puttner's when you Ask for it.