General News.

—The latest thing in dinner plates is square in shape, beautifully hand painted.

—An effort is being made among the colored people of the United States to act as a body in the next election.

—The little island of Atafa, in the South Seas, is said to be the only purely Christian country in the world. Every adult on the island is a member of the church on confession of faith.

☞Rheumatism is the most painful and troublesome disease that afflicts humanity. It comes when we least expect it and when we have no time to be interviewed by it. The only reliable remedy that we ever found is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

LOW RATES.—Only $3 per M. is the amount received for carrying deal from this port to New York. The ship owners state that the lowness of prices is largely caused by the number of American vessels engaged in the trade.—*St. John News.*

—The Canada Pacific Railway's officers say that the distance from New York to Port Moody, over their road when completed, will be 3,164 miles; whereas the distance between New York and San Francisco, by the shortest lines, is 3,338 miles.

☞Nearly all diseases that afflict humanity originate in the stomach, liver or bowels, and might be prevented if people would use a little common sense; but they will not. They rather take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, because one is a dose.

—An Irish candidate has presented himself for the vacant post of common hangman in England, in the person of a member of the Kent Co. Constabulary. He would not adopt, he says, the "long drop" system introduced by Marwood, but would resort to Calcraft's method of 3½ foot drop.

AN UNLUCKY FAMILY.—On Friday Mr. Bernard Ring had his right hand badly mutilated while working in Jas. Harris & Co's foundry, and on Saturday a little daughter, of nine years, fell while playing near the house, and broke her right leg a little above the ankle.—*Tuesday's St. John Sun.*

—On Monday, Mr. Ring's son, a child of three years, was knocked down by a stone thrown by a companion, and received a deep cut, some three inches long, on the right side of his head. Thus the father, son and daughter are now all prostrated by accidents.—*Wednesday's St. John Sun.*

CONSUMPTION AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The Wisconsin States Medical Society, during its recent annual session, passed a resolution virtually declaring consumption to be an infectious disease, and urging the necessity of the proper insolation and disinfection of those suffering from it.—*Scientific American.*

—James G. McDonald, a native of Pictou has been awarded the contract for the construction of Winnipeg's drainage system, at a cost of $565,000. Last year he put up buildings to the value of over $1,000,000 in the city of Winnipeg alone! A few weeks ago he secured the contract for the new post office, a $200,000 job; and now he gets this $565,000 contract.

SHEEP FOR BOSTON.—Swift & Co., of Chicago, last winter put up large quantities of ice at Houlton, and this season have built an immense slaughtering establishment at a cost of $20,000. They have also purchased in Aroostook and Pernobscot counties and the Provinces, 50,000 sheep, which are to be slaughtered and sent to Boston this fall and winter. They will be forwarded in refrigerator cars, each car to carry 400 carcasses.—*Bangor Wigs.*

—Thomas Fullerton, of Hopewell N. B. has been fined $50 and sentenced to two months imprisonment for selling liquor to Indians. The Indian Act, 1880, provided that a person convicted of selling liquor to Indians may be fined any sum not less than $50 or more than $400, or may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not less than one month or more than six months, or may be both fined and imprisoned.

—The Truro condensed milk and canning company, on Saturday, shipped by rail to G. Reading Crowe, Winnipeg, 700 cases of condensed milk, 33,700 cans—two carloads. This, the Truro *Guardian* believes, is the largest single shipment ever made in America, and took every can the company had in warehouse. Experience is proving that the article produced by the Truro company is far superior to Swiss condensed milk, and is fast driving it out of the Dominion.

—Schr. Edith R., Capt. Ernest W. Lyons, belonging to R. M. Rand, of Canning, Kings Co., sailed from Caledonia, C. B., on the 27th Aug., with a cargo of coal for Messrs Killam Bros., Yarmouth, and has not since been heard of. The captain's wife was on board. The Edith R. was built in 1879 and was 109 tons register. Vessel insured for $3,000 in the Merchants Marine office, Halifax. The cargo was uninsured.—*Chronicle.*

FAST TIME.—Probably the fastest train in America is the afternoon express on the Canada Atlantic Railway, which leaves Cotton Station at 5 35 and reaches Ottawa, distant 78·4 miles, at 7.09, having made one stop, of three minutes at Alexandria. This is almost exactly fifty miles an hour. The fastest train in the world is probably the "Flying Dutchman," which runs without stopping from London to Bristol a distance of 118¼ miles, in just two hours—a rate of 59¼ miles an hour.—*Scientific American.*

TRUE HEROISM.—John Bull, engineer of the Thunder-Bolt passenger train, on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad died Monday from injuries received by colliding with a freight train at Tallmadge, Saturday night. He could have saved himself by jumping, but he thought of the passengers, reversed the engine and set the air brakes. He then put on full steam and started the engine. It broke loose from the cars and the passengers were unhurt. He lived at Gallon and was the oldest engineer on the road.

AN OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.—It was ascertained at the Department of Marine and Fisheries that Mr. Whitcher, commissioner, has been suspended by Minister McLelan for writing an article to the *Forest and Stream*, New York, and afterwards distributing circulars to the effect that fish culture in the Dominion was a failure. Mr. McLelan attributes the cause of Canada not getting the first prize at the International Fisheries Exhibition to the course pursued by Mr. Whitcher. A lengthy synopsis of the circular was published some time ago. It may be stated in justice to Mr. Whitcher that the information contained in the letter was taken from the blue books which are public property.

—A despatch from Guaymas, Mexico, says that there were nine deaths from yellow fever Saturday. The mercury has risen to 67 degrees. Fears are entertained that, under the great heat and filty condition of the streets, the fever will increase and spread. Eleven new cases were reported on Sunday. Not enough rain fell to clean the streets, and the hot sun following has tended to increase malaria. The increase of deaths and new cases has driven the people almost frantic, not knowing whether they should flee from the city or remain in the hope that the worst has passed. The members of the board of health have proved themselves utterly incompetent to deal with the matter. Captain Caverly of the steamship Colima, which touched at Mazatlan on its way up from Panama, in speaking of the yellow fever along the Mexican coast, confirms the reports of the burial of the dead by a band of hired Indians, who, he says, roamed from house to house, gathering the corpses as a garbage man would make his rounds. This resulted, says Captain Caverly, in many persons being buried alive. In one case a man was taken up for dead and was carted away and buried in less than half an hour. It was rumored a noise was heard in the box as it was being carted off. A friend hearing this went to the cemetery, disinterred the remains, and found that the man had turned over in the agony of suffocation.

Business Affairs.

BUSINESS BOOMING AT MOST OF THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The improvement in the general business situation of the country, reported to Bradstreet's during the past two or three weeks, has been continued. The shipments of general merchandise from the north Atlantic ports to the west have been very large. Those of dry goods have been especially heavy, not only from New York, but from Boston and Philadelphia as well. Low water in the New England streams has resulted in many of the mills having to cut down their productions one-half, and it is not impossible, in the event of the continuance of this disturbance, that an advance in prices may result. At the West, at leading distributive points, the movement of merchandise in the interior continues to be heavy. Money is going into the interior, but has not begun to show any symptoms of a return movement, not having gotten fully into the farmer's hands owing to the lateness of the season. Provisions declined steadily until October lard leaves off at about 8.30 cents per pound, against 8.27 cents on Friday evening of last week. Anthracite coal is firm at August price. In the West there is continued firmness in the demand. Stocks at tide water are decreasing. Petroleum certificates are advancing owing to excess of shipments out of the regions as compared with the quantity of oil received from the wells at the tanks, as per the United Pipe line figures. Refined is up one quarter cent per gallon, and refiners have refused to sell even at rates—8¾ cents. Ocean freights are quiet and steady.

There were 177 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 41 more than the preceeding week, 36 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 81 more than the same week in 1881.

THE STATE OF TRADE IN MONTREAL.

(*Witness* 22nd.)

The wholesale trade was less active last week than during the preceding week, both in dry goods and iron and hardware an unseasonably dull trade is reported. The Grocery trade has been rather more active, and in one or two minor branches more stir has been felt, but even in these business is not up to the mark. The outlook is not altogether cheerful. West of Toronto, which includes the principal wheat regions of the older provinces, the crop of winter wheat is thrushing out even more scantily than was looked for. Hardly more than is necessary to seed down has been reaped in many sections. In Eastern Ontario and also in the Province of Quebec the crops have been exceeding good, and the recent frosts have not done much injury. The exportation of hay is likely to be large, as the New York State crop which was large, was badly cured. Already considerable shipments are being made to the city of New York. The Dairy Produce trade has been a profitable one, the make being large and prices fairly high.

After the rush of the preceeding week a lull has been experienced by wholesale dry goods houses last week. The country trade generally is not showing signs of recovery. The number of customers who have come down have not been as large as usual. The city retail trade has been very good. Stocks in first hands are not large, and if trade goes on as at present they will be able to take considerable supplies and stocks will be well reduced by the end of the season. The cotton trade is very dull and no change has taken place in prices. It is doubtful whether the terms of the recent agreement will be adhered to. It is probable that measures to limit production will be taken, but it is doubtful whether anything can be done in the way of fixing a tariff of prices. The Canadian woolen trade has been rather quiet for some time.

The Iron and Hardware trade is dull. The markets are reported quiet and weaker all around. The pig iron business has been very disappointing for the season.

The Greatest Obelisk.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes: The Washington monument is the wonder of Washington, and its beauty the admiration of both Americans and foreigners. Already over 350 feet high, it rises from the banks of the Potomac a great white marble shaft, piercing the clouds, and backed against the blue of the sky. It is already the grandest obelisk the world has ever seen, and in the aeons of the future, should nations of the day pass away, leaving no more records of their progress than the mighty ones of the Egyptian past, it will surpass the Pyramids in the wonder of its construction. It is already higher than the Third Pyramid, and within a hundred feet of the size of the second. It is taller than St. Peter's Cathedral, and when finished it will be the highest structure in the world. To day the Cathedral of Cologne, 512 feet high, is the tallest work in the world. Next comes the Great Pyramid, 483 feet high; then the Strassburg Cathedral, 473 feet; then the Second Pyramids, 453; then St. Peter's, 430; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 443; and St. Paul's at London, 384.

Warlike News.

ANTICIPATED RUPTURE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN POWERS—RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

London, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna states that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds. All railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of the private steamers in the Black Sea, and their captains have been ordered to prepare for transportation of ammunition, troops and provision. These vessels have ceased executing private orders, and cartage of corn is thus intercepted. Enormous provision debts have been established along the frontier and two army crops have been distributed between the Vistula and Bug rivers. A list has been made of all persons who, in the event of war will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia.

THE COTTON DUCK MILL.—The first sod of this enterprise was turned on July 9th for foundations, and the first brick laid Aug. 2. The work has so far proceeded steadily without any mishap, and by Tuesday next the walls will be high enough in the main building to receive the third floor beams, and the wing ready for the roof about the Monday following. It is expected the main building will be roofed in about the middle of November and the internal arrangements completed, ready to receive machinery early in December. Most of the machinery will be imported from England, some from the United States, and the remainder will be made in this town—the engine and boilers by the Burrell Johnson Iron Co., and the looms by F. H. Wilson & Co., and the Milton Cotton Machine Co.—*Yar. Herald.*

St. John Country Markets.

Beef from 4c to 8c per pound; mutton from 5c to 7c per pound; lamb from 7c to 9c per pound; veal from 5c to 8c per pound; chickens from 50c to 75c per pair; fowl from 50c to 60c per pair; ducks from 65c to 75c per pair; new potatoes 45c to 50c per bushel; eggs 21c to 23c per dozen; butter (tub) 22c to 24c per pound; butter (roll) 26c to 28c per pound; lard 14c to 18c per pound; pork (fresh) 8c to 9c; celery 70c to 75c per dozen; cauliflowers to $2 per dozen; carrots $1.25c per bbl; tomatoes 2½c per pound; hides 6c to 6½c per pound; calf skins 12c to 14c per pound; lamb skins 50c to 60c; squash 2c to 3c per pound; corn 10c to 20c per dozen; cabbage 50c to $1.25 per dozen; pumpkins 2c per pound; beets 5c per dozen; cranberries 7c to 9c per quart; buckwheat meal $1.75 to 2.50 per cwt.

—The Exchange Bank of Montreal has stopped paying its bills, which is not considered a sign of its continuing.—*Ex.*

Correspondence.

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

N. S. N. & A. C. R'Y.

MR. EDITOR,—

"X" is out again in your issue of the 12th inst. This is a mere reiteration of his former letter. I did not think I poured any abuse upon his "humble pate." Such, certainly, was not my intention. Perhaps some of the facts which I stated quickened his conscience and made him think he was abused. You know sir, "the wicked flieth when no one pursueth." He also boasts of not being *worried* by my letter. If the tone of his *"number two* is any index to the state of his feelings, one would judge him to have been considerably worried about something.

"X" dubs me "Wiseacre." In my school days that term was supposed to be applicable to one whose presumption led him to speak on a subject which he did not understand. If such be the present meaning of the term, to which of us two is it most applicable? He says I did not advance a particle of proof that his statements are false. What has he advanced to prove that his statements are true? Not one word. He is the assailant in this case, and every law of logic, reason and common sense saddles him with the "burden of proof." But I think I *did* advance some proof, and if not why is not my "bare assertion" as good as his? He denies having made any covert insinuations against the sincerity of the Legislature. I invite your readers to read the speeches made by the several members of that body during their last session and then read "X's" first letter, and if they cannot see that he has, by insinuation, impugned the integrity of the members of that body I will "acknowledge the corn."

He then goes on to praise the members of the present Legislature, and yet before he closes the sentence *insinuates* that they had cause to fear being exposed to the machinations of "irresponsible contractors whose object is not to open up the country but make money out of the Government." Well, this is rich! Please look at his first letter wherein he enumerates the penalties that would be heaped upon any person, other than the present company, who had the assurance to attempt the completion of the road in the event of the latter's failure. One of these penalties would be "to build the road *without any subsidy from the Government.*" How then, in the name of common sense, could they make money out of the Government? Poor "X" puts his "foot in it" every time. And so will any one who does not confine himself to *facts*. I believe, sir, that the members of our Legislature are fully competent to protect themselves and the country against the intrigues of any and *all* adventurers with whom their duties may bring them in contact without being surrounded by any such "glass cage" as that within which "X" would wish to confine them from expense, as I don't see that "X" has made much capital for himself by introducing that question, which, by the way, is entirely foreign to the subject under discussion.

He then goes on to boast that no fee has been paid *to him*, neither was *he* employed by either party. He emphasized the pronoun in both instances to convey the impression, which he had not the courage even over an *incog.* to state frankly that *I* was. No one even saw my letter or knew it was written, Mr. Editor, until it was in your hands. I am not in the employ of either party. I wrote my letter contradicting his statements because I knew them to be untrue—as circumstances that have transpired since I wrote it sufficiently prove—and because I *knew* that stories very much akin to the tenor of his letter had been industriously circulated where they could do the most harm, and I did not wish to see them go to the world uncontradicted.

He next refers to the misrepresentations of which I accused him. He begins with my challenge of his statement regarding the *amount* of bonds held by Mr. Best. He admits he may have been in error. I give him credit for this admission. It is really the only frank statement that he has made in either letter. Well, he is not much in error according to his method of measuring such shortcomings. He said one hundred thousand dollars. The exact amount is *three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.* If he wants documentary evidence of the accuracy of my assertion, the first time he is in Halifax let him call upon Jas. B. Duffus, Esq, trustee, and if he has any right to the information I have no doubt Mr. Duffus will show him enough to convince even him.

But the most material point at issue between "X" and myself is whether or no Mr. Best would consent to sell the bonds! And, sir, in this he accuses me of presumption, conceit, and I do not know what all. Well, sir, I confess that I am too proud and conceited to make a statement until I *know* it to be true. And, sir, were "X" and myself writing over our signatures, be he who he may, I possess that much conceit that I would consent to let the issue rest with the judgment of the people of Annapolis and Lunenburg counties—or any other people to whom I am known—upon our respective assertions. But such not being the case I will have to prove the truth of my first statements in another manner.

"X" says in his first letter that Mr. Best refused "*adamantinely*" to sell the bonds; but in his last he admits that at one time he *did* offer to sell—oh! indeed—and why did you not tell us that much in your first letter Mr. "X"? You certainly gave us the very opposite impression! Now, listen again. You say he offered to sell them. My dear "X" why did you not use the word "agree" instead of "offer." Or have you such chronic dread of using the *correct* expression that you could not use the right phrase. If you did not know anything about this matter you should not have *said* anything about it. On the other hand, if you knew anything about it, you know that "agreed" and not "offered" was the proper term for you to use in that connection. (See my last letter on this point.) He continues, "that Mr. Best refuses to sell them is true." Mr. Editor, it is needless for me to say that *it is not true.* Everybody now knows that to be the case. Please allow me to make another quotation: "but I *know* that *now*—the italics are his own—when the company want to negotiate with him for said bonds he either declines to sell or demands so high a price for them that it is impossible for them to comply with his terms." Mr. Editor, I am sorry that "X" used that word "*know*," and emphasized it as he did. His doing so compels an honest man to think a very harsh expression, though I refrain from using it. The fact is, that, at least one week before "X" made that very emphatic statement, Mr. Best *had* bought them at *an advance* of the price stipulated in the first agreement. Now, sir, 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 they could have done so every day from Sept., 1882, to Aug., 1883? What has "X" to say for himself in the face of these facts? Don't you think he has been "bagged by his own net?"

"X" thinks that "if I know so much" I ought to publish all the facts. Indeed! Are these his ideas of propriety? Sir, I would despise any one, myself included, who could for one moment entertain a single thought of publishing to the world the details of the private busines of other people—particularly when they had sufficient confidence in his honor to let him know all about it. Once again, avoiding the question at issue, "X" asks if I will deny that a legal gentleman from New York had gone over the road, etc., etc. What has this to do with the question in hand? But that I may for once—*once only remember*—agree with "X" I will confess that such an event transpired. I will go farther, and confess that I knew that this gentleman was coming for that purpose before he left his home. Still farther, I have the pleasure of knowing a great deal about the legal firm of which this gentleman is a member. I also know that the same legal firm have for their clients some of the richest men in the city of New York, and that they *invest* immense amounts of money for their clients every year. But, sir, I have yet to learn that directing the attention of the representatives of foreign capitalists to the resources of our country is a reprehensible act. This fellow must be a born *crank*. I think, sir, in my last letter, I gave sufficiently strong hints at the reason why the legal gentleman in question should conceal the names of his principles, until he had made his report. I will say right here that I know gentlemen who for the past four years have never lost an opportunity of presenting this enterprise favorably to the attention of capitalists. And I am sorry to say, sir, that there are others who have been equally industriously engaged in throwing "cold water" on the scheme—that is unless they could get a "little hot water" through a very narrow channel—and that "X's" first letter flavored very strongly of the "stock-in-trade" of these people.

This discussion, sir, does not do a particle of good, particularly now, since the negotiations so long in progress have been lately, and I hope, happily consummated. And as one "who knows all about it" I heartily congratulate the company upon their good prospects—which seem brighter to me now than at any time in their history as a company. I am also very credibly informed that in a few days an agent of the company will call round and "make glad the hearts" of those who "are financially interested."

"X" promises to resume this discussion at a future day. My advice to him is—*don't!* Nothing, in reason, will induce me to continue it, and nothing would have induced me to commence it, excepting the duty which I, in common with every citizen, owe to my country, my friends, and the "cause of truth."

Thanking you, sincerely, I am, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

(*For the Bridgetown Monitor.*

Notes from German Life.

To appreciate the difficulties of settling in a foreign land, with its strange customs and speech, one must make the experiment; and he who has dreamed that a foreign language may be acquired by a few months' study in an American Seminary, will then specdily discover his mistake. The spirit of the language is yet unknown, and life becomes for the first few weeks, a half-amusing, half-provoking comedy of errors. Half-dismayed, one is apt to greet everything homelike as an old friend; and an entire stranger, if he but has the English accent, one hardly hesitates to address. Doubly welcome then, comes the budget of MONITORS which reaches us occasionally, bringing us "news from home," and its columns scarcely find more zealous readers than we in this far-off land.

Apropos of newspapers, I wonder what the readers of the MONITOR would think, were the editor to take a German newspaper for his model. The daily, which comes to us in time to form an accompaniment to the morning coffee, is a large sixteen page paper, more than half of which, is taken up with advertisements. The Germans believe in the power of advertising to push along a business. They say advertise, and that *persistently*. The first advertisement, the reader overlooks, the second he sees, but does not read, the third he reads, but thinks nothing of, the fourth begins to interest him, and he looks at the sixth, the fifth he talks about with his wife, the sixth would like to go and see, the seventh, buys.

The list of family news would be interesting to the most phlegmatic reader.

First come the names of those who "recommend themselves" in German parlance, as newly engaged; the marriage advertisements, always explaining that the advertising party has so few acquaintances of the other sex, that his choice is limited, and he takes this means of finding a suitable person for a life partner. Here follows a long list of requirements, among which most prominent is a nice little fortune. Those of the "self-abnegating sex" are often disinterested enough to say that property is of less importance than a good disposition, love of home, and other amiable qualities. Lovers whom fate endeavours to keep apart, to elude the watchfulness of a cruel parent or guardian, exchange their vows of fidelity through this medium, and often these too tender paragraphs find themselves sandwiched between such prosy advertisements as "Who pays highest prices for cast-off clothing, boots etc?" or "Ho for Manitoba! Two hundred millions of acres for emigrants," and the thousand and one others, which, none but a matter-of-fact German would think of inserting in a newspaper.

There has been much said here of late about American duels. A young and talented professor of the University in Halle was found recently one morning in his room, with two bullets in his brain, killed by his own hand, the victim of an American duel. A letter written by himself explains the tragedy. For some real or fancied injury, he had received a challenge from a young man in every way his inferior. They meet. The Professor who is master of sword practice and an excellent shot, sees that it would be nothing less than murder to engage his opponent under these circumstances. They decide to draw lots, whereby it is agreed that the loser kills himself within the space of a year. This is called an American duel, not because it was ever heard of in America, but because it is the practice here to regard everything abnormal or overdrawn, as having had its origin there, and nothing is too ridiculous to find credit.

During the past few days the Germans have been celebrating a great national holiday, the anniversary of the victory of Sedan. Here everything is done to incite and keep alive the military spirit, and these Sedan holidays are celebrated with great enthusiasm. The military system makes every man a trained soldier, always ready for active service. At the age of 20 he must leave whatever business in which he may be engaged, and spend two or three years as a soldier. He leaves his comfortable home and lives in the barracks, takes on the soldier's uniform and undergoes the most rigid discipline. Every day finds him drilling, and whatever his station in life may be, here he is a common soldier. A German widow lady whose son was obliged to leave a most desirable position as salesman in a large dry-goods house, speaking of the circumstance said: "It ruins his prospects. When his two years of soldier-life are past, he will have lost much of the tact which made him successful in his business, and can hardly hope to obtain so good a position as that he is leaving." But with Russia on one side spoiling for a fight, and France on the other, only waiting for a good opportunity to revenge herself on her humiliation at Sedan, Germany knows it is sometimes amusing to read such French papers as "The Anti-Prussian" and see the spirit of hatred and revenge which a certain class of Frenchmen display. They revile the climate, the speed, the food, the customs, everything that is German, and as the climax of all that is miserable, they assert that thousands of Germans die yearly without having once tasted a morsel of white bread or a drop of wine. One can easily suppose that nothing but an exclusive national policy could develop and retain much that we find in German social life, while on the other hand it produces that degree of culture which places Germany foremost among the nations of Europe.

LEIPZIG, Sept. 15, 1883. APELE.

Sept. 14th, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO:

I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters. SIMON ROBBINS.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for billious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this

—In the legislative library in Halifax there is a book containing the autograph of the Queen and the original commission given by the Count de Raymond, commander of the French forces at Louisburg, 120 years ago, to an Indian, appointing him the chief of his tribe.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK.

London, Sept. 24.—The rocket factories of the arsenal, Woolwich, exploded to-day, many buildings were destroyed. The loss of life is serious.

London, Sept. 24.—The explosion at Woolwich was caused by fire in the main building, which included the laboratory. The main building was destroyed within a half hour after the fire broke out. It contained an immense number of war rockets filled with destructive missiles, the latter flew in all directions many being projected to and falling upon the other side of the Thames. The explosion caused a fearful destruction of property throughout the town and in the surrounding districts. The fire was extinguished at noon when the rockets ceased exploding.

Woolwich, Sept. 24, 2 p. m.—Old soldiers declare that the explosions of rockets during the fire was frightful as in actual seige. Two bodies of victims were found. Some of the war rockets were projected five miles. One went through the wall of the arsenal, and another struck the artillery barracks.

London, Sept. 28. O'Donnell the murderer of Carey, was taken from Newgate prison this morning and brought before magistrate Flowers at Bow Street court, when his examination was resumed. Mrs. Carey corroborated the other witnesses in regard to the circumstances of the murder except that she swore that after her husband was shot she said to O'Donnell, "you shot my husband." O'Donnell replied she said. "Don't blame me, I was sent to do it." Whereupon the woman who was with him said. "Don't mind O'Donnell you are no informer." The son of Carey was also cross-examined. He stated that O'Donnell was sitting when he fired the first shot at his father and that his father did not grapple with O'Donnell. He admitted that he might have testified when under examination at Cape Town that O'Donnell said to Mrs. Carey, "I had to do it." When closely pressed he was not quite clear what the words used by O'Donnell really were. Mrs. Carey excited the special interest of of spectators and several murmurs of sympathy were heard. The cross-examination of Mrs. Carey failed to shake her testimony. She denied that she had talked to her son about the evidence. Magistrate Flowers asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say in answer to the charge of murdering Carey. O'Donnell replied, "not at present." The prisoner was then ordered to stand committed for trial at the next session of the central criminal court.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 12th inst., reports the following losses by the recent hurricane in that vicinity: The schooner Melissa Trask, was driven ashore at Norman's Cay. Captain Task arrived this afternoon in the ship's boat. The schooner Victor, hence to Jamaica, was lost near the Melissa Trask, and Mr. Charles Weech and a lady, who arrived at Nassau in the last steamer from Belise, and three men were drowned. The Montegale is reported to be lost with all on board, a portion of her stern with the name upon it having been picked up. Sad accounts are being received from the out islands. In Nassau harbor seventeen schooners and eleven sloops were sunk, including the American schooner Mary Jane and Elizabeth, and a brig, sixteen schooners and fourteen sloops were damaged. Among the American schooners was H. Mackie. The Government despatch schooner Wanderer, this afternoon proceeded to Ship Channel and other Cays lying along the Exuma range to render succor and relief to any who may have been shipwrecked. The *Guardian* of September 15th says fifty-three lives have been reported lost during the hurricane.

Pietermaritzburg, Sept. 26.—Cetewayo has sent a messenger to Mr. Osborne, the British Commissioner in Zululand, to negotiate for his surrender to the British authorities. The messenger states that Cetewayo and his followers will deliver themselves over to the latter on their promising to guarantee their safety.

Minneapolis, Sept 28.—Light snow is now falling, but melts as soon as it touches the ground. The weather is very cold.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 27.—It is estimated that nearly a million bushels of oysters have been destroyed on the various oyster bars this season by some unaccountable malady.

Hong Kong, Sept. 20.—A correspondent who arrived from Hai Nong says the French are in difficulties through the want of troops. Many Chinese are deserting to the black flags. Lau, their chief, is very powerful. France may have to negotiate with him. Foreigners have been seen fighting on the side of the black flags. Gen. Bonet admits he was unable to hold his position after the last fight. The French are still buying steamers and horses.

Hong Kong, Sept. 28.—On Thursday the French made a reconnoissance from Hanoi which showed the enemy's works had been deserted. The French occupied Plu Koia without opposition. The enemy apparently retired backwards toward Sontay.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28.—This morning the boilers of the steamer J. L. Robinson, which lay at the foot of Westerlas Street, exploded with fearful force, killing the captain and fireman, and severely injuring five others. Much damage was done to surrounding shipping.

☞Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetable substances, without a particle of any noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY

MUNFORD 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.	16 @	17	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 "	0 @	0	Wool Skins,	00 @	06

Potatoes,	$ 1.00 @ $ 1.25
Hay,	11.00 @ 12.00
Apples,	2.00 @ 3.50

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.

MORSE.—At Bridgetown, Sept. 28th, the wife of E. J. Morse, A. B., of a son.

MILLS.—At Annapolis Royal, on the 26th inst., the wife of J. B. Mills, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

ANDREWS—BALSER.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Paradise, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. J. T. Eaton, John J. Andrews, of North Range, Digby County, to Eliza Jane, daughter of John Balser, Esq., of Hanley Mountain, Annapolis Co.

EATON—NEILY.—At Nictaux, on the 19th Sept., by the Rev. J. Clark, William, son of Watson Eaton, Esq, of Halifax, to Etla, daughter of Burton Neily, Esq., of Nictaux.

Deaths.

MUNROE.—At Clarence Sept. 29th, Grace Beatrice, aged two years and four months, daughter of Howard J., and Janie C. Munroe.

Dearest Gracie how we miss thee,
How thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

GATES.—At Cleaveland, Sept. 28th, Osborne S., son of John Gates, of Boston, aged 13 years.

WHITMAN.—At North Williamston, Sept. 28th, Charles, son of Robert Whitman, aged 16 years.

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.

New Advertisements.

1883. Autumn 1883.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR FIRST INSTALMENT OF

NEW

AUTUMN GOODS

Embracing a Full Assortment of all classes of

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

Which will be continuously added to by following steamers, a forming a

Complete Stock

—OF SELECTED—

GOODS OF ALL CLASSES,

WE OFFER THEM ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEARD & VENNING,

18 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

APPLES!

JOHN S. TOWNSEND & CO.,

110 Cannon Street,

LONDON.

CONSIGNMENTS of apples to their care receive the best attention, and proceeds are remitted immediately after sale.

Shippers are recommended to mail their Bills of Lading as promptly as possible to the above address.

Any information desired may be obtained by applying to our representative,

H. V. Barrett,

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

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 Coursal Street, Manager Branch Office. tf

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.

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., St. John, N. B.

uly 3

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 Bracletes, 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, : : : N.S.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.

FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS

are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those