

General News.

Mark Train has made one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars out of his books, and an equal sum out of his lectures and plays.

An infallible remedy for Fever and Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

Mr. E. L. Stevens, of Sackville, N. B., served in the American civil war and was taken a prisoner. He is now about to obtain compensation from the U. S. Government about \$1,800 and \$8 per month for the remainder of his life.

Wm. Winchester, aged 30, a native of Annapolis, N. S., was on board the bark "John A. Parker," which arrived at Hampton Roads on the 16th inst. from Liverpool, died that day of consumption and was buried at Fort Monroe.

Reverend Mr. John P. Rice lost a valuable watch and chain—chain was worth \$35—gold ring, suit of clothes, and some other articles in all amounting to about \$75 by having them abstracted from his hotel on Wednesday afternoon. The thief is thought to be a person, then in town who represented himself as interested in lightning rods—Annapolis Journal.

The Father of a Family's Request.—One of the Quebec papers a constituent requesting the assistance of the Government on behalf of his numerous family. The applicant states that he has twenty children, six couple of which are twins. This is a case no doubt deserving the attention of the Government, and of course, if brought before it at an early date—Montreal Witness.

A Strange Case of Death.—P. R. S. McNeil, for twenty-five years a prominent merchant of New York city, aged fifty, strangled one of his legs some weeks ago, and a clot of blood was formed. He was rendered lame by the accident, but no serious consequences were anticipated. On Tuesday night he died suddenly of heart disease. It is supposed a portion of the clot had entered the heart through the circulation, causing death.

Labelled Fish.—The Fish Commissioners of Maine have labelled with light-indestructible metal tags several hundred salmon, which they have turned loose in the Penobscot. Each fish is duly numbered and recorded, and each will be numbered for some years to come. The commissioners now ask whether catches which labelled salmon in any way of the State to forward them to the fish, for which they will pay extra price, or else to forward the fish that were it—where it was caught, its size, number, etc., to them, and they will keep the record, and from many returns will increase largely their information.—Bangor Weekly.

John Menie, Esq., a much respected resident of Port Medway is missing. He has been in the United States for several weeks past, looking after the wrecking of C. A. Minnie. He came to Annapolis on Saturday last in the Edgar Stear from St. John, and he arrived at Caledonia the same day. Mr. Walter Johnson, the proprietor of the stage line between Caledonia and Liverpool, drove him from Caledonia to Charlottetown, Mills Village, on Monday, and left him at the residence of Wm. Mallan. Mr. Mallan drove him to Mills Village. He left there on Monday to walk to his home at Port Medway, and has not been heard of since, and it is feared that he attempted to walk on the ice and has been drowned.—Liverpool Times.

A Frozen Waterfall in Yorkshire.—A correspondent writes: "The famous Howarth Waterfall in the North Yorkshire estate of the Earl of Wharfedale has been frozen during the severe weather, and presents an extraordinary sight. The fall has a perpendicular descent of nearly one hundred feet, and it is now a magnificent ice wall. The view from behind is magnificent. The frozen spray has formed a network, which is beautifully tinted, and the Scour itself is ornamented with numerous pendant icicles, some of them fifty thirty feet in length. The top and bottom, and continued for several days, until the two masses met. The length of the top half to the point of junction is fifty-six feet by actual measurement. The lower part or base is in the form of an immense cone. The water is not solid, but forms a semi-transparent web, through which the falling water still finds its way to the basins beneath. There is record of the Howarth Scour having been once previously frozen in a similar manner, and that was 140 years ago.

The Baroness and the Bridgeman.

A GREAT LAW SUIT TO COME.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—They will make a tour on the Continent, and then reside in London, giving a series of dinner parties after Easter. The friends of the Baroness say that the marriage on her side is pure romance. All other things are connected with the suit. It is understood that a bill will be filed in Chancery on Monday next to restrain the trustees under the will of the Duchess of St. Albans from permitting the Baroness to continue to receive the income heretofore paid her, under her life-interest in the property devised by the Duchess, including her share in the profits of Count's Bank, the house in which she now resides in Piccadilly, land-estimates in Hampshire, worth altogether £100,000 a year. The Baroness has received hitherto not less than £50,000 a year from the bank alone. It is resolved that the suit will be contested on two grounds: First, that the provision of the will is illegal, because it is in restraint of marriage; second, because Mr. Barrett is not an alien but a naturalized subject. The will, however, expressly provides that she shall forfeit the property mentioned if she marries a naturalized subject. Lawyers consider that the Baroness is sure to lose, but she intends to carry the appeal to the House of Lords. If the contested property be lost to her, the remainder will amount to £2,000,000, all of which will devolve on Mr. Barrett if he survives the Baroness.

Society continues to regard the marriage with marked disapproval; only intimate friends, including Lord Bunsfield and Houghton, expressing the opinion of accepting it as inevitable. The marriage announcement of the marriage, which appeared this afternoon, created general commotion, many friends having hoped that the affair would have been abandoned at the last moment.

The Will of Joseph N. Tebo.

This is the last Will and Testament of Joseph N. Tebo, of the North Range, in the County of Hants, Mar. 2, 1881.

After my debts and funeral expenses are paid, I give, devise and bequeath unto my wife, Wealthy Ann Tebo, my homestead farm in the North Range, and all the farming implements now on the same to be kept thereon for the use and cultivation of said farm, to have, and to hold for her use during the time she remains my widow only. On her marriage or decease the said homestead and farming implements to go to my sons John, George and William Tebo, their heirs and assigns, share and save alike.

I do order, and it is my Will, however, that my youngest daughter, Clara Tebo, shall live on the homestead farm with her mother, and that she be supported thereon until her marriage; also, that my said sons, John, George and William, remain with their mother, and live on said homestead, and work the same for their mother and themselves until they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years. Should they marry before they reach that age, I give and bequeath unto my said daughter, Susan Bonette, the wife of John R. Amers, of Port Gilbert, her sole use, twenty dollars.

I give and bequeath unto my said youngest daughter, Clara Tebo, the sum of \$100,000, in full of her share of my estate, to be paid to her by my said son, Robert Mottou, of Halifax, Barrister, for defending me; also, do pay to John Mullin his expenses for services in connection with my defence; and that said counsel's charges and expenses be a charge on my real and personal property, prior to my bequest, legacy or devise herein expressed; and the residue of my real estate not herein divided to be equally divided between John, George and William Tebo, my sons.

My personal property—excepting the aforesaid farming implements—after the payment of my funeral expenses, debts, the aforesaid legacies, counsel, and expenses in connection with my defence, I order to be divided equally between my said wife and me, and on the marriage or decease of my wife her portion to go equally to my sons; my said executors however, to retain sufficient personal property, and, if necessary, dispose of the same, to raise a fund to give my said sons, John, George and William, an education in some of the liberal professions, and to support them until they are twenty-one years of age, the next youngest three years, and the oldest two years. I also order that my daughter, Clara, be educated out of said fund in said school for four years.

I appoint my said wife guardian to my said youngest daughter, and as executor of my said will, I name my friend John Mullin, Esq., to act as sole executor to this my last Will and Testament.

Sally Ray, of Leadville.

A WARRIORS' WOMAN WHO HAS MADE A PORTION OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Mrs. Sarah Ray arrived in Buffalo, the other day, from Leadville, on her way to New York, whither she had gone for the purpose of locating her daughter, Cora, in a school, and arranging for the future care of a little Mexican girl whom she had in charge. Mrs. Ray has a history which, if published, would read like a romance. She has dug in mines, fought in wars, and has been a soldier's wife, and has been scoured the plains on horseback as a scout, and became an expert in the business; helped found the city of Leadville, being the first white woman who ever dived venture there; mapped out roads, built bridges, and washed from the Leadville mines, and is to-day in possession of a fortune that pays her an income of \$30,000 a year.

A reporter paid her a call as she sat in a Central palace car waiting for the train to start. He found her occupying a seat facing her daughter Cora, and around her were piled numerous bundles of luggage. She expressed herself as glad to grant an interview, and pleasantly said: "Set down Cora by Cora and I will talk with you. Cora is a handsome girl of about seven or eight years, and as she is somewhat of a beauty, she is being sent to a boarding school, and readily took a seat by her side.

Mrs. Ray commenced by saying, with a hearty laugh: "Now, I'm not going to tell you how old I am, for I may want to get married again when I get to New York."

Then she went on to say that she came from the north of Ireland to New York city when she was fifteen, and married a book keeper named Joseph Ordway. Her husband died a year later, and she went to Denver, Kansas, from thence to Leadville, and finally in 1874 to Leadville. In Denver she married a miner named Frank Ray, but he died soon after.

She told how in Leadville she braved the dangers and storms of winter before there were buildings there to inhabit. Her Cora had to be kept wrapped up in heavy blankets to keep her from freezing, while she persued her task of building, she saw the land she had taken up turn into a fortune, etc. She owns buildings in Leadville that rent for \$2,000 a month. Her career has been a peculiarly eventful and exciting one, and one that would bear a more extended notice than can well be given in a single issue of a daily paper.

She grew eloquent as she related her adventures, and her eyes sparkled as she said: "I saw my old man once sit on a horse and vomit seven Indians without stopping. And I've done something like it myself. Young man," she added, with a quiet twinkle in her eye, "I've shot more Indians than you've got fingers and toes. You wouldn't think, to look at me, would you, that I've gone out on the mountain side, up to my wais in snow, and watched the streets of Leadville? But it's gospel truth."

She said she didn't know how long she would stay in New York. Her property in Leadville was known by agents, and she felt perfectly content to stay away just as long as she felt disposed.

She is now about fifty years old, weighs about 140 pounds, and is rugged and chipper. As she said the reporter good-bye, she remarked that she was happy, and was going to try and make others during her remaining years.

The Tariff Changes.

subsidies "A" notations goods.

Agricultural implements—Mowers and reaper knives to be added as parts of rates same as now.

Books—printed matter, not enumerated to be added at same rate, 30 p. c.

Britannia metal—in pipes and in bars 10 p. c. manufacture, if not plated, 25 p. c.; now altered to 20 p. c.

Canned meats, fruit and tomatoes—specific rates of duty to include "cans, and weight of cans to be included in weight of duty. This has been established by Order-in-Council and acted upon in the past.

Cocoa-nuts—Present duty \$1 per 100, when from place of growth to be 50 cts. Canned goods to be included in 30 p. c.; being plentifully made in Canada.

Cotton and manufactures of—Amendment is intended to make on white or dyed jeans, cottons, cambrics, silicas, etc., a uniform rate of 30 p. c. Same now pay 2 cents per square yard and 15 p. c. Cotton over 35 inches wide—of colored window blind manufactures to be 10 p. c.; now 2 cents per square yard and 15 p. c. Clothing—of any material, not elsewhere specified, to be uniform duty 30 p. c.—now according to material.

Glass and manufactures of—"Ornamented" inserted and words "or fruit" taken out, to make the item plain, and "side lights" and "head lights" added, at 30 p. c.—The latter now rated according to material, and sometimes not properly rated.

Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges—to be uniform at 30 p. c., now rated according to material.

Grain, flour and meal—now specific duty, to be 20 p. c., upon appraised value when damaged by water.

Iron and manufactures of—Axes, rivets and nuts to pay the same duty, whether of iron or steel. Rolled bars, channels, and angles and "T" iron, now 15 p. c., to be reduced to 12 1/2 p. c. Wrought iron, under 10 lbs per c., to be changed and make all of 2 inches diameter and under 28 p. c. Chain cables over 1 inch, now 5 p. c., change size to read over 9 1/2 lbs.

Laces, braids, fringes, cords, tassels—now various rates, according to the material, to be all 20 p. c.

Leads—Old and new to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.; pigs, bars, blocks and sheets to be 60 cents per 100 lbs.; but now 10 p. c.

Leather—Kinds now dutiable at 10 per cent not well defined. Item is changed and kinds more clearly specified, but duty not changed.

Licorice root—The root was here inserted in error. It is the free list and is to be expunged from the dutiable items.

Marble, finished—now 25 per cent, to be 30 per cent.

Medical instruments—except planes and organs, now dutiable according to materials, to be all uniform duty, 25 per cent.

Oil—Lubricating, now often difficult to determine duty, being of mixed materials, to be 25 per cent.

Paints—White lead, in pulp, not in oil, to be 5 per cent.

Ribbons—All kinds and materials to be 30 per cent, now different rates according to materials.

Oil cloth for floor, etc.—wording of item changed to avoid discrepancies in rating, but duty not changed—30 p. c.

Plated ware, plated wholly or in part—specified in item make it plain; duty not changed.

Plaster of Paris, ground not calcined—now 20 p. c., to be specific 10 cents per 100 lbs., to avoid difficulties in valuation.

Printing presses—now 15 p. c., to be 10 per cent.

Silk in the gum—item changed to read "or spun, not more advanced than singles"; this is to favor ribbon manufacturers.

Spirits and strong waters—to include medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts and wine preparations at \$1.00 per gallon. Now difficult to rate; this makes matters plain.

Fresh Salmon in the Bay of India.

All philanthropist, and many who are not philanthropists, will rejoice to learn that life is being made more tolerable for Anglo-Indians in up-country stations by the ingenuity and enterprize of a Scotch firm in Kurrachee. River fish in India are said to taste like boiled wool; but it has hitherto been regarded as impossible to get the fish to the interior, and the Anglo-Indians had to be content with "boiled wool" or dispense altogether with fish diet.

Messrs. McHinch & Co., of Kurrachee, however, has surmounted the difficulty, and are now sending fresh mull and sea salmon from Kurrachee to Bombay. The fish on being caught are suspended by twine in fresh water, which is gradually converted into solid blocks of ice three feet square and nine inches thick, which can be sent by rail for a thousand miles without melting. The process is as follows: The fish is being made more tolerable for Anglo-Indians in up-country stations by the ingenuity and enterprize of a Scotch firm in Kurrachee. River fish in India are said to taste like boiled wool; but it has hitherto been regarded as impossible to get the fish to the interior, and the Anglo-Indians had to be content with "boiled wool" or dispense altogether with fish diet.

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Correspondence.

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

The Postal Card.

Of all the abominations in the world the Postal Card is about one of the worst. If the world were composed entirely of sensible people it would be all right; but it is not so. Many people are not possessed of enough brains to know that they might almost as well go out in the street and shout out their private affairs, as to write them on a Postal Card. Postmasters and their clerks are apt to be inquisitive as other people, and if they should happen to see any very interesting private information concerning their neighbors on a Postal Card, they are not apt to tell it to their wives or their sweethearts. The wives and sweethearts tell it to their friends, and thus it spreads all over the country. But this is not all; worst feature, people are not only sometimes silly enough to make public their own private affairs, but ludicrous enough to make public, through the medium of the Postal Card, the private affairs of their neighbors. Confidential information is very frequently passed through the Post Office in this way, and I cannot help thinking that those who use the Postal Cards for this purpose are utterly devoid of common sense.

For the sake of saving 2cts., and to envelope some people will put the names of exposing family secrets, and getting their relatives and friends into trouble of subjecting them to ridicule. Just think of the fun the clerks in the Post Office have had over the following.

Dear Sir:—I am sorry to hear you've been disappointed, mother says don't eat no beans or hot brown bread on Sunday mornings, it ain't no harm. Emeline and Will B—had a quarrel. She went to meet him Sunday night with Reuben Kelly, and you better will you bet he was queer. Father is tryin' to be the Deacon's farm, and if you will you'll bet he'll come to home. No more, from Your affectionate sister, Abby.

If there were nothing but a comic aside to the Postal Card business, it would be all very well, but a great deal of mischief may be done through their agency, and I wish the Postmaster General could be induced to away with the nuisance.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 15th, '81. (To the Editor of the Monitor.)

DEAR SIR:—In your editorial remarks on the Nictaux Atlantic and Central Railway, you say that "The people of the County in general are now in favor of the completion of the road." The only objection to it in the first instance arose from the people in the Western End of the County, who were not willing to be taxed for the right of way for a railway that was not to run past their thresholds.

Now, sir, I am at a loss to know from whence you derive your information, or for what object so unjust and unwarrantable an assertion should appear in your editorial columns. As a western man well acquainted with the feelings and sayings of the western rate-payers of the township of Clements, which to quote an extent comprises the extreme western end of the county, I am fully warranted in saying that no such feeling exists as you attribute to them herebefore exist, nor does it now exist. But on the contrary, as a people, they have always been anxious for the speedy construction and completion of that road—they always have been and are now, and they are fully warranted in saying that no such feeling exists as you attribute to them herebefore exist, nor does it now exist. 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