General News.

— The Amherst boot and shoe factory now employ 90 hands and is running night and day. The orders already received for the fall trade amount to $40,000.

— Halifax had a sensation on Wednesday afternoon, a man, named Huggins, while in *delirium tremens*, attempted to shoot Mr. John Doull, of Messrs. Doull & Miller. Mr. Doull had a narrow escape and but for his quickness in catching hold of Huggins by the wrist would probably have received serious if not fatal injuries.

— The project of a world's fair seems to be having about the same experience in Boston that it went through with in this city. The idea was received at first with some enthusiasm, particularly by those who had business reasons for being interested, and a few wealthy men promised to contribute heavily, but there has been no such general public demand for a fair as would insure success, and nothing has of late been done.—*N. Y. Sun*

Imports and Duty.

The total imports into Canada of goods entered for consumption, for the year ende l June 30th, 1881, amounted to $90,468,683 in value, and the duty collected was $18,264,206. A comparison with the figures for 1880 shows a large increase in this year's importation. The figures last year were, value: $71,130,140; duty, $13,968,294, the increase in value being $19,638 973, and in duty collected $5,295,911.

KEEP OFF THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.—*Chicago, Ill., Aug* 27, 1881. The following has been sent to the papers here, and is published as a curiosity more than a warning: "Americans and friends of Ireland are hereby warned against embarking upon any vessel flying the British flag after Thursday, Sept. 1. Many may reach their destination, but none are safe. By order of central committee. Chicago, Aug. 27, 1881."

A Blind Miner.

About two weeks ago a man came to Warrior Station (a mining region 21 miles north of Birmingham, on the South and North Alabama Railroad) seeking employment as a miner of coal. When it was discovered that he was stone blind he was laughed at, and it was thought an impossibility for a blind man to dig coal. He persisted in his efforts to secure a place, only asking that a fair test be given him. After a short time he was carried into the mine and there proved his efficiency as a miner. He works without a lamp, as that would be of no benefit to a person deprived of eyesight. The coal mined by this man is said to be as clear of slate and dirt as that of any one employed in the mines, and the yield from his room as great as that of other miners. His little son leads him to the mines and into his work room, leaving his father during the day, who digs coal, separates from the dirt and other substances, keeps the roof of his room propped up, loads the small cars and pushes them out to the main track, as if he possessed the eyesight of two persons. At night the dutiful son returnes to the mines, takes his father by the hand and leads him home. W. A. Graves is his name, and he is a native of Union County, Ga., was a Confederate soldier, and on April 9th, 1864, at Appomattox Court House had a minnie ball pass through his temple, causing the total loss of eyesight.—*Birmingham Observer.*

How to get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to get Well,

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

— A Binghamton preacher took for his text Sunday: "He giveth his beloved sleep" And then he said, as he glanced around, that the way his congregation had worked into the affections of the Lord was amazing.

BRIDAL PRESENT.—In connection with the marriage of Mr. Charles Moore and Miss Thompson, at Christ Church, Ottawa, last evening, each one received a $10,000 cheque from their respective fathers, with house already furnished.

— A Bavarian drayman recently lifted a blacksmith's anvil weighing four hundred and eighty-eight pounds, twelve inches from the ground with one finger, and subsequently lifted a load of bricks, five hundred and forty pounds in weight, to the height of his shoulder. Once in a while there is a giant, in strength in these days.

☞ We should not suffer from a Cough, when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

☞ The word character comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. In selecting pens it is advisable to see that the name of Esterbrook is stamped on them.

The Gammell Will Case.

This is one of the most remarkable will cases on record. As stated in another place three men, Johnston, Gordon and McLellan, have been committed to the Supreme Court for trial for conspiracy, forgery and perjury, on the complaint of Peter Imrie, of Scotland, brother of the widow of the late Mr. Gammell, of Sydney, Cape Preton. The case, it may be stated for the benefit of those who have not followed it from the beginning of the present difficulty, arises out of a dispute about two wills, both claiming to be made by the late William Gammell, merchant in Cape Breton. The plaintiffs in the case are John H. Christie and others of the same place. The defendant is the widow of the testator. The late John Christie, father of the above named Christie, and the testator, conducted a general mercantile business in partnership for a number of years, and were very successful. Arriving at mature years, they agreed to both retire from the business handing it over to John H. Christie, only son and child of the senior partner. Gammell was married to the sister of his partner in business, but had no issue. This dissolution of partnership took place about fifteen years ago. Subsequently the senior Christie, his wife, and Mrs. Gammell died. The two families remained on the most cordial terms, Gammell taking the eldest son of his business successor to live with him, proposing to educate and endow him with a portion of his means, $25,000. A will to this effect is said to have been made, but if so it was cancelled. Five years ago Gammell went on a visit to Scotland, and while there contracted a marriage with Miss Mary Imrie, of Glasgow. In July, 1879, Gammel suddenly died, and after his death a will was found dated about two years previous, leaving all his property and money to his wife. This will was duly recorded and attested to, but in about a year after his death a second will came to light, bearing date in April, 1879, which entirely reversed the former will by giving a large portion of his estate to young Christie, some to churches and the balance to other family relations. It is his second will that is contested, and which the widow Gammell tries to prove a forgery. The Court of Probate at Sydney last year sustained the second will and it is now tried by appeal to the Supreme Court, although sworn to by two witnesses, Johnston and Gordon. Thomas MacLellan, who drew up the second will and kept it back for nearly a year, says he did so by the express direction of the testator, to see if his (Gammell's) wife would, after his death, fulfil certain promises that she should pay out certain sums as verbally directed. MacLellan has for years borne a character for sharp practice, but no money is claimed in the will drawn by him for himself and family. Dan Johnston, first witness to his second will, is well advanced in years, and has filled places of public trust and is reputed to be honest. Alex. R. Gordon, one other witness, is a young man not chargable with any offence against public morality. Experts have not been able to swear to Gammell's signature to the second will as being a forgery.—*Moncton Times.*

Apple Report, 1881.

110, Cannon Street,
LONDON, August, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—

We have much pleasure in sending you our "Annual Report" of the Apple Crops, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.

Northern Counties.—An average crop generally, and in some places over an average.

Midland Counties.—The crop varies. In some places it is described as a splendid crop; in others, over an average one; and in very few places as under an average.

Eastern Counties.—Generally reported as over the average.

Southern Counties.—In some districts, such as Kent, Hants, and Middlesex, it is reported as under, in others above an average crop.

Western Counties.—In Hereford the crop is said to be less than an average one; in the rest of the Counties an average crop is reported.

WALES.

Generally the crop is under an average one; reported as good from one or two places only.

SCOTLAND.

There is hardly a County in which it is not said to be an average, and in many cases over an average crop.

IRELAND.

Here again in all but two Counties the crop is reported to be an average one in some places, and over an average in others.

Altogether, therefore, the reports from the United Kingdom amount to this: that we may expect a fairly abundant crop, especially so if compared with the bad crops of the last two years.

CONTINENT.

Rouen.—Cider Apples—the crop is under an average, probable prices £6 10s. per ton. *Good Apples*—a poor crop, probable prices £10 12s. per ton.

Paris and neighbourhood.—Our friends write "we think the crop of Apples is not so good as of other sorts of fruit." Another report from France says they expect a fair crop of Double Belles, and plenty of late Apples, such as Single Belles, Pommes de Marais, &c.

Belgium.—Our advices are: that there will be a fair crop of Apples in Belgium.

Holland.—Reports are: a good but not very large crop.

Germany.—Our Hamburg correspondent writes:—"We expect an abundant crop, and it is reported that there will be a plentiful crop all over Germany, and we shall probably not require any Green Apples the coming season, either from the United States or Canada."

Putting all this information together, it seems likely there will be no lack of Apples, particularly at the beginning of the season, and in consequence no reason for expecting high prices. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that a special trade and demand has grown up lately in our country for American Apples in barrels, and at moderate prices we think fair quantities will find buyers, but they will not have such a monopoly of the market as they enjoyed last year—particularly the softer kinds.

We remain, DEAR SIR,
Your truly,
JOHN S. TOWNSEND & Co.

Guiteau's Misery.

HE LIVES IN MORTAL TERROR OF SUMMARY PUNISHMET—A SECRET ORGANIZATION FORMED TO PUNISH THE WRETCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The World's Philadelphia special says:—Mr. Corkhill, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, who has been taking a vacation at Cape Bay, left yesterday for Washington. It is reported that Corkhill said he has been informed of the existence of a secret organization in Washington whose purpose is, in the event of Garfield's death, to break goal and kill Guiteau. Their desire is to hang Guiteau by slow processes. In the meantime each member of the organization is to be allowed to put a bullet into Guiteau's body, taking care not to strike a vital point until the last possible moment. Corkhill says he has good reason to believe the guards in the gaol, who are ex-Union soldiers, known of the organization, and are in sympathy with it. It is further reported that Corkhill said there had been the utmost difficulty in the warden of the gaol preventing the guards from finding an excuse for killing Guiteau. This, it is alleged, in a measure explains the encounter recently between the guard and Guiteau in the latter's cell. Guiteau knows the guards want to kill him, and has suffered great mental anguish since the first relapse of the President. He is so nervous he gets little or no sleep. Corkhill says that while he believes no torture too great can be visited upon Guiteau, he must see the law obeyed, which protects Guiteau and secures for him a fair trial. All that will be necessary to secure the gaol from interference by the mob will be a battery of artillery. There are now three batteries of artillery at the arsenal in Washington and 250 marines at the Navy Yard.

General Ayres, Commandant of the United States forces in this district, says the Government has been fully advised of the movement on foot to execute Guiteau in case the President dies, and is fully prepared to meet it. His instructions and orders are complete, and he is prepared to act at a moment's notice. The force at the gaol was strengthened to-day, and within half an hour after receiving notice of the death of the President he can have 1000 armed men and trained soldiers at the gaol prepared to protect it at all hazards. "It is said this action will be taken only in the semblance of giving protection to the assassin, and that you will soon give way and allow people to take the man; and if you are compelled to fire it will be with blank cartridges." "Those who have such ideas will be sadly mistaken, and while I should deeply regret the death of a single man in such a cause, yet my orders are imperative, and as a soldier they will be obeyed. This is the Capital of the nation, the head centre of law and order. The Government has determined that no mob law shall reign here, and I have been directed to protect the prisoner and United States property, and it will be done. My force is ample and in condition to meet the largest mob that could possibly be found. I sincerely trust no such demonstration will be made by the people, because in their attempt to carry out their purpose innocent lives may be lost. The entire available force at Fortress Monroe will be here to-night or in the morning. The marine corps and militia of the district are under my orders, besides several companies of regulars stationed here. No guns were sent to the goal to-day, but I have four Gatling guns ready to move at a moment's notice. I must earnestly hope I may not be called upon to use them, but I shall do so if occasion requires. I am in direct communication with the White House."

THE ASSASSIN HUNG IN EFFIGY.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 28.—The clerks in a city store here hung Guiteau in effigy last night. The performance was cheered by a large crowd.

Winnipeg.

The Provincial Parliament has given a charter for a line from Emerson through the Mennonite settlement to Nelsonville, and thence to Portage la Prairie, and on this—which may hereafter be continued at both ends—the hearts of the citizens are set. A line is being located north-easterly from Duluth to Winnipeg. A company, said to be strong, has taken hold of the Nelson River project. Another company intends to put powerful steamers next year on Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan. Altogether the scene has changed from what it was nine years ago, when I got my first view of the Red River. Then the old Hudson Bay headquarters—Fort Garry—was everything, and Winnipeg nothing; now the Fort is hardly discernable, and Winnipeg is a city of nearly 14,000 people. Then, I had to cross the river on a dirty scow; now one iron bridge spans the Red River and another the Assiniboine, and charters have been obtained by reliable companies to build two more. Every man you meet seems full of business, with some grand scheme on his hands that he is about to float. He gives you a hint, then goes aside with a friend to whom he talks in mysterious whispers. Others join them, and the talk is of bonds, bonuses, connections, and the like. The city appears to be crowded with magnates. You talk with a quiet, plain-looking man who sits next you at table, and find that he represents a company, for loans, or investments, or colonization, or railway construction, or something else that requires a mint of money. A poor man in the midst of all this must feel very poor, but I don't think there are any poor men in Winnipeg. I have not met with a man that looks poor. And women need not be poor if they will work. I learned at Rat Portage that the girl who did the cooking received $35 a month; and the waiters at the Queen's Hotel in Winnipeg stalk the dining-room as monarchs of all they surveyed.

WINNIPEG'S DANGER.

As I am referring not only to the present, but to the probable future of Winnipeg, the question of the probability of the river rising and drowning out the whole place some rainy spring-time must be considered. There have been floods in the past, and the thing that has been is the thing that shall be, unless precautions are taken in time. Not to refer to the greatest flood—which occurred about the close of the last century—there have been floods that covered the site on which Winnipeg is built in 1826, 1852, and 1861. The 1852 flood must have been serious indeed. Where Main street now runs, and all around it, and away out on the prairie and down the valley, there was a lake at least three feet deep. In Fort Garry, the Hudson Bay Company's officers were driven to the upper storeys; and their boats were in readiness to carry them away to the nearest mountain should the water not subside. On the 10th of May the settlers on the banks of the river fled with food, bedding, cattle, and all their worldly goods to Stoney Mountain, and they could not get back to their homes till June 20. They raised no crops that year but potatoes, and a little barley. Dr. Black's parish was effaced. A lake ten miles wide blotted it out of sight, and instead of a buck-board he used a York boat for weeks. Such a flood now would cause damage that could be estimated only in millions. Is it at all likely to occur? Certainly, whenever similar predisposing causes co-operate. Let two or three wet seasons that fill the marshes be followed by a winter that has an extraordinary snow fall. Should the snow then melt with more suddenness than usual, and should heavy spring rains come at the same time, things would be in bad way for Winnipeg and the surrounding country. No one in Winnipeg believes that a flood can occur. Neither did the antediluvians when Noah warned them. What should be done to prevent the possibility of such a disaster? Let the wise men of Winnipeg answer, if they think worth while. One of the greatest drawbacks to the Manitoba portion of the Red River valley is its low level. There is so little natural drainage that a good deal of the soil is marsh; and a friend of mine, who is never weary of singing the praises of the Saskatchewan, denounces it as "a melancholy waste of putrid marshes"—much improved, however, he admits, by the system of drainage that the Government and the municipalities have inaugurated.

GEO. M. GRANT.

Parting with the Family Pet.

SOME PATHETIC FACTS CONCERNING AN AMIABLE AND DOMESTICATED MOUNTAIN LION.

San Francisco Post.]

The other morning, while the proprietor of the approaching circus and menagerie was picking his teeth on the steps of the Russ house, a tall, sunburned, bald-headed man, with pine burs in his clothes and a stick of sassafras in his mouth, approached and said:

"Be you the wild-animal man, mister?"

The proprietor of the circus admitted that such was the fact.

"Then," proceeded the man from the mountains, "I think I'll get you to make me an offer for a large-sized California lion I've got."

"Good specimen, eh?" asked the circus man.

"Good? Well, I should say so. Measures eleven feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail. Caught him myself when a cub. Just four years old to-morrow."

"Hum—good appetite?"

"Appetite? Great Scott—appetite? Well, I should smile—that's just the point—that's just why I'm parting with Jay—I call him Jay Gould because he takes everything in. If it wasn't for his appetite and the queer little things it makes him do, I wouldn't part with Gould for a fortune."

"Savage, eh?"

"Well, no: I don't know as I should call Jay savage, exactly—sorter nibblish, though, he may be. Has a kinder habit of gnawing up things, so to speak. In fact, the neighbors—I live up in Bladder's Peak—have gotton to be so fussy and particular of late that I can't so much as unchain J. G. for a little fresh air, without their getting grumpy about it!"

"There's no pleasing some people," said the hipprodromer.

"I should say so. Now, t'instance, 'bout three months after Jay got to be as big as a boarding-house sofa, I came home one day from a picnic and found he had eaten up Aunt Maria, who had been left at home to mind the house—leastwise she was nowhere to be found: and as Jay Gould seemed sorter bulgy-like and kept coughing up hair pins and false teeth for a day or two, we kinder suspicioned the whole thing."

"Maternal aunt?" inquired the showman, thoughtfully.

"Exactly. My wife took on dreadfully at first, and wanted me to shoot Jay right off. But I told her that he had probably suffered a good deal as it was, and that as most likely he'd catch rheumatism and things from the remains, we'd better call it square."

"And did she?"

"Well she kinder got reconciled after a while, especially as Jay seemed fond of playing with the children. One morning soon after that, my wife's mother—whole family lived with me, you see,—didn't come down to breakfast. As all her false hair was hanging over a chair-back, and Gould crawled out from under the bed, licking his chops, and with his tongue a good deal coated,—mother-in-law was always taking things for the liver complaint,—we saw at once it was another visitation of providence, and that the heavy hand of affliction was again upon us."

"Looked that way, didn't it?"

"Well, as you may suppose, the old lady—that's my wife—pranced around a good deal then, and got down the breech-loader right away. But just then arrived a gold medal from the S. P. C. A. society, awarded on account of my forbearance in the Aunt Maria business, and so I got her calmed down after awhile."

"Pacified her, eh?"

"Yes; I managed to arrange a reprieve for Jay somehow. You see, I was always fond of pets, and tender-hearted, and all that you understand. I argued that the poor animal didn't know that he was doing wrong—merciful man is merciful to his his beast, etc. That smoothed things over for another month."

"What happened then?"

"Well, one day I sent Johnny, our youngest boy, down to the store for some sugar, and he took Gould along for company. Now, whether it was because Jay was fond of sugar or not, I don't know, but he came home alone, and soon we noticed a peculiar kind of bulge on his ribs, about as big as Johnny, and we concluded that the dread archer had marked another Skidmore—my name is Skidmore—for his own. The whole family took on like mad, and Mrs. Skid. was about to shove the powder-keg under Jay Gould and touch it off herself, when I pointed out that it wouldn't do to desecrate our offspring's tomb in that way. So I just had the burial service read over the lion and tied crape around his neck for thirty days. How does that strike you?"

"After that you kept the animal chained?"

"Well, no. The fact is I sent out to get a chain several times, but one thing and another prevented, until one day last week I actually missed the old lady herself. I looked around for her a couple of days, when somehow of a sudden I sorter intentioned where she was. I gave Gould about a half a pound of emetic right away, but all we could get out of him was a pair of high-heeled shoes and a chest-protector It was too late—too late. We put the shoes and things in a coffin and had Jay led behind the hearse to the cemetery. Wanted to have as much of the corpse present as possible—don't you see? We had the animal all decorated with flowers and things, as fine as you please. Folks said it was the touchingest thing that ever took place in them parts;" and the bereaved husband sighed heavily.

"Don't wonder you want to sell the beast," remarked the menagerie man, after a pause.

"Well, I sorter do and sorter don't," said Mr. Skidmore, abstractedly. "There's so many memories and things clustering around J. G.—seems kinder like parting with one's family burying-lot, as it were. On the other hand, though, now the old lady is gone, I sorter feel as if the old insect had—well, had outlived his usefulness, so to speak. So suppose I just have this box hauled around to your show after the performance this afternoon, and see if we can't strike a bargain."

"All right," said the manager. "I'm going up Salt Lake way after a while, and perhaps I can work him off for big money to some of the Mormon elders."

"There's a mint of money in him as a family pet," said the other earnestly, and after striking the circus proprietor for a season dead-head the widower shouldered his umbrella and drifted sadly down street.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

— The *Insurance Journal* calls attention to a new kind of indemnity company, which insures against breaches of trust and burglaries. It is claimed that this species of insurance is likely to be of use to the public, by creating money corporations to whose interest it will be to see that burglars and embezzlers are prosecuted and punished. Prosecutions brought about by fire insurance companies are said to have lessened the frequency of arson, and it is thought possible that a similarly beneficial influence may now be exerted upon burglary and embezzlement.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

KOKOMO, Ind., August 23.—L. Ramsey, who lives in this city and who runs a threshing machine, recently, while engaged in threshing wheat about three miles south of here, finished up the job in the afternoon and hitched his horses to the engine to move it to the next job, when one of his horses balked. He then tied a line around the poor animal's tongue and set three or four strong men to pull at it. The beast of course hung back, and the brutes at the other end of the line pulled the tongue out by the roots.

Capetown, July 31.—Union mail steamer Teuton, with 227 persons on board, struck a rock, floated off, was in the act of putting back to port when she sank with a majority of those on board. The Teuton arrived at Capetown from England on Monday, landed some and embarked other passengers and proceeded on her voyage to Aloga Bay and other points, striking near Quoin Point.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 2.—The drouth is still unrelieved, and the total destruction of the crops is threatened. In many counties the corn and tobacco are burnt up. The streams have gone dry, stopping mills and causing great difficulty in getting water. The James river is lower than for fifty years.

Victoria, B. C., August 31, 1881.—An arrival from the westward reports that the sea is alive with valuable fur seals. The vessel passed through thirty miles of seals.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A special cable from London to the *Globe* says: "Regarding Turner's proposals for the Halifax dry dock, the Admiralty agree to give $10,000 a year for twenty years, determinable when the dock pays six per cent. This involves the expenditure of $750,000 in the Dominion."

Limerick, Sept. 4.—A conflict has taken place between the police and the public caused by some soldiers making insulting remarks about the Pope. The police fired upon some persons who were throwing stones and fifteen were wounded, some dangerously.

London, Sept. 1, 7 p. m.—The whole of Bread street is more or less damaged. The salvage corps estimate the loss at £200,000. Seventeen steam engines, besides, hydrants, are still engaged, but the fire is now completely under control, though the smouldering premises nearest to Cheapside occasionally break into flame in consequence of a fracture of the gas pipes. Workmen are now digging in order to plug the main. The fire was originally caused by an explosion of gas.

The warehouses, No. 46 and 47 Cheapside, were burned to-day. They were occupied by J. B. Cowhill and Co., as India Rubber warehouses. Seven houses on Bread street were also burned.

London, Sept. 3.—It is intended to confer a grand cross order of St. Michael and St. George upon Sir John A. Macdonald in recognition of his services as Canadian Premier.

Washington, Sept. 5, 8.30 a. m.—The President was somewhat restless during the early part of the night, but slept well after midnight. He has taken by the mouth and retained nutriment prescribed. This morning his pulse is less frequent than yesterday; his temperature is a degree above normal. Pulse, 102; temperature, 99-5; respiration, 18.

London, Sept. 5.—Bonfires were lighted over a large portion of the North of Ireland on Saturday night as a mark of gratitude to Gladstone for the Land Act.

Dominion Exhibition Notes.

The Starr Manufacturing Company purpose exhibiting some of their interesting machinery in motion, and are preparing a handsome exhibit of their manufactured goods.

About seven or eight hundred entries have been made up to the present time, many of which are large exhibits, and a rush of entries has now set in.

Up to the present time the Ontario people have sent in far the largest number of entries, but it is known that numerous people in the Maritime Provinces are preparing exhibits, which they have not entered yet.

An Ontario carriage builder has entered a carriage valued at $1,500.

The entries of cattle are now coming in briskly, and many of the well known Nova Scotia prize herds will be exhibited, but this Province will find a keen competition in this line.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

☞ BOSCHEE'S GEEMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

St. John Country Market Prices.

Beef. ℔ lb, 4. @ 7½c.
Beets, ℔ bbl., 00c. @ $1.50.
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb 17c. @ 20c.
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 24c.
Buckwheat Four, grey, ℔ cwt., $1.60 @ $2.00.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 60c. @ $1.20.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1.00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads., 00c. @ $0.00
Cheese, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Chickens, ℔ pair, 50c. @ 60c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 12c. @ 14c.
Ducks, ℔ pair, 45c. @ 70c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 16c. @ 18c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 7c ℔ 9c.
Hog, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 00c.
Hides, ℔ lb 7c. @ 8c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 7c. @ 9c.
Veal ℔ lb 3c. @ 6c.
Lambskins, each, 40c. @ 45.c.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 14s. @ 16c.
Pork, ℔ lb 7c. @ 7½c.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 7c. @ 9c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 45c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 00c. @ 00c.
Peas, per bus., 60c. @ 80c.
Cucumbers ℔ doz., 20 @ 30c.
String Beans ℔ bushel, 50c. @ 60c.
Potatoes, ℔ bbl., (new) 50c. @ 60c.
Seeds, ℔ doz., $0.00 @ $0.00.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 14c. 16c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4½c. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 0c. @ 0c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl, 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 55c. @ 60c.
Maple Sugar, ℔ lb 14c.
Hay, per ton $14 @ $18.
Maple Sugar, ℔ lb 12c.
Maple Candy, ℔ ℔, 20c. @ 23c

FISH.

Halibut, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 10c.
Codfish, " " 00c. @ 3c.
Haddock, " 10c. @ 12c.
Fresh Salmon, ℔ lb, 20c. @ 25c.
Smelt, ℔ lb, 0c.
Finnen Haddies, ℔ lb, 10c. @ 15c.
Mackerel, each, 4c. @ 5c.
Clams, ℔ peck, 00c.
Shelled clams, ℔ qt., 00c.
Fresh trout, ℔ lb, 12c.
Bloaters, ℔ lb doz. 10c. @ 12c.
Fresh Shad each 10c @ 15c.
Digby Herring per box 20c.
Bass per lb 8c.
Salt Mackerel 0 @ 5c.

Farmers' Market, Halifax.

Butter, Large packages 14c @ 17c; small tubs or packages retail, 16c @ 18c.
Beef ℔ lb, by the qtr., 4c @ 9c.
Eggs ℔ dozen, wholesale, fresh, 15c @ 16c; pickled, 00c. @ 00c.
Cheese—Domestic ℔ lb, 6c @ 9c; Factory, new 11c @ 11½c ℔ lb.
Hams and Bacon ℔ lb, 9c @ 12c.
Hay ℔ ton, $16 @ $16.50
Straw ℔ ton, $7.00 @ $8.00.
Oats ℔ bushel, 50c @ 55c.
Potatoes ℔ bushel, new, 30c @ 40 c.
Pork ℔ lb, 0c @ 0c.
Apples ℔ bbl., Nova Scotia, $3 @ $4.00.
Mutton, by the carcase, 4c @ 5½c.
Lamb, by the carcase, 6c @ 8c.
Veal, by the carcase, 3c @ 5c ℔ lb.
Geese, (alive) 50c @ 65.
Turkeys, 13c. @ 15c.
Green Hides, ℔ lb, 7c.
Tallow, ℔ lb, rough, 3½c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 9c @ 11c.
Feathers, goose, 25 @ 35c.
Wool, ℔ lb, 20c @ 25c.
Wool Skins, (lamb) 30c @ 45c.
Fowls, 25c @ 55c.
Ducks, (alive) 45c. @ 60c.

Thousands Perish before the meridian of life is reached, in consequence of disregarding lung disease in its earlier stage. Consumption fastens its relentless grasp upon them while they do not even suspect its advent. Trifling or tampering with a cough will not answer. Delay, and unwisely chosen medicines both encourage its progress. The proper course is to select a well-known and sterling remedy, and use it systematically at the outset. The best is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The value of cod liver oil as a pulmonic is too well known to require comment. The hypophosphites are especially useful for their invigorating properties, contributing to the development of muscular and fibrous tissue, both of which are greatly depleted and weakened in cases of pulmonary decline. The bones are also strengthened by their use. This time-honored specific and tonic also possesses properties as a blood purifier, which render it valuable in cases of scrofula. Persons of weakly constitution derive from it a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has even proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to the maladies it is adapted to prevent and relieve. As before intimated, its prompt use is particularly recommended. In a climate rigorous as our own, and where the summer is so fleeting, persons with weak chest and lungs are specially in need of a reliable medicinal safeguard. They will find none so well adapted to their wants as this thoroughly tested and highly approved article. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

— A correspondent of *Forest and Stream* gives the following anti-mosquito recipe. Three ounces sweet oil, one ounce carbolic acid. Rub in every half hour until the pores have thoroughly absorbed it.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you distarbed 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. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....7, p. m
Presbyterian " .....Uncertain.
Methodist " .....7, p. m.
Baptist " .....11, a. m, 7, p. m
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

Marriages.

FULTON—FELLOWS.—At Granville, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, Mr. George O. Fulton, of Truro, N. S., to Miss Nina A., daughter of Joseph Fellows, Esq., of Granville.

HIGGINS—BROWN.—At Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., on the 28th of August, 1881, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Benj. W. Higgins, of Middleton, Mass., to Anna M. daughter of J. M. Brown, of Lawrencetown, N. S.

Deaths.

HARDWICK.—At Annapolis, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Caroline, wife of Mr. A. B. Hardwick, aged 69 years.

GOUCHER.—At Lawrencetown, Aug, 28th, at the residence of Mr. Silas Margeson, Hannah Goucher, aged 52 years.

DANIELS.—At Lawrencetown, on the 31st inst., Ada, daughter of Burton and Susan Daniels, aged 18 years.

GARDNER.—At Boston, Aug. 25th, Ella M., wife of Charles A. Gardner, aged 25 years and five months, daughter of J. F. and Sarah A. LeCain, formerly of Annapolis, N. S.

BENT.—At Bentville, on the 25th inst., of Diphtheria, Edith F., third daughter of Ralph and Sarah A. Bent, in the thirteenth year of her age.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

BARTEAUX—At Torbrook, Sept. 1st, Clorinda, widow of the late Robert Barteaux, aged 70 years.

GOUCHER.—At Torbrook, Sept. 2nd, Elizabeth A., wife of Reece Goucher, aged 43 years.

O, stay thy tears; the blest above
Have hailed a spirit's heavenly birth,
And sung a song of joy and love,
Then why should anguish reigh on earth?

New Advertisements.

Spring Goods arriving;
Prices very low;
Everything thriving
—AT—
Murdoch & Co's.

2 TONS WHITE LEAD, best quality in the market.
5 BARRELS RAW AND BOILED OIL. VARNISHES, DRYERS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

To Grangers and Farmers.

Attention is called to 30 bus. TIMOTHY, and 500 lbs. RED CLOVER, in stock and offered very low for CASH.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS in abundance

1200 Rolls Room Paper at cost.

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, the cheapest in the market.

Full stock of Groceries and Hardware.

☞ Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to us on note or book account, that payment must be made at once or in 30 days from 1st April.

MURDOCH & CO.

Bridgetown, April 1st, 1881.

New Advertisements.

Prices as Low as Ever
—AT—
A. D. CAMERON'S.
Corner Court and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

LOOK OUT!!FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!
For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

Dwelling House & Property,

situated near the business centre of the village of Bridgetown. Size of lot 90 feet deep, and 180 feet front. There are suitable outbuildings and all in first-class repair. House well isolated. The Garden is favorable known as one of the best in the town, is thoroughly drained, and last year produced ten barrels of good apples, together with cherries, plums, pears and all the small fruits in abundance. There is a never-failing well of water, filtered through gravel and brick, with new pump. The property is too well known to need further description, and is in every way desirable for intending purchasers.

A new and first-class

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,

by the celebrated artist (late) Albert Weber of New York can be bought on favorable terms from the subscriber.

INSURANCE!

in all its branches a specialty, and attended to promptly. Fires and loss of buildings are so frequent of late that property holders (isolated) should insure when they can secure $1000 for a small premium of $6.25 per annum, in first-class companies. Losses promptly settled.

ALBERT MORSE.
Barrister-at-Law.
Bridgetown, April 12th, 1881. 3m

ACADIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LOGS WANTED.

PERSONS having Logs of Spruce or Hemlock, suitable for

Wharf Building,

for delivery in June and July at Annapolis town, will please apply early, showing a schedule of quantity, sizes, etc., to

LAWRENCE DELAP,
Managing Director.
Annapolis, May 27th, 1881. 2m

BRADLEY'S
BRADLEY'S
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IT XLS ALL OTHERS. TRY IT
This Old Standard Fertilizer,

AFTER 13 years' trial in Nova Scotia, fully maintains its established name as the most lasting, most reliable and best article of the kind ever offered in our market.

For sale at every seaport and railway station in the province. At Bridgetown, on most favorable terms, by J. W. BECKWITH.

G. C. MILLER,
Manager.
Middleton, March 13th, 12th, 1881.

NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED and open for inspection, a full line of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Grey, White and Printed Cotton, Cambrics, Linens, Dress Goods and Trimmings to match, Millinery, Haberdashery, Small Wares.

TAILORING done on the premises by an experienced workman.

MILLINERY done at shortest notice.

Our motto is small profits and short credits.

W. H. Miller.
Middleton, May 24th, 1881. n6

ENTERPRISE.
STEAM TUG
Eva Johnson.

HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of

Towing, Ships, Rafts, Scows, &c.

Apply to
Geo. E. CORBITT
Annapolis, or to
Capt. James A. Hughes, Agent, Digby.
G. F. Miller, Agent, B