General News.

Madrid, July 13.—Marked decrease of cholera epidemic is reported.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood-purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

—The schooner "E. Walsh," owned by W. R. Rice, of Bear River, has been seized for smuggling.

—The best thing to have about a farm, says an agricultural editor politedly, is a good farmer."

—The Annapolis *Spectator* says that the Buckler Brick Co., of that place, have the contract to supply bricks for the new Custom House and Post Office at Yarmouth.

—A marvelous cure of a cancer is reported from North Carolina. The means used was the tobacco poultice, heralded by General Clingman as an unfailing panacea for the ills of a cancerous nature.

—The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and snuffing it up the nostrils.

Vienna, July 13.—A despatch to the *Tagblatt* from St. Petersburg says events of importance are pending in Central Asia. Troops are leaving various parts of Russia daily for Merv.

—*Parson's Purgative Pills* are a priceless boon to the people of the South and South-west. They effectually prevent fever and ague and all malarious diseases, and cost only 25 cents a box.

—A tomahawk of tempered copper was recently found by a farmer near Sanborn, Dakota. This is a very rare relic, and the method of tempering copper tools is said to be a lost art, dating back to the Indians.

—A square-built, well muscled horse will stand more work and more hardship than two lank, loose jointed ones, and not require as much food as one of them. A half-bred Percheron is worth four scrubs in the harness or two in the market.

—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer for Massachusetts, endorses it and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

—The chief turf event of the day is the race at Cleveland, O., between trotting stallions Maxey Cobb and Phallas, for $5000 and $5000 added by the managers of the park. Phallas was the favorite, and won in straight heats in 2.14, 2.15¾, 2.20¼. 10,000 persons witnessed the contest.

—The manufacture of EAGER'S PHOSPHOLINE is another stride toward the mastery of that dreadful disease Consumption, and in fact all wasting diseases. Don't waste your time using trashy preparations. Try Eager's Phospholine. For sale by the druggist.

—The last Florida orange crop amounted to eight hundred thousand boxes, and this year is expected to exceed a million boxes. The growers have organized and proposed to arrange for improved facilities of transportation and sell their crop in open market by auction in New York.

—A girl named Eva Merrill, known as "Circus Eva," was stabbed nine times by a seaman named Robert Normansel, in Sheffield street, St. John, on Thursday night last. There is a chance of the wounds resulting fatally. Normansel was arrested.

London, July 13.—A mass meeting of women was held in Prince's hall this afternoon to consider ways and means to protect young girls from the horrible pitfalls of London, as revealed by the "Pall Mall Gazette. Mrs. Booth and other ladies made eloquent addresses.

VOLUNTEERS' PAY.—District Militia Paymaster Murray with to-day's pay—which will cover up to the 15th inst.—will have disbursed on orders of the Halifax battalion at home here a total of $12,907 since their departure, not including about $270 per week distributed from the relief fund to some 320 families.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

—The German Government has discharged all women who were employed in its postal, telegraph and railway service as clerks and in other capacities. As during the last twenty years they have nearly monopolized such services in some towns, much suffering has ensued among the discharged. The motive alleged is that women are unfit for such public service.

—Since the great fish exhibition of two years ago, England has been experimenting as to the introduction of American salmon and other species in British waters. The fry of the Penobscot salmon are at present undergoing a term of probation at Sunbury, before being turned into the Thames. The English epicures will next try to domesticate Maine trout.

—On July 1st the Boston fish market was rather unsettled on account of the duty imposed on fish from the British Provinces. There have been no sales of new Nova Scotia large or medium 3s. for the past few days. New dry Bank cod sold on the first at 3.75 for large, 2.75 for small; Nova Scotia shore pickle cured 3.75 @ 3.00 for large. Receipts of alewives were large, but no sales are reported.—*Bangor Journal, 3rd.*

KEMPTVILLE MINE.—The first dividend of Cowan Gold Mining Company of Kemptville is advertised this morning. This company has cleared $4,500 over working expenses since June 1st. Another "cleaning up" was made yesterday with handsome results as announced by telephone, but this, the third bar of gold has not been brought to town yet. Active work is now in progress at the Ryerson and the Reeves Mines.—*Yarmouth Times.*

THE DOG'S HOWL AND DEATH.—The idea which associates the dog's howl with the approach of death is derived from a conception of an Aryan mythology, which represents a dog as summoning the departing soul. Throughout all Aryan mythology the souls of the dead are supposed to ride on the night wind with their howling dogs, gathering into their throng the souls of those just dying as they pass by their houses.

Corns! Corns!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putman's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

—A promising young specimen of the Irish bull was got off by Sir Alexander Gordon when speaking on the Army Discipline Bill. He said, "I cannot vote for the abolition of flogging, because I value the lives of our soldiers, and if we did not flog them for certain offences we should have to shoot them. Troops when passing through an enemy's country inhabited by a peaceful population would, were it not for fear of the "cat," very often commit serious crimes. You might imprison a man, you might shoot a man, but you would not stop him."

—The recent forest fires in Franklin and Somerset counties are said to have been the most extensive that ever ravaged the woods of Maine. Mr. Longfellow of Machias, who owns large tracts in that section and has lately been investigating, tells a Lewiston Journal correspondent that the fire has burned over a territory forty miles long and eighteen or twenty miles wide, starting from the shores of Tim Pond and penetrating to the Canadian line. Everything in the town of Eustis was burned, excepting the buildings of the villagers which were saved only by great exertions. Mr. Longfellow saved his dams by posting crews of men to fight the fire. The flamer raged the fiercest in tracts which were devasted by the great tornado of November 1883, or had been cut over by lumbermen. In the heavier and more valuable growth it did not make so much headway and hence the loss is not so great as it might have been. —*Ibid.*

SYMPATHIZED WITH RIEL.—Miss McKay arrived from Prince Albert on Saturday evening. She says that every white settler in the district with the exception of one took part in Riel's meetings, and encouraged and sympathizing with him in every possible way. They told him they would back him up in all his actions, but when he took up arms they suddenly quieted down. Miss McKay says that if Riel had gained a victory the white settlers of Prince Albert would have joined him. She says everything was quiet when she left Prince Albert.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

A NICE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.—*Oshkosh, Wis., July 9.*—Last evening a cyclone and waterspout of terrific velocity met twelve miles south of here. It swept along the river mill and lumber districts and struck this city with terrible violence. A hundred houses were wholly or partly demolished. Among the large buildings destroyed are the exposition buildings and St. Paul's and St. Peter's churches. Two persons are reported killed and twenty hurt. Many families are homeless and much property has been destroyed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The between season's period of midsummer is not yet passed, and business shows no improvement since last week. No change of any magnitude is looked for until the fall trade is fairly opened. The crop reports are of the most favorable character. All grain plants look exceedingly strong and healthy without being stalky or overgrown. The prospects so far, though it is yet early to judge, are in favor of a very large yield. Merchants, therefore, look for a fair fall trade, though they are inclined to act cautiously.—*Montreal Witness, 10th inst.*

ST. JOHN MARKETS.—Beef, from 6 to 9 cents per pound; mutton, 7c to 7½c; lamb, $2.50 to $3.50 per carcass; veal, 3c to 8c per lb; fowls, 60c to 65c per pair; chickens, 70 to 75c per pair; turkey, 17c per lb; rhubarb, 2c; lettuce, 40c to 50c per dozen; strawberries, from 60 to 75 per half pail; butter in tubs, 19c, and in rolls 18c; eggs, 13 to 14c per dozen. In the fish market there is a plentitude of nearly all kinds of fish. The quotations are: Salmon, 13 to 17c per lb; halibut, 5 to 10c; codfish, 3c; eels, 7c; haddock, 10 to 12c; lobsters, 4 to 5c each.—*Globe.*

FROM THE CAMP MEETING.—The gatherings in Berwick this year have exceeded all years previous. Some idea of this fact can be gained from the results at the gate on Sunday afternoon. At an admission fee of five cents not less than $112 were taken; while of season tickets at 25 cents each, over 400 were sold. The company owing the grounds used to find it difficult to make both ends meet financially, but now, after putting fences all around the premises and otherwise improving them, they are kept in funds to good advantage. There are also more tents this year than usual. Many go to enjoy the quiet, shaded grove, with its sweet air, and to renew acquaintances. The preaching has been of a good, strong type, and much good has been done.—*Cor. Hants Journal.*

OTTAWA, July 12.—Hon. Wm. McDougall published an article in last night's *Free Press* pointing out that the court before which Riel is to be arraigned cannot legally try him, and that if he is convicted, such conviction will certainly be set aside by a higher court. Mr. McDougall quotes numerous statutes and authorities in support of his opinions, and seems to believe that the government are determined to allow Riel to escape.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.—The deepest sea soundings yet effected were obtained by the Challenger recently in the abysses of New Guinea, depths which have occasioned a sharp line of demarcation between the fauna of Asia and Australasia. The "lead" weighed four cwt., and struck bottom at the tremedous depth of 4,450 fathoms, or about 26,700 feet. The hollow rod, by which specimens of the bottom are brought up, was full of mud, and both the thermometers that had been sent down were smashed to atoms by the tremendous pressure of the superincumbent water. A previous unsuccessful attempt to reach the bottom, but in which 4,542 fathoms were sounded, showed the temperature at that depth to be 35½ degrees Fahrenheit uncorrected.

WINNIPEG, July 13.—The authorities have decided that the law must take its course, and Conner will therefore be hanged on Friday. An appeal to England will be proceeded with, notwithstanding the prisoner may suffer death, as his counsel wish to test the validity of the law under which the sentence was obtained. They say, if the decision is in their favor, that Riel can't be hanged, although found guilty and sentenced to death.

Hon. Mr. Norquay has received a telegram dated Fort Pitt, July 12, which states that two hundred and fifty of Big Bear's band surrendered to Col. Osborne Smith, and others expect to follow. The prisoners out numbered the force, but they are all disarmed.

PENSIONS FOR CANADIAN TROOPS.—*Ottawa*, July 10.—The order in council passed Wednesday fixing the rates of pension to those wounded in the Northwest, provides for officers losing a limb, an eye, or the use of a limb, as follows:

Lieut, Corporal (per annum).....	$1,200
Major.....	800
Captain.....	400
Lieutenant.....	280

Sergts. disabled from 30 cents to $1.10, per day proportionate to injuries sustained, and corporals 23 to 90 cents per day; privates 15 to 60 cents.

Widows are to receive three-eighths of their father's pay. Pensions to children to lapse when boys reach the age of 18 and girls 21. Pensions to widows lapse on second marriage, but revive should they again become widows. All applications for pensions to be made within five years from date.

A Novel Question in Criminal Law.

The fourteen judges of the English Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved are now deliberating on a curious question of criminal law. The case is this:—A man named Ashwell asked a friend to lend him a shilling. The latter gave him what both—it being dark—supposed to be a shilling, but which was in fact a sovereign. The next morning the lender, having discovered his mistake, demanded the coin back. Meanwhile, Ashwell had got it changed, spent part of it and refused to give back the amount. It appeared that he had found the piece to be a sovereign an hour after receiving it, but he insisted that as he had borrowed only a shilling he was not bound to return more.

Ashwell was arrested and tried for larceny. On one side it was argued that there could be no larceny within the meaning of the law without guilty knowledge and criminal intent at the time of taking the thing in dispute. On the other it was maintained that if one honestly gets possession through a mistake of what does not belong to him, and refuses to restore it when the mistake is discovered and the property demanded by the owner, the act amounts to larceny. The trial judge did not undertake to decide the question, but reserved it for the Court of Five Judges. They divided, and the point went up to the full bench, There it has just been elaborately argued. Lord Coleridge announced that as the questions is of great importance, and the case destined to be a leading one, the Court would take time to prepare a careful opinion.

MR. EDITOR,

Please allow me space in the columns of the MONITOR to tender my heartfelt thanks to my neighbors for their kind assistance on the 29th June, in doing all they could, both men and women, in trying to save from destruction by fire my property, and to Francis Miller and his son Joshua, of Mt. Hanley, and also to S. Skinner, Esq., of Brooklyn, for their kindness in calling on the public to help me get together something to commence house keeping with again. And to the many friends that have given something to help me and my family toward making up my loss, please accept my kindest thanks and may the Giver of all good bless you all The few when asked for a fish that gave a serpent in the form of unkind words and remarks may not your pure hearts ever be wounded with the feeling that the loss of your homes by fire would have to you.

ZEBULON ELLIOTT.

Mt. Hanley, July 10th, '85.

A Trip Through the Hotbed of Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, July 4th, 1885.—Your correspondent has just returned from a four days' stay in Murcia, which has been for the past two weeks the most terribly cholera stricken city of Spain. Murica City, according to the last census, has a population of nearly 40,000, and the surbubs about 60,000 more. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the place since the epidemic broke out. Its streets are deserted. Eighty per cent. of its stores are closed, and hardly a house remains in which a cholera case has not occurred. The yellow covered stretcher on which the cholera stricken sick and dead are carried through the streets is one of the commonest sights. Deaths have become so frequent that the tolling of the church bells usual there on such events has been forbidden. Beginning on the 5th the cholera has attacked 3215 persons in 24 days, and of those 1360 bodies has been already buried. Including the full normal population of nearly 100,000 people, one person in each 30 has already had the cholera, and one person in each 75 of the population has been buried within three weeks. Under the most favorable conditions 1000 more deaths are expected by the physicians before fall. Under such circumstances the people have invented a new solutation. They no longer say "Good day," but, instead, "How many?" that is, how many have died to-day? And for the week the death rate was so steady that by listening for a moment on the streets even the hour could be told. "50" stood for noon "100" for midnight. Startling incidents abound in such a city. A vile smell came from one of the many closed houses. By order of the authorities, the doors was forced, and then the rotting bodies of its inhabitants were found. They had apparently died of malignant cholera, after closing the house, and so suddenly that they had been unable to summon aid. The provincial governor kindly placed a public health official at the *Herald* correspondent's disposal. The man came late on the first day, and, apologizing, said with a little the one of a man with a grievance. "The official detailed for your service has just died of cholera, and I unexpectedly had to take his place." Quacks of all kinds, who believe firmly in the most extraordinary medicines, are the natural result of the panic. One man, a tailor, has left his business, and, though without medical knowledge, is received with unquestioning faith by the poor. He takes no fee. On the contrary, he gives to the poorest such help as he can afford. The epidemic has given its heroes, among whom is the Count de Valle, one of the richest land owners of the province. It is notable that he goes among the sick fearlessly. By common report he has already given away all his ready cash, and has begun to mortgage his real estate to raise more funds for the purpose. The people are of an Irish type, and laugh in spite of their fears. The secretary of the interior, Senor Romero Robledo is, for some reason not clear to foreigners, bitterly hated by the people in the cholera districts. All the donkeys of Murcia have therefore been named "Romero Robledo," and the costermonger hits his donkey a tremendous blow on the head, and cries, "Get up, Romero Robledo" The people laugh and yell, "Hit him again."

Murcia, like all Spanish cities noted in this epidemic for great mortality among its people, is the centre of a fertile valley surrounded by highly cultivated fields and market gardens. Through it flows a badly smelling river, the waters of which are twice dammed near the city's centre and are distributed by many canals over the valley. The streets are narrow, with high houses, and in many places the entrance, sunlight and air are still further impeded by curtains placed horizontally across the streets from housetop to housetop. People live carelessly, in spite of the cholera. It is not unusual to see melons and other green fruit piled on balconies of the houses ready for consumption. The correspondent's first visit was to the hospital and relief barracks. In the hospitals comparatively few cholera cases were found, as all except the poorest people insist upon dying at home rather than go to the hospital. Patients were in every stage of the disease, but all in the sick ward had the same haggard, sallow look of fear which made the nature of their diseases certain without further question. Bishop Bryan of Murcia is one of the few brave men who are found always where the cholera is worst. He has saved many lives by the confidence his presence gives to those who are sick in the filthy city tenements or in the

STILL WORSE EARTH DENS

of the suburbs. "People live," he said, "in the utmost misery and filth. In one place I found a woman ill with cholera having in bed with her two well children. In the suburbs, I found in the neighborhood of six hundred persons by whom artesian water alone was used. Among them only two cholera cases and one death had occurred, although they were surrounded by families ravaged by the disease. In one district of the suburbs, I found that the number of cholera cases had decreased 80 per cent. within 24 hours without any known cause. In Murcia, the cholera jumps from district to district in the most unexplainable way. Streets in the centre of the cholera focus will remain uninfected, only to be scourged by the disease a few days later when the worst is past in other parts of the same neighborhood. Where care is taken during the first part of the attack, very few people die."

Dr. Rais said: "The disease is spreading through all the provinces of Murcia. The disease began at Archena, 34 kilometres from Murcia, on the same side of the river, and was brought from Valencia. The cholera germs came down the river from Archena, and were spreak rapidly through Murcia and the suburbs by the extensive use of water for irrigation purposes. The germs seem to lose their vitality by long exposure, and it is noticed that the cholera is less virulent in proportion to the distance from the original source of infection. Of those who die there are 50 per cent. more women than men.

WOMEN DO NOT DIE FROM FEAR,

as they are braver than men. There is hardly a house in Murcia now free from infection. Dr. Ferran's system may be of value in the future, but at present it lacks preventative effect."

Dr Tapia said: "If proper precautions are taken, the cholera will not spread through Spain nor to other countries; but with quarantines loosely enforced, as at present,

ITS SPREAD IS CERTAIN.

All mail matter should be carefully fumigated, as the germs live for days, and even months, when dormant in tight receptacles. One noted case: Cholera infected clothing was packed away for six years, yet the servants who opened the trunk died suddenly with all the symptoms of true cholera. Fumigation or boiling undoubtedly kills the germs, but I doubt the value of ordinary dry fumigation with sulphur. Cholera germs show decided affinity for human lips; therefore fruit from infected districts is dangerous. The orange especially, or any fruit, which, like it, is washed with water before shipment, is very likely to transmit the germs. I think cholera is caused by germs taken into the stomach with water or some liquid. Drinking boiling water or water from artesian wells beyond the reach of surface infiltration will largely do away with the danger of infection. This is shown by the case of three Valencian villages, all being within a five mile circle. Two used river water, and the people were severely attacked by cholera. The third used only artesian water, and had not a single case of disease to date."

Galvez Arce, chief of the federal republicans and leader of the Carthagena rebellion, lives in the suburbs, and is constantly with the sick. He said: "The only portion of the suburbs at all free from cholera is near the hills and most remote from the irrigating ditches. The people live most wretchedly, and die as much from a lack of medicine as from cholera. A man is often sent five miles for the simplest remedies. Meanwhile the sick dies. Hunger will soon be worse than cholera, and gold, which is the only medicine for hunger, is not to be had by the poor."—*Boston Herald.*

Saving a Stranded Ship Given up for Lost and Making a Fortune.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Although a young man, not yet in his thirties, Captain Frederick C. Miller is one of the most popular sea-captains sailing out of this port, and has a reputation for pluck and perseverence that is seldom gained in so short a period of service as his. His latest achievement of re-cuing an abandoned but valuable vessel will win him new praise and make him a small fortune. Last February Captain Miller's vessel—the steamship America—foundered at sea, and all abroad her narrowly escaped death. He lost all his wordly possessions, as he had just invested all his money in the America. With his crew he landed on the Florida coast, nearly one hundred miles from civilization. All hands saved their lives and their shirts. Captain Miller telegraphed the latter fact to his wife, and added, "Thank God, it is not cold."

After his return to this city Captain Miller accepted from among several offers that of J Hart & Co., of Baltimore, to buy fruit for them in the West Indies. On his way to Jamaica, Captain Miller casually heard of the British steamer Dawn, which lay stranded on Hogsty Reef, Inagua, Bahama Islands, and left the steamer Peverril, on which he was a passenger, to take a look at her. He thought she might prove a better prize than a cargo of bananas and pines. The result of his digression was described as follows by Mr. John D. Hart, of Baltimore:

"Miller swam all about the ship, dived under her and climbed all over her, and in half an hour decided that she was but slightly injured and could be gotten off with little difficulty. He went to Jamaica, chartered a small schooner, bound her owner to secrecy, shipped a native crew, and set sail for the reef, worked like a "nigger" for a week, and the Dawn floated off as smoothly as if she had just been launched. When the Dawn was wrecked, a survey was made, and her case was considered hopeless. Her owners got their money from the insurance companies, and she was sold to a native merchant of Inagua for the benefit of the underwriters at a price below what her hull and machinery would be worth in a market as old metal. Captain Miller made the Inagua an offer of a few hundred for his steamer, and seemed so much the verdantr boyish Yankee, that the merchant, after pretending not to be delighted with the chance to realize on his precarious invest, ment, took him up and told alll is business acquaintances how he had worked "el boy Capitan." When the Dawn's late owner learned that she was breaking the waves like a duck while he was selling her, he cursed himself and all his known ancestors and vowed vengeance on the Yankee."

"The Dawn is a splendid bargain," continued Mr. Hart; "she will not have cost over $7,000 in complete order for sea, including purchase money and repairs. Capt. Miller bought the steamer for us and retains an interest in her."

The Dawn is a steel steamer, 661 gross and 416 net tonnage, 185 feet 4 inches long, 29 feet beam, 14½ depth of hold. She was built for the West Indian fruit trade in Sunderland, England, by Dodson & Charles, and launched in November 1883. Her engines were put up by Ross & Duncan, of Glasgow. They are compound condensing 100 horse power, 25 by 48 cylinders, 30 inch stroke. She cost $95-000. She ran between Baracoa and Boston

This is the second craft Captain Miller has saved. He once picked up a valuable floating wreck which had been deserted, and although the propellor of his own vessel was disabled he brought her into this port under sail with her tow, and he and his crew were well rewarded with the salvage.

The London Sensation.

London, July 9.—The excitement over the exposure of London secret vice made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* continues unabated. The demand for copies of the paper is enormous. Large crowds surround the publishing office and extra police are ordered on duty to keep the passage ways open through the surrounding streets and to protect the *Pall Mall Gazette* building from being approached by persons having no legitimate business therein. The crown lawyers are considering the advisability of prosecuting the publishers of the *Gazette* and the decision is awaited with anxiety.

London, July 8.—Mr. Bentrick, M. P., formerly judge advocate-general, published a letter in the St. James *Gazette* denouncing the conduct of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Bentrick alleged that Mr. Stead, chief editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the 4th of June requested an interview with him on the subject of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. "I received him," continues Mr. Bentrick, "at my house, and answered all his inquiries on condition that the information should be considered absolutely confidential. Mr. Stead accepted the condition without reserve, but last night violated the promise by publishing a private letter which I lent him."

London, July 10.—The windows and doorways of the *Gazette* publication office are barricaded, and police are in control of the surrounding mob. The *Gazette* says it receives every day members of cablegrams from the United States asking about the progress of the exposures. Cardinal Manning has accepted the proposition made by the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to submit the complete proof of all its revelations, including every name and detail, to a party of responsible men, to include the cardinal and Hon. Samuel Morley, the examiners to have the privilege of reporting to the public upon the affair as they may deem best.

The *Gazette* claims that the growth in this traffic is due to the utter worthlessness of the law in relation to the matter.

The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the *Pall Mall Gazette* which contain the articles on the secret vices of London, and all new evendors found selling the issues in the streets are being prosecuted. Six who were taken into custody on Wednesday morning were arraigned in the afternoon in the Mansion House police court and remanded for a week, bail being allowed.

The "Ball Mall Gazette" has been ordered to be removed from the reading-room files of the Reform and Athenæum clubs, and copies of the paper will not be admitted into the buildings of those clubs hereafter.

HOW THE INFORMATION WAS GOT.

The chief director of the "Pall Mall Gazette," Secretary of the Enquiry Commission through which the revelations were obtained, writes concerning the whole matter as follows:—"The investigation began May 24th and the work was unremitting to date. The Commission had valuable assistance from the Salvation Army, from the London Committee for the Suppression of the Traffic in English Girls, and from the vast experience of Mrs. Josephine Butler. The commission is composed of members of the "Gazette's" staff and acted independently of the police. The Home Office deprecated, on official grounds, allowing journalists to interview the police. The Commission applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Cardinal Manning for advice, and these great authorities on morals, while deprecating the risk involved in the Commission's task, all warmly supported its object. Ready help was accorded the Commission and Congregational clergymen; also from the Joint Protection Committee, the Ribbon Army, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the London City Mission Reformatory Refuge, the Union Rescue Society, Pimlico Ladies' Association and Reform Union. The Commission visited all the hospitals, homes and refuges where harbor is given. The unfortunate inmates readily gave all the information in their possession. Most of the revelations, however, were obtained through interviews. Everybody, high and low, likely to have information desired by the Commission, from Lord Dalhousie to Mrs. Jeffries, was subjected to interview by some member of the Commission. Mrs. Jeffries shed a flood of light upon the who's subject under investigation. * * * * The entire cost of the investigation amounted to £1,500.

The paper is selling at a great premium, and the circulation is enormous. Its exposures are the one subject talked about in the city, and the demand for the different issues is beyond the capacity for the presses to supply, the circulation on Tuesday not being much under half a million copies.

LETTERS OF APPROVAL.

In further defence of its course the "Pall Mall Gazette" published a number of letters written in commendation by peers, bishops, and members of the House of Commons, omitting nables, however. In addition the "Gazette" publishes approving letters from the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, a professor in Cambridge University, and some other distinguished clergymen of all denominations, and several ladies. It also reproduces articles favorable to its course from the "Christian," the "Western Mercury" and Belfast "News," with letters of protest from Mr. John Bruton, M. P., Kidderminister, and other persons of prominence.

Births.

GESNER.—At Granville, on the 1st inst., the wife of Robt. Gesner, of a daughter.

Deaths.

MORSE.—At Bloomington, July 6th, 1885, Holloway Morse, of consumption, aged 20 years. He died trustiug in Jesus.

New Advertisements.

1885. JULY. 1885.

ICE CREAM SODA,

Sparkling, Cool, and Refreshing.

Fruits, Fruits

A Choice Selection of Fruits always on hand.

ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES!

By the Quart, Half Pail or Pail, at Lowest Prices in the Market.

Potted Meats!

These goods are specially well adapted for Picnic parties and Boating Excursions. They are put up in Small cans, and are a delicious relish for sandwiches.

BREAD, 7 CTS. PER LOAF.

Chas. J. Willis.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AGENTS to sell the History of the late REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST. Exclusive territory given. Apply to JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, Kingston.

Bridgetown, July 6th, '85. 3i

HAYING SEASON, 1885.

AS usual I have received a Large Importation of Haying Tools, consisting of

SNATHES, LARGE VARIETY,

SCYTHES, BEST QUALITY,

Boys' and Men's Forks.

FORK HANDLES.

RAKES AND SCYTHE STONES.

—ALSO:—

A Full Stock of other Farming Implements.

The above are all sold at Lowest Prices.

Richard Shipley

EARTHENWARE & CHINA,

In the shop adjoining the REVERE HOUSE.

THE subscriber has just received from ENGLAND an assortment of Earthenware and a few

CHINA TEA SETS,

the same having been purchased for ready money, will enable me to sell at as low prices as can be obtained in St. John and Halifax.

On hand Milkpans, Preserve Jars and Crocks.

G. F. BONNETT.

Bridgetown, July 1st, '85. 3i

Spring Goods!

JUST received and constantly arriving, a full supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Dress Goods, in all lines, Prints, Cretonnes, Grey and White Cottons, Shirtings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, in great variety, Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Glass, Tin and Earthenware, and other articles usually found in a well filled Store.

We would call particular attention to our large and varied assortment of

ROOM PAPER,

and fine stock of ENGLISH ALL WOOL and

Tapestry Carpets,

all of which is offered at prices which cannot be beaten in the County.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage received in the past, we confidently invite inspection of our goods by intending purchasers.

Flour, Meal & Groceries,

constantly on hand.

C. S. PHINNEY.

Paradise, April 15th '85.

CORN IN EGYPT!

Roop & Shaw

Beg to notify the public generally that they always keep on hand an assortment of

CARRIAGES

of the latest styles, made from

First Class Stock,

which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.

Middleton, April 20th, 1885. n2tf.

New Advertisements

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

—IN—

Murdoch's Block.

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

A. G. SHARP, SHOEMAKER,

Has on hand some first-class Calfskin, Cold Liquor Tanned and Oak Tanned English Balmorals—two assortments.

Repairing done in first-class American style.

A specialty of SEWED WORK both new and repairing.

All at Lowest Prices.

Bridgetown, April 8th, '85. 6m.

Outhit, Eaton & Co.,

DESIRE TO CALL THE

ATTENTION

—OF THE—

Small Fruit Growers

to the fact, that they are prepared to handle all CONSIGNMENTS entrusted to them in a QUICK and SATISFACTORY MANNER. We have a large trade in

Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Goosberries; Cherries, Plums, Etc., Etc.,

and feel assured we can do as well for our CONSIGNORS as any house in the city.

☞ We solicit your patronage and guarantee as good results as possible.

OUTHIT, EATON & CO,

Produce Commission Merchants, 116 and 118 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

June 21st, '85. 5i16.

Caution!

ALL persons are cautioned against negotiating a note given by me for ninety dollars to Joseph Dennison, M. D., about 1st of May, as I have received no value for same, and will resist payment.

ISAAC LANTZ.

Centreville, June 19th, '85. 5i16.

Staves! Heading!

J. P. CHIPMAN & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER, DIMENSION TIMBER, STAVES, PLANED BARREL HEADS, ETC.,

Solicit orders for their stock now ready for delivery.

For prices and terms, apply to the undersigned, agent at Bridgetown.

JOHN LOCKETT.

june16 n1013i23

SPRING GOODS!

Just received at

W. W. Saunders,

BRIDGETOWN.

Consistng in part of

DRY GOODS

In Prints, Gingham, Grey and White Cottons, Dress Goods in variety, Cretonnes, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Counterpanes, Towels, Boy's Hosiery, Ladies' Summer Cloakings, Cloths for Men's wear, Hamburgs, Frillings, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

House Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS & SHOES, I have a special line of Fogarty & Bros. fine shoes, for Men's and Boys which will be sold at a slight advance on cost: Ladies' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS in different lines; Men's and Boy's Canvass Shoes,

SEEDS,

Timothy, $2.25 $2.50 and $2.75, Clover, Beans and Peas. Ewing Brothers' Fresh Garden Seeds of all kinds.

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils and Brushes, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, and a line of Shelf Goods.

Sportsmen Attention.

Sportsmen will find in my store an excellent assortment of Fishing Tackle. Attention is particularly drawn to a line of trolling spoons.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, of all kinds, new and fresh.

STATIONERY, WALLETS, SATCHELL, etc., etc.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

May 5th, '85.

At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.

Just received, a fine assortment of

FISHING TACKLE

—AND—

CROQUET SETTS,

—ALSO—

Garden & Flower Seeds,

PURSES, CARD CASES. A large assortment of TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR, NAIL, and SHAVING BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, TOOTH PASTE and other Toilet Articles.

DR. DENNISON.

Physician and Druggist.

Sunday hours for dispensing Medicine, 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 3 and 8 to 9.

TO LET.

THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED House and premises situated in BRIDGETOWN, next door the Post Office, containing eight rooms, all finished. A good well of water; good barn and outbuildings, and a large and profitable Garden, with about thirty fruit trees, consisting of Plums, Cherries, Apples, Pear, Quince, Currants, &c.

Possession given at once.

Further information can be had by applying to

JOHN P. MURDOCK, Bridgetown,

Or WHEELOCK PAYSON, 2560 Washington St., Boston.

April 28th, 1885. 3i.

FLOUR!

Just received, two carloads of FLOUR of the following brands,

SIMON PURE, DIAMOND, LORNE,

together with a quantity of

Feed Flour & Corn Meal,

sold at

ST. JOHN PRICES.

D. S. ST CLAIR.

Bridgetown, May 22nd, '85. n73m.

New Advertisements.

THE PERCHERON

ENTIRE HORSE

"NICHOLLS,"

5 YEARS old will travel the season of 1885 as follows;

Will leave my stables on Monday, May 25th, going up on the south side of the river to Middleton, stopping at C. C. Dodge's over night, returning through Brooklyn and Clarence to my stables were he will remain the rest of the week.

Tuesday June 2nd will proceed to Granville Ferry.

Wednesday morning will cross over to Annapolis, coming up on the Annapolis side of the river to my stables, where he will remain the rest of the week repeating the trips once a fortnight throughout the season.

TERMS.—$10 per season, payable at end of season.

GEORGE RUFFEE.

Bridgetown, May 4th 1885.

Dr. O. W. Norton's

Burdock

BLOOD PURIFIER!

Purely Vegetable!

A Valuable Compound

—FOR—

RESTORING HEALTH.

Hundreds have been cured by using it for

LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY

—AND—

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS &C.

MRS. JAMES GORDON, of Tremont, paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. She is cured of that incurable disease a the M. D's call it Sick Headache by using Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MRS. OBEDIAH SAUNDERS, of the same place, was a perfect invalid for five years with Liver, Kidney Complaints and General Debility. She is now able to do all her own house work, including her washing, which she never expected to do, all by using six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ASA RAYMOND'S SON, of Trout Cove, Digby Neck, is cured of a bad Fever Sore in his leg. After trying lots of remedies and doctoring which failed to do him any good. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier did it.

ARTHUR BARTEAUX'S daughter of Mount Handley was given up by two M. D's, to die with Liver and Kidney Disease the is now well and fat, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ARTHUR BROWN'S daughter, of Stronach Mountain has been very sick with Liver and Kidney Complaint and General Debility. Is now quite well, and says the best medicine she ever took is Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. JAMES CROSBY, of Yarmouth, was very sick with Erysipelas. He is now cured by using four bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

JOHN McLEAN, of Bridgetown, was cured of Biliousness by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR J. A. BALCOM, Merchant, of Margaretville, says there is no Blood Purifier or Bitters in the market that do so much and give such general satisfaction as Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

CAPT. L. RAYMOND, of Weymouth, was cured of Dyspepsia and Dispondency, bordering on insanity, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. WILLIAM PATTEN, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, spent hundreds of dollars doctoring for Kidney Complaint, was unable to get out of his room last fall. Now he is able to attend to his farming, by taking six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

☞ There are no medicines known to Physicians, the world over that have cured so many of Liver, Kidney, Blood and Nerve Diseases, as the medicines that compose Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

Be sure you get Bottles labeled with Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, put up by

J. B. NORTON,

BRIDGETOWN,

and don't be put off with anything else.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO., are my Agents in Bridgetown.

Bridgetown, Feb 19th, '85. 1y.

LETTER "A" No 68

In the Supreme Court, 1885.

BETWEEN EPHRAIM BOCKMAN, Plaintiff.

AND

WILLIAM A. GRAY and MARGARET T. GRAY, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the S