

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., January 9, 1879.

Investigation Wanted.

Does Mr. Brydges, as a Railway Manager, enjoy the confidence of the public? We do not think that any one in the Maritime Provinces is prepared to stand up and defend his extortionate tariffs, his reckless extravagance, his residence hundreds of miles from the I. C. R., with occasional hurried runs over it, to despatch in three or four days, business that ought to receive his best attention, and lastly, his political jobbery. Anyway such a defender has not yet appeared. Neither the *Telegraph*, *Chronicle* or any other Opposition paper has ventured to defend his mal-administration. These papers are in the same position to-day as they were when two or three country papers joined in a crusade against Mr. Brydges' tariffs: silent to-day as then, their mouths are closed to the public interest. Now if Mr. Brydges does not possess the public confidence himself, how much confidence are the public expected to have in the internal workings of the various departments under his control? In Parliament, last winter, Dr. Tupper made a most damaging exposure of Mr. Brydges' book-keeping, of his attempt to take \$200,000 from current expenses and put them into the capital account in order to reduce the alarming deficit of nearly a million dollars created by Mr. Brydges himself; though in his report of 1874 he declared the road ought to pay working expenses. This little arithmetical house-keeping, when shown up by Dr. Tupper, appeared so deliberately done and so barefaced that Messrs. McKenzie and Cartwright abandoned in confusion an attempt made to palliate it. Now if Mr. Brydges is bold enough to make the accounts that he knows will be scrutinized by members of Parliament and the public: what is he not capable of doing with the accounts that stowed away year after year in the various departments of the railway are safe enough to tell no tales to the outside world? Had Mr. Brydges' administration otherwise been unexceptionable, his attempt to smuggle out of eight \$200,000 ordinary expenditure, as a fraud on the people, calculated to arouse the most painful feelings of disquiet and distrust, as to matters with which Mr. Brydges and his officials only were conversant. Boss Tweed surrounded himself with men adapted to his purposes; it is unfortunate that any talent from Mr. Brydges should attach itself to his subordinates, and it is only right they should have a chance to exculpate themselves. The whippersnappers and surmountings, as is not right, the intercolonial Railway has grown to be a positive suspicion. The public wants to know how this enormous deficit of over \$900,000 is created. The public have a right to know. The time has arrived when the Government can no longer refuse to place an expert on to unravel this mystery, without bearing the odium of shielding possible misfeasances. The true inwardness of this matter the public want and will have. This can only be done by thorough investigation of the accounts and inside workings of the various departments. If it found that suspicious have been harbored against innocent men, let their characters be cleared. If it is shown that officials have made use of their positions for private speculation or for any other improper purpose, let them be dealt with. Let no guilty man escape! The honor of the service as well as the pockets of the tax-payers demand this.

The Temperance Act in Westmorland.

Next Tuesday a mass meeting is called at Sackville, (see advertisement in to-day's issue) to consider the advisability of adopting the new Permissive Temperance Act.

That temperance is the greatest evil of the day, there can be no two opinions, and that all measures calculated to check its growth, to secure the support and encouragement of all right thinking men, is equally a self-evident proposition. No one but whose energies are lent to spread paperism and crime, to make widows and orphans, to populate lunatic asylums and penitentiaries, but can give a cordial and hearty support, to all efforts made for the suppression of this gigantic vice.

The object of the Temperance meeting next Tuesday, is so interwoven with the well-being and happiness of society, we presume there is no one in Sackville, who does not heartily accord with it and wish it every success. If there is one that does not, he is an enemy to his fellow men.

Temperance efforts have not always been successful—sometimes because they have been badly directed, sometimes because they lacked the moral sympathy and support of the community in which they originated.

Often again, professed temperance men remain cold and indifferently aloof from temperance enterprises of merit, which are thus chilled to death in their infancy. There are many temperance societies throughout the country struggling along and doing good work in a quiet way that are denied the countenance of temperance men of recognized position, by which their influence and power might be much extended. Why men who value highly a rum-freedom, and the blessing of keeping the devil out of the hands of their neighbors or their own families, display so little warm sympathy—to little generous encouragement—for the struggles of temperance men, is a condition of

things fatal to the success of the cause.

Temperance men also mistake their mission in supposing that the sole aim of temperance effort is making futile raids on rum shops and firing the vendors, because such measures provoke the wrath and hostility of the rum community, and too often create friends and sympathy for the vendors even amongst temperance people themselves. Temperance must be run on a broader gauge than that. It must move on by reason of the moral forces that impel it; public opinion must guide it; popular enthusiasm must be its motive power. It must appeal—not to the enmity or prejudice of any class, but to the good sense and higher and better sentiment of even the rum drinkers and rum sellers themselves. The right aim is to make the moral sentiment of the people so strong, and so terrible against the vice that no one would think of violating it. Parliament may pass bills, but the people only can make laws. The Statute book is merely the record of the public will. The laws of the universe require no parchment engrossers to make themselves observed and obeyed; a dominant temperance sentiment would enforce its own decrees without legal enactments. A broad and generous enthusiasm infused in the work only will relieve the world of this blight of humanity.

The advanced position held by the people of Canada, in the cause, is shown in the forward step taken in passing the Permissive Bill, which is being so rapidly adopted in various counties. While there can be no doubt of the benefit of such a Law in communities possessing moral spirit sufficient to uphold it, there is a doubt as to its constitutionality. A question has arisen—had Parliament power to pass it? The 22nd Section of the B. N. A. Act says: "In each Province the Legislature may EXCLUSIVELY MAKE LAWS in relation to matters coming within the class of subjects next hereinafter enumerated. In the enumeration following: "Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneers and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes." The Dominion Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of trade and commerce, under the Act, the advocates of the Act claim that liquor is article of trade come under Dominion jurisdiction. Chief Justice Ritchie's decision as to the power of the Sessions to withhold Licenses under the Local Act was based on the contention that liquor was matters of trade, and therefore not subject to local prohibition. Judge Ritchie, of Nova Scotia, however, made a decision directly the reverse on the ground that the administration of justice was within local jurisdiction, and that the public order and good morals of the people were of more vital consequence than the prohibition of an article of trade, and that, therefore, the Local Legislature had jurisdiction to prohibit the sale.

Hon. John H. Cameron, in his day one of the best constitutional lawyers in Canada, gave his opinion in 1876, that the Local Legislature could not limit the number of licenses; in other words, that the prohibitory power rested with the Parliament.

Chief Justice Richards, in an Ontario case, decided that the power of prohibiting the sale, &c., rested with the local legislatures. Where so many eminent legal lights differ in opinion, ordinary persons may well be in doubt as to the constitutionality of the Act.

The Afghanistan War.

TASKEND, TURKISTAN, Jan. 5.—Gen. Kuffman has just received from Afghanistan a letter from Gen. Ragsonoff announcing the following fact—Gen. Ragsonoff left Cahai with Shere Ali and all his battalions to the Russian frontier. On leaving his capital, the Amir sent letters to all the English Generals saying he had full powers of Government with his son, Yakoub Khan, who had been directed to decline all negotiations with the invaders of his kingdom, and to resist to the death his way to St. Petersburg to submit his differences with Great Britain to the Emperor Alexander.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Hazrat says General Roberts has arrived within sight of the residence of the Governor of Khost, who sent in his submission.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says the rectification of the frontier will probably consist in the retention of Peshawar, the Kuram Valley and the Khyber Pass; but there is reason to believe that intervening places will be annexed.

The British troops are within three days' march of Candahar. Hostile outposts have sighted each other.

A despatch from Jellalabad states it is rumored that Yakoub Khan is preparing to flee, probably in the direction of Herat.

Gen. Ragsonoff states that the British commanders are distributing in Afghanistan large sums of money among the people of the districts already subdued, and that throughout the hill tribes and Kuram Valley money has been given to the natives at the rate of six dollars to each male and female.

Election Petitions.

The preliminary objections of Mr. Rogers, M. P., for Albert, to the Petition filed against him were dismissed with costs by Hon. Judge Wetmore on Friday last, the Judge ruling that the Election law was not ultra vires. The preliminary objection filed by Sir A. J. Smith are to be argued to-morrow at Fredericton.

New Brunswick Lumber Shipments.

The following are the statistics connected with the shipment of lumber from New Brunswick for 1878—728 vessels of 412,215 tons carrying 863,138,029 superficial feet of lumber; 3,865 tons pine; 8,109 tons birch timber; and 179,000 sleepers.

Canada Temperance Act, 1878.

The first part is devoted to the proceedings for bringing the second part into operation. Proceedings are by Petition to the Governor General, praying he may have the votes of Electors taken. This Petition must be signed by one fourth of the Electors. The Governor General, thereupon, issues his proclamation containing the Petition, number of signatures to like day and hours on which the poll will be taken by ballot; the name of the Sheriff; the power of the Sheriff to appoint deputies at each district; the place, day and hour the Sheriff will appoint for the election to hear the final summing up of the votes of the day when the second part of the Act will go into operation if adopted. The persons entitled to vote are those who are qualified to vote at an election for the House of Commons. The Sheriff or Returning Officer may make the general power he has at other elections, and the elections are held in a manner similar to the general elections.

A scrutiny of the ballot papers may be had on application to a Judge. Bribery is punishable by a forfeiture of \$200, to be recovered by any one. Treating the same, and furnishing food, drink or refreshment is an unlawful act, punishable by a forfeiture of \$10 for each offence. Unlawful influence is a misdemeanor, punishable by a forfeiture of \$200. Conveying electors to the polls, for forfeiture, \$100.

THE SECOND PART.

deals with the prohibition. The 99th section says:

1. No person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for some *bona fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the fourth sub-section of this section, or otherwise authorized by one of the four next sub-sections of this section, shall sell, give, or otherwise dispose of, or attempt to sell, give, or otherwise dispose of, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage or part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating.

2. No licence shall render legal any act in violation of this section.

3. Licences for sacramental purposes may be obtained by the vendor on a clergyman's certificate.

4. Licences for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts, trades, etc., may be obtained from the vendor, one of whom is appointed in each parish by the Lieutenant Governor—

Such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, to be removed from the premises and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man having an interest in the sale by the drugist or vendor, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein, and when such sale is for use in some art, trade or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace of the district of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation.

5. A distiller or brewer within such County may sell liquors of his own brewing or distilling in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer, not less than eight gallons to the licensed vendee only within the County and to vendors whom he has good reason to believe will carry it beyond the County.

6. Vine-growing companies can sell under some limitations as distillers.

7. Sales of pure native wines may be sold at the place of manufacture to any one in quantities of ten gallons, when licensed by the County Council.

8. Merchants when licensed may sell liquors in quantities not less than ten gallons to the persons authorized to purchase.

9. In any prosecution the burden of proof of reasons of belief of intention to remove the liquors sold without the County is upon the seller.

THE PENALTIES.

Imposed by the 100th Sec. for selling or bartering, on a summary conviction, are a fine of not less than \$50 for the first offence, and not less than \$100 for the second, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months for a third and every subsequent offence. A clerk is liable to the same penalties. All liquors found with respect to which such offence has been committed are forfeited.

Any body may prosecute. It is the duty of the Executive officer to do so. The offence may be tried before a Magistrate, or before a Justice of the Peace of a Parish Court or two Justices of the Peace.

A Magistrate may grant a warrant to search for liquors, and order that it be destroyed.

Where there is a counter, bar, beer pumps, kegs or other appliances for traffic found with liquor, the keeping of liquor for sale is inferred.

The passing of money need not be proved.

A witness need not depose directly to the precise description of the liquor sold.

Compounding an offence and penalty therefore, subjects the party to imprisonment for three months.

Tampering with witnesses involves a penalty of \$50.

Paris, Jan. 6.—All the details of the Senatorial elections add to the crushing character of the Conservative defeat. M. Renan, fit Bonches du Rhone, seems not to have received a single vote. M. Brancan, an extreme Radical, was elected in that district. In Grondre, which was hitherto an Imperialist stronghold, all the Republicans were elected. Republicans were successful in the Nord, which was also formerly noted for its reactionary sympathies. The Department of Herault and Fleat Villars are also completely abandoned their former Conservatism. Conservatives are still dominant in Gens, where ex-Minister Balbie was re-elected, and in Indre, where M. M. Bouly and DeClement were re-elected. There are thirteen vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of the Deputies being elected to the Senate.

Westmorland County Court.

DOUGHERTY, Jan. 8.—Lewis White vs. William W. Lewis. Action of trover for property alleged to have been converted by the defendant, was taken up on Monday, 30th ult., and finished on Thursday night; the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Sir J. H. McKinnon for the plaintiff, and R. B. Smith for the defendant. Sir Albert was a witness in this case.

Rogers, executor of Thomas B. Moore, vs. A. J. Bahang, was next taken up. This action was brought to recover certain rents accruing after sale of property by Mr. Bahang to Mr. Moore, and received by the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for full amount claimed, \$40. R. B. Smith for plaintiff, and Hon. D. L. Hauling for defendant.

On Friday the case of John B. Foster vs. George H. Pick was taken up, and still occupies the Court. Pick was formerly Station Master at Point du Chene, and Foster sued him to recover for damage done to a hoghead of molasses before Pick and property before him.

W. G. Gilbert, for plaintiff; A. J. Hickman, for defendant. Hickman has non-suited the plaintiff on the ground that the porters who moved the molasses, and not Pick, the Station Master, were liable for the damage.

The next case is in John C. Palmer vs. Benjamin R. Smith. Court will rise on Saturday.

Happenings at Hopewell.

The people of Central Albert regret very much that Prof. Burwash's engagements are such as to prevent him visiting and favoring them with the performances of his talking machine. Not that talking machines are unknown here, but they have never had the opportunity of hearing one like this. Possibly he may yet be induced to gratify our curiosity.

A number of our people have ship-building on the brain, and the desirability of going into the business is the subject under discussion at the Cape Corner, Riverside and Alma.

As Mr. Turner seems to make a good thing of it, the probability is that others may be induced to imitate his example.

The entertainment at the Hill on New Year's night was a very successful affair financially, and although certain parts of the programme were not carried through, it gave general satisfaction.

Rev. R. Wilson delivered his new lecture on "The Characterisation of the Scotchman," in the Methodist Church, at Harvey, on last Friday evening, to a fair audience. With "Britain among the Nations," "This Canada of Ours," "The Irishman," "The Scotchman," and "Queen Victoria," Mr. Wilson is prepared to "do" the Empire generally.

The Point Wolfe Mills are still unsold, and considerable regret is expressed at the possibility of their passing out of the hands of their present owners. Mr. and Mrs. MacGibbon would be greatly missed, for their business relations, and they are liberal supporters of every thing that is good. We record with pleasure the fact that the families employed in his business were kindly and substantially remembered on Christmas Day.

We suppose we are in for another election, as the decision of the Judge in our Protest case seems to involve a trial, and a trial under our present law almost invariably leads to uneasiness. Of course it is expected Mr. Rogers will "do" against Mr. Cartwright, but he is opposed by General Donville, but which of the two will be the winning one, time alone will tell.

The results of the special services at Hopewell Corner to date have been one addition to the Baptist Church and two to the Methodist.

The Charlotte County Murders.

DOWD AND MRS. WARD IN JAIL AT ST. ANDREWS—DOWD RECOGNIZED AND REPENTANT—MRS. WARD.

From the St. Andrew's Bay Pilot.

The prisoner, Thomas Dowd, now under sentence of execution, was removed on the present month, for the murder of Thomas Ward at New River, Charlotte County, is becoming reconciled to his approaching doom. Under the spiritual ministrations of the Rev. Dr. P. J. Kechem, called on her to administer spiritual counsel and consolation, but this hardened culprit ignores and spurns the aid of religion!

It is strange that the tender heart of a woman can become so hardened as to repel all overtures of sympathy and mercy. No answers to the petitions in their behalf has as yet been received.

BRANSFORD, ENG. Jan. 6.—The South Yorkshire Colliery Operatives' Association has decided to submit to no reduction of wages. A largely attended meeting of a council of North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Associations decided, to-day, to refuse any concession to owners, and that the owners be requested to withdraw their notice of reduction of wages.

It is calculated that more than 1000 men, employed as railroad freight guards on the Midland railway, are on a strike. The guards in Leeds district decided, to-day, to remain on duty. The signal men whose wages are to be reduced on Jan. 10th, have resolved to turn out necessary. The railway directors report that traffic is not interrupted except as regards coals and heavy material.

There has been a daily increase of popular distress in every quarter during the week. On Friday, at Manchester, there were 3,000 applications from head of families to the relief committee, and on Saturday 4,000 fresh applications.

OUR ST. JOHN DISPATCH.

BRYDGES' OFFICE TO BE ABOLISHED!

A Sugar Beet Factory at Gibson! P. E. I. Railway to be Investigated!

Special to Chignecto Post.

St. John, Jan. 8.—The sale of C. Plond's estate took place to-day, realizing over \$14,000, exclusive of \$8,000 of book debts, and some unsold property.

It is reported that Lewis Carroll has been appointed by the Minister of Public Works to investigate the stores department of Prince Edward Island Railway.

Reminded that the St. John Immigration Agency, vacant by Sir's death, will be in charge of John Livingston for the present.

A sugar beet factory, with a capital of \$40,000, will be established in Gibson in the Spring.

The *Globe* Ottawa despatch says Sir John and Dr. Tupper have agreed that Brydges' office shall be abolished and the direct management of the I. C. R. transferred to the Public Works Department.

Sir Edward Thornton will arrive at Ottawa in a day or two to confer with the Government respecting Fishery Award.

The St. John Poultry and Pot Stock Association held its exhibition to-day.

Quebec, Jan. 8.—A revolting story comes from the neighborhood of St. Antoine de Tilly. Maxime Labonte, an old bachelor, resided on his farm alone. Last week his neighbors remarked they had not seen him abroad for several days and became anxious about him, forcing their way into his house. They found him seated in his chair but still in death, which had evidently overtaken him some time previously. The spectacle which his condition presented was rendered the more revolting by the fact that two cats which had been shut up in the house had eaten away the greater part of his face.

Bishop's Confession.

Mrs. Cobb is on trial at Norwich, Conn., for poisoning her husband, who died 6th June. Her trial is to be followed by that of her accomplice, Wesley W. Bishop, who is indicted for aiding her to poison her husband, but also for poisoning his own wife. The object of this double crime was for the alleged purpose of freeing them to their marriage. The body of Mrs. Cobb's husband was exhumed and examined by chemists, who found arsenic in his system. The body of the wife was also exhumed and found to contain arsenic. The trial is expected to be a sensational one.

GREAT & CONTINUOUS SALE!

\$30,000 VALUE!

WE intend making Business Changes

next Spring, and wish to reduce our Stock. Buyers for CASH will receive liberal discounts. We will sell very cheap for prompt payments.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Fall & Winter Trade

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Hats and Fur Caps, Trimmings and Flowers, Ladies' Ulsters and Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Mantles & Jackets in Cloth, Beaver, Ribbed, Seal and Imitation Dog, Black Fur Mantle Trimmings, &c.

Dress Goods, Bertha Goods, Muffs, Mitts, Gloves, Collars, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

Mourning and Black Dress Goods.

A large assortment of Ladies and Children Boots and Over-Shoes.

25 Pieces Carpets.

Gentlemen can find in our Stock, Goods equal to best Custom Made, and at half the price, in.

Over-Coats, Reeling Jackets, Body Coats, Pants & Vests, Fancy Flannel & White Shirts.

Also—Boots, Over-Shoes, Rubber, Gloves, Caps, Hats, Collars, Braces, Buffalo Robes, Lining and Trimming Cloth, Horse Rugs, Laid, &c., &c.

Standard Household Goods.

We challenge competition in quality and price.

Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Rice, Buckwheat Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, all of best quality.

J. L. Black.

IRON AND STEEL

WE have now in Store a full Stock of IRON and STEEL, at the lowest prices in the country.

Shoe Steel for Sleds, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inches by 1/2 inch.

Sleigh Shoe Steel, 1 and 1 1/2 by 1/2, 3/4 by 3/4 and 1/2 by 1/2.

J. L. Black.

Short Link Chain, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

SHORT LINK CHAIN, of all sizes; 1000 Lbs. HORSE SHOE NAILS; HORSE TRACES; HORSE SHOES, best quality.

J. L. Black.

GLASSWARE, &c.

WE have just opened a large Stock of LAMPS—extra quality and design; GLOBES and CHIMNEYS; CHINA, TEA SETS; STONE TEA SETS; SHELF HARDWARE; and a General Assortment of all other goods in this line.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT!

Xmas Goods!

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS; FIGS, CONFECTIONERY; TOYS, BOOKS, CARDS, &c.

A large Assortment of GIFT GOODS suitable for the season.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BLS. FLOUR.

Superior Brand, from \$5.50 to \$6 per Barrel at retail.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Raisins, Etc.

4 CASES Scotch, Refined, Sugar; 50 Boxes Layers RAISINS; 50 Boxes Valencia RAISINS; HERRING, SHAD, COD.

J. L. Black.

GREAT & CONTINUOUS SALE!

\$30,000 VALUE!

WE intend making Business Changes

next Spring, and wish to reduce our Stock. Buyers for CASH will receive liberal discounts. We will sell very cheap for prompt payments.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Fall & Winter Trade

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Hats and Fur Caps, Trimmings and Flowers, Ladies' Ulsters and Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Mantles & Jackets in Cloth, Beaver, Ribbed, Seal and Imitation Dog, Black Fur Mantle Trimmings, &c.

Dress Goods, Bertha Goods, Muffs, Mitts, Gloves, Collars, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

Mourning and Black Dress Goods.

A large assortment of Ladies and Children Boots and Over-Shoes.

25 Pieces Carpets.

Gentlemen can find in our Stock, Goods equal to best Custom Made, and at half the price, in.

Over-Coats, Reeling Jackets, Body Coats, Pants & Vests, Fancy Flannel & White Shirts.

J. L. Black.

IRON AND STEEL

WE have now in Store a full Stock of IRON and STEEL, at the lowest prices in the country.

Shoe Steel for Sleds, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inches by 1/2 inch.

Sleigh Shoe Steel, 1 and 1 1/2 by 1/2, 3/4 by 3/4 and 1/2 by 1/2.

J. L. Black.

Short Link Chain, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

SHORT LINK CHAIN, of all sizes; 1000 Lbs. HORSE SHOE NAILS; HORSE TRACES; HORSE SHOES, best quality.

J. L. Black.

GLASSWARE, &c.

WE have just opened a large Stock of LAMPS—extra quality and design; GLOBES and CHIMNEYS; CHINA, TEA SETS; STONE TEA SETS; SHELF HARDWARE; and a General Assortment of all other goods in this line.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

JAN. 2, 1879.

BLACK WOOL CLOTHS;

Black Cashmere; Cloth Jackets; Beaver Cloth; Imitation Seal Muffs; New Black Straw Hats; Men's Fur Caps.

C. A. BOWSER.

BARGAINS

W. D. MAIN & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

W. D. MAIN & CO. offer the

balance of their Stock of PLAIN and FANCY Dry Goods, Fur, Fur Caps, Cloths, Scarfs, Men's and Women's and Children's Under-Clothing, Men's Dress Shirts, Towels and Broad-Cloths, at prices for CASH, that cannot fail to meet the wishes of their customers and public generally. As the Goods are all marked in plain figures, purchasers can see for themselves the reductions to be had. N. B.—Goods bought charged at usual prices.

W. D. MAIN & CO.

BARGAINS

W. D. MAIN & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the

22nd of January Next,

for the construction of a

Season Light Tower,