General News.

☞The relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost miraculous. A gentleman whose leg was bent at the knee and stiff for twenty years had it limbered by its use, and the leg is now as good as the other.

— The Canada Temperance Act is to go into force in Yarmouth County, ninety days from the expiration of licenses, or if none exist, thirty days from the date of the order in council.

— Sir, Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley were presented to Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne Castle, 7th August, by the Princess Louise.—*Globe.*

☞The evil consequences resulting from impure blood are beyond human calculation, so are the vast sums expended in worthless remedies. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

—J. L. Stewart reports that the crops in New Brunswick look well. The weather is fine for haying, but the crop will be light on account of the drought in the spring. The potato crop promises fairly; and although the bug has made its appearance, they are fewer in number than last year.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The Furness Line steamer Newcastle City, which sailed on Saturday for London, G. B., took 47,030 cases and 104 half cases of canned goods, 172 head of cattle and a quantity of other goods from here. The total value of her cargo shipped here was $228,915.—*Chronicle.*

—A new seam about 6 feet high, of what is said to be superior coal, has been discovered about a mile to the east of Salt-springs station, near Spring Hill. When the seam was first opened the thickness was only two feet, but on being further developed it increased to six feet. A company, formed in Truro, we believe, has at present twelve men and a superintendent employed extracting coal and prospecting. The lucky finder D'l McLeod of Spring Hill gets $3,000 as the discoverer.—*Trades Journal.*

THE CHOLERA'S COURSE.—Paris, Aug 17.—The reports of the cholera mortality during the last twenty-four hours are as follows:—110 departments of the Eastern Pyrenees—Herault, 12; Arno, 5; Gard, 3; Vaucluse, 1; Basses Alpes, 2; in the village of Ouly, 37; in Habitants near Cuers there were 20 cases in one night, 5 of which resulted fatally. At Marseilles during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 p. m. to-day, there were 16 deaths.

—A local paper of Dakota is responsible for the following: A Dakota farmer in 1881 planted a single grain of spring wheat and from it grew twenty-two stalks, each bearing a full head of wheat, yielding in all 800 grains of wheat; 760 of these were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

— The expedition to Hudson's Straits, from Halifax, is not under British auspices but has been undertaken by order of the Canadian Government to determine the feasibility of Hudson Bay navigation, upon the establishing of which fact depends the construction of a railroad from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. This railroad is designed to transport the wheat of the Northwest, and if Hudson Bay is navigable for a considerable portion of the year, it will shorten the line to Europe from the Northwest very materially. The English Government refused to assist in establishing observation stations in Hudson Bay.

—Returns issued by the British Board of Trade show that the loss of life at sea during the six years ending December 31st, 1883 (comprising only losses occurring in British cargo and passenger ships and steamers, barges, lighters and fishing vessels), was, in steam and sailing vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, 9,946 crew and 725 passengers; in colonial vessels 2516 crew and 515 passengers; total in steam and sailing vessels, 12,288 crew and 1,228 passengers. Last year the total loss in home and colonial 190 passengers. The number of vessels lost which had certificates from the Board of Trade at the time of their being lost, during the same period, was 63, all steamers, and the number of lives lost was 738, of whom 339 were passengers. The number of ships lost under this head was 18; in 1882, 13; in 1881, 12; in 1880, 9; 1879, 11; and in 1878, 19.

SUGAR FROM CHINA.—Barque Antioch, Capt. Wyman, arrived to-day from Hong-Kong, China, with a cargo of sugar for the Moncton Sugar Refinery. This is said to be the first vessel that ever arrived in St. John from Hong Kong direct, and she has on board one of the largest, if not the largest, cargoes of sugar ever brought to this port, consisting of 20,000 bags. The Antioch was 132 days on the passage. The voyage, the captain says, was an uneventful one. Cape Sable was made nine days ago, and since that time calm weather and thick fog were encountered. The vessel will discharge at the Government pier. Perhaps the above cargo is the nucleus of the great trade, which well-known politicians with their far-reaching fancies, prophesied would take place when the products from Siam, Ceylon, China, and the mouth of the Ganges, would pass through St. John.—*St. John Globe.*

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Captain Conder, of the Palestine exploration fund, asserts that he has made a new and important discovery as to the site of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre. The tomb he has found is a solitary one, differing from the old type of Hebrew tombs. It is near the spot where Stephen is supposed to have been stoned, and, contrary to the Hebrew style, contains, after the manner of the Greek tombs, a shelf where two angels could have sat—"one at the head, the other at the feet." The locality now known as the "Holy Sepulchre," and covered with the church of that name, is an old Jewish tomb which was discovered in the time of the Emperor Constantine. Although popular sentiment has honored it as the tomb of Christ, scholars and explorers have not with any great degree of unanimity so regarded it. One of the great objection against it is that it was within the walls of the city, whereas the crucifixion burials are said to have taken place outside the city.

— The project of a canal across Florida, connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean, is being warmly taken up in America. According to the report of the chief engineer, the total length of the canal will be one hundred and thirty-nine and a half English miles. It is proposed to make it wide enough to admit of two steamers passing through abreast. The cost of the work is estimated at £9,000,000 sterling. When the canal is finished, it will diminish the distance between New Orleans and Liverpool and New York by four hundred and twelve miles, effecting an economy of three to seven days in time. This means in large vessels a saving of from £60 to £100 a day in food and wages, in addition to a saving of £100 a day in coal. The Straits of Florida are exceedingly dangerous, and shipwrecks there are very frequent. A further saving will accordingly be made in insurance on vessels, which is estimated at from one to one and a half per cent. The most elevated spot through which the Florida canal could be cut is considerably lower than the highest point on the route through which the Suez Canal was carried. There are, in fact, no great engineering difficulties to surmount, and the realization of this scheme is practically only a question of time.—*Engineering.*

Complain as we may

About our lot in life, we cannot deny that any are exempt by their position from the common lot of pain and suffering. The highest as well as the most humble must be ever on the alert to take advantage of such means as will relieve, when pain makes a relief a necessity to our comfort. In a letter from "Government House Ottawa", asking for a supply of Putman's Corn Extractor we are reminded of two things—the first, that corns are universal, and secondly, that Putman's Painless Corn Extractor is recognised by all classes as the most certain, painless and non-poisonous remedy for corns. Beware of the article just as good, and use only Putman's Painless Corn Extractor.

A DREADFUL STORY.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—A rumour was afloat here, last week, that the records of the Navy Department showed that the rescued members of the Greely party sustained life upon flesh of their dead comrades, and was at that time emphatically denied by rear Admiral Nickols, acting secretary of the navy. A circumstantial account of the alleged cannibalism, published in New York, this morning, was shown to Admiral Nickols to-day, and his comment was that there are no records at the Navy Department which would give a shadow of foundation for such a story. He added that he did not believe there was any truth in it. Secretary Chandler has been absent from the city for several weeks, but has of course been constantly in communication with the department, and a great many important official documents have been sent him, so that admiral Nickols' statement that there are no documents at the department bearing on the matter are not necessarily conclusive as to their non-existence.

London, Aug. 12.—The *Times* published this morning a most remarkable story in connection with the Greely party. It says:—Written documents now in possession of the Navy Department at Washington add to the record of miserable human suffering already published in connection with the finding of the Greely relief expedition, most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism, sufferings and privations of them in their canvas hut during the long bitter winter of 1884 have not half been told. It has been published that after the game gave out early in February they lived principally on seal skins, lichens and shrimp. As a matter of fact they were kept alive on human flesh. When the rescuing party discovered the half starved survivors their first duty was to look for the two men who were insensible from cold and privation, even to the point of death. One of them, a German, was will in his delirium. Oh! he shrieked as sailors took hold of him to lift him tenderly, don't let them shoot me, as they did poor Henry! Must I be killed and eaten, as Henry was? Don't let them! don't! don't!! The sailors were horrified, but at once reported the man's words to Commandor Schley. After a brief investigation he felt satisfied that the poor fellow was speaking the truth, and that some of the men who perished had been stripped of their flesh to keep their surviving comrades alive. By inquiries Commander Schley discovered that many of the 17 men who were said to have perished from starvation had been eaten by their famishing comrades. It was their last resort. Provided supplies had not arrived, death stared the hungry and crazed men in the face, but there was hope if life would hold out for even a few weeks. It is reported that the only men who escaped the knife were three or four who died of scurvy. Amputated limbs of men who afterward perished were eagerly devoured as food. Charles B. Henry's death was particularly tragic. Driven to despair by his frightful hunger, Henry saw an opportunity to steal a little more than his share of rations, and he made the attempt. He was found out and shot for his crime. When the body was found his hands and face, though shrunken, were intact and recognizable, but nearly everywhere else his skin had been stripped from him and the flesh picked from his bones. Even his heart and lungs were eaten by his comrades. One rib was found shattered by a bullet, and to another small fragments of lead were attached. A bullet hole was found in the skin. Government officers say they believe the eating story to be a sailor's yarn.

Boston, Aug. 14.—A special from Portsmouth says: Col. Kent this morning obtained an interview with Lieut Greely, who admits that Henry had a military execution on the 6th of June. Henry was detected stealing from the limited supply of food apportioned out to the survivors as early as March. Lieut. Greely said: "It became necessary in order to keep up discipline to inform Henry that he would be shot if the practice continued, and that a similar fate would be meted out to any other member of the party detected in a like crime. If Henry had been permitted to continue stealing, the balance of the party would surely have starved to death and Henry alone survived. In spite of those warnings Henry was again detected stealing provisions. Among the food taken was two pounds of bacon, the eating of which made him sick. Search was instituted, when it was found that Henry had, among other articles, stolen a pair of sealskin boots belonging to the hunter of the party." Greely was therefore forced to issue a written order that Henry be shot, and the order was carried into effect. As to the alleged cannibalism, Greely says that if there was anything of the kind it must have been individual acts and not general. Nothing of the kind came under Greely's personal observation.

Sergeant Brainard confirms Greely's statements. Greely forwarded to the Secretary of War a detailed report of Henry's execution over a week ago. Upon proper representations to Secretary Chandler a court of enquiry will no doubt be ordered.

EXHUMING THE BODY OF A VICTIM.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The representatives of the *Post Express* having obtained the consent of the brothers of the late Lieutenant Frederick F. Kislinbury, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, to exhume the body, this morning secured the services of Drs. Charles Buckley and F. A. Mandeville of this city, to make an autopsy. These physicians with representatives of the *Post Express* and other witnesses went to the cemetery and had the body of Lieut. Kislinbury exhumed. The coffin was opened in the cemetery chapel. The body, or such of it as remained, was found wrapped in cotton waste and blankets. The entire remains probably weighing not more than fifty pounds. The flesh had been cut from the legs, arms, breast, back and nearly all the other portions of the body except the face, hands, and feet. These facts were put in the form of an affidavit by the physicians to which was also affixed the names of the witnesses present. This examination would seem to substantiate the details of the horrible story of cannibalism among the Greeley party which have recently been published.

In an interview to-night, W. H. Kislingbury of the Greely party, expressed a belief that the party had divided into two factions, and that the weaker, which included his brother and Dr. Pavy, had perished. He believes the story of the killing of a bear three weeks before the rescue to be a myth invented by some one to conceal cannabalism and that those not in favor with the commander were compelled to die that others might live.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Powell, of the U. S. signal service, representing General Hazen, has admitted the truth of the story that the survivors of the Greely expedition sustained life by eating the bodies of their dead comrades; but he asserted that Lieut. Greely was ignorant of the cannibalism. When Lieut. Greely became weak and delirious he was fed on human flesh, and kept alive without knowing the means by which his life was saved.

Some Wonderfully Wise Words by Bob Burdette.

"We are living," my friend Alfred Tennyson remarked, just before it occurred to me to say the same thing, "in a grand and awful time. In an age on ages telling, to be living is sublime." Well, may be it is, may be it is. It depends whether you are living in a home or a flat. And beside, this is not the grand and awful time. We of this century are so conceited. We have an impression, nay, a firm conviction, that the world never moved until we came into it. But aside from robbing banks and skipping over into Canada, plundering the government on Star Route contracts, and receiving honorable acquittals therefor, murdering a few miserable Arabs at Tel-el-Khebir and getting ingloriously whipped in the Soudan, blowing up an emperor with dynamite bombs, fighting a chronic insurrection in Cuba, getting whipped by the Dutch and shooting a few heathern Chinee, and making all ports pig tight to keep out the American hog, the nations of Christendom do not appear to be doing anything soawfully sublime. Other people have grand and awful times, as well as ourselves. It was a grand time when an astronomer first predicted an eclipse; when people learned that the earth was round, principally 'round Boston; when Columbus discovered a new world, while with better ships and more men we haven't yet been able to discover the North Pole, although we know it is there; when Rome ruled the world, while the United States to-day can't even rule the Indians or govern Utah; when Mahomet arose and took the place he holds in history of the human race, while in our grand and awful times the Salvation Army only gets into the cold and silent station house; when Socrates taught and Plato listened, long before the licenses of the Soon was hatched at Concord; when the Son of God dwelt on earth among men—why, when you come to think of it, there have been several generations of people who lived in grand and awful times, long before we began to write grand and awful poetry. How true is that of the poetry of our day! Some of it grand and some of it awful.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The subject of so much discussion, Mr. Burt True, was bitten by a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten several animals, and was killed. Young True was bitten in the centre of the inside of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he received a surgeon, who cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed and remained so until between two and three weeks since, when it became irritable and broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves, convulsions, barking like a dog, frothing at the mouth, and shaking violently enough to kill everything that came near. During these convulsions the patient would seize the pillow from his bed in his teeth, and shake and rend them with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection; in fact, every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous. The patient was attacked on Friday evening, January 19. On Saturday night his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him, and at once was convinced of the terrible nature of the disease, having had a similar case some seven or eight years since, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since. After consulting the physician present, Dr. McCall, it was decided to place the patient upon the same treatment which had been successful in his former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a drain of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally. The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half until nine o'clock Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at ten o'clock, when that also ceased leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is to all appearances quite well. In addition to the above treatment, small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times; and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woollen blanket wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia, eighteen to twenty grains to the ounce.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Prorogation of Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen in her closing speech said: "I sincerely regret that an important part of your labors has failed to result in legislative enactment. Friendly intercourse subsists with all foreign powers. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico, and a parliamentary agreement for a treaty of commerce has been signed. I lament the failure of the conference. The diverse means to restore the finances of Egypt, which are so important to the well-being and good order of the country. I shall continue to fulfil faithfully the duties growing out of the presence of my troops in the Valley of the Nile. I trust the special mission I have determined to send there will materially aid me in considering what steps to adopt. I view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland and the substantial improvement in the condition of the people. I rejoice to observe amid the numerous indications of interest on the subject constant proofs of loyalty to the Throne and respect for the law. These indications inspire me with a full belief that the great national aim will be persued with order and moderation, the best securities for such settlement as may conduce to the happiness and liberties of the people and strength of the empire."

The speech closes with an expression of thankfulness for the favorable season which is "alleviating the pressure that has long and seriously affected the agricultural industry.

To THOS. WHITMAR Esq.
Gen'l. Ag't. for Nova Scotia for the New Eng. & Acadia S S. Co.

Dear Sir:—We have received from Ontario by rail to Mt. Desert Ferry, and the S. S. "Francis" to Annapolis 115 bbls. of flour, 26 bags of shorts all landed in good condition, the bbls. bright and clean, and are well satisfied with the transportation of this our first importation by your line.

Yours truly,
W. MCCORMICK & SON.

—The race for the championship of the world took place between Hanlan and Beach on the Paramatta River in Sydney, New South Wales, on the 16th inst. Beach won by seven lengths.

TORONTO, August 18.—The news of Hanlan's defeat by Beach was received with astonishment, and was at first generally discredited, but is now accepted as a fact. The general opinion is that he suffered in his training from the change of climate, and that probably also he underestimated his opponent. No one who knows him believes he would have thrown the race.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Wm. Beach, who defeated Edward Hanlan at Sydney on the Paramatta river, is an Australian by birth. Before he began rowing as a professional he was a ferryman. His first appearance as a prominent oarsman was on July 28th of last year, when he was beaten by Trickett. On August 18, August 27, and December 8 of last year he defeated Trickett. His time on August 27, was 20.44, being the fastest, with one exception ever made on that course.

The defeat of Hanlan by Beach in Australia caused general surprise there, but every one believes Hanlan did his best to win. Hanlan's chief backer in London is a heavy loser. He was enthusiastically yesterday over Hanlan's prospect of winning and gave large odds freely to all takers. Beach was known to be a stronger sculler than Laycock and was regarded as a formidable opponent to Hanlan.

Libelling Blaine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—On the 8th inst., the Indianapolis *Sentinel* published an editorial making a scandalous charge against Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. To day Mr. Blaine telegraphed from Bar Harbor, Maine, where he is spending the summer season, pronouncing the story absolutely false, and directing his attorney in this city to institute suit against the editor for criminal libel. The story referred to reflected upon the honor of Mr. Blaine's wife, and was of a particularly scurrilous character. Proceedings will be instituted at once.

—The New Brunswick foundry at Woodstock, has this year turned out 340 mowers, 375 reapers, 175 steel ploughs,

Apples for Exportation.—Small Barrels.

The dealers in this city have now organized a movement, the object of which is to induce the apple-growers of Western New York to pack their apples in flour barrels. For many years past, the legal apple barrel in this State is made to hold not less than one hundred and twelve quarts, or one-seventh more apples than the legal barrel. In other words, if the fruit in the pony barrel is worth one dollar and forty cents, that in the flour barrel is worth one dollar and sixty cents.

A flour barrel is made to hold twenty-eight stone of flour, or one hundred and ninty-six pounds. Neither the millers, the dealers nor the consumers ask to have it made to hold two hundred pounds. No one asks for a change. Taking it for granted, therefore, that the flour barrel size is to be the standard barrel, the apple dealers ask that apples be packed in barrels of this size. The dealers say, that the apple growers in New England and in the Western States pack their fruit in flour barrels. And when they come to sell the apples their customers naturally prefer the larger sized barrels. Furthermore they claim, that the charges for freight, cartage, storage, handling, and commission, are as much on the smaller as on the larger barrel, and these charges especially on apples sent to Europe, are very high. We believe that all the the apple-growers are perfectly willing to use the flour barrel size, provided the dealers will pay a proportionately increased price. Hitherto, when a farmer packed apples in a flour barrel the dealers would not pay a cent more for them than for the smaller barrel. This the dealers themselves admit.

The winter apples grown in the vicinity of the Lakes and on the limestone soils of Western New York, are unsurpassed in quality. They keep well, and are admirably adapted for exportation. It is asserted, however, that these apples cannot be sold abroad because they are carelessly and dishonestly packed in small barrels. We believe that this statement is exaggerated. It is true, that many of our apples reach the foreign market in bad condition. But the fault is not wholly due to the farmer. When apples are scarce and demand likely to be brisk, the dealers get excited and take anything that is offered them. The careful skilful, and honorable apple-grower gets no more for his fruit than his neighbor. The buyer gets the commission, and the apples are hurried forward to New York. To ship such apples as these, indiscriminately, to Europe is folly. To carelessly and hurriedly place thousands of barrels in a close, warm, unventilated steamer, to face the storms of the Atlantic, and expect them to keep well and sell well can result only in disappointment and loss. For the dealers, smart under their losses, to turn round and abuse the farmers is not unnatural, though it is very unjust.

The dealers and farmers must work amicably together in effecting a reform. The farmers have got good apples this year, and are able and willing to pack them in the best manner. It is the size of the barrel that injures the reputation of apples abroad. It is the want of proper care in selecting and packing, and handling the fruit, and in securing cold, dry, and well-ventilated room on board the steamer. Apples should receive as much care in this respect as dead meat. The subject is one well worthy the attention of steamship companies.—*American Agriculturist.*

A FARMER'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.—Waterbury, Conn., July 29.—A farmer living near this city had been trying for five days to get a load of hay into his barn in good condition. Five times he had been stopped by the rain when the work of loading was in process of completion. His patience was well-nigh exhausted, as each time the hay had to be opened, dried and stacked again. On Thursday afternoon last, under a flattering sun, he started for the sixth time to barn the hay. He speedily had the load on the way home in excellent shape, but before he could reach the barn one of the heaviest showers of the season came pouring down upon the load. For a moment the farmer stood still, and then he became so enraged that he unhitched the horses in the road, and taking out his match-safe from the pocket of his old alpaca vest, he set the hay on fire, and allowed the whole business—hay, rakes, forks and cart—to burn to ashes.

—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held their annual meeting in Halifax last week. They met in the Legislative Assembly chamber. The order is well managed and steadily increasing in strength. There are now 40 lodges in the Maritime Provinces besides several encampments. Some $3000 were distributed for relief during the past year. During the year two new lodges were organized—at Huntsport and Campbellton, 16 members died, 194 were suspended 81 withdrew; the financial receipts amounted to $1,926.06, including a balance of $454.12 from last year, and the expenses were $1.389 87, leaving a balance for next year of $236.19.

— A copper mine, carbonets and oxyds and sulphuret of unusual purity and dimensions, has been discovered in Cause Lake, Gabarus, C. B. Analysis gives 16½ per cent. clean metal in sulphuret. The carbonets and oxyds have not yet been analysed, but there are hundreds of yards of this. They lead nearly N. E. and S. W. From St. Peter's to Louisburg is one continuous belt of mineral deposit of extraordinary abundance—silver, copper, iron, manganese, wispickel, limestone, coal &c.

— A vessel, under construction by Messrs. Churchill & Sons, as yet with out a name, is the largest which has been built upon the Avon river. Her tonnage it is supposed will not be less than 2,000. Her length is 240 ft. over all; keel 227 ft.; depth 24 ft.; and width 44 feet.

—The British steamship business is very dull, building on many large vessel on the Tyne is suspended, and numerous fleet are laid up. The cholera in Europe is said to be one of the causes of the depression, but it is also evident that the business in ocean navigation has been overdone. The carrying trade of the world is still great only there are more vessels employed in it than can find paying business.

FLIGHT OF AN EXPLODED BOILER.—A Lynn, Mass., correspondent, referring to a recent remarkable flight of a boiler illustrated in these columns, reminds us that, about two years ago, there was a notable boiler explosion of a similar character in that city. The flying section formed a large part of the whole boiler, describing a circle high in the air and landing 900 feet from where it started.—*Scientific American.*

—A sad drowning accident occurred at Parrsboro on the evening of the 13th inst. As a number of young girls were bathing, one of them, named Alice Howard, got into deep water. Two of her companions, May Seamen and Nellie Brown, endeavored to help her, but in so doing, Miss Seamen was drowned. Miss Howard and Brown were rescued. The body of Miss Seamen was recovered and medical aid was summoned, but the efforts of the doctors proved of no avail.

—Rev. W. H. Murray, once pastor of the Park St. Congressional Church, Boston, with a remarkable history ever since, is now keeping an eating-house in Montreal.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK.

NASHVILLE, Aug 12.—A party of masked men attacked a Mormon meeting in Louis County, on Sunday. Two others were killed and a third taken into the woods and probably shot. The meeting was being held at the residence of a man named Conders. Conders' son was knocked down with a gun and his skull broken. Mrs. Conders had her leg broken. One of the masked men, who proved to be David Hinson, a well-known farmer, was fatally wounded. There is great excitement in Lewis and Hickman counties.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The plan of the expedition for the relief of Gen. Gordon has been settled by the war office. The expedition will leave Wadyhalfa in the third week in September in detachments and will concentrate at Ishorek, from which point it will ascend to Meniwch where it is expected to open communication with Gordon for a simultaneous movement on Berber. General Stephenson has been finally instructed to take command of the Gordon relief expedition. It is reported that King John of Abyssinia will assist the expedition by a flank movement on Marit River.

The Egyptian Government has applied to the Alexandria bank for a loan. The banks refuse to negotiate unless they have official assurances that the English Government will surrore of the required advance.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The magnificent stables of Prince Chilkoff, at Toula, the leading manufacturing town of European Russia, were burned yesterday. About one hundred valuable race horses perished in the flames. It is thought that Nihilists set them on fire.

London, Aug. 12.—The heat in England has been intense, the mercury in London standing at 150° in the sun yesterday during the middle of the day. The regular parades of troops were omitted yesterday on account of the heat and work in the royal dock yards was suspended except for an hour or two in the morning and evening. The iron works were partially shut down on account of the men being unable to face the fires. On the Upper Thames the navigation is almost impossible, owing to the decrease of the river on account of the drouth.

Boston, Aug. 17.—Eph Morris, representing John Teemer, has issued a challenge to all scullers in the world, and naming Hanlan and Beach, for a five mile race for £500 a side, to be rowed either in England or America. Teemer also offers to concede several seconds start to Rose, Gaudaur, Hosmer and others of the merit

Storms In Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Reports indicate that thunder storms which swept over the north of England and Scotland yesterday were of almost unexampled severity. Many buildings in Edinburgh and other cities were partially demolished by lightning. Dundee was enveloped in dense darkness for an hour and traffic was for a time suspended. Several persons were killed by lightning, among them the Earl of Landesdale, who was overtaken by the storm.

—The story published in the London *Times* Saturday purporting to be a despatch from Fou Chow and declared war against France, is discredited generally. The publication of the despatch did not cause the least excitement on the continental stock exchanges.

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

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	17 @	18	Turkey, whole,		
Ordinary "	0 @	0	sale	15 @	16
Rolls, in boxes,	0 @	0	Ducks,	0 @	0
Eggs, in bbls.	17 @	18	Smkd. Herring	35 @	40
Hams & Bacon	0 @	0	Fowls & Chick-		
Beef, ℙ Qtr.,	6 @	8	ens,	50 @	60
Hogs, dressed	0 @	0	Geese,	0 @	0
Mutton, carcase	5 @	7	Dried Apples	ℙ lb 9 @	11
Lamb, per lb.	9 @	10	Oats,	41 @	0
Veal "	4 @	6	Wool Skins,	0 @	0

Potatoes,	150 @	160
Hay,	11,00 @	12.00
Apples,	0 @	0
Carrotts, Parsnips and Beets,	0 @	0

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....11 a. m., 7½ p. m.
Methodist " .....7, p. m.
Baptist " .....11, a. m.

Marriages.

WHEELOCK — ROBERTS. — At Somerville, Mass., August 7th, by Rev. W. C. High, Handley Wheelock and Miss Adelia Roberts, both of Torbrook, N. S.

CHUTE—CHUTE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., Mr. Fletcher Chute of Bridgetown, to Miss Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Chute of Bear River.

Deaths.

WALLACE.—At Lynn, Mass., on Aug. 9th of consumption, William Wallace, a former residence of this county, aged 62 years. The remains were brought to this county, last Friday afternoon by his son and interred at Paradise. *Christian Messenger please' copy.*

LONGLEY.—At Bridgetown, on 17th ult., in the 66th year of her age, Eliza I., wife of Mr. S. C. Longley.

MANTHORN.—At Bridgetown, on the 13th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Eva Beatrice, infant daughter of Lilia and William Manthorn, aged 11 months.

Advice To Mothers.

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

New Advertisements.

Tea! Tea!

Just received on Consignment

DIRECT FROM LONDON,

50 Half Chests Choice

BLACK TEA

FOR SALE LOW.

A. W. CORBITT & SON.
Annapolis, July 22, '84. 14tf

MOLASSES!

MOLASSES!

NEW CROP DEMERARA.

Just received.

100 Puncheons,
NEW CROP
Demerara Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

A. W. CORBITT & SON.
Annapolis, July 22, '84. 14tf.

Flour! Flour!

THE subscribers has just received a car load of

Goldie's Best Brands

of FLOUR, likewise

Feed Flour, Oatmeal,

and CORN MEAL, which he will sell at bottom prices, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Kelly.

D. S. ST.CLAIR.
Bridgetown, May 21 '84. 3m

MIDDLETON

DRUG STORE.

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity to thank the Public for past favors, and call their attention to his large and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
SMALL GROCERIES, etc,

which he offers cheap for cash.

Office and residence at the BAPTIST PARSONAGE, Pine Grove, where he may be found when not at the store.

G. W. CUNTER, M.D.
Middleton, June 6th, 1884.

For Sale at BRIDGETOWN

DRUG STORE.

A Full Stock of Brier and Meerschaum Pipes; also, Choice Varieties of Tobacco.

Warner's Safe Cure,
Burdock Blood Bitters,

DR. GALOP'S CELEBRATED BONE LINIMENT, ANTI-BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS, (sure cure for Dyspepsia.)

Worm Powders, and Condition Powders for Horses.

Also, Choice Walking Canes, sold cheap for Cash. Wool and Feather Mats.

Also, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

DR. DENNISON.

WANTED! WANTED.

A large quantity of

Woollen Socks & Mitts,

made like SAMPLE which may be seen at our shop, for which a

LARGE PRICE

will be paid in exchange for Goods. We would also call the attention of Ladies' to

Dr. Miller's Life Preservers
AND THE
Cooler Corset.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

paid for

EGGS FOR CASH OR TRADE.

Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,
Lawrencetown, July 15th.

J. G. H. PARKER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEXANCER,
and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
BRIDGETOWN

CARD.

W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p.m.
April 2nd, '84. 51tf

TENDERS

For the Construction of the following

BRIDGES

IN THE

MUNCIPALITY

—OF—

Annapolis Co.

1. DeLong's Bridge over the Port Medway River, New Albany, 3 spans of Queen Post Truss founded upon Cribwork Abutments and Piers.
2. Maitland Bridge, one span of Howe Truss, 93 5 between abutments.
3. Byard Bridge, near Wilmot Railway Station; one span of Lattice Truss 63 5, and two spans of Trestle Work. This is a wooden Bridge, Abutments of Cribwork.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and all information can be obtained at the office of Mr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, in Halifax, and at the offices of J. M. Owen, Esq., for Maitland and DeLong Bridges, and at the office of Albert Beals, Esq., Middleton, for Byard Bridge.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender" and specifying name of Bridge, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES E. CHURCH,
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines,
Works and Mines Office.
August, 18 '84. 19-21.

New Advertisements.

BROWN'S

MILLS,

Lawrencetown.

Sawing,
Grinding,
Threshing.

Lumber sawn to order,
Grain ground to order,
Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine, capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill order in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK

Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c. Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.

Logs and grain bought at market rates.

All orders filled promptly, at short notice, and at Bottom prices!

Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

St. Mary's Carriage Man'f'g Co'y,
(INCORPORATED)
Capital, $48,000.

A Division of Surplus stock will take place on

OCTOBER 22, 1884.

SUBSCRIBE NOW,

Shares for Sale, $2 Each.

This is the best investment in the Country. Send for prospectus and full particulars to

JAS. THOMPSON, President. H. A. L. WHITE, Sec'y-Treas. St. Mary's, Ont.

Agents Wanted. Big Commission.

Haying Tools

THE subscriber will have a full line of Haying Tools, FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, INDIA STEEL CLIPPERS, &c., &c.

To arrive about the 10th inst., another carload of

SHAWMUT FLOUR

good value.

Selling low, a quantity of

Barbadoes Molasses,

by the cask or retail.

N. F. MARSHALL.
Middleton, July 1, '84.

FOR SALE.

500 M Cy Under Sawed

SPRUCE STAVES.

Orders by the Car load Solicited.

J. P. Chipman & Co.
Kentville June 19 '84 3m24.

For Sale.

All that valuable

FARM,

with Homestead, Barns and Outbuildings, situated in the township of Wilmot, between the Stronach Mountain and the Bay of Fundy, containing eighty-three acres, at present occupied by William Pryor Stronach. Terms easy.

Apply to
GEORGE RITCHIE,
Barrister, 143 Hollis St., Halifax.
Halifax, June 20 '84. 1mt16.

WANTED.

A GOOD wide awake Salesman to travel and sell the celebrated Acadia Organ. Must understand music, and one who will be able to devote his whole time to the Business. Can furnish team