General News.

JAVA DESOLATED.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY LAVA AND WATER.

ENTIRE CITIES SWEPT AWAY ALMOST IN AN INSTANT.

BATAVA, Aug. 29.—A tidal wave has completely destroyed Anjer. Many persons were killed. The loss of life among Europeans and natives at North Bontam was enormous.

LATER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The latest advices from Batavia, the capital of Java, show that the volcanic eruptions in the island are much more serious than at first indicated. The disturbances begun on the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda, about fifteen miles off the coast of Java. The deep rumblings were distinctly audible at Sanakerta and Batavia, about forty-five and twenty-two miles off, respectively. Little alarm was felt at first, but within a few hours showers of stones began to fall at Jokjokerta, Surabaya and Zerang. All through the night showers of red-hot rocks and ashes fell, making complete darkness in all these towns. In Batavia there was an occasional fall, and it was difficult to keep the street lights burning in the European quarter. By the next morning all communication with Anjer was cut off, all the bridges having been destroyed by the decending rocks and ashes, and the road rendered impassable.

THE FIRST ERUPTIONS

were on Saturday night. On Sunday morning the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the strait, and they were soon boiling and hissing violently, while great waves dashed upon the Javenese shores, and the temperature of the sea went up nearly twenty degrees. Even as far from the original point of disturbances as Madura the furious waves were lashed into mountains of foam as they came rolling in. The threatening rumblings gradually became more and more distinct, and by noon the Gunha-Meru, the largest of the volcanoes of Java, was belching forth flames at an alarming rate. The eruption soon spread to the Gunung-Tengger—the crater of which is the largest in the world, being nearly four miles in diameter—the Gunung-Guntum, and many other minor mountains, until more than a third of the forty-five craters of Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatening it. Just before dark a great luminous cloud formed over the Gunung-Guntur, and the crater of that volcano began to vomit enormous streams of white, acid, sulphurous mud, besides smaller quantities of lava. There were rapidly successive explosions, followed by tremendous showers of cinders and enormous fragments of rock, which were hurled high into the air and scattered in all directions to fall after the force was spent upon the valleys below, carrying death and destruction. With these terrible eruptions came sympathetic demonstration from the sea. The overhanging clouds were so surcharged with electricity that at one time over

FIFTEEN HUGE WATERSPOUTS

were seen. These have continued at somewhat long intervals ever since. Men, women and children rushed in terror from their tottering dwelling places, filling the air with their shrieks of horror. Hundreds were unable to get out before the houses fell, and were buried beneath the great masses of rocks and mud which were piled up where a few hours before all had been peace, happiness and fancied security. The Gunung-Tenger has not had an eruption before since the year 1800, when an extent of land seventeen miles long was completely covered with the white sulphurous mud so peculiar to the eruptions of Java. The peak of Gunung-Tenger is 6,000 feet high, and the monument of flame on the top of this made a scene of very impressive grandeur.

ONE GREAT BLAZE OF FLAME.

The red-hot vomitings from the crater had set the trees on fire, and as the giants of the woods fell one after another like so many sheaves of wheat before the gale, the scene was one of awful grandeur. As the eruptions increased in frequency and violence the disturbance of the waters surrounding the barren coast became more and more violent. Here the waves rushed in terrific force up the steep, rocky incline, breaking upon the overhanging crags and receding rapidly, leaving a lava flow cooled just at the moment when it was about to fall over a precipice, and there remaining, quickly hardened by contact with the water and forming distinct strata of black and bright red, purple and brown lava, all thrown in the most eccentric masses, while huge peaks of basalt rise at frequent intervals. There the waves came whelming over a marshy plain along the shore, suddenly engulfing a hamlet of fishermen's rude houses, and turning swiftly back, swept away almost every vestige of what had a moment before been a scene of bustling activity, where family after family had been rushing around in the vain endeavor to save their effects and

GET AWAY WITH THEIR LIVES

from the awful combination of elements threatening them. What a few hours before were fertile valleys, covered with flourishing plantations of coffee, rice, sugar, indigo or tobacco, the staples of the island, were soon nothing but mud, stone and lava-covered fields of destruction and ruin. Probably not a single crop of Java will be saved. At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses extending along the shore, and occupied by Chinamen. This portion of the city was entirely swept away, and of the 25,000 Chinese who lived on this plain, it is hardly probable that more than 5,000 managed to save their lives. They stuck to their homes until the waves that washed them away came, fearing the torrents of the flame and lava of the interior more than the torrents of water from the exterior. The population of Europeans and Americans in Batavia suffered a loss of perhaps 800 souls out of the 3,500 whites living there. Many of the bazaars in the higher portion of the city were demolished, and it is impossible to make any estimate of the great pecuniary loss. The exchange and the military hospital suffered great damage. At Anjer the European and American quarter was first overwhelmed by rocks, mud and lava from craters, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving

NOTHING TO MARK THE SITE,

and causing the loss of somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 lives of the inhabitants and those who had tried to find a refuge there.

Bantam, once a prosperous and flourishing native city, but practically abandoned many years ago, was entirely covered several times by the waters, and there must have been from 1,200 to 1,500 people drowned. While there can be no accurate estimate formed at present of the loss of life, it must be apparent, when it is considered that the island has a population of over 10,000,000 people that the death list will foot up into the thousands.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Further reports from Batavia state that in the city of Bantam, where 1500 persons were at first supposed to have perished, the bodies of 2,800 have already been recovered. Some 900 inhabitants of the interior town of Warunge are now known to have been killed; and at Talatra on the coast, 300 bodies have been found. From all over the island come reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought at Batavia that the estimate of 75,000 (?) killed will not prove excessive.

London, Aug. 30.—Details of the volcanic eruption in Java state that on the north-east corner of the Island the waves rushed up on the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an

ENORMOUS TRACT OF LAND HAD DISAPPEARED,

extending from Point Capucin on the south to Negery Pafsorang on the north and west to Low Point, covering an extent of terrifiery about 50 miles square; in this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery Babawanga. None of the people inhabiting these places, or of the Natives scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains escaped death. This section of the island was not so densely populated as other portions and the loss of life is comparatively small although it must aggregate fully 1500 souls. The entire Kandahg range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about 65 miles had gone out of sight, the waters of Welcome bay, Sunda straits and Pepper bay on the east, and of Indian ocean on the south had rushed in and

FORMED A SEA OF TURBULENT WATERS.

Here and there peak of crater was exposed a moment by the receding of the great waves and occasionally a puff of brownish-gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcano still continued active. The subaqueous eruption of the debris of submerged and destroyed buildings, tossed hither and thither on the water, was the only sign left that there had once been an inhabited land there. The town of Taverang, within twenty five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by a lava stream, and fully half the population, mostly Japanese, numbering about 1,500, perished. At Spelwyk, near Point Salcia,

RED HOT ROCKS SET FIRE TO THE HOUSES

and swept away all the thickly settled portion of the town. About ten bazaars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss of property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by lava and debris that its course was changed, and from the Frauien bastion it flowed down through Eggers street and joined the waters of the rivers Emerades, swelling that stream to such an extent that it rose high on Castor batteries. Figelenknig was almost totally destroyed and a large number of lives lost there. The island of Onine, five miles off the mouth of the Targerang river, and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated and the floating dock there totally destroyed. Ciatave, Claps and Fronwers islands, off a portion of Java, which disappeared, are out of sight, and

NOT A VESTIGE OF THEM IS LEFT.

Baby and Cheribe islands off the north coast lost a few houses and the inhabitants in them. In Batavia the loss has been largely increased since former reports. The roof of the governor's house was crushed in by a mass of mud, and three of the retainers were killed. The town bridge was destroyed; the diamond and pearl bastions badly damaged, and the burran redoubt destroyed. In Camana, Malabar and Lyon streets, the principal avenues of the city, the damage was very great. Fort Antyol was entirely destroyed. The town of Figgal was severely shaken, and only a few buildings are left standing. A violent shock was felt on the island of Sumatra, Monday, and it was

FEARED OTHER DISTURBANCES MIGHT FOLLOW.

Mija island, ten miles off the Javanese coast, and halfway between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra, was almost wholly engulfed by the sea. The aggregate loss of life must be fully 75,000, but the number of those perished can never, of course, be accurately known.

LATEST.

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch to Lloyd's from Batavia says the condition of the Strait of Sunda is dangerous to navigation. New islands have arisen thereon and the coast line is altered. The government is preparing to obtain new soundings of the Strait. Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between the site where the island of Krakatoa formerly stood and Sibisie island. Cattle are starving and the population are in despair. The Sempgan volcano has split in five portions. 704 bodies of victims of the disaster have been buried in the district of Tanara, and 300 bodies in the coast village of Kramak.

On the lowlands of Batavia, where the waters have receded and quicted down hundreds of bruised and mangled bodies are lying exposed. A sanitary corps largely composed of volunteers has been formed, and the corpses are being removed and buried as fast as possible in order to prevent the breeding and spreading of contagion. While there is some cause for anxiety on this score, it is thought the greater number of bodies in the interior were so dried and scorched by the hot lava and stones that they will not putrify rapidly to any extent, and the bodies of those drowned by the tidal waves can be taken care of with reasonable facility by the coast sanitary corps, now getting rapidly to work.

— Last Wednesday night's storm proved to be far more terrible in other parts of the Province than what little we experienced of it here would warrant us in supposing. Much loss of human life and of shipping has occurred.

A Lunenburg schooner, the Welcome, 45 tons, was lost off East Cape, P. E. I., with ten men out of a crew of eleven. She was owned by Benj. Himmelman, and three of the lost seaman were his sons.

A vessel was reported bottom up in the vicinity of the Georges Banks. She probably went down with all hands.

The schr. J. W. Russell, 53 tons, of Mahone Bay, was wrecked sixty miles south east of Sambro, with a loss of nine men. She was owned by Benj. Westhaver.

In Cow Bay, C. B., an American brig Atlas is reported a total wreck, together with the schrs. J. C. Tupper, Volunteer, Blue Wave and Ripple, and a number of fishing crafts and several schooners more or less damaged.

A Liverpool fishing schr. Ella became a total wreck at Port Monton.

On the Grand Banks of Newfoundland the storm seems to have prevailed on the 26th inst. Hundreds of dories were then away from their vessels, overhauling their trawls, and it is computed that one hundred of the dories were swept to destruction, and about eighty men. Many of the dories were swept off the decks of the fishing vessels.

CONDENSED ACCOUNTS.

The schooner J. B. Dolliver, Captain Reed, is reported ashore at Scattarie Island, but will likely be got off. The schooner Mary, Captain McLellan, is a total wreck at Mainadieu. The schooner Sea Slipper was driven ashore at Arichat and is bilged. The schooner Alice I. M. Crowdis, Captain Crowdis, is reported ashore at Margaree, C. B. The Schooner Mary E. Banks is ashore at L'Ardoise. The schooner Foaming Billow, Captain Murphy, is ashore at Sheet Harbor, but will likely be got off. The schooner Queen of the Fleet, Captain Countaway, from Labrador bound home, is reported ashore at English town, C. B.

Reports of additional wrecks are constantly being received at central points. The number of vessels damaged is immense. On the Grand Banks, one schooner reports passing through wreckage for a distance of 30 miles.

Correspondence.

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

The N. S. N. & A. C. R. R.

(To the Editor of the Monitor.)

DEAR SIR:—

The letter of "X" in your issue of the 22nd inst., *in re* the above subject, is so inconsistent in its statements, and the covering with which the writer attempts to conceal his motive, is so transparent, that, I am sure, none of your numerous intelligent readers will be imposed upon by it. If, however, its publication will be the means of provoking those who are authorized to do so, to publish the *truth* in regard to this matter, it may be productive of some good. The publication of the *facts* will show that the obstruction does not lie with the parties against whom "X" makes his accusations, nor with the Legislature, against whose sincerity in their often pronounced interest in this railroad, he makes so many covert insinuations, and with whose tempers he pretends to be so familiar; but with the very parties in whose interest he thinks he is writing, and who might well say of him, "Save me &c. &c."

I have the very best reason for knowing Sir, that this is by no means the first time that this cry of the indifference and apathy of the Legislature and other like misrepresentations have been used to prejudice capitalists against investing their money in this enterprise *unless they* CANNED *certain individuals*, and I know of at least one instance in which that cry was successful; but this is the first time that any one had the temerity to raise it in Nova Scotia.

It is needless to review "X's" letter. It refutes itself, but I think some, at least, of the "straight out" misrepresentations, (a harsher term would be more just to him, but the use of it would be unpleasant to you and me) with which it abounds, should be contradicted. Let me quote one sentence. "Now this Mr. Best it is understood holds about one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds which he refuses to sell to the company, thinking to get the whole property into his own hands." The amount of bonds held by Best as stated in this sentence is misrepresentation number one. That Mr. Best refuses to sell the Bonds to the company is misrepresentation number two. On the contrary, he is *anxious* to sell them the bonds, and did in September, 1882 agree to sell them to them, and they agreed to buy them at a mere molty of what they cost him, and though he has waited for them nearly twelve months, and has been ready every day of that time to hand over the bonds if the company would come forward and do their share of the agreement; yet they have hitherto been unable—Well! they have not done so. If "X" speaks the truth in the sentence quoted above, or in the three clumsy self-contradicting hypothesis which he submits near the close of his letter—Why should Mr. Best or Mr. anybody else desire to control the property. "X" wants us to believe that unless those whom he calls the present company build the Road, it will be in vain for any other parties to attempt to do so—see his propositions 1, 2, and 3. Against whom and for what purpose is this threat made? Can't you see the "cloven hoof?" If I understand the question, neither the Legislature nor people of Nova Scotia, are wedded to any company, neither do they care a red farthing who controls it. They are only interested in the success of the enterprise, and in seeing this valuable property, in which they have invested so much, made a convenience to the people living in the counties through which it passes, and a source of pleasure and profit to the Province at large. I have sufficient faith in the good sense of my fellow-countrymen to believe this, the silly insinuations and extremely childish threats of "X" and others of his ilk to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

MR. EDITOR,—

Having much leisure time on my hands at present, I thought I could not better employ it than to write you a few lines and endeavor to portray as well as a green writer can, something of the far-famed Dakota.

Leaving Minneapolis, Minn., at 7.35 p. m., on Wednesday last, I arrived in this town the following morning—a 176 mile run, due West. To one, living, as I have been, the past three years in the largest cities of the West, it is a great change; although the town has only a population of about 1,400, it is very lively, and being a division of the Hastings & Dakota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, (the greatest railroad corporation in the West) makes it especially lively in the evening after the trains get in, both from the East and West.

The town is situated on the level prairie, 14 miles from Big Stone Lake, (where there is splendid fishing), and 96 miles from Aberdeen, which is the present termination of the Milwaukee road. As far as the eye can see—east, west, north or south—there is nothing but the rolling prairie, level as a billiard table, while here and there is a settlers house, dotting the prairie as the vessels do old Fundy Bay. Away to the west can be seen a faint blue streak, rising, as it appears, to the clouds, apparently about five or six miles away, but in reality about 300 feet high and 20 miles off. The wheat yield in this section is above the average, and already ye granger is on the "skirmish line" for harvest hands to gather in his golden grain. I myself have been asked a dozen times if I would not go out and harvest for two or three weeks and help, but I always declined with thanks as harvesting is not in my line.

To give you an idea of how these western towns grow, I will state that a year ago there were not over 60 people in this place; now there are 1,400, with 65 new buildings in the course of construction, besides a $15,000 church, now nearly completed, and which was presented to the town by Mr. Milbank, after whom the town was named. There are also two large elevators, a planing mill, two newspaper offices—the *News-Letter* and the *Review*, both eight page papers—8 or 9 hotels and numerous fine residences completed and in course of construction in the outskirts of this live little city.

And now, you people of the rising sun, I suppose, (as nearly all Eastern people do) have an idea about Dakota. If you imagine it is a wild, lawless country where "cowboys," road-agents and "sich" reign supreme; where "sweet sixteen" or "maternal forty" dare not venture out after dusk for fear of being insulted; where a man, be he young or old carries his life in his hand, two revolvers in his hip pockets, and a Winchester at his saddle-bow; where you are hourly in danger of the "noble redman" sweeping down on you, and carrying off everything you possess, even to your precious scalp, and where you have to tramp endless hours over pathless wastes before finding a hospitable habitation, or place to lay your weary head, then may sagacious reader, you are, in Yankee parlance, most "decidedly off your kerbase."

On the contrary a man coming from the land of the rising sun to the great west, will meet with kindness and hospitality on every hand. He is not, as in Eastern cities, looked upon as an adventurer or "suide performer," but as a man in every respect until he, by his own actions, proves himself otherwise. I have seen men in this western country, coming from Sweden, Germany, or almost any empire in slave-ridden Europe, illiterate and unable to speak the American language, extended a hearty shake of the hand and a hearty welcome from total strangers, and taken to a hotel, and provided with work at good wages and anything else they might need or reasonably ask for.

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But now as I fear I am encroaching on your space, I will bring my first effort to a speedy termination, mentioning however, that while in St. Paul the other day, I called on Mrs. Edward Chipman, whom many of your readers well and favorably know, and found her residing in a fine residence on St. Anthony's Hill, and just as genial, kind and ladylike as of old. So with the best wishes for your future welfare, and the welfare of my birth-place, I will bid you good-night. Hoping to see you and all my old friends in B., again before long,

I am Mr. Editor, yours truly,

THIS SPACE.

Milbank, Grant Co., Dakota, Aug. 3.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., Sept. 3rd, 1883.

To the members of the Board of Health for the Eastern Division of Annapolis County:

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the necessity for some immediate sanitary measures touching the health of this district, and of the villages of Bridgetown, Paradise and Lawrencetown in particular, it was deemed expedient to call a meeting of your body to consider the best means to be adopted for the prevention of those various zymotic diseases which were so prevalent in other districts in the Province; in furtherance of which, I, as president of your Board, gave notice, through the secretary, of a meeting to be held at the Court House in this place early in June last, which notice was not responded to by a sufficient number of members to form a quorum, and as a consequence the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. Subsequently, and in consequence of the prevalence of diphtheria and typhoid fever in some districts, much pressure was brought to bear, and I again notified the Board to attend a meeting in this place on Friday the 31st ult., and I regret to be obliged to publicly announce, that out of the ten members of which the Board is composed, but three gentlemen found it convenient to attend. You are aware that out of those ten members, six are of the medical profession, and, as in a majority of instances the calls of the profession are imperative, there appears at first sight some excuse for this apparent indifference on your part, but an anxious public fail to appreciate what may be an honest excuse, when the ravages of zymotic diseases are making and havoc in the families of some of the community, I should be sorry to individualize non attending members, as no one knows better than I do, that, in most cases professional calls are paramount. I shall, however, make another effort, of which I anticipate a tangible acknowledgement on your part, and which, I think you will agree with me, the public have a right to expect.

I beg therefore, that you will not only find it convenient, but that you will make a strenuous effort to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Court House in this town, on Monday the 10th inst., at two o'clock p. m. Trusting that each and every member will think it his individual duty to attend punctually, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. W. CROSSKILL,
Pres. B. of H., East Dist. Annapolis.

— A treaty of peace has been signed between France and Annam.

—Latest despatches say 100,000 persons perished by the Java calamity.

— Captain Rhodes has determined to make his attempt to swim the Rapids at Niagara on September 10.

— Bowie, the Antigonish murderer, is still at large. The attempt to discover his whereabouts appears to have been abandoned.

— The United States authorities are sending back the assisted pauper emigrants sent out from Ireland, via Canada.

—The Basis of Methodist Union has been carried at the Belleville Out. Conference by a vote of 123 to 38. An amendment to the basis was defeated by 40 to 117.

—A meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture takes place on Friday next at Halifax, to make arrangements for the free transmission of exhibits that are approved and accepted.

☞ Impure blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overlooked. *Parson's Purgative Pills* will make new rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

— On the 23rd inst., an army worm or caterpillar was picked off a plum in the garden of D. McDougald, near New Glasgow, which measured four inches in length and ¾ around the body.

— Sussex N. B., has had quite a severe fire, which destroyed Victoria Hall, occupied by a number of persons as officers and stores. The aggregate loss will figure up pretty steep.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—King William IV., of England, on August 29, 1833, signed the bill which decreed the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. The slave owners received $100,000,000 for their "property."

—The Dominion Government have very kindly placed in the hands of Mr. Henrigar, Harbor Master for the port of Bear River a sum of money to be used to clear out the rocks from that river in the harbor below the bridge and Mr. H. has already had a large number of ugly rocks taken out, which has been a great benefit to the shipping of that place.—*Spectator.*

—The exports this week from Annapolis Royal are as follows:—To Boston per Steamer New York, 5928 doz. eggs value $1067; dry fish value $462; 7 bbls. fish oil value $112; 12 half bbls. shad value $60; 5 bbls apples value $15; 5 bbls potatoes value $10; 18 crates blueberries value $30.

To Barbadoes per Bktne "Geo. E. Corbitt" 400 M feet lumber value $5600; 7 spars value $70; 30 boxes smoked herring value $15; 6 M palings value $48.

To Demerara per brig "Myrtle" 74 bbls. pickled herring value $259; 321 bbls. potatoes value $332; 150 boxes smoked herring value $25; 118 M lumber value $1529.

Total value of exports for the week $9634.—*Spectator.*

—The report of a most deplorable affair, by which the lives of two bright little children were sacrificed by the blunder of a druggist, comes from Mount Brydges, Ont. Mr. Thomas Baxter, a farmer residing near the village, sent to Dingman's drug store for a small quantity of santonine, to be used as worm medicine for his children. The medicine was received and taken home, but in less than half an hour after the doses were administered, both children died, suffering excruciating agony. It has since been ascertained that the druggist had given them the deadly drug strychnine instead of santonine. The two are not unlike in appearance, but crystals of strychnine are larger and more distinct. In a case of this kind the druggist may be held liable for manslaughter. The children were aged three and five years respectively.

— Bear River, N. S., is a spot well worthy of the attention of tourists. Nine miles from Digby it nestles at the bottom of a deep valley at the foot of two lofty hills, on either side of the river from which it takes its name. Bear River is the cherry growing locality of Nova Scotia, and at the season when the fruit is ripe the scene is one of unsurpassed loveliness. The scenery is unsurpassed for beauty anywhere in Nova Scotia. The hills on either side are steep and lofty and everywhere the eye turns cherry and apple trees greet the gaze. Hotel accommodation is excellent and a very pleasant stay may be made there for a few days.—*St. John Sun.*

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCHE.

—Says the New York *Sun*: A very striking indication of the tremendous force of the volcanic eruption in Java is given by the fact that it raised sea waves which, crossing the Pacific ocean in about 25 hours, broke on Monday and Tuesday in a succession of long swells on the coast of California. It has been suggested that the extraordinary high tide which caused considerable damage along the Atlantic coast of the United States on Wednesday night might have resulted from the same disturbance. It is more probable, however, that this tidal was caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption originated in the Atlantic.

☞ *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

— A Hudson River steamer blew up on the 28th inst., causing the total loss of the boat, and of the lives of a number of passengers—reports placing the loss of life from six to fifty. A defective boiler was the cause.

— From all sections of Cape Breton come excellent accounts of the crops, which are reported this year to be above the average.

☞ By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

— Since the 7th of May, Capt. Rawlings has obtained 57 convictions against St. John liquor sellers for trading on Sunday.

☞ Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded.

Advice To Mothers.

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

Apple Report, 1883.

110 Cannon Street,
LONDON, E. C., Aug., 1883.

DEAR SIR:—

We have much pleasure in sending you our Annual Report of the prospects of the Apple Crop both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland the crop is said to be a very good average, and in many counties to be very much over average, in fact, such a good crop has not been seen in the United Kingdom for ten years.

CONTINENT.

France.—The crop is very abundant in most parts.

Belgium.—The crop there is very large and our correspondent says prices will not be high for double and single Belles etc.

Holland.—The crop is very abundant and of good quality.

Germany—The crop generally seems to be a large one, and our correspondent says the crop is an extraordinarily rich one.

Yours truly,
JOHN S. TOWNSEND & Co.

St. John Country Markets.

Beef from 5c to 7c per pound; mutton from 5c to 8c per pound; lamb from 6c to 7c per pound; veal from 4c to 8c per pound; chickens from 35c to 70c per pair; fowl from 40c to 50c per pair; ducks from 40c to 75c per pair; new potatoes 45c to 50c per bushel; eggs 20c per dozen; butter (tub) 20c per pound; butter (roll) 23c to 25c per pound; celery 75c to 85c per dozen; cauliflowers $1 to 1.70 per dozen lettuce and carrots 25c per dozen; green peas 20c to 30c per peck; tomatoes 4c to 8c per pound; hides 6c to 8c per pound; calf skins 12c to 14c per pound; lamb skins 30c to 40c; blueberries 50c to 60c per pail; cucumbers 8c to 20c per dozen; blackberries 12c per quart; squash 2c to 3c per pound; corn 10c to 20c per dozen; cabbage 50c to $1.50 per dozen; pumpkins 2c per pound; beets 25c per dozen. pickerel 7c to 8c; haddock 8c to 15c; codfish 4c per pound; shad 10c to 25c each; finnan haddies 7c each; clams 25c per quart; mackerel 8c to 7c.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY

MUNFORD BROTHERS,

Munford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	19 @	21	Turkey, whole		
Ordinary "	00 @	00	sale	00 @	00
Rolls, in boxes,	19 @	21	Ducks,	00 @	00
Eggs, in bbls.	19 @	20	Fowls & Chick		
Hams & Bacon	11 @	13	ens,	50 @	60
Beef, ℔ Qtr.,	6 @	8	Geese,	00 @	00
Hogs dressed	00 @	00	Partridges,	00 @	00
Mutton, carcass	8 @	9	Rabbits,	00 @	00
Lambs, "	8 @	9	Oats,	45 @	50
Veal "	4 @	6	Wool Skins,	00 @	00
Potatoes,				$ 1.00 @	$ 1.25
Hay,				10.00 @	12.00
Apples,				3.00 @	4.00

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....7, p. m.
Methodist " .....7, p. m.
Presbyterian, " .....11 a. m., 3 p. m.
Baptist " .....11, a. m.
Roman Catholic Church..11 a. m., 3 p. m.

Deaths.

GERRISH.—At Belle Isle, on the 28th Miss Elizabeth Gerrish, aged 88 years.

MCINNES.—At the residence of William Phinney Esq., Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., of old age, Elisha Michener, a native of Windsor, Hants Co., aged 85 years and 10 months.

TROOP.—At Granville Centre, on the 2nd September, Milledge B., only son of Hon. Wm. B., and the late Adelia A. Troop, aged 17 years 2 months and 4 days.

HAMILTON.—At Bridgetown, Aug. 29th, Helen, relict of the late Samuel Hamilton, Esq., aged 73 years.

MCCORMICK.—At Digby, Aug. 31st, of cancer, Mr. Ambrose McCormick. The deceased was a brother of John McCormick, Esq., of this town. The remains were interred at Round Hill cemetery on Sunday last.

MCGOWAN.—At Bridgetown, 24th ult, John McGowan, aged 21 years.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.
Bridgetown, N. S.
FIRST-CLASS Accommodation. Modern improvements and appliances. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
6m[42] W. J. GLENCROSS, Prop.

A TOURIST ON A WHEEL.—Mr. Karl Kron, of Washington Square, New York, is making a tour of the Provinces on a bicycle, and arrived here from Windsor last evening, 47½ miles in eleven hours. He landed at Yarmouth and will proceed to Pictou and spend a day or two in P. E Island. His vehicle is a 46 inch Columbia, on which he says he has travelled over 3,000 miles. He put up at the Halifax.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. Kron passed through this town one day last week, stopping at the Grand Central about half an hour.

New Advertisements.

1883. Autumn 1883.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR FIRST INSTALMENT OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

Embracing a Full Assortment of all classes of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

Which will be continuously added to by following steamers, a

Complete Stock
—OF SELECTED—
GOODS OF ALL CLASSES,

WE OFFER THEM ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEARD & VENNING,
18 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FISHER & SHAW,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Frames and Mouldings.
of every description for House and Church purposes,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Having every facility which the business requires and using Kiln-Dried Stock, we are prepared to give our patrons complete satisfaction.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. 16tf

Farmer's Attention!
New Barrels!
The subscriber has imported a quantity of the
CYLINDER STAVES,
such as are used by American apple shippers to the English market, and is now prepared to furnish apple barrels made from these staves at reasonable figures. Call and see them.
W. W. CHESLEY.
Bridgetown, July 18, '83. 9tf23

1883. SPRING 1883!
STEAM FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
BRIDGETOWN!
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,
30 PARLOR SUITS;
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS;
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS;
Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200.
A FULL STOCK OF
Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.
A FINE LOT OF
GILT WINDOW CORNICES
which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.
The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of
New MACHINERY!
to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.
ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.
J. B. REED.

Mrs. W. H. Miller
Has just opened a Select Assortment of
Fashionable Millinery.
Call and see her Choice selection of
Feathers and Flowers
Laces and Embroideries in black and White, Children's Embroidered Dresses in colored Cashmeres, also, White Cotton Dresses in different sizes.
A full line of Hats and Bonnets in the latest styles. ap29a2tf

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

THOS. R. JONES & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS, TEAS, &C.,
—AND—
Manufacturers of CLOTHING,
Announce the receipt of 713 Cases and Bales of British, Foreign and Canadian Goods, making our Spring Stock complete in the following departments:
STAPLES, DRESS GOODS, WOOLLENS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, Velvets, Silks, Edgings, LACES, RIBBONS, and a large and well selected stock of Haberdashery.
FISHING LINES AND TWINES,
—o—
Owing to the large increase in our business we have added the adjoining building lately occupied by the post office, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to the wants of our customers and friends.
Our stock will be more than usually attractive this season, and terms and prices will be satisfactory to good parties.
Our aim is to secure Fashionable and Durable Goods, believing that they will, at right prices, command a ready sale. ☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.
ALSO—50 half chests Congo Tea, prime value.
New Goods received weekly throughout the season. Orders by letter or through our traveller receive prompt and careful attention.
THOS. R. JONES, & Co.,
Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, Canterbury St.,
July 3 St. John, N. B.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.
BRIDGETOWN JEWELRY STORE,
J. E. Sancton, Proprietor.
NOW on hand a choice selection of WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, in Gold and Silver; Eight and One Day CLOCKS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, and Knives, Dinner and Dessert do., Pickle Stands, Napkin Rings, Plain, Fancy and Band Rings, Vest and Neck Chains, Band and Bangle Bracets, Spectacles, Collar and Cuff Buttons, together with a variety of trinkets, usually found in a Jewelry Store.
CALL AND INSPECT.
Bridgetown, April 24th, 1883.

Acadia Organ Co'y.
BRIDGETOWN, : : : N. S.
The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.
FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS
are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.
N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 18.
FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam Furniture Manufactory.
All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.
J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

Wanted! Wanted!
250 CORDS
Hemlock Bark,
for which the highest price will be given delivered at the Tannery or at cars at Railway Station.
THE SUBSCRIBER
also offers for sale at the LOWEST PRICES,
25
NICKLE, BRASS AND SILVER
Harness,
OF THE BEST MAKE AND MOUNTINGS,
together with a Full Line of
HARNESS FURNITURE
in Silver, Nickle, Brass, Japanned, &c., which is offered to the trade at WHOLESALE PRICES.
Always in Stock from my TANNERY,
Harness, Wax, Buff, Grain and Sole
LEATHERS,
CALFSKINS, SPLITS, &c.
Parties will do well to ask for prices before closing purchases elsewhere.
George Murdoch.

New Store!
NEW GOODS!
The subscriber has opened a store on Water St., adjoining his dwelling, where he will keep on hand a large quantity of the Best Brands of
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,
which will be sold at low prices for cash.
Also.—A well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
in Sugar, Spices, Salt, Tobaccos, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins and Currants