General News.

—Seavey's East India Liniment cures Rheumatism, Pain or Lameness, in the back, chest and side.

Heat.—Yesterday was one of the hottest days we have ever experienced. The thermometer registered as high as 96 degrees in the shade.—*Kentville Chron.*

—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.

—Three acres of Wm. Jordan's farm in Lower Queensbury slid off into the St. John river a few days ago. It has been half a century since such a destructive landslide occurred before on the St. John.

—*Parsons' 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.

Gems.—In view of the approaching sale of the crown jewels by the Republic of France, it is interesting to note that two of these are of American origin, a very beautiful amethyst and sapphire, both of which were found in North Carolina.

Consumption.—There is no disease so insidious as this—the peculiar look, the wasting of flesh, the loss of strength, the hectic flesh, the cough,—all these symptoms are overlooked through the hopefulness of the patient. These symptoms are caused by an excessive waste of the phosphoric element, and no remedy has effected so many cures as Eagar's Phospholeine.

Shelburne, July 6.—Mr. Atwood, collector of customs has ordered the three American fishing schooners detained here for breach of the customs laws to be stripped to-morrow. The Terror is still riding at anchor in the harbor. U. S. Consul-General Phelan is expected here on the steamer City of St. John from Halifax on Thursday evening to look after the interests of the Americans.

London, Ont., July 9.—Henry Thurlow a wealthy Missouri farmer was arrested on Wednesday, charged with murdering his wife, and a woman named Ada Pitt was arrested yesterday as an accomplice. Mrs. Thurlow on the morning of the first of July was found suspended to a beam in her husband's barn dead and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Circumstances now come to light leading to the conviction that she was strangled by her husband and the woman Pitt and then suspended to a beam. The body will be exhumed.

Fast Time.—The master car builders held their annual convention at Niagara Falls recently, closing June 11. The Western members were taken by a special train of four cars over the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and a remarkable fast run was made: leaving Niagara Falls at 9 45 A. M., and arriving at Windsor, a distance of 229½ miles, at 2.55 P. M.—5 hours 10 minutes, including stops, of which there were 13, and three of them 17, 10, 8 minutes respectively. Excluding stops, the run was made in 3 hours 57 minutes—or 229½ miles in 237 minutes. With the exception of 11 miles on the Copetown grade, a uniform speed of 60 miles an hour was maintained throughout, and the roadbed is in such excellent condition that the cars ran so steadily that it was observed water in a glass nearly full on the table did not spill.—*Toronto (Ont.) Railway Life.*

Ottawa, July 5.—In granting the appeal of the fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Pointe des Monts and Blanc Sablon, the Government have decided to send immediately a Government cruiser to protect these fishermen from the depredations to which they have been subjected at the hands of Newfoundland outlaws who cross over in large numbers, and, in the absence of any Government vessel do as they like, committing outrages that would put a Fiji Islander to shame. Terror reigns supreme, and the inhabitants along that part of the coast of Labrador state that they will be forced to leave the country unless they and their families are protected from the outrages they have been subjected to from the Newfoundland pirates during the present season.

A Torrid Wave.—*New York, July 8.*—A special from St. Paul says:—The people in Dakota thought the world was coming to an end. On Tuesday, the intensely hot weather of the past week culminated in a regular Indian Simoon. The air was as hot as from a baker's oven. Birds flew about wildly and beat their lives out against the trees in their frantic efforts to escape the unseen danger. Horses and cattle broke from their fastenings and plunged into the streams. At many places in Dakota and Iowa the mercury has been up to 100 degrees since the 4th. Tuesday was the hottest day ever known in Minnesota."

—A special from Pierre, Dak., says: Pierre citizens have just passed through one of the most remarkable and thrilling freaks of the elements ever experienced in this section. For the last three days the mercury averaged about 103 degrees, but Tuesday night capped the climax. About nine o'clock the western heavens were suddenly illuminated; in a few moments the wind swept down the streets, blowing down several houses and doing other damage. The wind was red-hot, and the people were compelled to seek shelter in cellars to avoid the intense and suffocating heat. Passengers from Montana on the Northern Pacific Railway say the air was almost unendurable. The trainmen had their faces blistered and swollen by the hot air. A letter from Ashton says the thermometer there marked 110° at four a. m.

—Three bags mail matter, being a part of 180 bags rescued from the wrecked steamship Oregon by the Meritt Wrecking company during the favorable weather of last week, were received at the Halifax post office last night. The contents were chiefly letters. The packages seemed to be one mass of pulp, but it is thought that with careful drying and handling most of the addresses on the letters can be discerned. Two photographs which had become loosened from their envelopes when taken apart were found to be "blanks," the pictures having disappeared. The mail matter left Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of March last. The registered portion for this city, being in a separate bag, was received intact. Four hundred and sixty-one of the five hunderd and ninety bags of mail despatched by the ill-fated vessel have now been recovered.—*Hz. Chronicle.*

A Sea Nymph Seen at Gabarus.—The fishermen of Gabarus have been excited over the appearance of a mermaid seen in the waters by some fishermen a few days ago. While Mr. Bagnell, accompanied by several fishermen, were out in a boat, they observed floating on the surface of the water a few yards from the boat what they supposed to be a corpse. Approaching it for the purpose of taking it ashore for burial, they observed it to move, when to their surprise, it turned round in a sitting position and looked at them and disappeared. A few moments after it appeared on the surface and again looked towards them, after which it disappeared altogether. The face, head, shoulders and arms resembled those of a human being, but the lower extremeties had the appearance of a fish. The back of its head was covered with long, dark hair resembling a horse's mane. The arms were exactly shaped like a human being's, except that the fingers on the hands were very long. The color of the skin was not unlike that of a human being. There is no doubt but the mysterious stranger is what is known as a mermaid, and the first ever seen in Cape Breton waters.—*North Sydney Herald.*

EASILY CURED.

Mrs. Berkinshaw, 26 Pembroke St., Toronto, cured of a bad lameness of the knee joint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Hagyard's Yellow Oil was the remedy used.

United States Crops.—*New York, July 7.*—From over 4000 crop reports from all parts of the country, the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter wheat crop is on the whole good, probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels against 212,000,000 in 1885; spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight. Yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels against 357,000,000 last year. In oats yield 600,000,000 against 629,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops. The outlook is excellent for a fine crop of corn. Of early potatoes the crop will be heavy and late potatoes are promising, especially in the West. Prices will probably be low.

There has been large increase in area of cultivated grass in the west and south, and a considerable increase in clover. There will be a heavy crop of hay.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 11.—O. D. Graham, passed safely through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls this afternoon. He is a native of Philadelphia, 33 years old, and a cooper by trade. He constructed a cask shaped like a buoy, and ballasted so as to keep the wide part uppermost, and swung himself inside, the cask being made of inch and a quarter oak. Although the cask was tossed this way and that in the mad waters, the feat was successfully accomplished, and Graham gained the distinction of being the only man who ever passed through these rapids alive. The cask was made air and water-tight, being hermetically sealed after the occupant had gone inside. Graham was thus without air from outside for about half an hour. The cask passed through the place where Captain Webb, the daring English swimmer, lost his life. But few people witnessed Graham's exploit.

London, Ont., July 7.—A profound sensation was created about the city, particularly in financial and legal quarters, this morning, when a rumor got abroad that Edward Harris, of the firm of Harris, Magee and Co., solicitors, had become financially embarrassed and had fled from the city taking large sums of cash and leaving various funds in which he was interested in a serious state of entanglement. He is supposed to have gone to Toronto on Friday and from there towards Niagara. It is known that before going he drew the sum of $20,000 in cash, but the amount in his hands is thought to be much larger than that. To-day the partnership was dissolved by other members. Mrs. Harris did not accompany her husband. Harris was well known as a solicitor for many years and reputedly worth from $50,000 to $100,000. He has spent a great deal of time out of Canada during recent years, and did little active work in the firm since last October. The funds involved are those held in trust chiefly for wealthy people in Great Britain. The loss will be under $40,000. It is believed that Harris is temporarily deranged.

—If you have Headache, Constipation, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidney or Liver Complaint or Impure Blood, use Dr. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier. It will cure you. 1y.

—A despatch from Ottawa says: "John Rogers, of Rochester, was arrested here Sunday and is supposed to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters who have been flooding Canada with spurious money. Rogers went to Rochester a month ago with Captain Duncan, Thomas Brown and Captain Clondenning, and procuring paper, ink and brushes to make the bogus bills, embarked on a schooner and cruised around the lake for some time, passing between $900 and $1,000 in bogus bills. The paper procurred in Rochester, Rogers says, was equal to any bank-note paper that could be found. He made the bogus money by photographing the original and produced a bill which it was almost impossible to detect. He could also change the number of bills so that it would be difficult to detect the alteration. Rogers' pocketbook contained a number of counterfeit $20 bills of the National Mohawk valley bank, of Mohawk. Duncan was afterwards arrested and made a full confession. He had plates for making $50 bills of the Lower Canada Bank, $20 United States bills, $10 bills of the Merchants' Bank and Dominion of Canada $1 bills.' Nothing is known of the gang by the officials here.

—A woman, old, ragged and barefooted, with a greasy and torn piece of shawl over her head and apparently half starved, was found by the police secreted under some rubbish in the hallway of the old House of Blazes, at South Boston. She had previously twice attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the wharf, but was rescued. She said her name was Kitty Murphy, that she was sixty years old and lived in an attic at the corner of Essex and Kingston streets. She told the officers she made her living by picking rags on the dumps. When searched, an old dirty cloth containing a handful of dimes, an old glove filled with quarters, a handkerchief that had done much service full of money, more gloves filled with money, several more handkerchiefs, a dozen rolls of old rags filled with coppers and silver, and two purses filled with bills and silver, all securely wrapped in paper, were taken from her. Besides these she had seven or eight packages of money, (over $500) sewed in her corsets. She was seized with the idea that her little fortune would be stolen from her, and that impression affected her brain, driving her to attempt suicide. She was placed in charge of the directors of public institutions.

[From St. John Globe.]

A Revolting Crime.—On Wednesday afternoon last, during the temporary absence of her mistress, Catherine O'Donnell, a domestic in the employ of Mr. R. Morton Smith, was outraged by a young man unknown to her Acting on a description given by her to the police officers Ring and Weatherhead arrested a man named Daniel Hatfield, on suspicion of being the guilty party, on Saturday night. He was taken to Mr. Smith's house afterwards and positively identified by the girl as the criminal. On Monday Hatfield was arraigned for preliminary examination. Catherine O'Donnell, the prosecutrix, was the first witness examined. She is a modest-appearing girl of 19 years of age and gave her evidence in a very nervous and hesitating manner. She stated that on Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. Smith had occasion to leave the house for an hour or two. Soon after going away the girl heard a knock at the back door. She opened it and saw a man there. He asked her if she did not want to see him. She replied in the negative and shut the door. He pushed the door open and got in. He seized her and struck her in the face several times, threatening to knock her teeth down her throat if she would not be quiet. After almost an hour's struggling he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Just as he was about to leave the house the door bell rang three times. He would not allow her to answer it. Fearing that he would be discovered if he remained longer, he made preparations for departure. He released the girl, who at once ran around to the front door. She found it was the postman who was there. She told him that a man had used her badly. In the meantime he made his escape through the gate and walked leisurely up the street. The postman made no effort to detain him. When the young woman had closed her evidence several other witnesses were called, whose evidence was all damaging to the prisoner. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was remanded for a week.

The penalty for this offence is death or imprisonment for life or a term not less than seven years. Under the Act of 1869 there was only one penalty—death.

—Edward Payson Weston, the professional pedestrian, has walked 64,000 miles during the last 20 years, and the London doctors pronounce him the healthiest man they have ever seen. Sixty thousand miles is a very small price to pay for perfect health, and yet Edward must die, unless he means to walk forever like the wandering Jew, who seemed also to thrive on this kind of exercise.

FIVE YEARS OF TORTURE.

Mrs. U. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to say that Burdock Blood Bitters cured her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, July 6, 1886.

I want to tell you how a Bluenose spent the glorious Fourth in Boston, or rather the fifth as the celebration was on Monday.

The programme of sports for the day included a number of interesting and exciting events, but as I had never seen any of the great oarsmen I wended my way to the bank of the Charles River, where the races of the city rowing regatta were appointed to take place. Here I found not only the seats and roof of the Union Club Boathouse but the bank of the river for a long distance crowded with spectators, the number witnessing the events being estimated at 10,000. The weather was the finest that could be desired, and, as a consequence, the course was smooth as a lake of oil. By good fortune I secured a seat on the wall at the brink of the river near the start which was also the finish as the races were made with a turn. The first event was the professional single scull race, which brought out some of the most noted scullers of this continent. The names with positions from the bank of the river outward were as follows:—

1, Boston's Lightning Boy or the Knight of the Golden, Oar, George Hosmer; 2, Harry E. Vail, of St. John, N. B., a very young, and quite a promising sculler; 3, Geo. W. Lee, of Newark; 4, Peter Conley, Portland, Me.; 5, Fred Plaisted, Boston; 6, James Ten Eyck, of Worcester; 7, John McKay, who hails from Boston, but is, I think, a Nova Scotian; 8, Jas. A. Kenney, of Quincy, Ill.; 9, J. J. Casey of Boston; 10, Wallace Ross, who also hailed from Boston, but who is, as we all know from St. John.

The latter's position being outside and nearest the midstream he had of course. the hardest race to row. The prizes for this race were $225 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third. According to the speculation of the would-be knowing ones about me as the men were getting into position for a start, I found that Lee was favorite for first place, with Conley a second choice, and the third place assigned to either Ross or Ten Eyck. The general opinion seemed to be that Hosmer had over trained. At the word go Hosmer was a little slow in catching the water but by a strong effort, went at once to the front, and kept up the spurt, making the pace a lively one, rather too lively for his staying powers, it seemed, for he dropped entirely out of the race at the end of ¾ of a mile. The result was a complete surprise party for the prophets, as far as the winner was concerned, for Mr. McKay led the way over the line in 22 min. 8½ sec., Ten Eyck second in 22 min. 19½ sec., Ross third in 22 min. 28½ sec., his swarthy shoulders glistening with perspiration.

The second race, which was for amateur scullers, had for first prize the city of Boston cup valued at $100; a gold medal valued at $50 for second, and a $25 gold medal for third, and was won by W. J. Conley of Boston in 23m. 17 sec., with J. D. Ryan second, and Mulcahy of Albany third. This was a much closer contest than the professional race, and was also noticeable for the generally used-up appearance of most of the contestants as they came to the finish with labored strokes of their oars, and with lips drawn apart, fairly gasping from exhaustion. In truth, a three mile contest on the river under the seething heat of a July sun, was no child's play, and many even of the professionals in the first race, showed plainly the signs of the terrible strain. The race for 4 oared workingboats brought to the start the Hosmer crew, composed of John McKay, Jack Breen, Peter Conley and George Hosmer; the Lee crew, consisting of Ten Eyck, George Lee, Wallace Ross, and J. J. Casey; also the Columbia crew and the South Boston crew. This proved rather a close race between Hosmer and Lee crews, with the advantage on the side of the former, which took the first prize of $300 in 22 min. 40 sec., the Lee crew winning the second prize of $125, and the Columbias the third, $75. The "Yanks" in the crowd now began to boast rather loudly of the Hosmer crew, and to express a proportional contempt for Ross and his partners. They were confidently predicting an easy victory for Hosmer in the double scull race, and in fact, blew so violently as to threaten the serenity of the water, until after said double scull race was started. But, after they had seen Ross and Lee take a walk-over for first money, giving Hosmer and McKay the back wash all round the course, with the exception of the first quarter mile, and coming in nearly half a mile ahead, they maintained a very expressive silence. Before the double scull contestants had got into line, Edward Hanlan gave an exhibition trial. At an early stage of the proceedings the ex-champion had been observed standing on the floats attired in a black suit with a white beaver, and talking with the oarsmen and other members of the sporting fraternity, but of course it would not be in accordance with sporting etiquette and Boston "culchaw," to give him recognition by any demonstrations of applause when he was in citizen's dress. But after he had donned the oarsman's suit, from the time he stepped out of the boathouse until he returned to it, there was one continuous volley of applause for the great little man who so long held the championship in the northern hemisphere, only to lose it in a day under the southern sky. It was announced that he would row two miles as an exhibition for the spectators, and as he took a preliminary spin up the course the admiration of his long, clean, powerful and rapid stroke found vent in every form of noisy expression, which he acknowledged by smiling and bowing gracefully. As he backed down to the start alone, there were cries of "hit her up lively, now, Hanlan!" "wipe out the record, Ned!" and similar expressions, and as he got the word and went away up the river at a rattling pace, the cheering could be heard fainter and fainter until it died away, only to be renewed with greater energy on his return. It was well known that he was not in condition to attempt record smashing, and we supposed the two mile trial at anything like a respectable pace would be enough to satisfy him. Well, he didn't row quite two miles, as he could not find the turning buoys, but as soon as he finished, the double scull race mentioned above was called and Hanlan was right there to start with them. I, for one, did not think he could keep company with the double crews, but he did, and when the boat manned by Ross and Lee came in so far ahead of Hosmer, Hanlan's boat was on even terms with them, and a dozen rods from the finish he hit up a magnificent spurt, lifting his shell to the front with all ease and leading them over the line. Then he turned and went a short distance up the course at his best speed apparently fresher than when he first started, going at full speed astern of a passing steamer, the wash from which would be dangerous to an ordinary oarsman, but Hanlan was as sure of his balance and as much at home as a duck in a millpond. Then he stopped the paper boat almost instantly, his oars which before had scarcely seemed to disturb the water, now churning it into a foam. Then the pleasure boats crowded around him for congratulation, handshaking and applause, and the shrieking of the saluting steam whistles rendered the noise almost deafening. But his popularity is not due entirely to the wonderful scientific skill he has attained in the manipulation of shells and spoonblades. He is every inch a gentleman, and the ladies and gentlemen appear to admire the *man* fully as much as the *champion*. The graceful bows and sunny smiles with which he acknowledges the compliments of the multitude, bespeak a genial disposition, and he will remain the pet of the public, though he never row's another race.

But I have spent too much time and space over the regatta and Hanlan, and can only give the reader a glimpse of the bicycle races in which somebody, I don't know who, won; and some other person, that neither you nor I know, took a header and broke his nose. Just a short time for the meetings and greetings of Nova Scotia friends about the old elm; just a glimpse of the baloon as it mounts quickly into the air, coming into dangerous collision with the tall trees on the common; just a few minutes for idiotic gazing at fire works, the most belittling and irrational amusement for sane and civilized human beings, and then we hie to our homes, sleepy, disgusted and more thoroughly tired than we can ever possibly be again—until the evening of the next fourth.

Hash.

[From Scientific American.]

OLD ROMAN LEAD.

Recently, while the excavations for the new gas holder tank at the Chester, Eng., gas works were in progress, a pig of Roman lead, in excellent preservation, was discovered at a depth of 23 feet below the ground. It bears on its upper surface the following inscription: IMP VESP AVG V T IMR III; while on the side is incribed DE. CEANGI. Its weight is 192 lb. The translation of the inscription is that it was a pig of lead, a tribute to the Roman power from the tribe in North Wales commonly known as the Ceangi. The inscription tells us that it was cast during the fifth consulate of the Emperor Vespasian and the third consulate of Titus.

This synchronizes with our date A. D. 74; and consequently it may be assumed that the pig of lead has been lying where it was found some 1,800 years. The ground wherein it was discovered was gravel and marl which evidently formed part of the old river bed. Close to it was found a human skull, and another was discovered about fifteen feet away. The skulls and bones of horses and bullocks were also met with in or about the same place. The foreman of the works (Mr. J. Fish) at once called the attention of the company's engineer (Mr. F. W. Stevenson, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.) to the discovery and the treasure trove was placed in the safe keeping. As the ground has to be excavated another three feet, further discoveries may be expected.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In "Triumphant Democracy," a recent work by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman by birth, and now an American manufacterer, the author gives many interesting facts showing the progress and prosperity of his adopted country. He states that during last year 74,000 more tons of Bessemer steel were produced in the United States than in Great Britain; that more yards of carpet are made each year in Philadelphia and the vicinity than in all England, Wales, and Scotland; that the school libraries alone in this country contain 12,000,000 more books than all the public libraries of Europe combined; and that all the State and city debts of the Union added together, rating them according to valuation of property do not amount to one-fifth of the city debt of Manchester, Eng., or to one-tenth of the debt of Birmingham.

THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON METAL.

Everybody, observes one of our contemporaries who has used the Brooklyn Bridge, must have noticed the overlapping slides at the middle of each span that allow the structure to grow short or long as the weather is cold or hot, and the marks thereon that indicate a distance of several feet between the extremities of construction and expansion. Yet few suspect that the bridge contracts or expands sideways from the heat of the sun, though the degree is so small as to be almost imperceptible and not nearly so great as if the bridge ran north and south. The same phenomenon has been noticed of late in structures of stone and iron. The Washington Monument leans to the east in the morning and to the west in the afternoon. A plummet line suspended in the interior of the dome of the Capitol at Washington was found by actual measurement to swing over a space of 4½ inches, making a total dip from the perpendicular of 8½ inches. This movement involves the entire dome. Some years ago a learned monk in Rome suspended a plummet in this way from the top of the dome in St. Peter's and was astonished to find this mysterious movement. He attributed it to a third and undiscovered motion of the earth, but it was afterward explained as the effect of the action of the sun on the metal of the dome.

Referring to our navy, a daily paper reports the Atlantic Squadron as being under sealed orders to proceed to the scene of the recent fishery troubles. It was further facetiously remarked that the fishermen will protect the navy while upon the excursion.

A Sinking Town.

STOCKTON, PENNSYLVANIA, CAVING INTO A COAL MINE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 3.—Two years ago a distinguished geologist predicted that in less than 125 years the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania would be covered with water—in other words, it would be one vast lake. As the years roll by it looks as though the prediction would come true in less than 125 years. Hardly a day passes now without a cave-in of the surface over the subterranean passages in the bowels of the earth. Fifteen years ago such a thing as a cave-in in the anthracite region was unknown. Then the coal crop was "thick," and there was plenty of it. Of late years, however, the demand for black diamonds has been so great that the companies are tempted to take the coal that is nearest to hand, and this consists of what is called "props," blocks of coal about fifty feet in circumference which are allowed to stand for the purpose of keeping up the roof. In one of these blocks there are from 500 to 1,000 tons of coal. From time to time these props are robbed and after a while the supports are so weak even as to be unable to stand the pressure from above, and the result is a cave in. A trip over the coal fields of Luzerne county will show acres of ground that have fallen in. On Monday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock the inhabitants of Stockton, a small mining village, were aroused from their slumbers by a loud rumbling noise, resembling an earthquake. Many of the inhabitants thought it was thunder and paid no attention to it, but soon a second report was heard. Many of them were thrown from their beds. All then knew what had happened, and immediately the greatest consternation and excitement prevailed. The women and children screamed, and the men half-dressed, rushed out of their houses to ascertain where the latest hole in the earth was. The Methodist church bell was rung, and soon all the inhabitants of the village were gathered at the Lehigh Valley railroad station, where the cave-in took place. It covered an area of five acres and extended along the railroad track 2,500 feet. The rails were swallowed up, as were nine freight cars which were standing on a siding. Telegraph poles were snapped off, and several houses along the railroad were completely wrecked. Many persons were more or less injured. Two hundred men were at once put to work to build a railroad around the wreck. No trains can pass over the road until this is completed. The loss to the company will be very heavy. Had the cave-in happened half an hour later a great calamity would have occured, as the southern express was about due and no track-walker was in the vicinity. The little village is in a fever of excitement. All day large crowds from the surrounding country have been coming in in waggons to gaze upon the wreck.

The Death of Garfield.—*New York, July 8.*—The *Herald* this morning prints a sensational story regarding alleged statements of late Col. Corkhill, who convicted Guiteau, the assassin of president Garfield, which indicated his firm belief in a deep conspiracy that was ably planned and resulted in the death of the President. The fact came into Corkhill's possession through a woman who was once the wife of Guiteau, and about whose non-appearance so much was said, and such interest taken during the trial. It is claimed this woman exhibited documents which went to show appointments among the conspirators, long talks regarding the 'removal of Garfield,' and the existence of a calmly developed conspiracy, whose plot covered even the flight of the assassin to Europe. Corkhill said he knew the vessel's name in which a stateroom was taken for Guiteau, and the identity of persons who assisted him in his flight. Corkhill intended to have given all the particulars to the public, but his death prevented his thus vindicating himself against attacks made upon him from many quarters during the trial.

Struck with Lightning.

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Victory for the Women.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The victory won by women at the present season of college anniversaries is nothing short of a revolution in the ideas of what is proper to be done within the walls of a college. Ten years ago it was a brave man in most of the colleges who dared to say anything in favor of the admission of women to the privileges of a collegiate education. The Harvard Annex began by apologizing for itself, and has not yet had a fair show at Harvard, and Wellesley and Smith and Bryn Mawr colleges are yet in the gristle of experiment; but public sentiment has shot beyond the heads and trustees of the older and more conservative institutions, and now there are but three colleges—Yale, Amherst and Williams—among the older institutions that are not open to women in some form. This is a revolution in female education, and is destined to work a great change in the culture of the country and in professional life. Women spread culture better than men, because they have more time for it. If the present demand for the higher education of women continues, and there is no reason that it should be less, it will shortly come about that co-education will be an accomplished fact in the higher institutions, as it is a reality in many of the country schools and in most schools where primary instruction is given. It would seem as if the drift at the present moment were decidedly in this direction. The revolution is one that might have been anticipated, but it has come almost without observation in many of the older colleges. Brown university, for instance, is said to have yielded the point quite as a matter of course; while at the West, and in many of the state colleges, the two sexes have for some time been on substantially the same footing. The good results of the higher education of women have vindicated the action of the leading institutions which has already opened their doors to women, and the full enjoyment of collegiate education of women is now only a question of time everywhere. To have reached this result without special effort, and as an act of justice to the other sex, is one of the great educational victories of the age. It is also one of the signs that the ideas of our own people are working toward great practical realities in American life. There is no aristocracy in the United States but that of the intellect, and the opening of our institutions to women on a large scale is to be one of the sources of the sustentation of the larger culture and the wider sense of things that is growing up among us. It will make itself felt in the elevation of the middle class to the plane of a gentler and more subdued life. It will help powerfully to create the sense of refinement that is now largely lacking where one expects to find it. The victory for women is, in fact, so wide reaching that it is difficult to point to a department of life or society that will not be affected by it. The change has come not a moment too soon, but it will be well to advance slowly enough to avoid the dangers that are usual with revolutions, even when they are bloodless.

The David J. Adams Case.

Portland, July 7.—Captain Jesse Lewis, owner of the fishing schooner David J. Adams, of Gloucester, recently seized by the Dominion government, has received a letter from Secretary Bayard in regard to that affair. The secretary states that a demand was made upon the government of Great Britain for the vessel's release, coupled with the notification that the government would be held responsible for all loss and damage caused by her seizure. "Your case," says the secretary, "commands my sincere sympathy, and ever since it was brought to my knowledge has had the constant attention of the department and of the consular officers of the United States in the Dominion of Canada." William L. Putnam, of Portland, and George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, the Secretary states, have been engaged by the government to protect its interests in the case, and he suggests that all the facts connected with the presence of the Adams in Annapolis Basin be secured by Captain Lewis, as well as proof of the actual loss and damages to be presented as the basis of claims for remuneration. The secretary alludes to efforts made by him more than a year ago to protect the American fishermen from the results that might arise from a misunderstanding of the laws. After the termination of the fishery article of the treaty of Washington in June last he procured a temporary arrangement which protected our fishermen from molestation during a period which would permit discussion of a just international settlement of the whole fishery question, but other counsels prepailed and his further efforts were unavailing. He concludes: "I shall seek, and expect to obtain, full redress, I regret exceedingly the disturbance in their long customary pursuits and the serious loss and inconvenience attendant upon the disputed construction of the laws and treaties by the separate governments, and I trust I shall soon be enabled to secure such a clear and comprehensive declaration of agreement between those charged with the administration of the two governments as will define the line of their rights and secure from molestation those American fishermen who, obeying the injunction of their government, respecting subordination of the laws of foreign governments, keep within the laws of their own country. Reparation for all losses unlawfully caused by foreign authority will be made the subject of an internal presentation and demand."

—The new Arctic expedition soon to start out to discover the north pole must be regarded as a species of safety valve for restless adventurous men whose time and lives hang heavy on their hands. What we shall do with the north pole when it is discovered nobody seems to know. It will never be required in Boston, and there is not a dime museum in New York that would touch it, so, if these intrepid explorers do capture this most elusive handle to the globe, we trust they will leave it where they find it. Take all the glory, but, for goodness sake, don't pull out the lynch pin.—*Boston Herald.*

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS SUFFERING.

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abcess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the blood.

—The French Government supports Lesseps Panama Canal project, and have authorized his grand lottery scheme. Lesseps says that it is possible to complete the level canal in three years at a cost of 600,000,000 francs, but added that he has not come to a definite decision yet. In regard to a canal with locks as advocated by M. Jacquier, he thought such a canal could only be temporary. That, ultimately, a level canal would be required. M. Dingler canal engineer, calculated that the annual receipts of the canal company would be 600,000,000 francs or 15 francs per ton.

Marriages.

Blanchard—Chase.—At St. Paul's church, Kentville, by Rev. W. Maxwell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Archibald, Miss Bertha Blanchard, youngest daughter of Hon. Judge Blanchard, to Rev. J. H. Chase, Presbyterian minister to Onslow.

Deaths.

Thorne.—At Kentville, of diphtheria, July 8, Philip Longley, second son of James H., and Bessie R. Thorne, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Kaulbach.—At Lunenburg, on the 1st inst., of paralysis of the heart, Charles W. H. H., eldest son of Hon. Senator Kaulbach, aged 27 years and 10 months.

Williams.—At Yarmouth, on Wednesday last, Mr. William C. Williams, aged 96 years, a resident of Yarmouth for more than sixty years, and the oldest surviving school teacher in the county. He was a native of New Brunswick.

Beeler.—At Annapolis Royal on the 8th inst., Ellen Emma Cox, beloved wife of Mr. E. F. Beeler, a native of Holderness, N. H., in the 41st year of her age.

Elliott.—At Clarence, July 10th, 1886, Joseph Elliott Esq., aged 79 years.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

—Poundmaker who figured so prominently in the rebellion died at Crowfoot's camp and was buried Monday of last week.

A GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds, and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D., New York City.*

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

Just received, a fine assortment of Gent's Ladies' and Misses

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

some lines, new style,

ALL IN ONE PIECE.

the first ever brought into Bridgetown. Also:

New Dress Goods, Cloths.

—AND—

Ready-made CLOTHING.

Likewise, a new lot of

Hardware, Paint Oil, Nails, &c., Cream Butter Crocks, Jars, &c.

—with my usual stock of—

GROCERIES.

Selling lower than ever, Come and try.

W. J. StClair.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!

NOTWITHSTANDING the exceedingly LOW PRICES, for which the subscriber has the reputation of selling GOODS, of all descriptions, he is prepared to make a still further reduction to CASH BUYERS of

TEN PER CENT,

—on all lines of—

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
EARTHENWARE AND
CROCKERY, Etc.

of which he he has a full line.

All Wool and Tapestry Carpets,

at actual cost,

Hats, Caps, Room Paper, &c.

included.

Persons wishing READY-MADE CLOTHING and CLOTHS, cannot fail to be suited. Also, on hand for sale very low, Riding Waggons, Harnesses, Etc. Terms easy.

C. S. PHINNEY.

Paradise, June 1st, '86.

Saml. FitzRandolph,

—Dealer in Finest Quality of—

FRESH & SALTED MEATS,
PORK,
HAM,
BACON,
TRIPE, Etc.

—ALSO:—

ALL VARIETIES OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE

usually kept in a first-class Market.

Bridgetown, May 31st, 1886. n8ly.

Read & Remember.

THE AVERILL PAINT,

is not a thing of the past. Sales last year more than double any former years, and yet its reputation holds good.

Cheap, Durable, Economical, Beautiful.

JOHN Z. BENT,

Agent for Bridgetown. Stock will be found at his Furniture Warerooms.

Full stock always on hand at the General Agency, Clarence.

S. N. JACKSON,
General Agent Provinces.

FOR SALE.

1 Large ADJUSTABLE CARRIAGE UMBRELLA, Cheap. 1 PIANO BOX WAGGON one year old, very low for Cash.

S. N. J.

Clarence, April 13th, '86. n2 3m.

-STEAM MILL,-

—AT—

CARLETON'S CORNER.

THE subscribers having erected a large and suitable building are now prepared to fill all orders for

Framed Dimension Stuff

of all kinds,

Lumber & Shingles

AT SHORT NTOICE.

Parties wishing to build will do well to give us a call.

ALSO FOR SALE;

500 Bus. Oats and Other Grains.

H. & F. FOWLER.

Bridgetown, Dec. 15th, 1885.

Cash Store.

—SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES—

Flour,
Corn Meal,
Oatmeal,
Graham,
Groceries,
Spices,
Biscuits, Soap,

—ALSO:—

STOVES,

in Cook, Parlor, Etc. The celebrated "CHARTER OAK," CROWN, WATERLOO, NIAGARA, complete or in parts. Also:

FARMING UTENSILS,

PLOWS, Steel and Iron, Canadian pattern, EAGLE, Doe and Side Hill, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS & HAY CUTTERS.

N. H. PHINNEY.

N.B.—Balance of SILVERWARE at wholesale prices.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 22th, 1885. n38t.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

Moosewood

BLOOD AND TONIC BITTERS!

ARE fast becoming known as the great APPETIZER and TONIC, they give you a bright feeling and good appetite when you are feeling languid and poorly and not worth a cent, they will regulate the bowls and cure dyspepsia, and by their tonic proprieties to the digestive organs prevent this troublesome complaint.

TRY MOOSEWOOD BITTERS IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER. Sold by all Druggists and by

A. B. CUNNINGHAM, - DRUGGIST, - ANNAPOLIS.

THE BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY!

(LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Company in addition to their general stock of STOVES, PLOUGHS, HAY-CUTTERS, MILL CASTINGS, TINWARE, &c., &c., are prepared to sell the Celebrated TORONTO and MASSEY MOWER, also the genuine RICHARDSON and CANADIAN BUCKEYE, and other improved Rakes, A large stock of MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS, GUARDS, GUARD PLATES, RIVETS, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand.

Extra prices for Mowers furnished on short notice. All repairs attended to with neatness and despatch. Charges moderate.

W. A. CRAIG, Manager.

ROOM PAPER

FOR THE MILLION!

NEW DESIGNS!

LATEST STYLES!

AND VERY CHEAP!

—JUST RECEIVED AT—

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO'S.

During APRIL, We Offer 750 Yards

Remnants of Dress Goods,

IN LENGTHS FROM 3 TO 12 YARDS, SUITABLE FOR

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' DRESSES.

SOME CHOICE PATTERNS

—ALL MARKED DOWN AT—

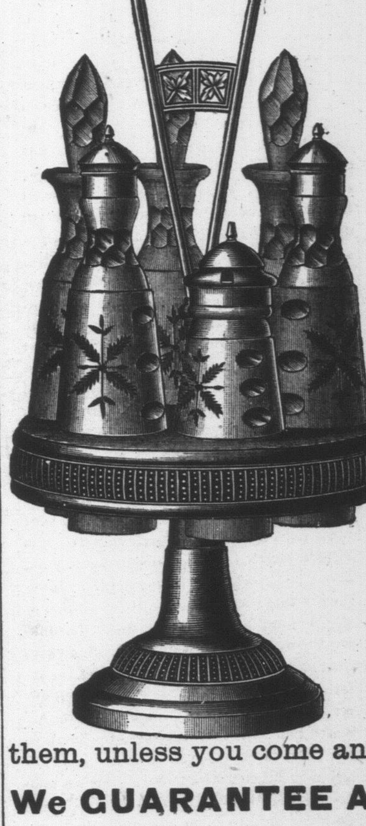
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

REMNANTS of Grey Cottons,
REMNANTS of White Cottons,
REMNANTS of Colored Shirtings.

Bridgetown, N. S., March 31st, 1886.

Hallo! Hallo!

WELL, WHAT IS IT?



Why we want to inform you that we have just received the Largest Stock of

Plated Ware,

ever imported into this town, at one time. We can't describe it, nor can we make you believe that such beautiful

Castors,
Cake Baskets,
Pickle Dishes,
Fruit Dishes,
Butter Dishes,
Napkin Rings,
Spoons, Knives,
Forks, Etc.

at such Prices as we are now Offering them, unless you come and see them yourselves.

We GUARANTEE ALL OUR GOODS

—TO BE—

JUST WHAT WE SELL THEM FOR.

—WE ALSO HAVE A—

—FRESH STOCK OF—

GOLD & SILVER Watches,

RINGS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CHARMS,

—AT—

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BRIDGETOWN

JEWELRY STORE,

J. E. SANCTON,

PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE WHITMAN,

REAL ESTATE & COMMISSION AGENT,

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Reference by Permission.—Dr. D. McN. Parker, M. L. C., Halifax, N. S., T. D. Ruggles, Barrister, Annapolis, N. S.

Every attention given to the purchase and sale of Farms. Descriptions forwarded by Mail on receipt of Postage Stamps. n8ly.

To Rent.

THE house owned and occupied by C. C. Spinney, of Nictaux. Any person desiring the same apply to the subscriber

ABNER H. MORSE.

Nictaux, April 12th, '86. 1tf.

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