General News.

— Plumpness, milky whiteness of complexion, puffy eyelids and swollen skin, mark emphatically the arsenic eater, says a Cleveland physician.

— Regina, the name of the new capital of the North-West Territory, was chosen by the Marquis of Lorne. The railway was complated to Regina last week, and the name was formally given to the new "city."

— Enquiries at the Militia Department show that there was no foundation for the rumor circulated in the press of the Dominion and the United States stating that Quebec was being fortified. About the time that the report was circulated supplies were being taken in, and this gave rise to the supposition.

— The 101st Royal Munster Fusiliers, now stationed at Halifax, have been ordered to prepare for embarkation in the troopship "Orontes," which is expected here next month. They are to sail for Gibraltar, *en route*, it is supposed, for Egypt.

ACCIDENT IN LUMBER MILL.—While mending machinery in Jewett's mill, Milledgeville, N. B., on Saturday, 19th inst., Wm. Brittian, millwright, had his clothing caught by a shaft, and in an instant found himself revolving at the rate of two hundred times a minute. Brittian had strength enough to throw the belt driving the shaft off on the "loose pulley," and thus saved his life. His right arm is terribly mangled, and he is a mass of wounds and bruises from head to foot, but his injuries are not thought serious.

The Superintendent in Love.

Supt. E. J. O'Neil, of the Dominion Police Force, Ottawa, Canada, thus spoke to a representative of one of Ottawa's leading journals: "I am actually in love with that wonderful medicine St. Jacobs Oil. I keep it at home and likewise here in my office; and though my duty should call me hence in an hour to journey a thousand miles, St. Jacobs Oil would surely be my companion. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world, without any exception, I believe. My entire family have been cured by it. We have used it for twenty different ailments, and found it worth half a score of doctors. My men here on the Dominion Police Force, use it right along and very justly think that there is nothing like it. I believe it is the long sought *Elixir Vitæ* and possesses the power of making the old, young again. I know it often enlivens me, and although I am past fifty years of age, I am, thanks to that wonderful agent, a lively man yet.

The Annapolis Copper Mine.

The following information concerning the copper mine at Lower Granville, Annapolis County, on the Bay of Fundy side of the North Mountain, is extracted from a report recently published by the company:

"The country is very precipitous and barren; a line of mountains called the North range, extends nearly one hundred miles, and it is on the extreme end of Digby Gut, where the range is broken, that the mine is located. Rising directly from the shore of the Gut is a cliff of 100 or 150 feet high. This cliff, as well as the whole range of mountains, is trap rock, and is in layers ranging from 10 to 12 ft. in thickness. Adjoining and under these layers of trap rock is the amygdaloid carrying the copper. This where exposed shows about 80 feet wide and 12 feet thick. As the property covers one square mile, and the vein lies in a nearly horizontal position, there is an almost incalculable amount to be extracted, for there is no doubt that the veins extend under the whole property, both in length and breadth. Going back from the shore two and a half miles, we come to a deep gorge; here the formation is identical with that on the shore; this gorge has been formed by the action of water that flows through it from a lake on the top of the mountain. Here, if necessary, is plenty of water, and fall enough to run any machinery that may be required. Tools, etc., are already on the ground, and a shaft house, boarding house, stamp mill and concentrator combined are to be erected. There is no need to put up a smelter, as the ore will concentrate to 95 per cent., and can be sold right on the spot. Being convenient to the water no cartage is required, as a tramway can be constructed, and ore shipped direct from the shaft house on board a vessel. In drilling the holes for blasting, the drills ran into copper at depths varying from 9 to 12 inches. The specimens sent to New York were all taken from the surface with a pick, and show a very large percentage of native copper. With proper management the mine can be made to pay dividends in a very short time."

Prospectus of the Nova Scotia Immigration Society.

Whereas, at the present time a large immigration, which is likely from various causes to continue, is coming forward to America from the different countries of Europe; and as it is evident that the prosperity of this Province would be materially and substantially advanced if a portion of that stream could be directed and attracted to this part of Canada; and it being further evident that the varied and valuable resources of this Province offers to immigrants opportunities for the profitable investment of capital and labor equal to any found elsewhere in America, and for the purpose of making known to intending emigrants the said opportunities and advantages, it is hereby proposed to establish and organize an institution which shall be known as the NOVA SCOTIA IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, having a head or Principal Office in the City of Halifax; with a Branch Society in each County of the Province, the whole being subject to such Rules, Regulations and By-Laws as shall hereafter be devised and adopted for the proper management of the same.

Therefore be it known, that we whose names are hereunto annexed, recognizing the important advantages that may be secured to this Province by at once commencing the work as set forth in the premises above stated, do hereby pledge ourselves to the advancement of the same by paying the sum of One Dollar each, upon the understanding and condition that the payment of said sum shall constitute each and all who now, or may hereafter sign the same—Life Members of the said Society, with full power to vote at any general or special meeting that may be held by the Branch Society of the County in which we or they may severally at the time reside. And further, we do hereby recommend that the following detailed plan of operations be at once entered upon.

First. That a competent person be employed to visit the several Counties of the Province to canvass for members, and to aid and assist in organizing in each County a Branch Society.

Second. To collect and compile such items of information respecting the resources and products of said Counties as shall form the subject matter of the intended Pamphlets.

Third. To obtain a list and accurate description of the farms and farming lands that are for sale in each County, and obtain a paid advertisement of the same to be inserted in the Pamphlets and Circulars before mentioned.

The object of this society shall be to aid and encourage, by all fair and legitimate means, such as the publication and free distribution in Europe of Pamphlets and Circulars, setting forth and truthfully describing the natural and acquired advantages of Nov Scotia as a promising field for immigrants; and also of employing one or more practical Farmers from Nova Scotia in the capacity of Foreign Agents to distribute the Pamphlets and to give to intending emigrants such informrtion and advice as may be necessary to assist them in coming to this Province.

It is not, however, the intention of this Society to aid or encourage a needy or pauper immigration, but its exertion shall be used to influence the better class of Tenant Farmers to emigrate to this Province, who as a rule have sufficient means to buy farms and settle themselves comfortably. Also, young industrious and able-bodied domestics, of both sexes, and to assist them in obtaining suitable situations and employment after arrival here.

Paris Letter.

(Regular Correspondence.)

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 8th, 1882.

The new Cabinet made its bow before a crowded Chamber this afternoon, and, in accordance with custom, received a shower of congratulations and assurances of good will from most of the House. M. Duclerc, in particular, was surrounded for some minutes by a crowd of friends, all anxious to shake hands with the new Premier, while M. Cochery, who modestly took his seat on the second bench accepted the felicitations of his colleagues with the air of a man who has grown quite accustomed to the title of "Minister inamovible." After a few local local measures had been passed, M. Duclerc rose to read the declaration of the new Ministry. The President of the Council is a tall man, dignified, robust, and singularly upright in bearing, considering that he has nearly attained the age of three score and ten. He wears a carefully trimmed white beard, and, as becomes a Senator, is baldheaded, with the exception of a thin patch of grey hair coming to a point over his forehead. M. Duclerc read out his document in a steady, deliberate tone of voice, audible throughout the whole of the Chamber.

A Frenchman who has the good luck to be the wearer of the insignia of the Legion of Honor has probably attained to as much earthly felicity as it is possible for a human being to achieve. The fact of the importance and consideration usually attached to this gallic decoration has apparently led some individuals to the conviction that, next to possessing the destinction itself, the second best thing is to pretend to possess it. Consequently, ingenious devices worthy of a far better cause have been adopted, with a view to carrying out this scandalous piece of imposition. The coveted French order consists of a red colored ribbon, and it has been found practicable for possessors of foreign orders which are also compounded of a red ribbon, attached to a cross or other symbol, to arrange the decoration in such a manner on their noble breasts as to conceal the cross and show the bit of scarlet silk attached thereto. In this way fraudulent individuals have gained all the additional importance to which membership in the distinguished brotherhood entitles a man, without in the least deserving such notoriety. This has naturally lead to great consternation in the ranks of the Council of the Legion of Honor, who, with the assent of the President of the Repulic, have issued a schedule of foreign decorations, the ribbons of which are similarly colored to that of the French order, so that people may be on their quard against attempted imposition. At the same time it has been decreed that owners of the foreign decorations in question must display their crosses as well as their ribbons, so that there may be no mistake. Verily the Frenchman in his weaker movements is altogether vanity.

The military operations in Egypt are being watched here with the utmost interest, and, it is only fair to add, with a certain amount of sympathy. The opinion, however, prevails that it would be a mistake to attempt any definite action until the troops had arrived from England. Arabi has had full leisure to concentrate his forces, and as the blow which might have crippled him immediately after the bombardment was not struck then, it is thought that it would be more prudent to defer any decisive action until the field could be taken with a proper complement of troops. No doubt seems indeed to be entertained as to the final result of the expedition, though critics fancy that they have lately perceived some symptoms of the old tendency to make too light of the foe.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 9th, 1882.

Materials for constructing one hundred miles of railway is provided as an accessory to the military operations in Egypt, and it is proposed to lay a line along the bank of the Suez canal from Ismailia to the Mediterranean. The ships by which it is to be conveyed are not to stop at Alexandria, but proceed direct to the canal and land the rails and other plant at Ismali. The heavy description of the rails—70 lbs. to the yard—renders them better suited to a permanent line, than a merely flying military train road, and the sleepers, which are mostly of broad iron plates, hollowed beneath, are well adapted for resting upon the sand of the desert. For sounder situations timber sleepers are provided, but even they are much broader than those commonly used on English lines. A railway corps has been specially trained for laying and working the railway, consisting of No. 8 Company Royal Engineers, amongst whom are platelayers, engine-drivers, and mechanics capable of constructing a bridge or a pier. This company, which has been exercised for several weeks past on a section of railway at Upnor Castle, on the Medway, will embark with the plant this morning. Three engines go on another steamer. To-day also will embark, in the London district, several other instalments of the Army corps, including a battery of Royal Horse Artillery in the "Ludgate Hill," one of field artillery in the "City of Lincoln," and the famous Black Watch; or 42nd Highlanders, on board the "Nepaul."

Fanatical Mussulmans have been on a mission to the docks, proclaiming as unholy the English crusade against "the faithful" in Egypt, and forbidding the Lascars, under the penalty of future torture, to take any part in the expedition. At first they were all led away by this preaching, but they have now quite as unanimously returned to their duty. The "Nepaul" and "Verona" have each about 120 Lascars on board under European officers, and for sobriety, discipline and industry leave nothing to be desired. The "Carthage," belonging to the same company, was also abandoned by her Mahommedans, and, although they have since offered to re-join, it is thought better that as she is the hospital ship she should be manned entirely by Englishmen. The strikers have, therefore, been sent home to Bombay.

In many ways the "Carthage" is exceptional, and she is the only ship engaged in the expedition which has occupied and in possession for several days before departure. Some of the medical staff and Army Hospital Corps have been on board for two or three days past preparing for the duties which they may expect at the seat of hospitalities. Although attested soldiers the Hospital Corps carry no arms other than the non-combatant sword; and the presence of a solitary carbine on board the ship would compel the captain to haul down the red-cross flag in obedience to the decrees of the Geneva Convention. By painting the hull white it is said that the internal heat is reduced by five degrees.

It is estimated that the total strength of the Army of Egypt, already sent, and to be despatched, from England, exclusive of seamen and marines, is 15,239 men and officers. For this force 5,741 horses have been shipped from England, and others together with mules, will be forwarded from aboard. To this force is to be beaded the Indian contingent, numbering in all about 10,000 men. To comply with the requisitions of the War Office, 43 transports, including the "Dacca," have been chartered to convey 740 officers, 54 warrant officers, 14,445 non-commissioned officers and men, and 5,741 horses. The cavalry number 15 squadrons, the artillery, 8 batteries, the infantry 10 battalions, the Royal Engineers 4 companies, 1 pontoon train, 1 telegraph troop, 1 field park, the Commissariat and Transport 10 companies, bearer companies 4; and field hospitals 10.

. "Facts speak plainer than words." Proof:—"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

— The spool factory, box factory, saw mill and forge owned by Moer, Son & Co., at Bedford, Halifax Co., nine miles from the city, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday last. It was insured in the Quebec, Commercial Union, Queen's and Imperial offices for about seven thousand dollars. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

Correspondence.

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

The Nictaux and Atlantic Railway.

MR. EDITOR,—

The communication of Mr. Stearns, published in your issue of the 16th inst., reminds one very forcibly of the old lawyer's advice to his student who was about leaving him and setting up business for himself—'When you are pleading a case and find that the law is on your side but the facts rather against you, come out strongly on the points of law bearing on the case; when the law is against you but the facts in your favor, talk about the facts; but when law and facts are both against you, then paw dirt.' From the fact that Mr. Stearns has pawed so much dirt, we are justified in concluding that he finds himself called upon to plead a case in which both law and facts are against him,—in other words a case that is desperately weak. His whole letter, when analyzed, contains little else but reckless assertions and abuse of the Holmes government and the Honorable John S. D. Thompson, the animus of the writer toward these being visible in nearly every paragraph. One would suppose that a gentleman occupying the position before the people of this Country which Mr. Stearns does, would have too much dignity, if not too much sense, to publish in a newspaper, over his own signature, an article so painfully suggestive of the inane ravings of the late "inspired" American crank. His abuse of myself I shall treat with silence. He is welcome to all the satisfaction he can gain by any such means. His abuse of the Hon. John S. D. Thompson is as foolish as it is injurious to his own cause. The late Attorney General stands too high in the estimation of the people of this country to be injured in any way by anything that T. G. Stearnes can say about him. When, therefore, Mr. Stearns accuses that Hon. gentleman of allowing his "fleshly weakness to trespass on his better sense," of using political cunning," of being "upbraided" by his "conscience" for his wrong acts," of shaking off the political filth from his garments," &c., he succeeds in showing to the public just what kind of a man the writer of such language must be, thereby lowering himself in the estimation of all gentlemen, and injuring any cause he may advocate.

To his statement that "the lowest order of transactions issued from Tammany Hall, New York, have been princely compared to those attempted and performed by the late Nova Scotia government," I will only say, if his past experience has been such as to enable him to speak with authority concerning the lowest transactions of Tammany Hall, New York, what he says must be true.

In your issue of the 2nd inst., I took the liberty of asking through your columns seven questions concerning the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway. Three of these questions Mr. Stearns attempted to answer, while to the others he churlishly snarls "It is none of his business." As my questions were put in the interest of the people, his reply is equivalent to telling the people of this County that they have no business to inquire about any of these things or to know anything of them. An honest President of a *bona fide* company should be willing at all times to afford the people, whose money he is using, truthful information concerning just the things asked for in their questions. Everyone must be pained with this reply of Mr. Stearns, and I seriously advise him to withdraw this insolent answer, apologize to the public for having given it, and place honest truthful answers before us. He will thus give his friends some late grounds for arguing in favor of his honesty and truthfulness.

He makes the remarkable assertion that "the late Holmes government have been wholly and alone to blame for the road not being finished, and at this present hour accommodating the general public." That statement can be made for no other purpose than to deceive those who are not acquainted with the real facts of the case. A charter was granted to the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway Company in 1873; but it was not till the year 1877 that a contract was actually entered into between Mr. Stearns and his colleagues on the one part, and the Hill government on the other. In this contract the company pledged itself to have the road completed by the 31st of December, 1879, so that, had the company not failed to fulfil its obligation, the road ought to have been nearly completed before the Holmes government accepted office in October, 1878.

Work was commenced in 1877 and for a time was prosecuted successfully; but when the new government was formed in '78 it was found that work had been practically suspended for so long a time that *notice of forfeiture of the contract had been actually served on the Company by the Hill Government.* "Now, honest reader, who was to blame" for that delay?

After the Holmes government accepted office work on the road entirely ceased and the contract was forfeited by the company. Profiting by the experience of the Hill government, and *knowing better the men they were dealing with*, the government then offered to renew the contract and extend the time on certain conditions, those conditions being absolutely necessary to prevent the company from mortgaging the road for all it was worth and, after all the subsidy had been received throwing it upon the hands of the government in a more or less incomplete state. The conditions asked of the Nictaux and Atlantic Company by the government were exactly identical with those demanded of and assented to by the Eastern Extension Railway Company; and, if I mistake not, were precisely what was afterwards assented to by Mr. Stearns when the Act of '82 was passed.

When it is remembered that Mr. Thompson has effectually prevented Mr. Stearns from drawing any more subsidy on promises and not work, from mortgaging the road for all it is worth, government subsidy included, and, then, perhaps, quietly taking his departure to that land of Tammany rings, &c., that he seems to know so much about, his antipathy toward the late Attorney-General can be easily understood.

Again he says "the Holmes government made use of the money belonging to the Nictaux Company to liquidate *their* debt." The Holmes government never had a debt; but, during their whole term of office, judiciously kept the expenditure within the revenue. It is true they had to take some of the money to our credit at Ottawa to liquidate the debts of their predecessors as I intimated in my previous letter.

One word now in regard to the security that the road will be operated. Mr. Stearns attempted to convey the impression that the security obtained by the Holmes government was the same as that given to the Hill government, when the contract was *first* signed. In this he is equally as misleading as in many of his other statements. When the Act of '82 was passed the security obtained by the Holmes government was essentially the same as that demanded by them from the first—another reason, I fancy, why he is so great an admirer of them.

I sincerely hope that the expectations he creates by his mention of the name of Mr. Dacey may be fully realized; but if, as I am informed, Mr. Dacey is a *contractor* who is coming here to make money *out of* the road instead of putting money *into* it, I prefer to wait and see what he does before getting enthusiastic over him. His object in soft soaping, as he does J. W. Longley, M. P. P., is too transparent to deceive any one. But why does he speak of Annapolis County having "*a* representative who will honestly protect and care for the interest of *his* County." Hasn't he heard that we have *two* representatives, or does he think the second one is not worth wasting any flattory over?

There are many other points in his letter equally misleading, but I have not time to deal with them now. Several points in your editorial criticism of my first letter might also be disputed; but as I have no wish to engage in a discussion with an editor, in his own paper, knowing that I should have to contend at a great disadvantage, I shall content myself to objecting to one statement only. Speaking of the Syndicate scheme, you state "its promoters now say it is going to fall through." In view of the subsequent experience, and particularly of the nomination speeches delivered by Hon. Messrs. Gayton, Church and White, every one can readily see that the Syndicate scheme has *not* fallen through. If that measure is defeated in the future, it will be wholly on account of the grits of this country, who, on the 20th of June last were instrumental in defeating the supporters of that scheme, upon whose return its success largely depended.

The men who voted against the Liberal Conservative candidates in Annapolis County at the late election, were the men who *opposed* the scheme "tooth and nail.'

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

Wilmot, Aug. 23rd, 1882.

TELEGRAPH NOTES OF THE WEEK.

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Melbourne says Archbishop Goold, of the Roman Catholic diocese here, has been shot at and slightly wounded. His assailant has been arrested. He is named O'Farrel and is a brother of the man who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney some time ago.

Alexandria, Aug. 22.—The transports Duke of Argyle, British Prince, City of Lincoln and Montreal, with over 1,200 men and 800 horses, have arrived here.

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Alexandria at four o'clock this afternoon says Arabi is erecting fresh works and strengthening his position.

Port Said, Aug. 22.—The prisoners taken at Shaluf declare that the defeat of the enemy there on Sunday was a terrible beating for Arabi Pasha.

At six o'clock this morning the gun-boat Mosquito crossed Bitter Lake and shelled the Baid Station. Subsequently troops were landed from the gun-boat, and found the place deserted, while a large body of Arab cavalry were seen streaming towards the desert.

Ismailia, Aug. 22, 9 a. m.—The landing of troops from the transports proceeded actively all night and continues to-day. General Sir Garnet Wolseley visited M. DeLesseps yesterday, and explained the action of the British in regard to the Suez Canal. He said everything would be over in a few days, but that the English must use the Canal for the present. M. DeLesseps expressed himself as fully satisfied with General Wolseley's explanation, and said he regretted there had been any misunderstanding on the subject. Yesterday afternoon the 72nd regiment engaged the enemy at Serapeum and repulsed them. Two of our men were killed and five wounded. The enemy lost 100 men and four guns.

Alexandria, Aug. 22.—This afternoon about 600 Highlanders made a reconnoisance from Gabnel Station at Ramleh, in the direction of Kafr El Dowar. Simultaneously the forty-pounders at the Water Works Hill opened a vigorous fire. The Egyptians replied after the third round, no infantry firing.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 24.—Henry J. Hall, paying teller of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., confess that he is a defaulter to the amount of $21,100.

Malmo, Sweden, Aug. 25.—A terrible epidemic of the nature of red thrush prevails here. During the past week of 617 cases 45 proved fatal. This shows an increase of 50 per cent in the number of deaths over the preceding week.

Warsaw, Aug. 25.—A renewal of outrages against the Jews is reported from the Interior. The assailants are encouraged in their attacks by the apathy of the officials.

Ismailia, Aug. 25.—Arabi's soldiers are doubtless suffering great hardship, as those captured by the British are worn and feeble.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—Said Pasha went to Therapia on Sunday evening and informed Lord Dufferin that the Turkish Council of Ministers had resolved to publish the proclamation against Arabi Pasha and to accept the military convention with England, conformably to Lord Dufferin's proposal.

London, Aug. 28.—The *Telegraph's* Alexandria correspondence says: "We captured a spy and handed him over to the native authorities, who tortured him with thumb screws and ordered him to be shot. He said that Arabi has only a strong regiment of artillery, 2,000 cavalry and a few infantry.

Our losses on Tuesday were about fifty killed and wounded, of which the cavalry lost twenty or thirty from heavy shell fires and charging a squad of infantry. Our total forces in Ismailia district under Wolseley number about 11,000 men, 2,500 horses and 27 guns.

The *Times'* Alexandria despatch of Sunday says Abdel Rassek and four other staff officers escaped from Arabi. They were well received by the Khedive.

Limerick, Aug. 28.—There have been thirty resignations from the constabulary in consequence of the five sub-constables.

London, Aug. 28.—A private telegram from Alexandria states that the Nile is rising rapidly and will soon overflow. Inundation of low points has commenced.

Alexandria, Aug. 24.—Intelligence received at the Palace states that the Boulak El Dakrur railway has been cut a short distance south of Elkitah. It is supposed to have been done by Bedouins with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat to Upper Egypt.

London, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Vienna states that over one hundred women are on trial at Gross Becskerek, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of them has been proved.

Port Said, Aug. 25.—Damietta has been captured. The Sanitary agent of the English Government, a post office official and two priests were found there. They had been loaded with chains for the last six weeks and subjected to most terrible cruelties.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 25.—In the regatta here to-day the amateur single scull race was won by Holmes, of Boston, with Dempsey second. In the professional single scull race, Lee, of Newark, N. J., carried of the first prize, $1,000, and Courtney, of New York, second.

The blockade of the Egyptian coast was established on the 25th inst.

— Seals are destroying the nets of the Bay of Fundy fishermen.

That Husband of mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

— The Nova Scotia team to the Dominion rifle matches, at Ottawa, will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. McPherson.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

NEW PAPER.—Pictou, N. S., is going to have a new paper, to be called the *Pictou News*. It will be Liberal in politics. Mr. Charles D. McDonald is the editor, and Mr. Wm. Harris, the publisher.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; be fies, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

— The receipts for a single day at the Custom House, Winnipeg, last week, amounted to sixty thousand dollars, a pretty good showing for a port at which the aggregate receipts for the entire month of August last year was only fifty-two thousand dollars.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY

MUMFORD BROTHERS.

Mumford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c. c.		c. c.
Choice Butter,	18@20	Turkey, whole-sale	10@15
Ordinary "	15@16	Ducks,	00@00
Rolls, in boxes,	00@00	Fowls & Chickens,	30@40
Eggs, in bbls.	18@20		
Hams & Bacon	11@13		
Beef, qr Qtr.,	5@9	Geese,	00@00
Hogs, dressed	00@00	Partridges,	00@00
Mutton, carcase	6@7	Rabbits,	00@00
Lambs, "	@68	Oats,	58@60
Veal "	4@6	Wool Skins,	40,
Potatoes,	$1.80@$2.00		
Hay,	11.00@12.00		
Apples,	2.00@3.00		

PERKINS' ANTI-BILIOUS MIXTURE—Is prepared with great care from rare and expensive roots and barks, which are known to operate most satisfactorily upon the organs of digestion. It furnishes a permanent and speedy cure for billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders of the Liver. This mixture contains every property desirable in an anti-billous medicine. It contains no mineral substance, and may be administered with safety to patients of every age and condition. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. QUINLAN'S GOLDEN OINTMENT—has for many years been manufactured and sold. During which time by its merits alone it has acquired a high reputation as a curative agent. By experience thousands can now testify to its virtue when used for piles, for which it is positive cure. Twenty-five cents a box.

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH.—If you would save your children much suffering and yourself months of anxiety, use Perkins' Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, never failing.

B. F. PERKINS, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOHN N. B.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion.

Mothers! Mothers!! 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. 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.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.......11 a. m., 7 p. m.
Presbyterian, " ......11 a. m., 3½ p. m.
Methodist " ....11 a. m., 7, p m.
Baptist " ....11, a. m.
Roman Catholic Church........ None.

☞ All persons about to visit foreign lands, sailors, fishermen, lumbermen and miners should take with them a supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is both for internal use and is worth its weight in gold.

☞ Hip disease, fever sores, ulcers, blotches, pimples, and many loathsome diseases originate in impure blood. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

Marriages.

MCDONALD—HAMILTON.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., Mr. Norman McDonald of Kansas, formerly of Falmouth, N. S., to Miss Frances Helen Hamilton of Bridgetown

KERR—OUTHIT.—At Hillside, Aug. 24th, by Rev. Robert Stewart, assisted by Rev. Thomas McFall, Hugh Kerr, Esq., of the firm of "Abrams & Kerr," St. John, N. B., to Miss Maggie C., second daughter of F. W Outhit, Esq., Melvern Square, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Deaths.

KILPATRICK.—At Port George, Aug. 17th, Jeannie, wife of George Kilpatrick, aged 82 years.

MOSHER.—Suddenly, at Port George, on the 19th inst., Mary Bell, daughter of George Mosher, aged 3 years.

HARRIS.—At Bridgetown, August 27th, Winnifred, second daughter F. C. and Mary Harris, aged 11 years.

New Advertisements.

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.
Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24ly

Grant's APPLE WAREHOUSE.
RICHARD GRANT, London, Liverpool and Glasgow.
KNILL & GRANT, London.
F. C. WHITMAN, Annapolis, N. S.
Consignments of fruits solicited.
A frost-proof Brick Warehouse is now being erected at Annapolis, and will be ready to receive fruit about the 20th of October.
Apples received from the cars, (the train running through the building) warehoused and shipped via direct steamers or via Halifax or Boston as shippers may desire.
Fruit may be inspected or re-packed at any time.
Railway freights can be paid by the warehouse if not prepaid by the shipper.
Orders for dried fruits filled.
For further information apply to
F. C. WHITMAN.
Office—Head of Acadia Wharf.
Cable Address—"Cutler," Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

THE UNION MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, U. S.
INCORPORATED IN 1844.
JOHN E. DeWITT, President.
Government deposits at Ottawa,...$150,000.00
Assets, about......................$6,500,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities..........$678,545.53
Dividends to Policy holders, to 31st December, 1881,.........$4,032,915.54
Total payments to Policy-holders,...........$18,579,285.07
This is the only Company that issues all Endorsement Policies, giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended Insurance.
Head office for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island: Queen Insurance Building, 177 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
F. B. K. MARTER, Manager.
ALBERT MORSE, Bridgetown, Special Agent
aug24]

BEARD & VENNING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SPRING & SUMMER
DRY GOODS
We are now showing a full assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
representing all classes of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, which will be kept fully assorted by continuous additions.
To Wholesale Buyers, we Give Special Advantages,
and solicit their inspection.
☞ Homespun Cloth, Yarn, Socks and Mits taken in payment.
BEARD & VENNING.

NEW GOODS!
JULY 3RD.
BLACK broche Silks, Black Moire Watered Silks, Black guaranteed Gros Graine Silks, Colored Gros Grain Silks, for dresses and costumes, Black and colored Trimming Satins, Wide Black Watered Sash Ribbons, Black Beaded Mantle and Dress Trimmings, White Hercules Braids, Phrygian Laces, French Woven Corsets, Ladies' long Lisle Jersey Gloves, Ladies' 4 Button Chamois Leather Gloves, Gentlemen's French Kid, Gold Cape and Cheverette Gloves, Gentlemen's London made Linen Collars (all linen), Black French Cashmeres, Applique Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, New Working Canvasses, Lace Braids, full assortment of all Lace Work. A full assortment of Black and Brown Lilk Sun Shades, superior dye and finish—now on sale.
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON.
St. John, N. B., July 19th, 1882.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1882,
IN EQUITY.
Cause:
EMILY JACOBS, Plaintiff.
vs.
JOSEPA C. KEIZER and CHARLES MILLETT, Administrators of the goods and estate which were of Francis Millett, deceased, Defendants.
ON hearing read the affidavit of J. M. Owen, the attorney of the Plaintiff, herein made on the twenty-first day of August, inst., the return of the Sheriff of the county of Lunenburg endorsed on the original writ, and on motion I do order that unless Charles Millett, one of the above named Defendants, do appear and plead in this suit within four weeks after the first publication hereinafter mentioned, default may be marked against him. And it is further ordered that publication of this order in the Bridgetown "Monitor" newspaper, published at Bridgetown, for four weeks, shall be sufficient service upon the said Charles Millett.
Dated at Annapolis, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1882.
Signed,
RICHD. J. UNIACKE, Prothy.
On montion of MR. OWEN, of Council with Pltff.

Coals. Coals.
To Arrive:
A cargo of
OLD SIDNEY MINE
COAL.
Parties wanting will please leave their orders and be served in turn.
TERMS—CASH.
H. FRASER.
july 7

Photograph Gallery

THE subscriber, who has been for some time established in this town, has lately procured a first class set of Photograph, View and Copying Lenses, and is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line in first class style and at short notice.
VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a speciality, and orders from any part of the country attended to.
Enlarging.
Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.
Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.
Pictures taken in any weather.
☞ Charges reasonable.
Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms,
OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.
J. N. RICE.
Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

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.
july 3

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 of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.
N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 18.
FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam ure Manufactory.
All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.
J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

Middleton Hotel,
MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.
C. C. DODGE, Proprietor.
THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to say to the general public that the old well known Middleton Hotel still stands on the old site, and its proprietor is still on the acting side, "hale and hearty."
He thanks the public (travelling and local) for past patronage, and with confidence solicits a continuance of their favors.
No exertion shall be spared (in the future as in the past) by the Proprietor, to make his house, a pleasant and agreeable home for all who may take up their abode at his house, permanently or temporally.
A COMFORTABLE CONVEYANCE will attend all trains to convey passengers to and fro.
Good Stabling,
and a respectful, attentive hostler always at call.
☞ Charges Very Moderate.
C. C. DODGE.
Middleton, March 27th, 1882. 1y

SUMMER STOCK!
NOW COMPLETE!
IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
and have just received a nice assortment of
American and Canadian
HATS,
in Felt and Straw. Also a nice assortment of
ACADIA SEAMLESS HOSIERY
which took the first prize at the Dominion Exhibition in 1881.
I have now on hand a stock of
ALABASTINE!
in white and all shades.
Alabastine is a valuable discovery, and constitutes a permanent Finish for Walls and Ceilings, assimillating with the plaster and producing a durable and beautiful Finish superior to Kalsomine. Can be used with a white wash brush the same as whitening.
N. B.—Parties bringing EGGS and BUTTER to market may always depend upon the highest possible price.
John Lockett
Bridgetown, May 23rd, 1882.

Baby Carriages.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AS the season is pretty well advanced I shall offer the Balance of my stock of BABY CARRIAGES, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST TO CLEAR.
THOMAS KELLY.
Bridgetown, July 25th, 1882.

Miss E. M. Bonnett
WILL be prepared by the middle of May to give instructions on the
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN,
to those who may desire them.
Bridgetown, May 1st, 1882.

Bank of Nova Scotia.
AN Agency of this Bank has been opened in the
Dundee Building, WINNIPEG,
Emigrants to the North West can obtain at any office of this Bank drafts upon Winnipeg, Emerson and Brandon.
T. D. RUGGLES, Agent.
Bridgetown, May 17th, 1882. n53m

FOR SALE.
THAT well-known BUSINESS STAND, opposite the Bridgetown Railway Station, being all the real estate of the late N. H. BECKWITH, deceased. The property consists of seven-eighths of an acre of land in two lots, on which are a Comfortable Dwelling House, finished throughout, with a good frost-proof cellar under the whole building; a Shop, 18x38 ft., two stories high, with three rooms on lower flat, and four on the upper; a good sized Barn and other outbuildings. Two never-failing wells of water. 25 Apple Trees are on the place, yielding from 10 to 15 bbls. good fruit annually.
For further particulars enquire on the premises; or to P. BECKWITH, Kentville, or to WM. ROY, Margaretville.
Bridgetown, June 7th, 1882. n8 13i

BANKS & MERLIN,
Produce Commission Agents,
COLONIAL MARKET, ARGYLE ST., HALIFAX.
WE the undersigned have leased the above named Market where we carry on a Commission Business in the Produce Line. Ample room for Storage of Goods. Consignments carefully handled; Returns promptly remitted. Consigners will be kept well posted in Market Prices.
H. HAVELOCK BANKS.
WM. H. MERLIN.
n8 6m]

MONEY TO LOAN.
ON FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
W. D. ALMON RITCHIE.
Annapolis, July 7th, 1882.—n13 tf

TO LOAN!
In Annapolis County, at 6 per cent, on real estate security, a large sum of
MONEY,
in large or small amounts. Address,
ALFRED WHITMAN, Barrister, &c.
42 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S
n43]

Valuable PROPERTY FOR SALE!
In the Centre of the village of
BRIDGETOWN.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House and Premises in Bridgetown, consisting of half a quare of LAND. Size of Lot 180 feet in front by 90 feet in depth. There is a
GOOD STABLE AND OUTBUILDINGS,
a never failing Well of Water, with bricked up wall, and new pump therein. There is also a first class
GARDEN
on the premises, well stocked with apple and other Fruit Trees, Currants and small fruits in abundance, the whole in first class repair and order, and THOROUGHLY DRAINED.
Inspection is invited, and inquiries for terms (which are most reasonable) will be promptly answered.
Also—a first class
Cottage Pianoforte
one of "Weber's," of New York, new and in proper GOOD ORDER. Any person desiring to purchase is cordially invited to examine and inspect this instrument. There is no better in this County. Touch and tone superior.
Albert Morse.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
Office: QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Bridgetown, May 29th, 1882.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Austin R. Woodbury.

OF Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, did, on the 12th day of August, instant, convey, assign and set over to me all his real and personal property, debts, choses in action, &c., with all his right, title and interest therein, upon the trust that I shall reduce the same into money in such manner as in said deed stated, and after paying the expenses of the said trust to apply the residue of said funds to the payment of certain preferential claims, and the balance to be applied pro rata to the payment of the respective claims of the creditors who shall execute the said deed of assignment within three months from the date hereof.

The said deed lies at the office of T. D. & E. Ruggles, Bridgetown, where it is open for inspection and signature of all parties interested therein.

A duplicate thereof lies at the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Annapolis afore aid.

All parties failing to execute the same within the time named will not be entitled to any benefit thereunder.

E. RUGGLES, Assignee.

Bridgetown, August 16th, 1882.