CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JAN. 31, 1884.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This great undertaking is in financial troubles, and has appealed to the Government for assistance. The cause of the Syndicate's difficulties is easy to conjecture. The money markets of the world have not of late been favorable to the floating of large speculative enterprises. The collapse of Villard, the President of the Northern Pacific, and the depreciation of stock to the extent of millions, shew that the financial condition of the Canada Pacific is not exceptional. Beyond this, there are potent adverse influences at work. Political influences in Canada have operated against the Syndicate. The Grand Trunk and the great American trans-continental lines, which are interested in the traffic of the North West, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a failure of the Syndicate. When these forces are united and working in the money market, to depress the Canada Pacific stock, it would be a wonder if the credit of the Company was not injured. There is a disposition on the part of the Grit press to regard the financial difficulty of the Company as a blunder of Sir John's Government, and in consequence a perfect howl of delight is echoed over the country. How the Government is responsible, we fail to know. It never guaranteed that capitalists would buy the stock or that it would command any certain price in the market. This is a matter of trade and speculation, with which the Government had nothing to do. One thing is certain; the road must go on. The future prosperity of Canada depends upon its completion. The Government has spent some 45 millions of dollars in the North-West, 26½ of which was for the Pacific Railway, 6 millions being paid last year. The revenue from North-West was last year over 3 millions an increase of ten fold over 1878, and as each new settler adds 6 dollars to the revenues of the country, the importance of completing the Railway and filling up that land with an industrious population, needs only to be stated to be appreciated. No doubt the Government will ask Parliament to use its power to aid the Syndicate, and how that power will be used, is a matter of conjecture. We have no doubt, however, it will not be in the nature of a further cash subsidy, but rather in the nature of guarantees or advances on security of the Railway itself. This course would commend itself to the country.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

A Parliamentary Committee last winter, after hearing many witnesses and a full discussion of the whole question, decided unanimously in favor of the Capes Route between P. E. Island and the main land and made a number of recommendations for carrying their decision into practical effect. The Government was very prompt to act upon the committee's recommendations and put a sum in the estimates to construct the Cape Traverse Branch. During the year the construction of this Branch was let and it is now in such a forward condition, it will be completed early in the spring. On the main land, a local company has graded some 30 of the 36 miles, has made good progress with its bridges and before the close of next season proposes to have its line completed and in actual operation. All that remains then is for the Government to adopt the committee's suggestions as to connecting the Capes by steam, for it was obvious to the committee, that the Railways to the Capes on either side, are of very small consequence or advantage if they be not connected by steam. The first step in this direction would be to secure the erection of piers at either Cape, as well for the reception of passengers and freight, as for the safety and protection of the ferry boats. The Government engineers have already fully reported cost and character of these works, and the committee armed with fullest information respecting them, recommended their construction. The Government having practically accepted the report and acted on it, it is called upon now to go further and make provision during the present session for the piers and steam ferry service. There can be no occasion for delay. On the contrary, delay would rob the works undertaken and expenditure incurred of their value. The administration has been so prompt in meeting the fair expectation of the public in this matter, is the best of assurance it will not disappoint them in the future.

THE ADDRESS.

The speeches of Mr. Blake and Sir John on the address, both somewhat cut down, will be found on first page. They are both pleasant reading. Throughout, Mr. Blake appears to have kept himself up to a bantering humorous gait, while Sir John, was Sir John still, full of the old power of retort, saying kindly things and going straight to the merits of the question. On the ruin and disaster cry, Sir John was almost as happy as he was last year, when he likened Mr. Blake to an old Newcastle collier who, returning to England after a visit of seven years to the West Indies, was approaching the land and when he felt the familiar sleet and storm and saw the familiar clouds, he put on his sou'wester and pea jacket and said: "This is something like weather; none of your infernal blue skies for me."

YORK ELECTION.

The great reaction against Toryism is marching on! "McDonaldism must go"! The return of Mr. Temple by 149 votes over Mr. Gregory on Tuesday last, when eighteen months ago the Conservative Candidate was defeated by 917 votes, is another evidence of the strength of popular sentiment in favor of the N. P. Mr. Gregory is recognized as a very able man and one who is capable of making his mark in Parliament, and is moreover backed by the strength of the Local Government. His defeat, therefore, in a Constituency that has been always regarded as the chosen home and citadel of Liberalism, points to the utter failure of the Opposition policy, (whatever that may be) to secure the sound common sense of the country. Names are meaningless except they stand for living vital issues, and the attempt in York County to run this contest on party names taken from conflicts forty years ago failed, as it ought to have failed, and shewed that politicans must have something better to trade on than the names Liberal and Tory.

BUTTER MAKING.

A treatise on butter making has been published by the Government of Ontario. It was written by W. H. Lynch, Esq., who delivered a number of lectures on the subject in this Province in November. The work is exhaustive, treating 1st of the method and 2nd of the philosophy of it. The processes of milking, cream rising, care of cream, churning, pressing, salting, packing, are explained with great minuteness and a vast amount of information given as to the reasons for everything. The work is a most important one, and ought to be widely distributed among our dairy farmers. Our Government could could not more efficiently aid this industry than by republishing this work.

Scott Act in the West.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—

At the semi-annual Convention of the Halton Branch of the Temperance Alliance, which has just closed its deliberations at Milton, there was elicited a large amount of encouraging testimony as to the successful operation of the Scott Act. Delegates were present from every section of the county, and all of them bore cheerful tribute to the beneficial effects of the measure in their own districts. All agreed that since the adoption of the Act drinking and drunkenness had largely decreased in the towns and villages, and almost, if not entirely, ceased in the rural municipalities. The temptations of the open bar were removed from the young, and the little drinking alleged to be carried on was being gradually crushed out by the stigma of illegality and disrepectability imposed upon it. Respectable people would not violate the law, and as the good effects of the Act became daily more apparent hundreds of converts to the improved order of things were being made without an effort. It was estimated by the Alliance that crime in the county had decreased 70 per cent, while for the last three Assizes there were no criminal cases in the docket. All this is eminently encouraging to temperance workers and of infinite value to the Scott Act advocates in the various counties where it is now proposed to submit the measure to vote. Here is incontrovertible evidence that the Act is a success, and that it accomplishes the ends aimed at by its friends. Temperance workers throughout the country have the testimony secured by a practical test of the Scott Act, and they have now to prove how effectively they can use the weapon thus put in their hands.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—

One of the complaints in Halton is that the absence of whiskey in the hotels causes a diversion of business to adjacent counties. This, if the complaint is well founded, can be best remedied by carrying the by-law in the counties of Wentworth and Peel, and probably an effort will be made to do so. The city of Hamilton, where it was tried first of all and defeated by a large majority, will be a stumbling block, but the rural districts will probably be easily captured.

—A very interesting and important suit between miners and farmers has just been brought to a conclusion in California. In the process known as hydraulic mining the gold-bearing gravels are washed down from the hill-sides in prodigious quantities by large streams of water discharged through hose with immense force. The gravel thus dislodged eventually finds its way into the rivers and intervals, filling up the one and overspreading the other. Thirty-five square miles of the most valuable farming land are said to have been thus lost beyond recovery, the navigability of rivers has been destroyed, and districts have been subjected to heavy expenses in providing embankments against the overflowing streams crowded out of their proper channels. After having been in the courts for a long time, the matter has been finally settled in favor of the farmers and hydraulic mining has now become a thing of the past.

—Last year witnessed a remarkable falling off in railway-building in the United States, only 6,600 miles being built against 11,600 in 1882. The amount spent in constructing roads in 1883 was no less than $165,000,000, and the total length of railroad at present in operation in the States foots up to 120,000 miles.

—Returns show that the production of precious metals in the United States during the past year was $32,000,000 gold and $49,000,000 silver, and that the coinage amounted to $35,936,927 gold and $28,835,470 silver. The whole amount of coin circulating in the country was estimated last October to be $537,000,000 gold and $228,000,000 silver.

—England may justly be proud of the production of its shipbuilding yards during 1883. The launching of 1,200,000 tons, composing a fleet of 888 vessels, with a cash value of nearly £20,000,000 sterling, is a record which no other country can approach.

—Kent, Ont., on Tuesday, returned a Conservative to the Commons. Thus the N. P. scored two victories in one day.

PARLIAMENTARY.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the past year amounted to $35,794,649 against $33,384,455 in 1882, and $21,273,000 in 1878, as follows:

	1878.	1883.
Customs	$12,782,824	$23,009,582
Excise	4,858,671	6,360,116
Post Office	1,114,945	1,300,391
Public Works	1,807,076	3,101,138
Interest	605,774	1,001,193
Casual	104,312	191,981
Total	$21,273,602	$35,364,401

This increase of fourteen millions does not represent increased taxation, except in the Customs department, but rather the increased business of the country. The Excise, Post Office and Public Works tolls have not been increased, but the revenue from them, by reason of augmented business, amounts to nearly five millions of dollars. The ten millions increase in Customs revenue, by no means represents that amount of additional burdens on the people for two reasons. First, the revenue of 1878 was insufficient by one and a half millions to meet the expenditure, and the Government had to borrow abroad this sum to meet the current expenditure of the country. This borrowing to meet ordinary expenditures savored so much of Turkish finance principles, it depreciated the credit of Canada abroad, raised the rate of interest, and involved other consequences of so serious a character, that the late Government had an increase of the Customs tariff under consideration. Secondly, the imports were much larger in 1883 than in 1878:

Imports, 1878	$ 93,000,000
" 1883	132,000,000
Increase	$ 39,000,000

If the tariff of 1878 be applied to this $39,000,000 of additional imports, the increased revenue would greatly reduce the 8½ millions of increased Customs duties collected last year, and shew that the actual taxation of the people has not substantially increased. The actual surplus last year was 7 millions of dollars.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure is of two kinds, that fixed by law and outside of the control of the Government, such as debt, interest, subsidies to the provinces, &c., and what is known as ordinary or controllable expenditure. The latter has increased $2,700,000 since 1878, as follows:

	1878.	1883.
Civil government	$ 825,369	$ 986,721
Legislation	618,035	740,768
Immigration	180,691	437,734
Militia	618,136	734,354
Public works	996,594	1,859,799
Indian grants	421,503	1,100,961
Mounted police	334,748	477,825
Total	$3,995,076	$6,344,162

It will be seen that the leading items of increase of expenditure are Public Works nearly $900,000, and Indian grants $700,000. The harbors, break-waters, light-houses, public buildings, &c., &c., have never had the same attention, the same vigorous treatment as during the past year. The Indian grants are made on the principle that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the tribes of the plains.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Revenue, 1878	$2,043,000
Cost of collection, 1878	2,471,000
Deficiency	$ 431,000
Revenue, 1883	$3,101,000
Cost of collection, 1883	3,264,000
Deficiency	$ 163,000

Thus, under the vigorous management of Sir Hector Langevin, the country is $275,000 better off with respect to this department than it was in 1878.

CUSTOMS.

The Customs department makes a remarkable exhibit of the economy exercised by the Government. It would be reasonable to suppose that the cost of collecting would increase in some ratio with the revenue, but the following table shews how carefully the expenses are kept down, comparing 1878 with 1883:

	Increase.
Customs revenue	80 p. c.
Cost of collection	6 p. c.

The increased cost of collection has been only $42,718! But this is not half the story. The wise discretion and sound business principles applied by Hon. Mr. Bowell to this department is exemplified in the following table:

	1875.		1883.	
	Ports.	Cost.	Ports.	Cost.
Ontario	104	$223,588	114	$231,794
Quebec	44	204,072	44	196,586
Nova Scotia	88	106,088	96	106,553
New Brunswick	39	94,024	42	87,787
Prince Ed. Island	20	24,814	18	20,497
Total	295	$653,136	314	$643,217

Thus it will be seen that in the five older provinces Hon. Mr. Bowell has actually reduced the cost of his department by $10,000, from what it was 8 years ago, notwithstanding the enormous increase of business since that time. The above increase of $42,718 since 1878, has arisen in the North West, and the creation of a board of experts and outside detectives. And still this is not all the story. Acts speak louder than words as to the reform instincts of a party. The cost of collecting the revenue in 1873 was $567,765. The imports were then 128 millions of dollars. In 1878, the imports had fallen to 93 millions and the cost of collecting had risen to $714,527, while under the reform party the imports decreased 28 per cent., the cost of collection increased 27 per cent., whereas under Hon. Mr. Bowell, the imports increased 80 per cent. and the cost only 6 per cent!

THE TRADE.

The imports of Canada were last year 132 millions of dollars, 31 millions larger than in 1882, and the exports, 98 millions, being 4 millions less than the previous year. The following figures shew the development of our trade:

	1878.	1883.
France	$2,247,066	$2,934,210
Germany	552,999	1,942,851
Belgium	519,461	611,112
Newfound'l'd	2,280,823	2,953,273
West Indies	4,753,099	7,494,291
S. America	745,880	2,954,627
China and Japan	505,513	1,850,642

Our total trade with Great Britain was 99 millions of dollars and with the United States 97 millions of dollars. Our imports from Great Britain have increased 21 million dollars since 1879 and from United States 12 millions of dollars, being in the former case 52 million of dollars. The following table shews where our export trade has been weak:

	1882.	1883.
Mines	$ 3,141,181	$ 3,106,830
Fisheries	7,697,609	8,856,926
Forest	24,962,652	26,648,441
Animals & produce	21,405,805	21,165,418
Agrl products	35,589,698	29,515,033
Manufactories	4,264,454	4,114,424
Miscel's	609,766	630,404
Total	$97,671,164	$94,037,480

Thus, our agricultural exports fell off millions; otherwise the export trade was the largest ever done by Canada.

N. S. COAL.

Of the results of the horrid N. P., is that the province of Nova Scotia gets from Montreal in one season about $30,000 royalty on coal, which is clear gain to the revenue of the province. From the Intercolonel it gets about $20,000, making a total of $50,000, which otherwise would have been lost to the country.

INVESTMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

On 30th June, 1880, the Canadian liabilities under the following heads were:—

Dominion notes	13,565,159
Savings banks	11,053,956
Debentures and stocks	11,595,160
	$36,213,275

and on the 30th June last:

Dominion notes	15,997,855
Saving banks	26,219,107
Debentures and stocks	5,924,403
	$48,141,365

or an increase of nearly $12,000,000.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

In the first place it shows that the bone and sinew of the country, the wage-receiving classes, have faith in their country. They have put into the hands of the Goverment $26,219,107, and have increased their faith or their ability by the difference between $26,219,107 and $11,052,956, or $15,166,151. They have increased their interest in the well-being of the country 137 per cent. beyond the interest they had in 1880. That is a good thing. They show Sir John Macdonald that they sympathize with his efforts to benefit them by that great increase. In the second place the enormous increase of 137 per cent. in the investment of the wage-receiving classes in the investments of the wage-receiving classes in the hands of the Government shows that they have the the money to invest.

The supporters of the Government in the House number 141. The strength of the Opposition is 68.

During 1882 the total number of acres of Dominion public lands sold was 639,308, the purchasers numbering 3,784. The total amount of cash received was $1,416,206, and $39,287 in script; the average per acre being $2,28.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

During the year ended June 30th, 1883, the expenditure on capital account amounted to $14,171,414, a very large sum, but to represent which the people have the properties—with the exception of the Canadian Pacific railway, the amount paid out on which is not strictly chargeable to capital. The items which make up the expenditure named are as follows:—

Intercolonial Railway	$ 1,616,632 90
Pacific Railway	10,052,502 71
P. E. Island Railway	57,186 02
Lachine Canal	396,496 96
Murry Canal	84,071 68
Ottawa Works	620,784 65
River Tay Canal	4,831 80
St. Lawrence Canals	66,616 43
Welland Canal	549,433 29
Trent River Navigation	40,767 16
Public Buildings, Ottawa	70,419 95
Land and Cable Telegraph Lines	49,449 05
Dominion Lands	562,221 30
	$14,171,413 96

I. C. R. DEFICITS.

For the three years the road was worked under the late Government the annual deficits were, 1877, $507,000; 1878, $432,000; 189, $716,000. In the four years for which the present Government was entirely responsible the deficit had been only $97,000 in 1880, and for the other three years of $542 in 1881, $9,607 in 1882, $10,547 in 1883. The running expenses for the train mile during the three years the late Government ran the road were 90 cents, 83 cents and 95 cents respectively, while for the last four years it had been reduced to 53, 62, 64 and 65 cents.

SPIRITS.

Taking the Dominion as a whole, it would seem that there has been a diminution in the consumption, the average of 1867 having been 1,621 gallons to each person, as against 1,090 gallons in 1883. The consumption of beer shows an increase, the average throughout the Dominion in 1867 having been 1,975 gallons as against 2,882 gallons in 1883. Wine shows a consumption in 1867 of .008 gallon, and .135 in 1783, and tobacco in 1867 of 1,815 pounds against 2,280 pounds in 1883.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner on February 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

Help Required.

Dyspepsia does not get well without assistance. It requires careful diet and thorough treatment. Burdock Blood Bitters have effected the most remarkable cures on record of chronic Dyspepsia.

Personal and Political.

—The Pope is in luck. An English lady, who for years has been annually subscribing $20,000 to the funds of the Catholic Church, has just died, leaving the Holy Father $2,400,000.

—Monsignor Capel seriously offended the ladies of Washington last week by stating in an address his doubt whether there was any happiness for women who remained unmarried and yet did not take refuge in a nunnery.

—What's in a name? Sometimes a good deal. Here, for instance, is one D. G. Wiggins snowed in completely at an iron-mine in Ontario, while the neighbors are refusing to shovel him out, mistaking him for E. Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet.

—General W. F. Sherman's name is frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the United States. But he sturdily maintains that "if he was nominated for President by acclamation and received the electoral vote of every State in the Union he would still decline."

—Good actors by carefully attending to their business can generally manage to eke out a living. Mr. Henry Irving, for instance, during his acting tour in the United States has been taking in cash to the tune of some nineteen thousand dollars per week.

—President Arthur week before last went through a new experience. A delegation of Apache chiefs waited upon him and on their entry the spokesman rushed up to him and held him in a close embrace for fully half a minute, exclaiming: "God is a great man, but the Great Father is greater."

—Kate Field, the American lecturess, is a believer in cremation. In the spirit of the lady who gave directions about her *post mortem* toilet on the plea "one would not be a fright when one is dead." Miss F. has recently ordered a funeral urn moulded and decorated in the highest style of art.

—A good story is told of a medical professor in the United Stat s. Being about to give a clinical lecture at the bedside of a consumptive patient in a hospital, he stated to the students that there was a strong tendency to consumption on the part of those who played on wind instruments and that the sick man before them was a member of a brass band. "Tell the gentlemen," said he, "what instrument you play on." "I blays dor drum," replied the patient.

—Mr. Foster, ex-Secretary of State for Ireland, was recently delivering a speech to his constituents at Bradford, in Yorkshire. The Irish of the borough were present in force in the galleries of the hall where the meeting was held and kept on interrupting the speaker by ferocious howls. At last Mr. Foster gave them a keen thrust which kept them quiet for the rest of the evening. "As you did not," said he, "succeed in murdering me in Ireland, you will have to hear me in England."

—Chas. Delmonico, the famous restaurateur, was found dead in a gully near a road on the side of a mountain near Orange, N. J., last Tuesday. He had probably tumbled headlong into it while on his way at night to a neighboring house seeking shelter. He had been more or less insane for about a year, and had escaped from his attendant when he began his crazy wanderings. He had been dead probably a week when found. The snow had concealed him from passers-by. A couple of rabbit-hunting boys saw his feet and arms sticking out from a mass of sand and slush, and got $500 for the discovery. His fortune is variously estimated all the way from $1,500,000 to $500,000.

—They expect a thousand delegates to the Mississippi River Convention in St. Louis in February. The point that they will make is that, no matter what the volume of traffic on the river may be, the river should be ready to carry the products of the valley, so that the railway companies may be restrained from charging unreasonable rates for freight. To dike the river properly, and thus insure the millions of acres of rich bottom lands against the semi-annual overflow would cost $50,000,000. This is not to be urged; but it is proposed that channel shall be narrowed so that there shall be a swifter current to carry the sediment that now makes new bars every year. The House has appropriated $1,000,000 for immediate use on the Mississippi improvement, to prevent the loss of the work already done.

Timely Aid.

A little daughter of the Captain of the Steamer "Empress of India" was suddenly attacked with Croup while at a friend's house in Toronto. No medical aid being handy, resource was had to Hagyard's Yellow Oil; this popular household remedy afforded prompt relief and the little girl was as lively as ever in a few hours.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's UPLAND FARM, at Jolicure, containing 60 acres; buildings in good repair; situate near a school and church.
jan30 3m WATSON HEWSON.

CHAPMAN & FORSTER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors and Conveyancers, &c.
Prompt attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Provinces and States.
ALLAN W. CHAPMAN.
HENRY A. FORSTER.
Dorchester, N. B., 26th Jan'y, 1884. 3m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated in Partnership with me HENRY A. FORSTER, Esquire. In future all business entrusted to us will be carried on under the name, style and firm of
CHAPMAN & FORSTER.
ALLAN W. CHAPMAN.
Dorchester, Jan. 24, 1884. 3m

New Advertisements.

MOLASSES.
One Car Choice Barbadoes Molasses
Just Received, and for Sale Cheap.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
jan23 J. L. BLACK.

POT BARLEY.
25 Barrels Pot Barley
FOR SALE BY
jan23 J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR
One Car Load Flour:
Pic-Nic, Highest Patent, Major, Patent, Snowdrift, Superior Extra.
BEING STORED. FOR SALE LOW.
jan23 J. L. BLACK.

SMOKED HAMS.
3 tons Choicely Cured and Smoked Pork Hams,
5 tons Shoulder and Bacon.
Now ready for delivery at Market Rates.
jan23 J. L. BLACK.

Cheese! Cheese!
JUST RECEIVED:
1000 lbs. Choice Ontario Cheese.
For Sale Very Low.
dec19 J. L. BLACK.

FUR OVER-COATS.
Raccoon and Black Russian Dog;
Buffalo, Otter Trimmed;
Ldies' Bl'k Bookhara Dog Mantles.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
dec4 J. L. BLACK.

Fur Robes!
Buffalo, Lined & Unlined.
Chinese Goat Robes,
IN BLACK AND GREY.
PRICES FROM $9.00.
dec4 J. L. BLACK.

Sled and Sleigh Shoe
STEEL!
3 Tons Shoe Steel of all regular Sizes up to 3 inches wide.
2200 Lbs. Short Link CHAIN,
1-4, 5-16 AND 3-8 INCH.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.
dec4 J. L. BLACK.

Rubber Over-Shoes!
6 CASES
Felt Rubber Foxed Over-Shoes,
For Men, Women and Children.
nov28 J. L. BLACK.

TEA! TEA!
Ex Steamer "Juliet" from London:
72 Pkgs. Choice Tea,
Chests, Half-Chests and Caddies.
AT CITY PRICES, WHOLESALE.
nov1 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco. Tobacco.
15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
50 CADDIES LITTLE SERGENT;
30 CADDIES BLACK HAWK;
10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL;
20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD.
For Sale Very Cheap.
nov1 J. L. BLACK.

Kerosene Oil and Sole Leather.
NOW IN STORE:
60 Bbls. American Water White Oil.
30 Sides Sole Leather, good quality.
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
nov1 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Overcoats and Reefers,
AT COST!
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
Overcoats and Reefers
Will now be offered at Cost for Cash.
Many desirable Styles still on hand. Come and get a Bargain.
jan30 J. F. ALLISON.

DRY GOODS.
3000 Yards Grey Cotton,
Which is offered Lower than ever before. Special Bargains to Purchasers of a Whole Piece.
Grey, White and Red Flannels,
At Great Bargains. All admit it.
Over-Coats & Reefers,
Splendid Assortment at Low Prices.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery in all sizes.
A Full Stock of General Dry Goods.
dec4 J. F. ALLISON.

Christmas Groceries!
BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGAR;
Bright Barbadoes Molasses;
Rankin's Biscuits, in several varieties;
20 barrels Choice Winter Apples;
Choice Canadian Cheese;
New Layer and Valencia Raisins;
New Figs and New Nuts;
Full Stock of Essences and Spices;
Canned Fruits;
Candied Citron Peel and Confectionery,
And everything necessary to make up a First Class Assortment.
Music Hall Building.
dec5 J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM TAILORING
FALL AND WINTER 1883-4.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have received the greater part of my
Fall and Winter Stock of
CLOTHS,
Comprising the Largest and most Varied Assortment I have ever offered in all the Leading Makes of
Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics.
My Cutter, Mr. HORLER, has just returned from New York, where he has taken a complete course in Mitchell's Celebrated Cutting School, and we are now prepared to produce most
Fashionable and Perfect Fitting Garments,
And to give our Customers every satisfaction. All are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock.
oct3 J. F. ALLISON.

NOW!
The Cheapest
DRESS GOODS,
The Cheapest
COTTONS,
The Cheapest
TABLE LINEN,
AT
C. A. BOWSER'S.

Rotary Saw Mills.
Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops.
Machine Castings,
Bedstead Fastings,
Saw Teeth, &c.
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
A. MacPherson & Co.,
OXFORD, N. S.

New Spring Prints.
English and American.
JUST OPENED:
5,600 PIECES,
New Styles in Prints.
These all arrived before the advance in duty of the additional impost of 7½ per cent., and will be offered to my customers with that advantage.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse, Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Blacksmith's Coal.
FOR sale by the undersigned at $3 00 per Chaldron. Apply immediately.
ALSO
A Quantity of Good Oats.
HAMILTON & MILLS.
Port Elgin, Jan. 15, 1884. 4i

NOTICE!
To all Whom it may Concern.
MR. DAVID MURRAY is not authorized to Settle any Account for us, he is not in our employ at present.
HAMILTON & MILLS.
Port Elgin, Jan. 24, 1884. 1i

New Advertisements.

SACKVILLE
Hair Dressing Saloon.
Under New Management.
jan30 1y D. D. BETTS.

DONATION VISIT.

THE friends of REV. D. G. MACDONALD intend paying him a Donation Visit on THURSDAY, February 7th, 1884, at the PARSONAGE of the Baptist Church of Sackville. Tea on the Tables at 5½ o'clock p. m. All friends are cordially invited to attend.
C. W. RICHARDSON.
Sackville, Jan. 30, 1884. 1i

DONATION.

THE friends of REV. S. R. ACKMAN are invited to meet at the Methodist Parsonage, Baie Verte, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7TH, for the purpose of making him a Donation. A good time may be expected. Should the day be stormy, they will meet on the following evening.
By order of the
COMMITTEE.
Baie Verte, Jan. 27, 1884. 1i

Carpets! Carpets!
CHEAP!
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Pieces of Carpet.
ON HAND:
12 Pieces Carpet,
Comprising a very Fine Assortment.
All-Wool Brussels, Tapestry and Unions,
Very Handsome Patterns, and entirely New in Colors and Make. Be sure you see them before you buy.
jan16 GEO. E. FORD.

GOODS
AT
Reduced Prices.
Ladies' Sacques, Ready-Made Clothing, Crystalized Trunks, Satchels, Dress Goods, Furs, Acme Skates, Horse Blankets.
Bargains! Bargains!
jan16 GEO. E. FORD.

Millinery. Millinery.
OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY this season supersedes any Stock hitherto shown by us, and will rank with any City Stock, and is unusually attractive, embracing any Style, Make and Color in
Hats & Bonnets
worn this season, viz: Fur, Plush, Beaver, Felt, Feather, Velvet Bonnets and Hats, &c. Very handsome French Flowers, the finest Goods ever shown here; great variety Black and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, extra value; Birds, Breasts, Fancy Feathers and Wings, New Buckles, Ornaments, Pins, Wreathes in Jets and Colors, Pon Pons in Silk and Tinsell, New Plush, New Satins, New Silk Velvets in Black and Colors, New Ottoman and Plaid Ribbons, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, &c., &c. Miss McCarthy has personally selected the above Stock with great care, and we now take great pleasure in showing this Stock.
GEO. E. FORD.
nov21

Cheese, Apples, &c.
12 BOXES CHOICE CHEESE;
25 Barrels APPLES;
10 Barrels ONIONS;
15 Barrels KEROSENE OIL;
25 Boxes BISCUITS;
50 Boxes SMOKED HERRING;
POLLOCK, CODFISH, HADDOCK.
dec12 GEO. E. FORD.

RAISINS!
We have just Received, and offer for sale at Low Prices for Cash
100 Packages of Raisins.
Valencia Off Stock; London Layers, in Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes; Layers and Sultanas, a Seedless Raisin.
dec12 GEO. E. FORD.

Sleigh Robes, &c.
GREY & BLACK JAPANESE ROBES;
BUFFALO ROBES, Lined and Unlined;
HORSE RUGS, Lined and Unlined;
BELLS & SADDLE CHIMES, &c., &c.
VERY CHEAP.
dec12 GEO. E. FORD.

St. Lawrence Canals.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keepers house near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c.

In the case of firms their must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Galops Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $3,000. The respective deposit receipts (cheques will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY.
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1884.