General News.

A Death Plunge.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27th.—The accident which occurred on the Morelos railroad late in the evening of Friday last loses none of its horror through the receipt of fuller and more accurate advice. The scene of the catastrophe was on the river San Antonio, near the village of Malpais. For some time past this section of the country has been swept by fierce storms, swelling the creeks into torrents and laying waste many fertile fields. The bridge spanning the river at the point mentioned, although known to be unsafe, was still in use when the fatal train, bearing a battalion of soldiers, attempted its passage. The result was a crash as the undermined support gave way, and the engine and cars were hurled headlong down the chasm. Scarcely had the magnitude of the disaster become apparent when a new horror was added. In the freight vans, comprising a portion of the train, was a consignment of alcohol. This took fire and the consequent explosion contributed much to the loss of life.

TO THE RESCUE.

A few who escaped uninjured at once applied themselves to the rescue of their unfortunate comrades; but it was some hours before the exact extent of the disaster became apparent. It is now known that 13 officers and 195 privates were either killed outright by the fall or roasted to death, while 50 others sustained injuries of a more or less serious charecter. The train was entirely consumed. When information of the appalling calamity reached this city the excitement was unbounded, and immense crowds thronged all the news centres anxiously awaiting the particulars. Never in the history of the Republic has so frightful a disaster been chronicled, and its occurrence, it is feared, may still further prejudied the popular mind against railway enterprises. However, "Los Gringos," as the natives term all outside barbarians, can come in for no share of blame in this connection. The Morelos Raie road is a narrow gauge line, built by a government subvention, and is entirely the work of Mexican engineers. It was first opened to the public on the 18th inst. In addition to the loss of life already mentioned it appears the engineer and firemen of the train were scalded to death.

ALCOHOLIC FLAMES.

The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock on Friday night as the train—which was a long one and drawn by two engines—was passing over the wooden bridge. For a moment after the plunge of the cars from the bridge all was darkness. Suddenly 100 barrels of brandy, loaded on two of the vans, caught fire and the burning fluid inundated the mass of passengers struggling in the ruins. Only a few, who were not disabled or hopelessly wedged in the timbers, escaped. The dead and living were wrapt in a sheet of flame and slowly burned before the eyes of the survivors, who were unable to save them. The Secretary of Public Works and a number of army surgeons went to the scene of the disaster early Saturday morning. The latest accounts of the disaster report that 17 officers and 197 privates were killed. This list does not include the railroad employes, or the women and children of the soldiers, many of whom were on the train. Only 60 persons in all were saved alive, and of those forty are more or less injured.

The Comet.

(From the Boston Journal, June 25)

The great comet which has rushed in from the farthest confines of space to take a glance at this world of ours is, himself, receiving a great amount of attention. The visit was entirely unlooked for, and for a few hours after this celestial wanderer burst on the world he seems to have been unobserved. At about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, however, several persons in various portions of the United States—none, however, east of Baltimore—saw the monster, and since that time he has been an object of very general observation and admiration. Friday morning at half past two the comet was in the northeastern sky, about twenty-five degrees above the horizon, with a huge tail fifteen degrees in length, extending upward and backward as if the mass were plunging toward the ocean. The rising sun soon blotted the visitor from view, and he was not seen until a little after sundown when he appeared very near the horizon and a point or two west of north. During Friday evening observers were able to get glimpses of the tail, but these views were unsatisfactory, owing to the misty condition of the atmosphere in that quarter, and to the glare of the city lamps. Later, however, the comet, in popular parlance, rose higher, but a mist from the ocean hid it from sight except to observers in favored localities. The comet's head is a clearly-defined ball of fire, somewhat larger in appearance than the planet Venus, and the tail, which is fan shaped, sweeps away toward the zenith, looking very much like a bridal veil studded thick with pearls and diamonds. The brilliant comets of 1811, 1843 and 1858 are well remembered by persons now living, but the one now visiting our vision is quite likely to prove greater than either. Its rapidity of motion is, however, so inconceivably rapid that before another week it will probably have disappeared in the limitless regions whence it came. So quickly, indeed, does it move, that its motion may almost be seen with unaided eye.

The observations which the astronomers were able to get last night have doubtless settled the identity of the comet. More than 800 of these wanderers have been observed since the birth of Christ, but the elements of 25 or 30 only have been computed; so that it will not be strange if it shall be decided that this is the first visit of this one to the sun. Some astronomers have already expressed the opinion that this is the comet of 1807, which was not expected to return again for 1800 years; but speculation on this point is idle, inasmuch as the question will in a few hours be decided as far as science can decide it. Prof. Gould, the noted South American observer, saw a comet on or about June 30, which is quite likely the one now visible. As is stated in another column, it is almost certain, if this be so, that the earth passed through its tail last Sunday morning—thus affording new evidence of the well established scientific fact the density of a comet, evon of the nucleus is almost *nil*. Stars may be seen through them, and when they become entangled among planets or their sattellites the comet invariably is the sufferer. One comet (Biela's) was unfortunate enough, in 1852 or '53, to become embroiled in a contest with the moons of Jupiter, and the result was that the comet, though it was due in 1858 and every 6½ years hereafter, has not since been heard of. It is to be hoped that no accident will befall the erratic luminary now in sight until every one has seen him in his splendor.

☞ "Temper is everything," and in the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company the temper will be found all hat is to be desired.

☞ The people of the West owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ayer for the production of Ayer's Ague Cure. Its timely use will save much suffering and much discouragement, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it.

The Land Bill and the Lords.

THE COMING FIGHT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

(L. J. Jennings' Cable Despatch.)

LONDON, June 26.—A month hence, at the outside, the Land bill will be before the Lords, and its progress in that Chamber will be watched with peculiar interest. With general questions relating to land, their Lordships are much better able to deal than the Commons, nine-tenths of them being landed proprietors who devote their time to the management of their estates, but in this case the Lords will bring to its consideration not only their prejudices in favor of landlordism, but a keen desire to show the Radicals, who have defied them to alter the measure, that the Upper Chamber is still a part of the Constitution, endowed with revisory powers. Lord Salisbury uttered the unanimous opinion of his associates when he said that it would be better for the Upper House to legislate itself out of existence than become a faineant branch of the Legislature, useful only for registering the decrees of the House of Commons. Their lordships, therefore, have determined to let the Radicals (Jacobins, the Tory papers call them) understand that the prerogatives of the hereditary House have not been shortened or circumscribed by the recent uprising of the democracy, and I would not be surprised if, before the Land bill is disposed of

A GREAT AND GRAVER ISSUE,

involving the existence of the upper Chamber, should be forced upon the country. Mr. Gladstone took particular pains the other day to let it go forth that he will not consider his life's mission ended until he has laid violent hands upon the great landed guild. Mr. William Fowler, member for Cambridge, moved a series of resolutions, declaring that the time had come for the abolition of entail and primogeniture. As this involved a question affecting existing laws, the Attorney-General ought to have spoken on the Government's behalf, but the Premier jumped up and made a brief, but pregnant speech, announcing his hearty support of the principles of free trade in land, and telling the lords almost in as many words, that if they could not maintain their order with such restrictions upon sale and transfer of landed property as now exist, the sooner they passed off the scene the better. This was a reply to

LORD SALISBURY'S MUTTERED THREAT

that the Upper House would throw out the land bill, and the radicals cheered it to the echo. If the lords by rejecting or mutilating the bill, force a battle, the fighting would be short, sharp and decisive, and the result never for a moment in doubt. They and the squires and established churches will stand alone. The Radicals will not only muster every man of radical tendencies in the kingdom, but draw tens of thousands of recruits from the farming class, which hitherto has been as loyal to Toryism as "beer and the Bible." They will sweep Ireland as with a broom—the Orange yeomanry of Ulster, as well as the dissafected tenantry in the other three provinces. The fact is, American competition has made Radicalism irresistable. The farmers cannot live against American exporters under entail and primogeniture; they must have free trade in land, or ten years hence they will be as extinct as the archers of Crecy. Under the present land laws, estates are tied up in one family, improvements are in many cases impossible, jointures have to be paid to a horde of heirs out of the annual rent, purchase and sale, when permissible, are hampered by costly forms and processes, the occupier, in short has to carry on his back owner, owner's kin, middlemen and agents, and unless he can throw off his load and become his own landlord, it is manifestly impossible for him to face his transatlantic competitors.

Lumbering in Bridgewater.

From the Lunenburg Progress.]

We shall endeavour to give our readers some idea of the probable extent of this years' operations in this department of Bridgewater industry. E. D. Davison & Sons' two mills are expected to cut during the season 15,000,000 feet of lumber. Last year they cut 13,000,000, and so far this season, they are somewhat in advance of last years' work at the same date, with a better supply of water for future operations. Duffus & Co.'s mill, at Summerside, the products of which, when exported, swell the custom house returns of Bridgewater, is expected to cut about 6,000,000 feet. C. H. Chase is supplying, we believe, the Riverside Mill, and expects to cut at least 2,500,000 feet. Nelson & Co., supplied with logs by Feindal, will probably cut about 1,000,000 feet. Adding these figures together, we have the respectable total of 25,500,000 feet of lumber, as the probable lumber export of Bridgewater for the present year, against 23,581,000 feet last year, a gain of nearly 2,000,000 feet, or about eight per cent. In this hasty resume we have probably overlooked some of the smaller operators, whose product will help to still further increase the exports of Bridgewater.

To give our readers some idea of the importance of this industry to the country let us try to estimate the number of people who derive the whole or a principal portion of their livelihood from it. E. D. Davison & Sons employ about their mills and wharves 75 men and boys. As they ship from one-half to two-thirds of the lumber shipped from that port, we may estimate about 50 as the number of men and boys employed in other mills and wharves on the river, making a total of 125, representing probably 80 families, or say 400 persons wholly dependent upon this business for a livelihood. Besides furnishing employment to 75 men about their mills and wharves during the long open season, E. D. Davidson & Sons employ during the winter and spring, in the woods and on the streams from 300 to 400 men and about 200 teams. During the past winter they employed as many as 400 men at one time, and at the present time they have some fifty men in the woods. We may again estimate the probable number of men employed in the woods by other operators in this country, and putting it at 300, which is an approximate proportion to the work done, we have a total number of 700 men, the majority of whom belong to this country, and who derive a large portion of the support of him 500 to 600 families, or say 3000 persons from the lumber business centreing in Bridgewater.

These figures give one some idea of the importance of this branch of industry. We are accused sometimes of a lack of manufacturing enterprise, but here is an industry turning out annually and exporting from this country some $200,000 worth and upwards of a manufactured article, giving employment during a considerable portion of the year to 700 or 800 people, and furnishing the main support of upwards of 3000 men, women and children.

— An extraordinary story of shipwreck is brought to San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking which left Yokohama on May 27 On the following day, when about 300 miles from port and 100 from land, her officers saw a signal of distress flying from a dismantled craft. A boat was sent to the wreck and returned with nine Japanese sailors, who declared that they had been floating around helplessly for nearly six months. Their vessel, the Yeisho Maru, of 86 tons register, set out from Hakodadi on December 4 with a cargo of beams, seaweed and oilcake. For weeks afterwards she was pursued by fierce gales, her masts were carried away, and the compass was swept into the sea, with nearly everything else she had on board except the crew and the cargo. From that time the sailors subsisted on the beans and seaweed, securing fresh water by spreading out a piece of canvas whenever it rained. One of the crew, an old and infirm man, succumbed to the hardship and exposure, but the rest, though in a shockingly filthy condition, were in fair health. The passengers by the City of Peking got up a concert and collected $143 for their benefit.

— The death is announced in New York of Dr. James R. Wooster, the well-known physician, inventor and writer of that city, aged 81. He was born in Nova Scotia.

Hugest Land Sale on Record.

A PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER BUYS 4,000,000 ACRES OF FLORIDA LAND, GETTING AHEAD OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON CAPITALISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—What is claimed to be the largest purchase of land ever made by a single person in the world occurred Thursday, when Hamilton Desson, a prominent manufacturer of this city, closed a contract by which he secured 4,000,000 acres of land from the State of Florida. This huge transaction has been in negotiation for several months. The land acquired a tract nearly as large as the State of New Jersey, was a part of the public domain of the State of Florida, and under control of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State. Owing to the recent improved value of the land of Florida, this property has been anxiously looked after by capitalists of New York and Boston. For years, through agents, these gentlemen have endeavoured to purchase the land. The State had no discretion to sell until recently, when it became necessary to do so to relieve the State from certain obligations which had become burdensome. When these facts become known there were renewed efforts on the parts of the New York people, who were backed up by a well-known German banking house of that city, and the syndicate from London, headed by the ex-United States Minister to Belgium, Sandford and the Boston capitalists to buy the land. Meantime Mr. Desson had become well acquainted with the value of the land through his large interests in the State, and formed his connection with the Everglade scheme. He entered the field and set to work energetically, keeping in the background himself. The other parties left no stone unturned to get possession of the property, but they were outgeneralled at every point. The tract is situated north of Lake Okeechobee, and is nearly all below the frost line. The amount paid has not been made public, but it is to be a very large sum in cash. It is Mr. Desson's intention to at once begin and emigration which will result in a very large addition to the population of Florida. To this end he has already established agencies in several places in this country, and will at once organize emigration bureaus in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

Mr. Symes.

Mr. Edmund Symes made formal application on Saturday, before Messrs. Wm. Evans and J. Harver Frith, Jr., Commissioners for giving relief to insolvent debtors, for his discharge—in common parlance, he wished to "swear out of jail," in the Brookfield case. Mr. Symes swore to the following schedule of assets and liabilities:—

Real Estate—None.
Personal Estate—None.
Debts due me personally—None.
Debts due by the firm of Addison & Symes, of which I am a member:
Black Brothers & Co.....$143.50
Smith Brothers.......... 195.12
C. H. Hawkins.......... 418.00
(Claims $418, which is disputed.)
Chittick & Son.......... 94.00
Plaintiff's claim, part of which I claim is not due 903.24
Debts due me—Dickey and Buckley, between $300 and $400.

Mr. R. Motton appeared on behalf of Mr. Symes and Mr. W. F. MacCoy on behalf of Mr. S. M. Brookfield. Mr. Symes was examined at length by Mr. MacCoy in regard to his affairs. He said he had put no capital into the firm of Addison & Symes; his brains were his contribution. He had some partners whose names he declined to give, but being pressed he gave the names of several, who, he said, were London solicitors. He had received since his incarceration in jail a remittance of $1,060, from England. With this he had paid some bills. He accounted for about $500 of the money. Asked what he had done with the balance, he said he had sent it back to England to meet drafts which he had given in payment of some other bills. His personal expenses since his confinement in jail has been $150. He boarded with the jailer, but had to supplement the jailor's fare by supplies purchased outside. Cigars were a large item in his bill. Newspapers and stationery cost him $4 per week. The items paid included an amount to his counsel and about $75 to a short-hand writer for notes of the proceedings in the Supreme Court. Mr. Symes said he would remain in jail a thousand years before he would pay Mr. Brookfield.

The examination was adjourned until Monday, at 12 30 p. m.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

— A farmers near Diamond has discovered a sure relief from the ravages of potato bugs He has a trained turkey gobbler that he hires out by the day to his neighbors to place in their potato patches. The gobbler gobbles the gay and festive bugs with surprising rapidity. It's money for the owner, fun for the gobbler, and a great saving in turkey feed.

— The Philadelphia Times has made the discovery that before the sun's rays quit the American flag at the last point of the Aleutian isles they strike it again at Calais in Maine—which simply means that the sun never sets upon this fair republic. England is not alone now in this famous boast.

KILLING THE GRASSHOPPERS.—The Oxford *Tribune* says: An enemy of the grasshoper has just appeared in the little black spider which appears destined to wipe out this scourge. The spider does its work while the hopper is torpid from the chill of the morning or evening air. The spider attacks one hopper after another, giving them a bite or sting which kills them instantly. Another enemy of this kind is needed to help to extinguish the potato bug.

Prof. Hind Again.

NEW YORK, June 24.—During the past week at Boston. Prof. Hind, of Nova Scotia, and Messrs. Newberry and Sherman on behalf of Secretary Blaine, have been privately examining the document on which Hind bases his charges of fraud against the Halifax Fishery Commission, Prof. Hind, who is now here, declines to tell the impression produced on Messrs. Newberry and Sherman by the examination of the documents. He says they will soon report their conclusions. Prof. Hind declares the falsified figures altered the apparent value of the fish trade between the two countries to the amount of millions of dollars.

— A glass spinner, Prengil of Vienna, has established at Gaudenpel a manufactory for making glass carpets, cuffs, collars, veils, &c. It is said that he not only spins, but also weaves glass with such facility that he is enabled to change the brittle substances into pliable thread; and with this material makes an excellent article of warm clothing. This is said to be accomplished by changing the entire nature of the glass by introducing into it certain ingredients. Ladies' hats, of softest glass feathers, and white curly glass muffs are even produced. The new material is said to be actually lighter than feathers, and wool of It is stated to so closely resemble the genuine article that it is scarcely possible to distinguish one from the other.

SOMETHING OF A FEAT.—About a month ago, Mr. Jacob Wright, of Upper Stewiacke, aged 82 years, was able to take a walk of sixteen miles. Pretty good for an octogenerian. But better still, one fine morning about a week ago his wife presented him with a flourishing infant boy, weighing about fourteen pounds. We don't pretend to say which was the greater feat of the two.—*Truro Guardian.*

Correspondence.

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

MR. EDITOR:—

Since your enquiry in the last issue of the MONITOR as to who J. H. A. is, we have been trying to procure the required information. We think we have discovered the individual, but there appears to be a mystery which thus far has prevented us from fully establishing his identity. Perhaps the next number of his paper will enlighten us. If not, we will continue our investigations and report.

By the way, we think your criticism of the Valley Ranger rather severe, inasmuch as you fail to give credit for any merit whatever. We are finding it very handy and useful here, for many purposes, and the agents of the enterprising proprietors are always at hand to pass you a copy, as required. A new and much larger edition could be readily disposed of now. We have no doubt that after being fully introduced, it will prove valuable in every household.

Yours &c.,
F. ARMINGTON.

Wilmot, July 4th, 1881.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

London, June 28.—When the Brighton express stopped for the collection of tickets outside of Brighton yesterday, Arthur Lefroy, a newspaper reporter, aged 22, was found in one of the carriages wounded in the head. He reported his fellow travellers were a countryman and an old gentleman. Shortly after passing Croyden he heard a shot, and was stunned. Several bullets were found imbedded in the carriage. In Becomb tunnel a man was found with his throat cut. The corpse was that of F. J. Gold, a retired business man who had been to London to collect a dividend. He was also stabbed in various places. Only a pocket-book containing cards was found on the person Lefroy, after his wound was dressed, started for London. He will be accused of murdering Gold.

Franklin, N. H., June 29.—Yesterday afternoon, a tornado accompanied by torrents of rain and large hail stones, destroyed crops, overturned trees and chimnies, demolished several buildings and twisted others badly. The track of the storm was two miles wide.

London, June 29—A process server named McAuliffe was shot dead at his residence near Castle Island, County Kerry, last evening. He recently gave evidence in Court Sessions against the President of the Local Land League.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—A large fire occurred at Rovno. Five thousand families are destitute. All the public buildings are destroyed.

Washington, June 28.—The approximate orbit of the comet has been computed by Mr. Upton, of the Signal Service, from observations made at the Naval Observatory on the 23rd, 24th and 26th instant. The elements show a marked agreement with those of the great comet of 1807, making it probable that the two are identical. The comet is about 27,000,000 miles from the earth, and is rapidly receding from it and approaching the sun; the perihilion passage occurring about July 1st.

Louisville, June 28.—Prof. Klein, of Hartford, Ky., claims that he discovered the comet last September. He says this is the comet of 1783.

— Saw-dust now brings $3.50 a load at the mills in New York. There are 500 vendors of the article, having a capital of $200,000 invested, and doing a two million dollar business annually. Yellow pine makes the best for most purposes, and walnut the worst—the saw dust from the latter being destroyed.

— Boston is stretching out its hands for the trade of the Canadian Northwest, and her capitalists have subscribed $5,000,000 to construct a direct line of railway from Winnipeg to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior.

No Risk.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE THROAT. One Bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cures bad cases of PILES OR KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which affected a WONDERFUL CURE OF A CROOKED LIMB, by six applications.'—Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says:—"I have half a bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."——Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS.' ——Rev. J Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. It is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

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.

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.

Births.

TEMPLE.—At Annapolis, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. C W. Temple, of a son.

Marriages.

DARGIE—ANDERSON.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B., Mr. George Dargie, of Dalhousie settlement, to Lucy Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Thorne mill road.

LINCOLN—LUTZ—In Boston, on 19th ult., by Rev. W. P. Tilden, Mr. John N. Lincoln, to Miss Alice M. Lutz, both of Boston.

Deaths.

AMBERMAN.—At Granville Ferry, June 27th, Mr. David Amberman, aged 31 years, son of the late Mr. Paul Amberman.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.............no service.
Methodist " ......11, a. m., 7, p. m.
Baptist " ..... 11, a. m, 7, p. m
Presbyterian " ....No service.
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

New Advertisements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governer General in Council, on the 20th day of May instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands submitted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, on which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of $2 50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalment annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is $2 50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter-section.

5 Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emption shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd numbered sections shall be sold at $2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba and the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Railway Belt, the even numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of $2 per acre.

8 Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of $1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered section and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, but who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11 The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections brought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In one case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or $1 per acre in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of $1 25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of $500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts herein before mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional;—

(a.) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b.) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(c.) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of $2 per acre, or $2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d.) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasturage Lands.

16 The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of $10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be $1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands.

22 Payments for public lands and also for pre-emption may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23 The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town lots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINDSEY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.

ALBION HOUSE!
New Premises!
18 KING ST., SOUTH SIDE,
St. John, N. B.
1881.
Spring & Summer.
WE are now in receipt of our Spring and Summer stock of
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!
which has been carefully selected in the best English, American and Canadian markets, and embraces the extent usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE,
and are prepared to offer special advantages to
Wholesale Buyers.
During the season we shall be constantly receiving fresh additions, keeping the stock at all times well assorted.
☞ Socks and Homespuns taken in payment.
BEARD & VENNING.
11 King St., South Side.

Reduced Prices.
FOR 30 DAYS.
THE Subscriber will sell for the above time
MORTON'S Pickles at 22 cents per bottle; Table Salt, at 13c. per bottle.
Byam, Carlton & Co.'s 6 Card matches—the best in the world—at 12 cents per quarter gross.
MILK PANS,
SMALL CREAM CROCKS, AND FLOWER POTS,
at cost and charges; and other goods at unusually low prices.
H. CROSSKILL.
Middleton, 18th May, 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

Spring & Summer, 1881.
1 CASE EACH OF Black Silk Velvets, Colored Silk Velvets, Bl'k and Col'd French Silks, Colored Satins, Lace Mitts and Ribbons, Straw Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Dress Trimmings and Ornaments, French Wove Corsets, Ladies' Belts, Book Muslins, I. R. Braces, Scotch Tweeds, Waterproof Coats, Ginghams and Dark Galateas, Oxford Shirtings, Table Damasks and Towels, Towellings, Pillow Cottons, all widths, English White Cotton, Gentleman's Scarfs & Ties.
2 Cases each of Dress and Ulster Buttons, Fashionable Dress Materials, Lining Cottons, Bleached Sheetings.
3 Cases Knitting Yarns; 8 Cases Prints; 14 Cases Cotton Swansdown Flannels; 1 Bale Fine American Unbleached Cotton.
WHOLESAIL AND RETAIL.
Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
St. John, N. B.
MAY 23rd, 1881.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
Offer for sale at lowest market rates,
4000 BBLS. Flour — Superlative, Buda, Bridal Veil, Chester, Star, Gilt Edge, Ruby, White Pigeon, Amazon, White Cloud, Mayflower, Snowflake, Howland's, etc.
1500 Barrels Yellow Cornmeal, Kiln Dried;
200 " Oatmeal, Tilsonburg;
300 " Heavy Mess Pork, Boston Inspection;
250 " Granulated, Extra C. and Yellow C. Sugars;
18 Casks Extra C. and Yellow Sugars;
1200 Hhds. Barbadoes and Trinidad Sugars and Molasses;
Teas, Tobacco, Rice, Soda. Dried Apples, etc., for cash or ap. notes.
June 1

New Advertisements.

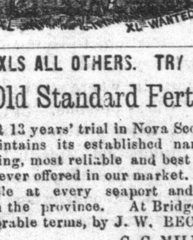
Prices as Low as Ever
—AT—
A. D. CAMERON'S.
Corner Court and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.
LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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 favorably 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

WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
SPRING - 1881.
CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their full and complete assortment of
HARDWARE
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &C.
Special assortment of
Table and Pocket CUTLERY.
Rosin,
Tar,
Pitch,
Turpentine,
EXTRACT LOGWOOD,
REDWOOD.
FUSTIC.
VITRIOL, &C.
Shovels, Rakes, Spades, Hoes, etc., in variety. Rope, Zinc, Nails, Powder, Shot and All kinds of SHELF, UPHOLSTERER'S BUILDER'S & Household HARDWARE,
Mechanic's Tools.
OUR CATALOGUE
FOR
Haying Tools,
is now ready, and will be forwarded upon application to dealers.
☞ For sale at lowest market rates.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.
St. John, N. B.
n6 2m

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,
has removed his Dental Office to his more commodious apartments in the
JAMES MESSENGER HOUSE,
so called, first door west from J. B. REED'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, where he will be better prepared to wait upon his friends and patrons.
Dr. S. F. WHITMAN.
Granville St., Bridgetown, May 25th, 1881.

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.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP CASH STORE
Middleton Corner.
DRY GOODS,
First class STOCK and well assorted.
HEMP CARPETS, JAPANESE MATTINGS, MUSLIN CURTAINS from 60c. a Sett, LACE CURTAINS from $1 20 a Sett
Ready Made Clothing,
Boots & Shoes
(Ladies' and Mens')
ROOM PAPER, from 7c. a roll, TIMOTHY CLOVER, TURNIP and GARDEN SEEDS.
With a well assorted Stock of
GROCERIES.
All of which we will sell at the very lowest prices for CASH.
As we take pleasure in shewing our wares, we would ask you to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Highest market prices paid for Homespun Socks, Yarn, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c., in exchange for Goods. ☜
S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, April 19th, 1881.

FOR SALE.
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, PUTTY,
Mineral Roofing,
Silicate paints,
Oakum,
Pitch,
Tar.
Cut Nails & Spikes, Asstd. Sizes,
Wrought Nails & Spikes,
IRON and STEEL, assorted Sizes,
HOOP IRON and RIVETS,
TIRE STEEL,
CARRIAGE BOLTS,
PLAINED C. BOARDS,
SAWN SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS.
H. Fraser.

Salesmen Wanted!
TO Begin work at once on Sales for fall 1881, for the
Fonthill Nurseries,
(THE LARGEST IN CANADA),
Norris, Stone & Wellington, Proprietors,
TORONTO.
We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless you can give your whole time to the business. Address,
J. W. BEALL, Manager,
n3 3m. P. O Box 1546, Montreal.

COOLEY CREAMERS.
THE subscriber has purchased the patent right for Annapolis County for the manufacture and sale of the COOLEY CREAMERS, which have received the HIGHEST AWARDS for the best butter in the United States and elsewhere. The "Cooley System" gives sweet cream and milk all seasons of the year; raises cream in 10 or 12 hours; keeps milk and cream free from flies and dirt of all kinds; does not cost as much as milk pans; saves more than half the labor, and makes butter all one uniform color.
Testimonials,
MR. SPINNEY—*Dear Sir:* I used the cans I got of you last summer, to good advantage. Have used some of them all winter. My wife thinks that they are a very great convenience. Any person having a good supply of water near should not hesitate to purchase. Yours truly, JOHN STODDART.
East Dalhousie, March 11th.
SPRINGFIELD, March 15th, 1881.
MR SPINNEY—*Sir:* We have used your Cooley can and find it satisfactory. I consider it a good advantage in warm weather to farmers.
Yours truly, CHAS. W. ROOP.
SPRINGFIELD, March 18th, 1881.
C. E. SPINNEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We like your cream coolers very much. They prove better than you recommended them. In fact I think every farmer ought to have one.
Yours truly, SIDNEY SAUNDERS.
NICTAUX, April 6th, 1881.
MR SPINNEY—*Dear Sir:* I am using the Cooley Creamer, and am highly satisfied with it. Water cool enough will raise every particle of cream in ten hours. It is certainly the very best way of raising cream, especially in hot weather.
Yours truly,
I. E. NEILY.
NICTAUX, April 6th, 1881.
MR. SPINNEY—*Dear Sir:* The Cooley Creamers I purchased from you have given perfect satisfaction. We have used them the past winter, and they work equally as well in winter as summer. Would not be without them for five times their value.
GUILFORD D. MORSE.
WILLIAMSTON, April 1st, 1881.
Sir—I cannot too heartily recommend the Cooley Creamers to farmers. It gives every satisfaction, and is just what they require.
CHAS. KEITH.
NICTAUX, March 25th, 1881.
MR. SPINNEY—I am much pleased with the Cooley Creamers purchased from you, and consider it indispensible to the dairy.
JOHN M. MORSE.
Address all orders to
C. E. SPINNEY.
Nictaux, via Middleton. 13it13

35 PER CENT!
AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that
HE DOES NOT INTEND
raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making
Still further Reduction,
as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.
PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1 25.
Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.
JOHN B. REED.
Bridgetown, April 2nd, 879. 50tf

Good News for the FARMERS.
MEADOWVALE,
FLOUR & PLASTER MILL!
THE subscriber has, in addition to his flour mill, put in operation all the necessary machinery for grinding gypsum, or plaster of paris, for fertilizing purposes, and invites public patronage. These mills are run by water, of which there is an abundant supply, and are situated about one mile south from Wilmot Station, and anyone sending plaster by rail can have the same ground and delivered at the station at small cost for truckage.
JAMES CROCKER, Proprietor.
Meadowvale, March 23rd, 1881.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.