General News.

Engine Meeting to morrow evening. Bridgetown firemen are requested to take notice accordingly.

TRIPLETS.—The wife of Mr. Chas. J. McDonald, Post Office Inspector, yesterday presented him with triplets—two sons and a daughter—all doing well.—*Chronicle, 12th inst*

—John Taylor, Scath Berwick, Cornwallis, is about four-score, and still labors on his farm. His mother is 103 years old, with all her faculties active and vigorous, able to recite perfectly from memory, and with fair hearing and sight.

MOOSE.—Messrs Jsson Rhyno, Zenas Martin and Andrew W. Freeman of Brookfield killed a large moose on Saturday. Another was killed by Messrs. John Simms, Fred McLeod and others of Liverpool on Monday last.—*Advance.*

☞There is nothing so essential to health and happiness as pure rich blood. It prevents exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous and physical debility, besides untold other miseries. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* purify and enrich the blood, and will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

POTATOES.—It is now quite possible to estimate on the entire potato crop of the Province. Digging is nearly over. It is certain that the crop is the largest on record. The Western and New England crops have turned out better than at first reported, but it is thought that good figures will prevail during the season for Provincial stock.—*St. John News.*

—A young gentleman of Philadelphia who has an estate worth $500,000, but which is held in trust, petitioned the court on Saturday for leave to purchse a yacht, but the court, while expressing regret, was obliged to refuse the request, owing to the terms of the trust. The young man voluntarily put his estate in trust so that he might not be tempted to spend his money. He has an income of $30,000.

—An Englishman who went to Switzerland to spend the summer, after being absent a month received a letter dated from his own residence in London from a gentlemen who inquired whether he would allow him to take the house for another fortnight at a reduced rent. The servants had let the premises in his absence and pocketed the proceeds.

The lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces are, it appears, giving out. The value of the fish taken in 1879 was $817,417, while that of last year was only $696,050. It must be remembered however, that the price has been lower which accounts to some extent for the falling off in the value. The fish are, it is said, not much less numerous, but they are smaller than those taken some years ago.—*Ex.*

A ROUSING SEASON'S WORK.—Schr. "Edward E Webster," Capt. Solomon Jacobs, arrived home this week from the Bay St. Lawrence with a full fare of mackerel. Since March 17, the "Webster" has stocked in mackerel fishery $23,890, the crew of seventeen men sharing $737,75, with a prospect of considerable addition if the weather holds favorable. If any vessel can show a better record we shall be happy to print it.—*Ex.*

—The amount for "levelling up" required by the Primitive Methodist Conference, according to the terms of Union, will be about $20,000, or $225 per minister. The plan for raising this sum, as sanctioned by last Conference, is: One-third to be raised from the various connexional funds; one-third to be paid by the laity. One long tried friend, Robert Walker, Esq., has already promsied $500.—*Wesleyan.*

KING'S COLLEGE.—The first term of the year opened last Saturday. The students have been arriving in numbers during the week, so that it is thought the attendance during the year will be quite up to the average. There were five candidates for matriculation, of whom Messrs. Murray, Brown and Dibble were successful. The Stevenson examinations are now in progress.—*Hants Journal.*

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND PRINCESS.—At noon on the 15th inst., His Excellency the Governor-General and Princess Louise took their final departure from Ottawa. Their Excellencies left by a special train on the Canada Atlantic Railway and were accompanied by their suit, who returned with them to England. The locomotive of the viceregal train was tastily decorated with palm trees, bunting and numerous miniature Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes. A large crowd assembled at the station to see them off.

THE QUEEN AND JOHN BROWN.—A London despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—

"Great surprise and irritation have been caused in all parts of the country by the announcement that the Queen intends, beyond what she has already done in commemorating John Brown, to erect a full length statue of her deceased servant at Balmoral, in close relation to the statue of the Prince Consort, and further, to put in the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore, and in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, marble tablets to his memory."

STATE OF IRELAND.—Col. King Harman and Lord Arthur Hill, members of Parliament laid the foundation stone of the new Orange Hall in Belfast on Saturday. The number of Orangemen present was the largest that has ever congregated here in twenty years. During the proceedings a stand collapsed, and several persons were seriously injured. The procession was attacked by a Catholic mob and a desperate fight ensued, many persons being wounded. A lady in the convent, the windows of which were smashed by the Orangemen on Friday, has since died from the shock. She was ill at the time.

A MODERN SAMPSON IN THE CRADLE.—Little Belledune, Restigouche Co., exults over the possession of a young giant, called Big Jack, who in the size of his pedal extremities would probably leave any of the alleged modern Sampsons in the cold shades. John Henry Moriarty is his full stage name. Here is the size of his foot:—Length of foot, with sock, 15 inches; heel to instep, 11½ inches; ball of foot, 8 inches. To satisfy the curiosity of the anxious, further dimensions were taken. His hand from wrist bone to top of finger, measures 10½ inches, and when walking upright swings below the knee. He is 19 years of age, 6ft 11in. in height, and weighs 230 averdupois pounds. It is said he possesses the strength of two ordinary men, and can roar loud enough to be heard as far as a steamboat whistle.—*St. John News.*

THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.—Through the able management of Hon. Mr. McLelan, minister of marine, Canada has achieved a splendid success at the International fisheries exhibition. The jurors have awarded the Dominion fifteen gold medals, seventeen silver medals and ninteen bronze medals. The manner in which the Dominion section has been managed has elicited the highest complements from all concerned, including several leading members of the Canadian opposition, who had the privilege of inspecting it. The value of this success to Canada, is admitted by all parties, and indeed cannot be overestimated. Nova Scotia has just reason to be congratulated on the fact that so highly important an achievement has been due to the ability, tact and energy of one of its representatives in the cabinet.

—Arbor Day was an interesting feature of the St. John Exhibition. On Thursday afternoon, under the management of Joseph Lawrence, Esq., President of the Historical Society, people turned out *en masse* to witness the planting of memorial trees on Queen Square. The Lieut.-Governor planted a tree in honor of the Queen, Mr. Andre Cushing one to the Prince Consort, Bishop Sweeney another to the Prince of Wales, the Coadjutor Bishop to the Princess of Wales, Chief Justice Allen to Prince Victor, Sir Leonard Tilley to Prince Geerge, Senator Boyd to Princess Louise, and Mayor Holly, of Portland, to the Marquis of Lorne. The descendants of the Loyalists were present in large numbers and planted trees to the memory of their forefathers. In addition to these, a large number were planted in honor of distinguished persons, and an exchange says a number of individuals with considerable modesty, put down trees in their own honor.

A Knowing Gambler.

TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

London Letter: Sir William C——has won vast sums in the last few years by adopting a most elaborate method of living, which may supply a valuable hint to night editors of newspapers. In stating his programme for the day or night it is difficult to know where to begin, for night and day are curiously interlocked. Let us then begin with dinner. This is eaten in his charming petit hotel and is cooked by a chef to whom he pays a high salary. But it is always composed of simple food, perfect oysters, exquisite clear soup, very fresh fish and a cutlet, fowl or game. With this he drinks a bottle of the finest claret and no other wine or liquor. Dining at 7, he goes to bed at 9. At 1 o'clock his valet calls him and he gets up, bathes, puts on his evening clothes; steps into his boughham, and at 2 a. m. enters the Cercle, where baccarat is in full blast, quite prepared to hold his own against the vivveurs, who have been dining, theatre-going, supping or gambling, more or less, for six or seven hours. His attention never flags, and, as he is a player of great courage, he is ready to "see" the large sums planked down by players overstaying their luck or striving desparately to recover their previous losses. From 2 o'clock he will sometimes stay till 7, and then instead of driving, actually runs home. Arrived, he takes off his dress clothes, puts on a set of heavy flannels, and goes on a long training around the Bois. This severe exercise over, he bathes, dresses, breakfasts, writes letters, and takes a snooze for three or four hours, after which he rides or drives in the Bois or pays visits, after which comes the quiet dinner at home, and all da capo. During the long hours of play from 2 o'clock to 7 or 8 he never drinks anything but a pint of claret and perhaps a bottle of water, and at breakfast is equally moderate. By this scheme of existence the hours of work are inverted, the working part being almost exactly that of a Billingsgate fish salesman, who is done work at 9 a. m. and has time to get on his "pink" and be at the meet of the Essex bounds by 11 or 12 o'clock. After the run the fish salesman goes home to a six o'clock dinner, is in bed at 8, is called by his servant about 2 or 3 a. m., so that his system very nearly corresponds with that of the fortunate baronet, who is always asleep at midday and midnight, and particularly wide awake whenever he appears in public.

How Time-Tables are Made.

Instead of time-tables being changed with pen and paper, as many suppose, the entire running arrangement of all passenger and freight trains, their crossing of other tracks or passage of other trains, stops and lost time are calculated by simple, common pins and spools of different colored threads, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Before a time-table or schedule is prepared, the time chart is first perfected. To prepare a time chart, a large piece of drawing paper is first stretched on a smooth surface and mounted on an easel. The chart is ruled either by two, five or ten minutes time by horizontal lines and perpendicular cross lines. The "time" is marked above the horizontal line, and the distances, or stations and terminals, down the first perpendicular line.

For illustration, 12 midnight is the mark on the first horizontal line, and each hour is marked until the twenty-fourth, or the following midnight hour, is reached on the last horizontal line. Between the hour lines the space is divided into minutes and graduated as fine as desired. On a two-minute chart the space between the hours is divided into ten minutes' time and the ten minutes' into two minutes time. The hour lines are made heavy, and the lesser are of a lighter shade to distinguish them. The one terminus of the road—for instance—is marked on the first line beside the first time mark, 12 midnight. The other stations follow down the perpendicular line until the other terminal is reached. Then all is ready to prepare for the running arrangement, provided the pins and threads are ready. A blue thread means a passenger train, a red thread means a freight train, and if the trains of other roads use part of the track they are designated by a different colored thread. It is calculated that the running time shall be, say, twenty-five miles an hour, and for the purpose of illustration the tracing of one passenger train will answer the purpose of explaining them all.

A passenger train leaves Milwaukee at 8 a. m. The pin is placed on the horizontal line at the 8 a. m. time-mark and the end of the blue thread fastened thereto. It the train runs fifty miles before stopping, the blue thread is stretched over opposite to the station at which the stop is made, and directly under the 10 a. m. time-mark another pin is stuck, and the blue thread is stretched to the 10.40 a. m. mark on a direct line with the same station, and another pin stuck and the blue thread wrapped. The trian starts and its entire course is thus timed and distributed along the road. If the railroad has, say forty or sixty passenger and freight trains running daily, the time-chart, when it is completed, looks like a great spider's web stretched out with pins. But little work then remains to transfer the time and stations to the time-table, and the schedule is ready for the printer.

The Cotton Combination.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—Mr. Arthur Plimsoll, Secretary of the Cotton Association, says Morrice is no Honorary Secretary. Morrice having acted as Secretary during the meeting of the Cotton Parliament was supposed to be still Honorary Secretary. An agreement has been entered into and comes into force to-day that the minimum price of 23 cents per pound shall be charged for grey cottons. A clause in the combination agreement is, that if any member violates its covenents the bond of $1,000 or $2,000 shall be declared forfeit and paid over to the treasurer, and in ten days provide another bond before he can regain membership. The prices agreed upon were something like 35 cents per pound for cottonades, 38c. for plain dyed ducks, 28c. for fancy and 33½c. for tickings; fancy shecked shirtings, 39cc. white ducks, 26c. cotton bags, best grades, 25c. Each member is bound by the by-laws to watch the other and help to bring him before the Board of References for punishment. With regard to rebate of

THE GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

This has not been done away with as completely as has been stated. Goods sold in the month of July and August, and those sold during the months of January and February are to be sold subject to a rebate during 60 days, equal to the decline if the price falls during that time.

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is to be given on a basis of three months from 1st of the month following the day of sale, or 2½ per cent. off for cash, which is equal to a discount of about 10 per cent per annum. In order to prevent tariff prices being set aside by allowing for a large proportion of seconds or culls, as unevenly or badly woven goods are called, a rule provides that under no circumstances will more than 10 per cent of seconds be allowed.

THE FORTUNE BAY TROUBLE SETTLED.—The way in which the Fortune Bay difficulty has been settled by the Imperial Government gives general satisfaction here. Newfoundland was always ready to pay for the actual damages inflicted on the American fishermen; but she had these damages carefully estimated by a thoroughly competent and impartial person—Judge Bennett. When then, without consulting the Government of this colony or asking its concurrence the diplomatic agents of the British Government awarded the Americans the extravagant sum of £15,000 sterling and called on the Newfoundland Government to pay the amount, they respectfully declined. They offered to pay their own estimate of damages—which was exceedingly liberal, namely, $17,000. This offer the Imperial Government has accepted, the balance being paid out of the Imperial Treasury. The Fortune Bay trouble is thus at length ended in a satisfactory manner and on equitable principals.—*Newfoundlander.*

A Young Criminal.

In July last a sensational report was set afloat in Digby, N. S., to the effect that Laura Wilson, aged 11 years, had been tied to a tree and an outrage attempted upon her. Upon investigation the story was found to be true enough, and from inquiries from the victim the name of her assailant was obtained. A warrant was issued, and, in a day or two afterwards, Bedford Thomas, 15 years of age, was arrested and charged with the crime. At the preliminary examination the young scoundrel was sent off for trial and while awaiting in Digby jail he managed to escape, but was soon after recaptured at Clare, at the head of St. Mary's Bay. The result of the trial was that he was proved guilty of the heinous charge and on the 3rd inst. he was sentenced to two years and six months in the Dorchester Penitentiary. The prisoner thought he would make another attempt to gain his freedom notwithstanding the fact that close watch was being kept upon his movements. At 11.30 o'clock yesterday he crawled through the iron gratings of the jail windows and succeeded in getting as far as his grandfather's (who was his only guardian) some three miles from the prison, where he was again apprehended by Constable Wayland Vanblarcom, and by him brought over the bay in the steamer yesterday and lodged in the county jail until this morning, when he was taken to the penitentiary.—*Ex.*

A Boston Divorce.

A Boston lady hardly turned sixteen is mentioned in a Chicago *Tribune* Boston letter as having achieved the monstrous distinction of two divorce suits already. She is thus described by the letter writer:—She is petite, decidely pretty, with full red lips, snapping black eyes and plump cheeks. Her dress is quiet and ladylike, and I am told that she has excellent blood in her veins and that she was educated in a convent in Montreal. Two months after leaving the shades of the religious establishment she married her first husband, whom she supposed very wealthy. Finding that his fortune was not what she had expected, she went determinedly to work to get free from the bonds of a matrimonial speculation which she did not find profitable, and after some trouble and delay she succeeded. Six weeks after the Illinois courts had united the first conjugal knot the active woman had put her fingers to the tying of another, marrying a Boston dentist, with whom her acquaintance began in professional services he rendered her and whom she had known for the brief period of ten days. On the witness stand she frankly confessed that she married with such precipitancy because her boardbill was coming due before her small quarterly dividend could be counted upon, and this seemed the easiest way out of an embarrassing position. She has now conquered the heart of a New York blood, a young fellow well known in sporting circles, with a good deal of money and the smallest possible quantity of brains. It appears that she had not succeeded in her second suit. Such a woman is unworthy of the name.

An Admirable Woman.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, wife of the English Postmaster-General, is unquestionably one of the ablest women at the English capital. Hinton in his "English Radical Leaders," thus describes her: "The visitor to the House of Commons, watching the members of Parliament as they file in by the main entrance, will no doubt have his eye arrested by a tall, fair-haired young man, evidently blind, led to the door by a youthful, petite lady, with sparkling eye and blooming cheeks. She will reluctantly leave him at the door. The whispers pass around. One day perhaps not far off, one will take her seat beside him and remain there. Certain it is when ladies have the suffrage the first female member of Parliament will be the lady of whom I write—Mrs Fawcett. Not one half of the members of that body are so competent as she to think deeply and speak formally on matters of public policy, while not the daintiest live doll moving about London drawing-rooms surpasses her in care of her household, her husband and her child." Mr. Fawcett is, along with his political duties, professor of political economy at Cambridge University, and he and his wife have studied this subject together. She has written works on political economy, and with her husband is the joint author of several essays. Mrs. Fawcett is a good public speaker and her speeches show a painstaking preparation. She has a good, clear voice, earnest manner, and states her ideas in plain, concise language.—*London Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A NEW METAL.—Tyneside, England, has recently added to its many pieces of industry a new steel and metal works for the manufacture of a special hard metal invented by Mr. Henry Young. The Redheugh Steel and Metal Company, limited, has been formed to produce this metal, and a range of buildings at Redheugh, Gateshead, has been adapted for the purpose of manufacture. The process by which the metal, which differs from all other known metals, is made, is a secret known only to the inventor and to one or two of his coadjutors. It is a hard metal, for which its inventors claim the merits of being non-frictional and almost indestructible. It resists the action of grit, will take a polish like silver and is little affected by heat or cold. A metal possessing such qualities as these cannot fail to command a position in the market, and, should the hopes of the company be fully borne out, Mr. Young's invention should for many purposes, supersede the methods now in use. Several specimens of it have already been put to a practical test. That these experiments have been very satisfactory is indicated by the testimonials received from thoroughly reliable sources. The company has already received large orders, and is now making rollers for crushing ores, seeds, etc., jaws for patent stone-breakers, tires for crushing hard Naxos emery, and machinery for crushing other hard substances. They are also making rollers for dock gates, its merits for this purpose being that it will not corrode through the action of salt water. This is a quality that Mr. Young claims, is possessed only by this metal, and is a quality that should make his invention a valuable one. The opening of the Redheugh Steel and Metal works will be an event of great interest to engineers generally, and its career will, doubtless, be watched closely by those who follow the progress of Tyneside as a business center. Should the enterprise of the company meet with the success confidently anticipated, the Redheugh will before long become one of the most important manufactories on the banks of the Tyne.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

STANLEY IN AFRICA.—A letter received in Boston from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, dated July 14, at Stanleypool, Congo River, says: "Since I arrived on the Congo last December, I have been up as far as the Equator, and established two more stations, and besides discovering another lake, Mantumba, have explored for a hundred miles the river known on my map as Ikelembu, but which is really Malundu. It is a stream of the size of the Arkansas and very navigable. The big stream which I expect must drain the largest part of the South Congo basin must be higher up. Having become better acquainted with the country, I am struck with the dense population of the equatorial part of the basin, which if uniform throughout, would give 49,000,000. The number of the products and the character of the people are likewise remarkable. Gums, rubber, ivory, camphor wood and a host of other things would repay transportation, even by the very expensive mode at present in use. The people are born traders, and are, for Africans, very enterprising and industrious." Mr. Stanley tells of his mediation between two tribes which were at war, and when peace was brought about by his efforts they elected him "Father and Mother" of their country, a distinction he received from another tribe. Mr. Stanley was in good health.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that say, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

Correspondence.

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

MR. EDITOR,—

I had not time last week to reply to the last letter of your correspondent "One who knows all about it," and I do not think I am called upon to reply, as his last letter was such a budget of contradictions that every intelligent man in the community can see that it looks like a lame defence of a guilty client; but, perhaps a correction of a few of his misstatements will do no harm.

He says "X dubs me wiseacre," and he then gives a definition of the term, and in his inordinate self-esteem, thinks the term cannot possibly apply to him. He says that *I* am the assailant in the case, and that therefore the burden of proof is saddled upon me. Now Mr. Editor, this statement is quite as erroneous as his logic is bad. *I* am *not* the assailant unless "One who knows all about it" is W. J. Best himself or one of his employes. If he be not one or the other he is the assailant, not I. I wrote the first letter and he then attacked *me*. My object in writing at all was to show that Stearns & Co., were not altogether to blame for the delay in the commencement of the work on the railway, and he has been making a very sorry attempt to prove that they were.

I need not write over a column, as he has done, to prove that the man has overreached himself in his endeavor to convict me of making incorrect statements. His own evidence proves my statements correct, and all the balderdash he has written only shows that he is not quite so clever in his defence of Mr. W. J. Best, as he imagines himself to be. He contradicts my statement that "when the company want to "negotiate with him (W. J. Best.) for said "bonds, he either declines to sell or de-"demands so high a price for them that it "is impossible for them to comply with "his terms," and then he goes on to say that at least one week before I had made that statement, "Mr. Best had *bought* (I presume he means *sold*) at an advance of "(on?) the price stipulated in the first "agreement" Then your correspondent asks "if Mr. Best's demands were so unreasonable that the company could not "comply with his terms, by what transformation were these unreasonable terms "made so reasonable, that the Company "have now secured them at an *advance* on "the price for which the could have done so "every day, from September 1882 to Aug. 1883?"

Now; if Mr. Best had *not* raised the price of his bonds, as I stated he had, why did the Company have to pay more for them than they could previously have obtained them for? Is not the statement of "One who knows all about it" sufficient evidence that I was perfectly correct? and does not he contradict himself in half a dozen places? There is such a thing as proving too much, and this your correspondent has unconsciously done, and instead of having bagged me in my own net, I think it is the other "pusson" who has been bagged.

If "One who knows all about it" is not in the employ of either party, how is it that one of the parties entrusted the details of their "private business" to his honor? And how is it that he knew, if he did know, not only that a legal gentleman from New York had gone over the road, but knew that the said legal gentleman "was coming for that purpose before he left home? Now it is well known in Bridgewater, at least, that that gentleman came down to Nova Scotia in the interest, directly or indirectly, of a party who was making strenuous endeavors to get the railroad out of the hands of Messrs. Stearns & Co, and it looks very much as if "One who know all about it" was, if not employed by said party, at least a confidential correspondent from whom said party was obtaining encouragement, otherwise it is improbable that they would have gone to the expense of sending an eminent lawyer all the way to Nova Scotia to find out what were the prospects of obtaining possession of the property. Well, *he found out*, and the result is that, on his return to New York, Messrs Stearns & Co. easily obtained possession of the desired bonds. Now Mr. Edinor; as the money has been deposited to pay the claims of Walker, Clark & Roberts, and has been, to a considerable extent, already paid out, and we have thus a pretty good guarantee that the road will be completed without furtherun necessary delay, I am perfectly satisfied, and will I hope, not have to trouble you with another letter on the subject; but if "One who knows all about it" should write again, I would advise him to be a little more careful in what he does write. *I* may be a "crank" in his estimation but I should be very sorry to write such a cranky epistle as the one he wrote last on the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway affair.

X.

Hillsburg Correspondence.

Dear Editor.—I think your digest of the Dominion Exhibition very good. It was a grand display and no paper could be expected to give more than an outline. Just let me add an item or two that impressed me, outside of the exhibition proper. And first a number of strange faces. There were several persons there we did not know. But the most pleasing feature was the sobriety of all. It being a Centennial, one naturally looked for some sad exhibitions of joy. But though this was the 3rd Centennial we have lived to see and so must be old now, yet we never saw less drunkenness in so great a crowd of people. Did not see one man on the ground who appeared to be the worse of liquor. But in coming from St John to Digby on the "Empress," we must confess we saw a number of gentlemen and ladies and many of them from the Annapolis valley, who staggered as they walked the deck, and were often seen leaning over the ship's side in dire tribulation. It was evident they were "getting over the *Bay*." But as their past record has been good, we will "not tell their names in Gath, nor publish them in the streets of Askelon."

But we want to tell you a little of the Exhibition of the "Hillsburg Agricultural Society," held at Bear River last week. True, it did not quite come up to the Dominion Exhibition, but it was good. The full "Price List" would probably be too long for your paper. About 200 articles were named and on. most of these three prizes were offered. In thoroughbred cattle, there was a larger competition than we expected, and Jersey, Ayrshire, Devon, and last but not least Durham, were well represented. The show of "working oxen" was good, and the competition large. The exhibit of carriage and draft horses was not large, but the sheep were good, and there were some of the "biggest hogs" we ever saw. The poultry was very fair, and their were more geese than we saw in St. John, though not so many people.

The fruit show was splendid, and such as the Annapolis valley need not have been ashamed of, and the quality of grain exhibited we doubt if Manitoba would produce better. Vegetables were very good considering the dry season, but not as good as we saw in St-John. Our squash was not to be compared to the mammoth one we saw there. But by the way, Mr. Editor, we heard one of the persons we did not know, query whether this squash was raised in one year. The question did not occur to us till we heard it raised by the stranger then we noticed its exact age was not upon the label as the law requires that all calves under twelve months should have.

The ladies of Hillsburg, made some grand exhibits, that is, we mean, as to their handiwork and butter, homespun carpets, cloth, quilts, mats, fancy work etc., and was well worthy of them.

The competition in Manufactures by the "stronger sex," was very small, and considering the prizes provided for them, one could but feel there was either a want of interest or of enterprize. But we hope there will be in that as in many other things a large improvement by another year. Present membership of society 103. Of these 67 competed, and 60 took more or less prize money. Yours, etc.

C.

☞If you would have Appetite, Flesh, Color, Strength and Vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK.

New York, Oct. 13.—Dun & Co., reported 187 failures this week in the United States and Canada, as compared with 183 last week.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Lieut. Storey reports the discovery of an immense river hitherto unknown to geographers. It lies within the Arctic circle and in some places is 20 miles wide and believed to be 2000 miles in length.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—A woman named Catherine Flannigan was charged before the Police Court here this morning with wholesale poisoning. Her mode of operation, it seems, was to induce people to allow her to insure their lives in her favor, then poison them, and collect the insurance money. She is accused of having caused the death in this manner of scores of persons and the case has excited so great an interest that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, has ordered the officers of the Crown to have the bodies of six of the alleged victims exhumed that their remains may be examined by experts and the real cause of death ascertained.

New York, Oct. 12.—A spar buoy with black and red horizontal stripes has been placed on a dangerous rock about 900 yards from Shagwong Point, East End Long Island. The rock has about eight feet of water on it at mean low water.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—An earthquake was felt here at 1 a. m. yesterday. It was the most severe shock in several years. A third shock was felt last evening.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—During services in a Jewish Synagogue at Ziwonka, in the Government of Podolia on Saturday, a false alarm of fire was raised in the woman's gallery which caused a panic. The people rushed for the door where there was a terrible crush, during which forty women were killed and thirty others injured.

☞Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain and thus cure your headache permanently.

☞There is no pain, no matter how severe nor what the cause, that cannot be partly or wholly relieved by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally and externally. It is the most powerful remedy known to medical men.

Advice To Mothers.

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

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church	11 a. m.,	7 p. m.
Methodist "	.....	7, p. m.
Presbyterian, "	....	11 a. m., 3½ p. m.
Baptist "	.....	11, a. m.
Roman Catholic Church	11 a. m.,	3 p. m

Births.

BOHAKER.—At Annapolis Royal on the 10th inst., the wife of G. T. Bohaker, Esq., of a daughter.

COLE.—At Princeville, Annapolis Co., 4th inst., Mrs. George W. Cole, of a son.

Marriages.

RUGGLES—GIBSON.—At Bridgetown, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. Warren, Mr. Chas. F. Ruggles to Miss Emily C. Gibson, both of Bridgetown.

FIELDING—FIELDING.—At Bear River, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. E. Hall, Mr. John C. Fielding, of Centreville, Digby Co., to Miss Melvina E. Lewis, of Digby.

MARSHALL—WINCHESTER.—On the 26th inst., by the same, at the parsonage, Mr. Wm Marshall and Miss Mary E. Winchester, both of Bear River.

Deaths.

CUFF.—Fell asleep in the arms of Jesus at Inglewood, on the 10th inst., Mabel Caroline, only child of Lavina and Henry Cuff, aged 4 years.

St. John Country Markets.

Beef from 3c to 7½c per pound; mutton from 5c to 7c per pound; lamb from 6c to 8c per pound; veal, none in; pound; chickens from 45c to 70c per pair; fowl from 40c to 50c per pair; ducks from 60c to 70c per pair; new potatoes 40c to 60c per bushel; eggs 00c to 22c per dozen; butter (tub) 20c to 22c per pound; butter (roll) 25c to 28c per pound; lard 18c to 20c per pound; pork (fresh) 7c to 8c; celery 60c per dozen; cauliflowers to $1.50 per dozen; carrots $1.50c per bbl; tomatoes 2 per pound; hides 6c to 6½c per pound; calf skins 12c to 14c per pound; lamb skins 55c to 60c; squash 2c per pound; corn 20c per dozen; cabbage 80 c to $1.25 per dozen; pumpkins 8c per to 12c pound; beets 25c to 30c per dozen; squash ½c to 2c per pound; buckwheat meal $1.75 to 2.50 per cwt. turkeys, 13c to 15c per pound.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

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

	c. c.		c. c.
Choice Butter	20 @ 22	Turkey, whole-	
Ordinary "	00 @ 00	sale	$1 @ $2
Rolls, in boxes	19 @ 21	Ducks,	00 @ 00
Eggs, in bbls.	18 @ 20	Fowls & Chick-	
Hams & Bacon	11 @ 13	ens,	50 @ 60
Beef, ⅌ Qtr.,	6 @ 8	Geese,	00 @ 00
Hogs, dressed	00 @ 00	Partridges,	00 @ 00
Mutton, carcass	6 @ 7	Rabbits,	00 @ 00
Lambs, "	6 @ 7	Oats,	50 @ 55
Veal "	6 @ 0	Wool Skins,	00 @ 06
Potatoes,			$ 1.00 @ $ 1.25
Hay,			11.00 @ 12.00
Apples,			2.00 @ 3.50

FOR SALE!
In Bridgetown.

That pleasantly situated and well-finished house now occupied by

MRS. W. H. CHIPMAN.

Said property comprises one-half acre of land well stocked with Apple Trees.
Excellent Garden, with all the small fruits in bearing. Never failing well of water. Commodious Barn and Woodhouse.

☞ TERMS EASY. ☜

If not sold at private sale will be offered at Public Auction, together with all the FURNITURE belonging to the same, including a PIANO, on the

1st of November next.

Apply to the occupant, or to
WM. CHIPMAN.
Bridgetown, Oct. 1st. 1883. 5i

100 MEN WANTED

To Begin Sales at once for next Spring Delivery for the

Fonthill Nurseries,
325 ACRES.

The largest in the Dominion. Head office, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD SALARIES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Send references and Photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
J. W. BEALL, 64 Colborne Street, Manager Branch Office. tf

New Advertisements.

1883.

FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS

Our Autumn importations are now fully completed, and from a comprehensive stock of SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

EACH DEPARTMENT
IS WELL SUPPLIED AND FULLY ASSORTED, and we offer them on the

Most Favorable Terms,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

BEARD & VENNING,
18 KING STREET,
NORTH SIDE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

TENDERS

For the construction of the following

BRIDGES
IN THE
Municipality of Annapolis, N. S.

1. Byard Bridge, near Wilmot Railway Station, one span of iron, 112 feet, to rest upon abutments of masonry.
2. St, Croix Cove Bridge, to be constructed of wood.
3. Mosher's Bridge, Port George, to be constructed of wood,
4. Erection of one abutment of Paradise Bridge, with masonry.

Separate Tenders will be received for superstructure and substructure of Bayard Bridge.

The Government of Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the Act respecting Bridges, invite separate tenders for the construction of each of these bridges.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and all information can be obtained at the office of Mr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, in Halifax, on and after the 8th inst., and also at the office of J. G. H. Parker, Esq., Bridgetown.

The plan and specification of the abutment of Paradise Bridge can be seen at the office of J. S. Leonard, Esq., Paradise, on and after same date.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender," and specifying name of bridge, and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon on Monday, the 15th day of October instant.

Parties may tender upon the plan to be seen at the Provincial Engineer's office, or they may tender upon their own plans, according to their practice or to their usual method of construction, but the plans submitted by them will be subject to the approval of the Provincial Engineer.

No tender will be received unless submitted according to specifications, and on the printed form to be had at the Provincial Engineer's Office.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required.

ALBERT GAYTON,
Com. of Public Works and Mines.
Public Works and Mines Office,
Halifax, N. S., 2d October, 1883.

The time for receiving Tenders for the above has been extended to

Monday, 22d inst. at noon.

By Order,
ALBERT GAYTON.

1883. SPRING 1883!

STEAM
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
BRIDGETOWN!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS;
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS;
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS;

Parlor Suits range in price from

$48 TO $200

Bedroom Suits from

$22 TO $200.

A FULL STOCK OF

Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF

GILT
WINDOW CORNICES

which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of

New
MACHINERY!

to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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.,
uly 3 St. John, N. B.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

BRIDGETOWN JEWELRY STORE,
J. E. Sancton, Proprietor.

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

CALL AND INSPECT.

Bridgetown, April 24th, 1883.

Acadia Organ Co'y.
BRIDGETOWN, :