General News.

Steamship Communication.

THE MEETING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Minutes of meeting held at Annapolis, Wednesday, February 16th, 1881. R. J. Uniacke, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Amos Burns, Secretary.

Lawrence Delap, Esq., first addressed the meeting, stated the different points at which meetings had been held and made a very encouraging report. Further stated there were about one hundred and fifty different names on the prospectus, while only about one quarter of the stock was taken, which showed that the enterprise was being widely spread over the different sections of the country, viz: Kings and Annapolis Counties, and he had no doubts but the scheme would be consummated. T. S. Whitman next addressed the meeting and showed the popular objection put forth at Kentville and other points, and also explained when these objections were answered the most obstinate opponents complied with the scheme, he further showed if we ran a steamer by exacting a freight of 2s. 9d. sterling per barrel on apples, and £3 sterling per head on cattle we could run the steamer and have a net profit of at least $4,000 per trip. Showed the amount of stuff for export was fully adequate at the present time to keep more than one, or even two steamers running, also showed a net profit of 1c. to 1½cts. per pound on beef cattle, live weight, by having a steamer of our own and under our own control. He then read the names of the subscribers to date, which extended from Digby to Eastern part of Kings, and with a few shares taken in St. John, N. B., Halifax, and Boston, Mass.

John B. Mills then addressed the meeting, stated that he held in his hand a telegram from Ottawa, that an Act of Incorporation could be obtained by applying immediately and accompanying the petition with a sum of two hundred dollars, Government charge, and proceeded to make the following resolution:

That ten provisional Directors be appointed together with Secretary and Treasurer, to represent the Company and have power to apply for an Act of Incorporation from the Dominion Government.

Rev. A. W. Nicolson then addressed the meeting and stated that when he first came to Annapolis, he was told that nothing but a miracle would ever make anything of the place. He showed how backward Annapolis folks were in taking hold, while those at a distance led off in the undertaking and advised more unity, and also made several more practical and sensible remarks, and right to the point.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentleman be the Provincial Directors, viz:—

Capt. Jacob Hall, Middleton.
John W. Margeson, Kentville.
John B Mills, Annapolis.
T. R. Harris, Aylesford.
Capt. Jos. Hall, Granville Ferry,
Thomas Jones, Nictaux.
Gilbert Shafner, Lower Granville.
Joseph Bancroft, Round Hill.
James Roop, Clementsport.

Thomas S. Whitman was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

Moved and seconded, That a committee of three suitable persons be appointed to thoroughly canvass the Counties, and receive fair compensation for their time and expense.

Moved and seconded, That the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per share be assessed on each share, to defray expenses of Incorporation and soliciting further subscriptions and other expenses.

Moved and seconded, That Captain Jacob Hall, Lawrence Delap and John B. Mills be appointed as committee to thoroughly canvass the Counties.

Moved and seconded, That this meeting adjourn until this day four weeks.

AMOS BURNS.
Secretary.

Will it Pay?

(From the Journal)

Several of the subscribers to the stock of the "Acadia Steamship Co.," have subscribed on their faith in the indirect profits the proposed Steamship will give them in the increased value of their products by reducing the cost of *transportation* to the market, and are quite satisfied with the scheme, without looking to any direct return from the investment.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the expenses of running such a steamer as we shall require, and find from the records of three or four freighting steamships, taking actual expenses of several round cross Atlantic trips, about the following result—say at the present rate of freight 3s. 9d. per barrel, and £4 10s. per head for cattle, a steamship of 1500 tons:

Voyage Steamship "Acadia," 1500 tons, from Annapolis to London and back to Annapolis:

300 Head of Cattle, at £4 10s	£1,350
8000 Barrels at 3s. 9d.	1,500
Return Freight	500
	£3,850=$16,161

EXPENSES.

450 Tons Coal, Oil, etc.,	$2,500
36 days wages crew and officers, etc	$1,500
Do. Provisions, etc	1,800
Port charges, Insurance, Pilotage, etc	2,361
	$8,161
Total	$8,000
Reduce the Freight to say 3s. per barrel, and £3 10s. per head, is	$3,000
Leaving a profit on round trip of	$5,000

T. S. WHITMAN, Sect'y.

(For the Monitor.)

MR EDITOR,—

We see by your columns you are disseminating truths to our people—truths of paramount importance to succeeding generations. We say keep on sowing the seed—it will culminate in an abundant harvest, when God's choicest blessings will surely follow in the rapid growth and prosperity of this our country. God bless our homes! Mr. Editor, we all love our home. While the steamboat agitation is steadily increasing, we see more clearly our future consolidation as a permanent home. I urge every man and woman in this country to be up and working. Let love of country stimulate us to active exertion in a cause having only a general blessing to all in view. The man or woman who is indifferent for the country's good, ship them away to the great North West.—We only want persons who are willing to use their abilities for their country's good first. In this way we attain to greatness as a free and independent people. Our enterprise is steadily developing into a fact, and it only remains for our industries to act unitedly in propogating its immense benefits to show the world on the 16th of March next that we have all along meant business. Our Act of Incorporation is secured, and not a doubt of our subsidy. Arouse up, my countrymen, and be a free and happy people.

L. DELAP

Annapolis, Feb. 22nd, 1881.

The First Execution at Annapolis.

A REMINISCENCE OF NEARLY HALF A CENTURY AGO.

[Written for the Globe.]

The reference in the *Globe*, of the 8th inst., to the execution at Annapolis, many years ago, of one John Gregory, in connection with the late execution of Joseph Thibeau, has freshened my recollection of the former circumstance, and as I have been asked to write some particulars of it I do so. If you think the fact of that tragedy, given at so remote a date, will interest many of your numerous readers you are at liberty to use them in the *Globe*.

In the early part of the summer of 1833, the little town of Annapolis was startled with the announcement that a most brutal murder had been perpetrated, the victim being a Mrs. Inglis, a woman approaching her threescore years, living on the Dalhousie road, about seven or eight miles from the town. The news spread across the river to Granville, where I then lived, and within a few hours the report followed that one John Gregory, living about sixteen miles from Annapolis, on the same road, had been apprehended by the Sheriff, Edward Cutler, on suspicion of his being the murderer.

In order to be a better understanding of the circumstances it becomes necessary to give an idea of the settlement to which the victim belonged. Many years before there had been a township laid off by, I think, Governor Dalhousie, for the benefit of disbanded soldiers, on the southern interior of the farming lands on the Annapolis river. The road leading to this settlement ran southerly for four or five miles until it reached the settlement, thence running easterly to the lands so laid out. At this time there were many of the soldiers who had served there time out settled along on this road, having had the usual equipments supplied to them to enable them to commence their farming operations. Between those places at this time there were vacancies not taken up, ranging from a quarter to a mile distance, so thickly overgrown with brush-wood thickets that a person in many places would not be discovered one or two rods from the highway. I have been thus particular as business soon after the execution called me to pass over the road many times and made it familiar to me.

The settlers in those days, in the absence of horses, would walk into town, from 7 to 12 miles, to purchase their ordinary wearing or other ordinary articles, and on this occasion this Mrs. Inglis had walked into town in the morning, about 8 miles, intending to return in the evening. As she was making her purchases, the man Gregory was observed narrowly watching in what her purchases consisted, and as she left for her home, Gregory was seen to follow soon after, and was noticed by the inhabitants on the road to be a short distance behind at every passing. In this way he continued till they had reached about seven miles. Then, passing the last house before reaching one of the thickets which extended, perhaps, three-quarters of a mile, she was seen alive for the last time. Her failure to return to her home that night did not cause so much anxiety, as the people would frequently, when belated or tired, stop over night on the road at one of the houses, but as she did not come the next day, the family grew uneasy and went in search. At the house spoken of was the last seen of her on the road returning. At the first house after passing the thicket the searchers were told that she had not been seen to pass that place, and they were also told that in the edge of the evening before Gregory came there and wanted to stay all night; that during the evening he seemed very uneasy, getting up and looking back over the road every few minutes, and that in the morning he got up and went out before the family rose, and that after nearly an hour they saw him returning from the way he came the night before. A search was immediately instituted, and a messenger hurried off to Annapolis, who soon returned with the Sheriff, who continued on to Gregory's house and apprehended him. I think the body was not found for a day or two, and when found it was in one of those dense thickets very near the road, and bearing the unmistakable evidence of beastly violence, and having none of her purchases with her. Soon after his confinement in gaol, Gregory began to make the most contradictory admissions, at one time partially acknowledging his guilt, and then making an utter denial of the whole affair; but after a few days he went so far as to state to the Sheriff that he had hidden the articles the woman had bought in town under a large granite boulder by the road side, giving the directions so accurately that the Sheriff went to the spot and found them.

For his trial a Jury was empanneled, of which the writer was the appointed spokesman. The case was soon disposed of, there were but few witnesses examined; their testimony was so direct and all in such agreement, that the Judge's charge to the Jury was short, and after their retirement, in about twenty or thirty minutes, they returned into Court with the verdict of guilty, without one dissenting voice. And here I will say that it was currently reported that the inhabitants of the neighborhood had come into town during the night before the trial, bringing their guns and secreting them, determined that if he was liberated from Court he should not leave the Court house yard alive; but this statement I cannot vouch for, as I did not see any demonstration of the kind, but I may add that I have but little doubt of its truthfulness; the more so from the fact that but three or four years previously, in that immediate neighborhood, an ugly, troublesome man had in a moment of dispute split a neighbor's head open with a shovel and killed him on the spot. This happened in the town in front of a store. He was tried and by some unjust manœuvering or bribery was only sentenced to the, then, Halifax workhouse for a few years, but shortly was liberated through a petition and suffered to return to his home to the terror of his neighbours. It was from this circumstance that the neighbors decided that another murderer should not return to that neighborhood alive.

When asked the usual question why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he merely said that he was not guilty of the murder,—but in the woman's struggle to protect herself from his wicked designs, she fell, and her head struck some hard substance which killed her; and I never knew of his acknowledging that he killed her outright. The day following the trial the prisoner received his sentence to be hanged by the neck until he was dead—closing with the usual petition that the Lord would have mercy on his soul. The address to the prisoner, accompanied with the sentence, was delivered by a venerable judge—I think Judge Wilkins, but I am not sure—with such solemnity that tears were seen on many a strong man's face. The prisoner himself remained as unconcerned as the ox led to the slaughter. I do not now recollect the day of the month, but am quite sure of its being in the latter part of September, 1833, that he was sentenced to be executed about noon time. On the day appointed the inhabitants collected from all parts, as that was the first execution that had taken place in that little town. The place selected was what is called Hog Island, yet not surrounded with water except only at high tides. About 9 or 10 o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and it almost seemed that the foundations of the great deep were for a second time to be broken up. The gallows was about a quarter mile from the yard, and the prisoner had chosen to walk rather than ride, and as he came to the door and saw the torrents pouring he very calmly enquired if any one would lend him an umbrella, fearing he should get wet. The Sheriff was mounted on a white horse draped, in full military costume, with a broad sword in hand, with an attendant. At the gallows he dismounted and led the prisoner up to the drop. The prisoner spoke a few words, the Sheriff again mounted his horse, and after taking two or three turns round the gallows, he, with his sword, cut the rope, and the murderer dangled a few moments in the air, then dropped into his coffin which was placed under the scaffold, and all was over.

Gregory was apparently 40 years of age, rather under medium height, perhaps 5 ft. 6 or 7 inches. He had been under the suspicion of being a very bad man. It was said of him while in prison that he made a confession of his life to a gentleman that often visited him, but the gentleman refused to make it public as his crimes in various ways would not be proper to be made public. The body was soon dug up, and the stories went the rounds of being one part in one place, and another part in another—in dissector's hands, and many months elapsed ere the name ceased to be a byeword. This transaction took place 48 years ago next September.

Annapolis has been the scene of several transactions, one of which I witnessed a few years previously to the one above, which was that of a man condemned to stand one hour in the pillory subject to the firing of eggs, with any other filth that a host of boys could gather up, the recollection of which is quite vivid in my memory. Whether we are better or not now, our children escape such scenes.

WM. H. H.

St. John, N. B., February 10, 1881.

Recapture of two Escaped Convicts.

THE STORY OF THEIR FLIGHT.

KINGSTON, Feb. 15.—Early this morning a rumor was current that two of the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary on Sunday night had been recaptured near Cape Vincent. A telegram from a constable at Cape Vincent to the Chief Police stated that two men believed to have been convicts were at Michael Halderbock's, about three miles from that village. The Chief conferred with the Warden, and a request was forwarded to have the men detained until the prison officers could cross the ice. Chief McCarthy and Guard Weir left for Halderback's, near which place they found Morris Blake and James Wright. The men were accused of larceny, having stolen goods from the penitentiary tailor shop, and for this offence they were arrested. They objected to return to Canada, but upon extradition being hinted they agreed to come peaceably. They were immediately placed in a sleigh and brought over to Kingston in charge of Guard Weir, reaching here about two p m. They were at once conveyed to the penitentiary.

Wright told the following story:—When he was put in the dungeon he had the two case knives tied to his feet, having carried them for some time previously. The guards were very vigilent, but he fooled them. He had worked two holes into the cell wall and had placed the knives in them. When apprised of the approach of the guards, he had pieces of white paper which he pasted over the holes with soap. He had been three weeks, sawing at the bars. Soon after his incarceration in the dark cell he commenced his arrangement for the leave taking. He and his fellow-convicts had discussed the subject together. All were sworn to secrecy. On Sunday last he got the last bar nearly sawed through. When he imagined that it was time for the guards to pass around, he wrenched the partially cut bar, so that a portion broke off, and then he crawled out. Then he broke the locks of two other cells. He did not intend to let Morris Blake out, but he pleaded so feelingly to be allowed to accompany them, claiming that he had relatives in New York, that finally his release was effected. Wright, who engineered the scheme for escape, warned them that no violence should be done to the guards; when they came in they were to be pounced upon and overpowered. Wright admitted that the guards fought heroically; they (the convicts) did not imagine that they were so strong. Shiotte secured the only overcoat. After scaling the wall they proceeded on the ice toward the Grand Trunk Brewery, where they came ashore, and went through the city nearly to the barracks, where they again took to the ice. They crossed the channel close to the Military College, thence over Cedar and Wolfe Island, in a south-easterly direction. On Wolfe Island they walked through a swamp, their pants as high as the knees were wet and frozen stiffly. During the trip Wright helped the half-witted Blake along part of the way. Wright carrying him. Again the ice was taken to. Wright would leave Blake in the charge of Shiotte and Rapson, but no sooner would he get a couple of yards ahead than the other two would desert Blake and leave him lying on the ice. Wright would then return, and, picking him up, carry him till tired out. At last the American shore was reached, about 4 o'clock in the morning. With a mighty cheer they stepped upon what they considered the land of liberty. Wright's first utterance was "Thank God, I'm a free man, and now I'll be an honest one." Again Shiotte and Rapson deserted Blake, leaving him to freeze and again Wright carried the old man, until both were compelled to lie down on the snow. Wright took cramps in his legs. They then managed to crawl to a farm house, and at five o'clock feebly knocked for admission. This was granted them. Rapson and Shiotte after breakfast pushed on, stating that they were bound to New York. The pistol Wright had he gave to the farmer, asking him to return it to the penitentiary officials. Wright and Blake were so used up that they were unable to proceed any further. They rested all day. At night Wright's legs legs were so painful that he could not move them, and he had to be carried up stairs to bed. This morning about nine o'clock he and Blake started west. While on the railway they spied the officers of the penitentiary, and forgetting his pains, Wright threw his stick away, and ran about a mile, but the official gained on him and recaptured him. He showed a large red bruise on his forehead by falling on the gravel. At this point of his story Wright broke down, and in a desponding way said, "Had it not been that I could now see Blake freeze, I would now have been a free man. I will soon be out of the way, for I have given up all hope of seeing my wife and child." These, he said, were in London. It was to see his beloved that he made the strike for liberty. Blake was removed to the hospital, while Wright was once more returned to the cell. Chief keeper McCarthy is now on the track of Shiotte and Rapson, whom he expects to capture before long. Telegrams have been sent along the route taken by them. None of the convicts were injured by frost but Blake.—*Montreal Witness.*

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 14.—As F. A. McLain, an employe of the Robests Torpedo Company, this morning, was driving near Bradford in a sleigh with two hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, he ran against a boulder, causing an explosion. McLain was torn to mince meat. Both horses were killed. No evidence of the sleigh could be found.

London, Feb. 14.—A despatch from Dublin says the social condition of the country has further improved. The weekly rents of the Land League are falling off. The tenants in several districts are paying full rents to landlords. The Property Defence Association is doing good work for the land owners by attending sales, serving writs, &c.

It is stated that over £70,000 of Land League funds have been transferred to the continent, and that it has been decided to ultimately invest it in the United States.

London, Feb. 16.—A despatch from Alexandria states that Henri Lizeret, the French explorer of Africa, and all his suite have been murdered by Gallas tribes.

Dublin, Feb. 19.—The Orange emergency committee met on Friday and drew up a telegram which was despatched to the Grand Master of Canada, requesting the aid of the Orangemen and other protestants of the Dominion, to enable the committee to further oppose the Land League and assist persecuted protestants.

Cape Coast Castle, Feb. 20.—The beginning of hostilities is momentarily expected. The Ashantees are a three days' march from here. Four hundred and fifty troops and the crew of a gunboat are here.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Dr. Pierce's hotel has been totally destroyed by fire; loss half a million.

New York, Feb. 20.—A Dublin special says the great rent paying movement is gathering headway. Lord Digby's tenants to the number of 700, after holding out in a most determined manner for Griffith's valuation, have paid rents in full, less landlord's abatement of 10 per cent.

The authorities at Dublin Castle are quietly awaiting the passing of the Coercion Bill to carry out their part of the programme. The lists of those who are to be imprisoned are already prepared, and the proclamations to be issued by the Lord Lieutenant are printed. The country will be surprised, not at the extent to which the powers of the authorities will be exercised, but at the leniency with which the bill will be put in force

Ordinary law is beginning to assert itself throughout the country with a vim which it was not supposed to possess, and there is a growing disposition not to interfere with this satisfactory movement. This is as regards the Land League. With Fenians, Molly Meguires and Ribbonmen the case is different. They will be dealt with in a most rigorous manner.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Mr. Longley presented a petition of certain members of the Western Counties Steamship Company, asking suspension of rules to allow them to obtain an Act of Incorporation.

A GAY LOTHARIO.—A young man who had been employed in a mercantile office in Halifax, but more recently engaged in business on his own account in a rural district, came to town a few days ago and made a proposal of immediate marriage to a young girl to whom he had been "paying attention" during his residence in this city. She accepted the proposal, with the approval of her friends, and agreed to accompany him next morning to a Western town to have the marriage preformed by a clergymen residing there. The pair left to go to the railway station to take the Annapolis train. Later in the day the friends of the girl heard that the man had been married a few days previously to a girl in the rural district in which he had lived. The afternoon train took an aunt and another friend to the Western town, where it was expected the pair would be found, but no tidings of them could be obtained. It was subsequently learned that they had taken the Intercolonial train. It is supposed that he led the girl to believe that they were going toward Annapolis, that she did not find her mistake until too late, and that he then persuaded her to go with him to the States. It is said that he lately sold out his business in the country.—*Chronicle.*

The Sydney Echo writes:—"The best-abused man there has been in Sydney for many a long day is Edward Trickett. Of course, if he had won the boat-race he would not only have been the hero of the hour, but a hero amongst heroes. The prescience of so many excellent people would have been justified. The city would have been as gay with bunting as if a second Waterloo had been scored. Considering the large amount of money staked on his winning the race, it is not to be wondered at that mortification overpowers just judgment. Even the past victories of this renowned athlete are spoken of as the triumph of brute strength over finished skill. He is also accused of evincing a conceited self-confidence in the certainty of winning, that prevented him taking the pains to secure a conquest. But the climax was reached when a larrikin, not much higher than a walking-stick, swore by all his gods that if Trickett came to Sydney again he "would challenge him and row him himself."

—The Prince and Princess of Wales stayed five days at Lord Aveland's country seat not long ago, and during that time 4,000 head of game fell to the guns of the host and his party of guests. The destruction of produce in rearing and feeding this game is estimated at $50,000.

THE IRISH QUESTION.—If things come to the worst, they come, if we must refer to such facts, to this, that a singularly able Government, supported by the resources of twenty-eight millions of people, has to reduce to order an island with five millions of people, of whom two millions are on its side; to restore respect for the law, and to redress a grievance which, though large and difficult, is thoroughly understood. To accomplish this, it has the power next week, by calling out the Reserves and embodying the Militia, to throw into Ireland 150,000 men in addition to the considerable garrison already within her limits. Foreign help is impossible, in the presence of the fleet, even if there were any foreign nation desirous of staking its existence on the rescue of a people which has every right of vote, of speech, of writing, and of agitation enjoyed by the remainder of a free kingdom. We do not believe that a strong Government, possessed of such resources, and heartily desirous to grant any reasonable reform, can be baffled, because Mr. Parnell so hates England that he would rather have revolution, than see Ireland turned into a paradise through her instrumentality.—*American Paper.*

—The romance of one of Boston's two-story brick houses is told by the *Traveller*: Nearly thirty years ago a young man built it for his bride, intending to mortgage it and pay for it gradually, as his worldly goods increased, to all which she agreed. When the wedding day was appointed, trousseau ready and the house finished, he took the lady out to inspect it. After going over the house he presented her with a deed of it for a wedding gift. Knowing the circumstances she was astonished that he had actually paid for it. He explained that, buying a ticket in a lottery he had drawn the first prize, which just covered the cost of the house. The Puritan maiden protested she would not take a home obtained by gambling, and refused the deed. His arguments were of no avail; she remained obdurate. When they left the house he locked the door and threw the key into the brook near by. The next day he boarded up the windows, and only the spiders and mice have ever occupied it. The man never married; he became rich, but is a wanderer on the face of the earth. The woman never married—she is still living, poor and an invalid.

IRISH LAND OWNERS.—A London paper gives the following figures in regard to the ownership of the land in Ireland, which have special interest at the present time. One man owns 170,000 acres; 3 men own 100,000 acres each; 14 men, 50,000 acres each; 90 men 29,000 acres each; 135 men 10,000 acres each; and 452 men, 5,000 acres each. The Association of Salters own 19,000 acres; the Drapers 27,000 acres; the Merchants 21,000 acres; the Skinners 24,000 acres; the Fishmongers 20,000 acres; the Ironmongers 10,000 acres, and the Grocers 10,000 acres. Of the £21,000,000 which is the annual Irish rental, at least £12,000,000 is spent out of the country, and where, as in the case of Ireland, the country is not wealthy, and has no other industry except agriculture, this state of things, until remedied, will be productive of want and misery.

THE BAY SERVICE BETWEEN SAINT JOHN AND DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS.—The steamer "Edgar Stuart" is now giving better satisfaction than when she was first placed on the route, and has given proof of being a good sea boat. The work of painting and refitting has already commenced on the "Empress" in order to have her in thorough readiness to take her place on the route on the first of April. Much inconvenience has been experienced by the residents of Digby and also by the officers of the "Edgar Stuart" owing to the wharf at Digby being in a bad state since the early part of January, at which time it was injured by a heavy storm. We are pleased to be able to state that the Minister of Public Works has issued directions that a temporary repair be effected at once, and has decided that next summer a new wall shall be built to prevent a recurrence of interruption to traffic on this important pier.—*St. John Sun.*

ARRIVALS OF AMERICAN CATTLE AT LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FOR 1880.—Messrs Vaughan Bros. & Co.'s Liverpool circular give the following particulars of arrivals of live stock from America at the ports of Liverpool and London for the year 1880. The arrivals at Liverpool were 87,645 cattle, 60,202 sheep, 11,338 pigs, and 233 horses. There were lost on the voyage 3,408 cattle, 2,136 sheep, 1,418 pigs, and 14 horses. The percentage of loss was as follows: Cattle 3-88; sheep 3-55; pigs 21-36; horses 6-48. The arrivals at London during the same period were 66,845 cattle, 22,236 sheep, and 672 pigs. Of these there were lost 3,134 cattle, 868 sheep, and 133 pigs. The percentage of loss was: Cattle 4-67; sheep 3-90; pigs 21-21. The total percentage of loss in the London and Liverpool shipments was: Cattle 4-24; sheep 3-64; pigs 12-96, and horses 6-48.

—A remarkable surgical case is reported from Ramey, Pa. A mill employe fell from a trestle to the ground, a distance of some twelve feet, and when taken up and carried to a surgeon it was found that his neck was dislocated and some of the bones broken, although the spinal cord had not been severed. The doctor reduced the dislocation and the man is expected to recover. A similar case occurred in this city not long ago. A sailor fell from a mast and struck upon a pile of chains, dislocating his neck. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the injury attracted much interest, and in due time and much to the surprise of many physicians who observed the case, the man completely recovered. Such cases are, however, extremely rare.—*Boston Journal.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you distarbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

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

A Baptist Minister's Experience.

I am a Baptist Minister and before I even thought of being a clergyman I graduated in medicine but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, 40 years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from Quinsy, "Thomas Eclectric Oil cured me," I was also troubled with Hoarseness and Thomas Eclectric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had Diphtheria, and "Thomas Eclectric Oil cured them" and if taken in time it will cure seven times out of ten, I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate Cold, or Cough and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with the Oil and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head by sniffing as hard as they can until the Oil falls over into the throat and practice that twice a week, I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their Catarrh. For deafness and Earache it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patent medicine that I have ever felt like recommending and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration, I am now suffering with a pain like Rheumatism in my right limb and nothing relieves me like Thomas Eclectric Oil.

Dr. E. F. CRANE,
Corry, Pa.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt *similar* names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc, *it never has failed to our knowledge.* Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents Samples 10 cents.

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, 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.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and Singers* find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*

St. John Country Market Prices.

Beef, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 6½c.
Beets, ℔ bbl., 00c. @ $1.50.
Butter, in firkins, ℔ lb 17c. @ 20c.;
Butter, roll, ℔ lb, 22c. @ 25c.
Buckwheat Four, grey, ℔ cwt., $2.00 @ $2.40.
Buckwheat Flour, yellow, ℔ cwt., $1.40 @ $1.50.
Cabbage, ℔ dozen, 80c. @ $1.00.
Carrots, ℔ barrel, 80c. $1.00.
Celery, ℔ dozen heads., 60c. @ $1.00
Cheese, ℔ lb, 9c. @ 10c.
Chickens, ℔ pair, 45c. @ 55c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 12c. @ 13.
Ducks, ℔ pair, 45c. @ 60c.
Eggs, ℔ doz., 28c. @ 30c.
Geese, each, 55c. @ 75c.
Hams and shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb, 7c. ℔ 12c.
Hog, ℔ lb. 6c. @ 6¾c.
Hides, ℔ lb 7c. @ 8c.
Lamb, ℔ lb, 5c. @ 7c.
Lambskins, each, $1.00 @ $1.20.
Lard, new, ℔ lb, 13c. @ 14c.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl, $16.00 @ $16.50.
Mutton, ℔ lb, 4c. @ 6c.
Oats, ℔ bus., 48c.
Onions, ℔ bbl., $4.50.
Parsnips, ℔ bbl. $1.00.
Partridge, ℔ pair, 35c. @ 40.
Peas, per bus., 75c.
Potatoes, ℔ bbl., $1.00 @ $1.50.
Socks, ℔ doz., $2.00 @ $2.40.
Turkeys, ℔ lb, 13c. 14c.
Tallow, rough, ℔ lb, 4½c. @ 5c.
Tallow, rendered, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 7c.
Turnips, ℔ bbl, 80c. @ $1.00.
Yarn, ℔ lb, 55c. @ 60c.

FISH.

Halibut, ℔ lb, 6c. @ 10c.
Codfish, " " 3c. @ 6½c.
" steak, ℔ lb 6c. @ 8c.
Haddock, " 8c. @ 15c.
Smoked Salmon, ℔ lb, 18c. @ 20c.
Smelt, ℔ lb, 4c.
Finnen Haddies, ℔ lb, 6c.
Mackerel, each, 2c. @ 5c.
Clams, ℔ peck, 15c.
Shelled clams, ℔ qt., 20c.
Fresh Herring, ℔ doz. 6c. @ 8c.
Fresh trout, ℔ lb, 12c.
Bloaters, ℔ lb doz. 10c. @ 12c.

Farmers' Market Halifax.

Butter, Large packages 20c @ 21c; small tubs or packages retail, 21c @ 22c.
Beef ℔ lb., by the qtr., 4c @ 8c.
Eggs ℔ dozen, wholesale, fresh, 18c @ 20c; pickled, 22c.
Cheese—Domestic ℔ lb, 6c @ 9c; Factory, new 14c @15c ℔ lb.
Hams and Bacon ℔ lb. 9c @ 12c.
Hay ℔ ton, $16 @ $16.50
Straw ℔ ton, $7.00.
Oats ℔ bushel, 50c @ 55c.
Potatoes ℔ bushel, new, 25c @ 30c.
Pork ℔ lb, 7 @ 7½c.
Apples ℔ bbl., Nova Scotia, $1 @ $1.75.
Mutton, by the carcase, 4c @ 6c.
Lamb, by the carcase, 4c @ 5½c.
Veal, by the carcase, 4c @ 5c ℔ lb.
Geese, (dead) 30c @ 60 wholesale.
Turkeys, 9 @ 11½.
Green Hides, ℔ lb, 7c.
Tallow, ℔ lb, rough, 4c.
Calf Skins, ℔ lb, 9c @ 11c.
Feathers, goose, 25 @ 35c.
Wool, ℔ lb, 20c @ 25c.
Wool Skins, (lamb) 60c @ 80c.
Fowls, 25c @ 40c.
Ducks, 35 @ 50 wholesale.

Births.

FITZRANDOLPH.—At Norton, Norton Co., Kansas, on the 5th February, the wife of John FitzRandolph, of a daughter.

BECKWITH.—On Wednesday, February 9th, Mrs. J P. Beckwith, Kentville, of a son.

Marriages.

LOCKE—BENT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Lowell, Mass, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. G. R. Bent, uncle to the bride, Irving Locke, Esq., No. 3 Kimball place, Lowell, to Carrie E., youngest daughter of Israel Bent.

BLAKE—BENT.—In South Walpole, Jan 5th, at the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. G. R. Bent, Mr. William Tilden Blake, of Milford, and Miss Frances Louisa Bent, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Deaths.

JAMES.—On the 6th inst., at Los Angelos, California, whither he had recently gone for the benefit of his health, Thomas James, of New York, merchant, formerly of Bridgetown, N. S., and elder brother of Hon. Judge James, aged 66 years. Mr. James was engaged in business for some years at St. Thomas, D. W. T., and afterwards at New York, at both of which places he was connected with the trade of this Province. He was favorably known to, and will be kindly remembered by many of our older merchants and ship-masters, as an honourable merchant, a trustworthy agent, a kind friend, and a sincere and earnest Christian.

New Advertisements.

MONCTON
Refined Sugars.

ALL grades of the above will be delivered, in barrels, at any station on the line of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, in lots to suit purchasers,

At Prices guaranteed Lower than from any other source

Prices quoted on application. Orders solicited from the merchants of Kings and Annapolis Counties by

WILLIAM B. TROOP,
Agent Moncton Sugar Refinery.
Granville, Feb. 3rd, 1881. 3m

Hardware and Carriage STOCK AND EMPORIUM,
MIDDLETON,
Annapolis County, N. S.

WE beg to call the attention of Carriage and Sleigh Builders to our complete stock of Goods suitable for their use. By late importations, we have in stock:

SLEIGH RUNNERS and RAVES.
LATEST PATTERNS, BASSWOOD PANELS for Sleigh Backs and Dashers, 40x30 and 36x18.

Whitewood Boards,
16 and 18 inches wide, free from KNOTS and CHECKS—WELL SEASONED.

PLUSHES, FELTS, and CORDS for Sleigh-Coverings
AMERICAN MOSS. (XX) CURLED HAIR, (XX), and all UPHOLSTERINGS requisite,
HALF-OVAL NOSING IRON ½, ¾ and ⅞.
SLEIGH STEPS, WROUGHT SLEIGH COUPLINGS,
SLEIGH and SLED SHOE STEEL, all sizes.
In fact everything that Sleigh and Carriage Builders use in their trade, will be found in our establishment.

MASURY'S PAINTS and LAKES, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSFER ORNAMENTS.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our American Snowball Shoes, our very superior brand of HORSE-SHOE IRON, to the excellent quality of our *Small Rounds and Flats.*
MONEY'S HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES.
WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

This, with our usual stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

Wholesale and Retail.
BESSONETT AND WILSON.
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CARD.
Dr. E. N. Payzant,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & DENTIST.
Middleton, N. S.

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Buckley & Allen,
OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don't forget the address
BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

Fall and Winter Clothing!
SPLENDID STOCK JUST IN.
John H. Fisher,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Side Door, Masonic Building, Bridgetown,
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and Customers, that he has but lately returned from Halifax, where he has been selecting one of the largest and most complete stock of cloth that has ever been in this town. And as the foreman of his shop is MR. COLBERT, who always makes a perfect fit, satisfaction is guaranteed.
Bridgetown, Oct. 18th, 1880.

NEW
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!
—IN—
OVERCOATS,
REEFERS,
READY M