# General News.

—A German astronomer has found reasons for believing that the zodiac light and the aurora borealis result from the reflection of sunlight by water and ice.

—The liquidators of the Bank of P. E. I., who are about completing their labors, receive $12,000. The loss to the shareholders and creditors of this unfortunate institution amounts to about $600,000.

New York, Jan. 23.—There has been an alarming increase of small-pox in this city recently, and the health officers are about to take active measures to prevent its further spread.

—Professor Ordway recommends that water pipes exposed to freezing be covered with glazed cotton batting. It is easily applied and should be put on to the thickness of one-to three inches, according to exposure, being bound around loosely with twine.

—Interesting discoveries have lately been made in underground Jerusalem. Excavations have been made by Dominican monks, near the Damascus gate where they have found vaults, chambers, fragments of beautiful pillars, &c., remains it is supposed of the christian period of Jerusalem's history.

—Lady Tilley has arranged a plan for the erection of a hospital at Fredericton. The Government has given a site just below Government House. It is proposed to lay the corner stone on the 20th June next, the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, and it will be called "The Victoria Hospital," in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

—The seizure of the British sealing vessels in Behring sea by United States gunboats does not seem to have intimidated those engaged in this industry, as advices from British Columbia state that, despite the fact the United States government has ordered two fast cutters to Behring sea, Canadian sealers intend taking their chances in the disputed waters, feeling confident that they can recover damages if molested.

London, Jan. 51.—The *Daily Telegraph*, forecasting the contents of the Queen's speech, says that probably simultaneously with the procedure bill, a measure for the better government of Ireland will be submitted, under which the government will practically be given power to proclaim the national league as an unlawful association. The government, the *Telegraph* says, will consult the Hartington party on all legislative proposals, and will introduce no measure without their consent.

—A Chicago drummer tells of a merchant in Walnut, Ill., who, being a prosperous and a heavy buyer, is treated well by the commercial travellers, and has many a cigar offered to him. He always takes the cigar and says "It's against my principles to smoke in business hours; I'll light this after supper," and when he gets a hundred puts them in a box and sells them to a train boy on the Burlington road for half price.

—The harsh weather of late in New York city has blocked the building trade and thrown nearly twenty thousand men out of work. The members of the Longshoremen's Union, the Warehousemen's and other kindred associations are equally affected by the change in the weather. The men belonging to the indoor trades find scope for their energies in making up stock for the spring season. Cabinet-makers, tailors, shoemakers and hatters are busy. In cigarmaking business is lively.

Honesty Rewarded.—A French lad named Pettipas, from Chezzetcook, on Friday afternoon observed a man drop a wallet on North street, said to contain $500. The lad picked it up and reported it to his father, who was selling smelts at one of the houses. The father hailed the man entering the railway depot and asked him if he lost anything, and on being answered in the affirmative, produced the wallet, when the loser generously (?) compensated him with fifty cents reward.—*Halifax Herald.*

—The string of pearls worn at the opera in New York by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, attracts more attention than the singers and ballet. It consists of 346 oriental pearls, set in a golden chain, which belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and which was recently purchased for $130,000. It was worn by Mrs. Vanderbilt across the top of her head, thence down the back of her coiffure to her neck, which it encircled, with enough left to hang down on her bosom.

Halifax Markets.—The following quotations are dated 20th inst., and are furnished us by Messrs Manford Bros., Argyle St. Butter, choice dairy, 17 to 00; rolls in boxes 16 to 17; eggs, per doz., 23; hams and bacon, per ℔ 8 to 10; beef, quarters, 5 to 7; hogs, dressed, 5½ to 6; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6; lamb, do., 6 to 00; turkeys, per ℔ 13 to 14; ducks, pair, 50 to 70; fowls and chickens, pairs, 35 to 45; geese, each, 50 to 70; rabbits, pair, —; apples, $1.50 to $2.50; potatoes, 90 to $1.00; oats, bush., 34 to 36; hay, ton, $12.00 to $14.00; wool skins, 60 to 70; turnips, bbl., 75; beets, 75; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.00.

Boston, Jan. 23rd.—Great indignation is expressed in Gloucester over the delay the government has made regarding the fishery question. All the fishermen are demanding a settlement at once. In a letter to Secretary Bayard, Captain Solomon Jacobs states that he took seventeen Nova Scotia fishermen from the wreck of the Neskletta, off Malpeque, and in feeding them depleted his flour, and after landing the wrecked subjects of the province was refused the right to purchase flour. All other captains are expressing their grievances.

—There is a new fad among the swells of New York city, whose love for the picturesque is not satisfied with the sombre raiment of the conventional dress suit. These scintillating individuals now appear with two waistcoats when arrayed for the evening. The outer waistcoat is of white pique or silk, and the under vestment is of a gorgeous blue or crimson silk, the edge of which just protrudes beyond the lapel of the over-waistcoat. Any desire for conspicuousness is thus gratified, as the effect is suggestive of the "orders" and insignia of potentates and foreign diplomats. The haberdashers are delighted at the prospect of the innovation.

—Last Christmas morning, Mrs. Peter Boudreau of Sanlaterville, Digby county, went to the barn as usual and got a mess of oats which she gave to her fowls. Later in the forenoon she noticed very strange actions amongst them, and the rooster was stretched on the ground apparently quite dead. Mrs. B., to make the best of it, plucked him slick and clean, with the exception of a few tail and wing feathers and consigned his remains to the manure heap, feeling convinced that he had been poisoned. Towards noon, to the surprise of the whole family, he was up again, strutting about as gay as ever, though deprived of his costly and necessary apparel. But our good lady being equal to the emergency took him in the house and fitted him with a fine suit of overalls, and at last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected under the distressing circumstances. Mrs. B., determined to find out the cause of this strange phenomenon, went to her oat-barrel and found that a bottle of liquor had been placed in the barrel and the liquor had leaked out in the grain, which explained the whole mystery. The rooster was drunk, as many other bipeds in bigger communities were on Christmas day.—*Yar. Times.*

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschees' German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

## The United States Fishery Commission Report.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, accompanying the bill introduced by Mr. Belmont appointing a commission to make an investigation concerning the losses and injuries inflicted since December 31st, 1885, on citizens of the United States engaged in the North American Fisheries, after reviewing the various treaties and violations thereof by the Canadians, reaches the following conclusions: That by the treaty of peace in 1783 American citizens became partners with British subjects in all coast fisheries in North America remaining to Great Britain; that in 1876 Canada prescribed penalties not warranted by treaty which were made more severe, and that in 1886, nearly half a century after signing the treaty, an offence entirely new in legislation was announced in the most general terms and punished by confiscation of everything seized. A very serious feature of this last named legislation is that it has been approved by the British Crown and it proclaims non-intercourse in Canada with American fishing vessels for general trade. To that feature your committee has given careful consideration and is unanimously of opinion that if and so long as non-intercourse with American fishing vessels shall be thus maintained in the ports or bay of the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland, non-intercourse should be immediately begun and maintained in our ports.

Canadian vessels whether trading or fishing, have within the meaning of the 17th section of the law of Congress of June 19th, 1886, "Been placed on the same footing" in our ports as our own vessels clearing or entering foreign ports. Canadian vessels are British vessels. The British Crown has denied to American fishing vessels a commercial privilege extended to other vessels in Canadian ports. The motive and purpose of such denial have been openly and plainly avowed by Canada to be, first the punishment of such vessels because the United States levies a duty on Canadian fish, not fresh, for immediate consumption such as the government levies on all such fish not the product of American fisheries and imported from any foreign place whatever; and, secondly, to coerce the United States to exempt such Canadian fish from all duties and to enter into other new reciprocal customs relations with the Canadian dominion and Newfoundland. It is a policy of threat and coercion which, in the opinion of your committee, should be instantly and summarily dealt with. The circumstances will warrant and require, in the opinion of your committee, not only non-intercourse with Canadian vessels bringing Canadian fish to our ports, but an exclusion of such fish from entry at our ports whether brought by rail or any other way.

It is difficult to believe that Canada having within the last twenty years so severely burdened herself with taxation by building railways to Chicago, St. Paul and the whole west of our country, as well as New York and Boston, will now deliberately and offensively enter upon and pursue a policy toward our fishermen which, if persisted in, can but end in either the suspension of commercial intercourse by land or sea between her and ourselves or consequences even more grave.

The United States Senate's Retaliatory Bill Adopted.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate this afternoon adopted, by a majority of 46 to 1, the bill recently drafted by Edmunds, and reported from the committee on foreign relations, providing that the president shall issue a proclamation denying to Canadian fish, vessels and products, such privileges as are denied to American vessels and fishermen in Dominion ports, and providing for the protection of the rights of the Americans and their vessels in Canadian ports in all respects. The debate on the bill opened at 1.30 p. m.

In the debate on the bill, Senator Ingalls from Kansas, said the measure was distinctly one of retaliation and meant "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, an insult for an insult and a wrong for a wrong." He said the difficulties must be settled either by negotiation or by war. He bore particularly upon the fact that the government in passing the bill were treading on very dangerous ground, and while he considered that the conduct of the Dominion and Great Britian was such as to justify and warrant a declaration of war on the part of the United States, he thought the reporting of a measure which authorized the president to enter simply on a process of retaliation was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. It was a dangerous course to authorize the president to continue in the same line of conduct and policy, with the inevitable result either of finally negotiating for the purpose of settling these questions, or else of going to war in defence of the rights under the treaty of 1818. He thought it would be better, more in accordance with the dignity of the subject and with the morality which ought to prevail among nations as among men, to declare as the conviction of the senate that the relations between the two powers are such as to require negotiation, that there should be authority, not to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but to select a commission to consider the subject and, if possible, to reach some basis of understanding between Great Britain, Canada and the United States in regard to the fisheries

Senator Frye on the other hand said that Canada only pursued her present policy to bring about a reciprocity treaty as she did on two previous occasions, and these treaties had resulted to the disadvantage of the United States. He then drew a doleful picture of the alleged wrongs suffered by American fishermen (brought about by breaking our laws) said Great Britain showed no disposition to do what was right and did not intend to do so. He said the American people, who were the richest nation upon earth, would not stop to any mean retaliatory measures, but what the committee on foreign relations sought was that president Cleveland should be empowered to close American ports against any or all fishermen, and any or all merchant vessels. Said he thought the president would only take advantage of the bill to exclude Canadian fish of all descriptions from their market. Believed this would bring Canadians to their senses. Said the bill before the house of representatives went still further. It gave the president authority to proclaim absolute non-intercourse.

Our want of space obliges us to condense the despatch to the narrowest limit this week.

## The Elections.

THE RESULT FORESHADOWED.

It is related of a distinguished Canadian politician, who is still in the arena, that, many years ago, when he had prepared careful estimates of the result of an approaching election, a clerical friend handed him the calculation of a leading member of the hierarchy; whereupon the politician threw his figures into the waste basket and adopted those of the prelate, with the remark that "a solar observation is better than dead reckoning." Monsignor, of course, knew how the Church was going. If at the present crisis we had access to the deliberations of those who really mark the ballots of over two-fifths of the population of the Dominion, prophecy would be a safe and easy venture. In all probability, the verdict has already been determined by these our rulers. Some months since a good friend of the *Mail* in Quebec, who is in a position to know, predicted that the Quebec elections, then imminent, would end in a deadlock; and that, whether Mr. Blake or Sir John Macdonald won in the Dominion elections, the majority would be small and would consist of the direct representatives of the Church. The first part of this prediction has been fulfilled to the letter; and we are inclined to think the second part will be verified also.—*Toronto Mail.*

A Terrible Fire.

arouses the apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the wild havoc of disease startles no one. Sad to relate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result of life-long and learned study of female complaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

## The Fruit Growers' Association.

(From Windsor Tribune.)

The 23rd annual meeting of this Association was held in Witter's Hall, Wolfville, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The comfortably and tastefully decorated hall was well filled with an appreciative and intelligent audience. During each session of the meeting there were several ladies present. In the centre of the hall stood a table containing about fifty-one plates of as many varieties of fruit.

The morning of the first day was occupied in the transaction of business relating to the workers of the Association. The annual address of the very able President Rev. J. R. Hart, was however delivered just at the close of the morning's session. Your correspondent was not able to be present before the afternoon, and consequently has not been able to secure a report of this undoubtedly valuable address.

At 2 p. m., the Association again met. The meeting commenced with a question being asked as to "What is the value of *marsh mud* as a fertilizer for fruit trees, as compared with barn-yard manure at $1 per ton," also "What are its constituents." Prof. H. W. Smith, in reply said that as yet he had never had an opportunity of analyzing samples of marsh mud, but that Prof. Lawson's and Prof. Dawson's report each gives analyses. Bay of Fundy mud differs largely from that in other districts. The (Fundy mud) is undoubtedly good, but its value in comparison with barn-yard manure is governed by circumstances such as ease of obtaining it, cost of labor in applying to the land, etc. He stated that at Charlottetown large quantities of *muscle mud* had been used, and that no marked results had followed until after the third or fourth year. Mr. Hemmeon said marsh mud's value depends on the land. Mr. Blanchard said it was "not very valuable for wet clayey soils. If land has a large quantity of potash it is not needed." Prof. Higgins asked Prof. Smith to procure and analyze samples of marsh mud from various localities. Prof. Caldwell stated that if trees grew on sandy land they will be benefited by an application of marsh mud.

The Fruit committee's report was then read. The season of 1886 has been wonderfully favorable for all kinds of fruit. Small fruits were somewhat injured by dryness, but were a good crop. Cherries were average. Plums a full crop and of first class quality. The demand is at present for large sized plums. Purple varieties like the Damson being all the rage. Grapes do not seem to be wanted. Pears were a very good crop. The favorites being the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite. Apples an extraordinary yield, both in quantity and quality, but prices were rather low. The Gravenstein was most largely exported and brought prices from $1.50 to $2.25. King of Tompkins seemed most called for at a $1.50 to $2.50. Blenheims sold for less than the King. Ribstons were fine, being the favorite in Liverpool and Glasgow. Large quantities of Baldwins went to New York at $1.50 and $1.75. Northern Spys brought 10c. to 12c. in London. Too many fruits are grown. Our fruit growers should confine their attention to standard varieties. In the discussion which took place after reading this report, Mr. Johnson said he sent over a lot of Gloria Mundi and got 19 shillings per barrel. Another gentlemen said that he took over the first lot of these apples that were ever sent to the English market and that he had difficulty in selling them at 4s. The Ben Davis is similar in quality with these, but they are not good keepers. President Hart said that Talman Sweets were not worth sending to England. The Strawberry Pearmain brought nearly same prices as the Gravenstein.

Prof. Saunders next read a paper on "Fruit Growing in Canada." He traced the growth of the fruit industry from its inception up to the present time, said that a much larger area of Canada than at present devoted to fruit growing is admirably adapted for this purpose. In British Columbia fruit grows very well as also in portions of the North West, and he believed that by the introduction of hardier varieties than those at present in use, large tracts which at present are thought to be too severe in climate will be made to grow large quantities of fruit. He sketched the fruit industry in Ontario, describing the splendid adaptabilities of that province for fruit growing. Coming down to the Maritime Provinces he stated that a much greater area is well capable of growing fruit than is at present supposed, even in Nova Scotia, he had no doubt there were districts just as well suited to fruit growing as the famous Annapolis Valley.

The foregoing is a very meagre account of this invaluable address by Prof. Saunders, who is the greatest acknowledged authority in fruit matters in America, but lack of space prevents me from giving a lengthy report.

Dr. Henry Chipman next followed with an interesting paper on "Fruit Growing in Kings Co., in 1886." He graphically described the time when potatoes where king, and when apple crops consisted of a few cartloads of native fruit shaken off the trees and fed mostly to stock. Last year the value of the potato crop in Kings was $90,000, while that of apples was $150,000 80,000 barrels were shipped east of Berwick station, and at that station alone there were shipped 20,000 barrels. A Mc N. Patterson got 50 barrels of Gravensteins from a quarter of an acre, or at the rate of $300.00 an acre. In 20 years time Judge Wetherbee's orchard will yield from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels. Gravensteins were a fifth of the whole apple crop in Kings, next came Ribston, King, Blenheims and Baldwins. The price paid by Austin, Kimball & Co., (of N. Y.,) agent, were $1 50 and $1.25 for N. Spys, Baldwins, etc. Dr. Chipman predicted that in five years time 100,000 barrels would be shipped by Kings alone

The evening session opened at 7 p. m. A paper was read from the pen of Prof. D. P. Penhallon of Montreal on "The Fungus Spot on the Famouse." This has increased during the last two years, and affects 31 varieties. Leaf Blight is due to the same cause and often accompanies the spot not easy to cope with. Judicious pruning (good in all parasitic diseases) will help to subdue it. Destruction of the parasites themselves This care only affords a temporary relief. A preparation of sulphur, kerosene, emulsion and caustic alkali is very good. Lasting relief can only be got by attacking the summer seat of the disease the nutrition of the fungus. It cannot be said at present whether it is contagious or not. The spores of the disease are easily carried by the wind of one tree to another

Prof. Mccoun gave a most interesting address on Forestry, after this paper was read, showing among many other good things how large quantities of wood such as poplar, at present thought to be of little value, could be made very remunerative.

The second day's session opened at 10.30 a. m. The officers for the ensuing year were elected; substantially the same gentlemen who have so ably filled their posts being returned. At 2 p. m., Prof. H. W. Smith read a very interesting paper on "The Cost and Profit of Evaporating Fruit," showing how he could utilize all the poorer class of very little value. His paper was very practical and very reliable.

After this Prof. Fletcher, the genial and eloquent Dominion Entomologist, gave an address on "Insects Injurious to Fruits." We regret very much that space prevents us from giving an account of the address which was one of the most valuable on the programme.

Your correspondent was unable to be present at the Annual Dinner held in the College Dining Hall, but it no doubt passed off in a manner befitting the closing of so interesting an event as the 23rd Annual Meeting of N. S. Fruit Grower's Association.

From the Halifax *Herald* we take the following notice of the President's address:—

President Hart in his address acknowledged the blessings of the Giver of all good during the past year. In the twenty-third year of the existence of the association it was pleasing to be able to say that there has not been a year in which so great and varied interests have gathered around the culture of fruit in our country as have come to us during the past year. The work which the association is performing calls for the sympathy and aid of all classes in the country and it is a matter for congratulation that as our association becomes better understood and as we are able to show that our efforts do largely benefit the whole province, but especially those most immediately concerned in the culture of fruits, the purpose of our organization is appreciated. The past year will be marked as one in which an impetus was given to the cultivation of our fruits by the fine show displayed at the Colonial and Indian exhibition The government of Nova Scotia made special efforts to gather and forward the finest specimens of our fruits in their fresh and preserved states, and thereby testified to the excellency of our country for the production of these valuable sources of comfort and wealth. The Dominion government by sending as commissioners Prof. Saunders and our own secretary to take charge of the fruits forwarded from all parts of the Dominion, and by providing for a collection of fruits, vegetables and field roots for exhibition, showed that it took deep interest in our welfare. We have reason to congratulate the governments on the success of their efforts to show

The capabilities of our province, and we believe that our people will not be slow in availing themselves of the benefits which will accrue to them from the wide knowledge diffused with reference to the capabilities of our country. The past year has shown ourselves, more fully than any previous one, something more of these immense capabilities. The crop of small fruits, with the exception of strawberries was larger in quantity and finer in quality. Strawberries early in the season gave good promise, the scarcity of rain in the early summer caused a non fulfillment of this promise. Plums were abundant through the whole peninsula, while in the island of Cape Breton the crop was immense. Never before have so many apples been harvested by us, and as these comprise much the largest part of our fruit crop, and as prices of superior fruit has been fair growing—a large sum will be received by our growers. It is a source of great gratification that the Dominion government has made arrangements for the establishment of experimental farms, one of which is to be located in the maritime provinces. The whole matter has been placed in charge of Professor Wm. Saunders, of London, Ontario, than whom there is probably no more capable agriculturist in the Dominion, and in whose hands our fruit interests will be safe. As was anticipated, arrangements for carrying our fruit to Great Britain at more favorable rates for the shipper can now be made, and we may well hope that the high charges have quite passed away, never to return. The time has entirely passed by when it is possible to deceive the buyer into the belief that fine and fair fruit grows for the express purpose of exhibition in the more exposed portions of the package and the imperfect and spotted to fill up the centre. Buyers want fruit to be good through and through, and he who attempts to deceive will soon find that his name justly suffers reproach. Bear in mind that the biennial meeting of the American pomological society is to be held in the city of Boston in September of this year, and be urged to make arrangements to have a full representation of our fruit growers at that meeting. It is especially desirable that any new fruit of good quality, not hitherto described, should be fully reported to that meeting, so that its merits may be made known.

## Their Struggle for Life.

London, Jan. 19.—The hall in Princess street, Spitalfields, where a fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for the Jews of that part of London. Entertainments have been given there every night for a long time. Last evening a benefit performance was given and the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman quarrelled on the street outside, and near the main doorway of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her scream was mistaken for a cry of fire, and in a moment the audience within the building was in agitation. All the wide entrances of the hall were thrown open but the terror-stricken people paid no attention to them, but rushed to the main entrance. It was not long before the building was cleared but when it was a fearful sight presented itself Seventeen corpses were found inside the theatre near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl, and the other a man. The remains were almost unrecognizable. Eye-witnesses say that the way the strong men who got uppermost in the struggle at the door crushed and trampled on those who fell down was indescribably brutal. It is stated that a number of infants carried in their mother's arms, and clung to through all the panic, were almost crushed or smothered to death, and that a number of others were fatally injured. The scene during the attempted return of the crowd was painful in the extreme. Persons remained at the doorway all night waiting to have their dead restored to them, and the lamentations of the women were heart-breaking. The police have been given a number of contradictory stories about the cause of the panic. One statement is that thieves started the cry of fire for the purpose of getting an opportunity to despoil the many rich Jewesses in the hall of the costly jewels they wore on their persons. There are many bloodspots on the backs of the chairs as well as on the floor. Every here and there ghastly knots of hair are clinging to the furniture. Several escapes were made through the windows, most of which are badly smashed. The bodies were found at the bottom of the stone stairs leading to the gallery. Here a terrible struggle took place between the part of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs. The dead lay mostly in two opposite rows, the feet of each row close to those of the other; one row of heads lay towards the gallery stairway, the other toward the opposite side of the hall. The disaster arose from the crowding of the passage, but from the frantic efforts of the people in the gallery to force their way down the crowded stairs The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit and there was a hopeless block.

BE ON YOUR GUARD

Against sudden colds, irritating coughs and soreness of the throat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these prevalent troubles of Fall and Winter.

## The Fisheries Dispute.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

London, Jan. 21.—The action of Congress on the fisheries question is attracting great attention here. The *Globe* says the latest phase into which the question has entered may be said to be in some respects more acute than any which has recently preceded it Not only does the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American House propose a policy of active retaliation, but it supports that policy by a recital marked by a very irritated not to say unfriendly tone. If the parties to this quarrel confined themselves to the simple point at issue, the limits within which respective jurisdictions of the two Governments are to be confined, there should be no great difficulty in hitting upon a *vus media* which would reconcile the conflicting claims and smooth down unnecessary asperities.

The *Echo* says if trouble with the United States is to be avoided Lord Salisbury cannot too soon turn his attention to the fisheries question. The American people will not submit to coercion of this sort, and it should be Lord Salisbury's object to persuade the Government of the Dominion to modify their attitude. Possibly Lord Salisbury has no love for the great Republic, but that is no reason why he should not endeavor to remove the differences which exist between it, the Dominion, and this country.

THREATENED DANGER.

In the fall of '84, Randall Miller, of Maitland, N. S., was prostrated to his bed with an attack of incipient consumption Cough remedies all failed. He rapidly grew debilitated, and friends despaired of his recovery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief followed by a speedy cure.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

—Near fifty years since, Judge Gustavus Swan, of Columbus, Ohio, offered a prize to that boy in the town who should bring him the best definition of money. One boy brought this definition: "*Coined sweat.*" Of that same boy, the newspaper this month (January, 1887) says, "A millionaire banker of Columbus, Ohio, has just given a hundred thousand dollars to the deserving poor of his city, through the Ladies Benevolent Society."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

## Marriages.

Roach—Martin.—In Worchester, Mass., Jan. 6th, by Rev. M. Burgess, Maynard P. Roach, formerly of Clarence, Annapolis, Co., N. S., to Anna Martin, of Worchester.

## Deaths.

Randolph.—At Round Hill, Jan. 14th, Henrietta, wife of David Randolph, aged 71 years.

Sanders.—At Lequille, Jan. 15th, John Sanders, son of the late Sydney Sanders, aged 41 years.

Wright.—At Annapolis, Jan. 15th, James Wright, aged 73 years.

Croscup.—At Karsdale, Lower Granville, Annapolis Co., on Jan. 20th, of cancer, Hannah M., aged 57 years, the beloved wife of Wm. Croscup. "She rests from her labors and her works do follow her."

Gibson.—At Bridgetown, on the 18th inst. after a very short illness, Albert B. Gibson, in the 28th year of his age.

## New Advertisements.

1887. "A," No. 149.

In the SUPREME COURT,

Between, EDWIN RUGGLES, Plaintiff,

..AND..

FLETCHER CHUTE, Deft.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of the office of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, in Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, on

Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1887,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 11th day of January, 1887, unless before said day of sale the said defendant shall pay to the said plaintiff, the amount due herein for principal, interest and costs, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under him in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being in Granville, aforesaid, formerly belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Chute, bounded and described as follows:—

On the north by lands belonging to Joseph Mitchel, on the east by lands belonging to Oliver Chute, on the west by lands belonging to Charles Marshall, and on the south by lands belonging to James Chute, with the privilege of a road on the west side of said late George Miller's land, and through the late Henry Troop's land, to the post road, together with the appurtenances.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff.

E. Ruggles,
Solicitor in person.

Bridgetown, January 17th, 1887. 5it46.

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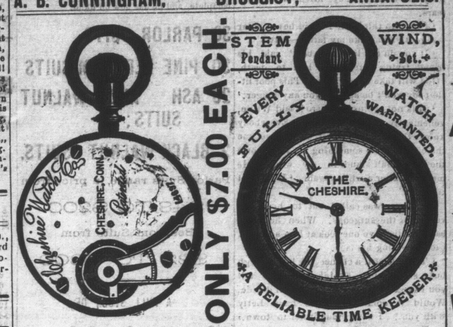


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