DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Budget Speech.

OTTAWA March 30.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivered his annual budget speech to-day. He said the delay in delivering the financial statement this year was due to the anxiety of the Government to reduce the debt of the country $1,250,000 without interfering with the fiscal policy. The Government had to watch the reductions being made by the Congress of the United States, and to find out exactly what the American authorities proposed, before submitting their proposals to Parliament. The full effects of American reductions were not ascertained until the 16th of March, and then the Government considered it advisable to postpone the budget speech until after the Easter holidays. The changes proposed were not to go into effect immediately. At no period in the history of Canada did the credit of the country stand as high as to-day. The total receipts of last year—1881-82—was $33,383,000 expenditures, $27,067,000, giving a surplus of $6,316,000, or with receipts from public lands, over $8,000,000. The net debt of Canada last year was $1,000,000 less than the previous year, though $734,000 were spent on capital account. Loans falling due were met by receipts from Government Saving's Banks. The expenditure for last year was $1,500,000 more than in 1881-82, but the increase of taxation was not more than half a million. He justifies the increase in the public expenditure on the ground that the increase of population and the development of the country had rendered additional expenditure necessary. The outlay upon railways and canals had been followed by increased receipts from those works.

FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

he estimated $34,850,000 of revenue as follows: Customs, $22,750,000; Excise, $5 900,000; Post Office, $1,600,000; Public Works, $3,000,000,000; Other sources, $1,600,000. The total expenditure he estimated was $28 850,000, leaving a surplus of $6,000,000 Receipts from North West lands, $1,750,000; savings bank, $5,250,000. The capital expenditure this year would aggregate $12 500,000 and the liabilities maturing would reach $7,000,000. All these expenditures he expected to meet by the surplus revenue and receipts from savings banks. Should a small loan be found necessary it would be sought in Canada and not abroad. If the Government this year had only collected revenue enough to meet the ordinary expenditure, the average rate of taxation would have been 13 cents higher than in the years between 1874 and 1878. He would now pass to the estimates for the coming year. He might rest the case of the Government in support of their policy with the verdict of the last, but as evidence accumulated in favor of that policy he believed it his duty to lay such evidence before Parliament. In 1879 the Opposition said the Government's policy was going to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Mr. Mackenzie—Hear, hear.

Sir S. L. Tilley said the best evidence of the prosperous condition of the working classes was the increased deposits in Savings and other banks. $43,000,000 of additional deposits in four years was a sufficient answer to fears expressed by the opposition. Another objection to the policy was that it would decrease our trade with Great Britain, but the trade returns of last year showed an increase of $13,000,000 in imports from Great Britain, while those from the United States showed a falling off of $30,000,000. The fears of the Opposition upon this point had therefore been dispelled. The policy also had in some degree tended to bring about an equilibrium between exports and imports. The average balance of trade against Canada in the last four years was much less than in any similar period. He did not anticipate any commercial stringency for the next seven years, at least. Large imports were not an unmixed evil. If people were able to purchase them, it was evidence of their prosperity and so long as business was not overdone—unless merchants trusted their goods to persons unable to pay for them—there was no danger of a crisis. The prediction that the National Policy was going to create an anti-Canadian feeling in England, seriously affecting our credit, had not been fulfilled. The policy of the Government had created a handsome surplus and to-day our position in the estimation of the English people was higher than ever before. The tariff had succeeded both in producing revenue and affording

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

New industries were springing up everywhere, and manufacturers had more orders on hand than they could fill. The development of the coal industry under this policy was marvellous, and 87 per cent. of the sugar manufactured in Canada last year was imported direct from the sugar producing countries. This was proof positive that our trade with the West Indies was reviving. Moreover, our people now obtained their sugar cheaper than if they had to buy imported, refined sugar under the tariff in force under the late administration. Never in the history of the country was payment of taxation easier than at present. No grumbling was heard, for while people are prosperous they do not complain of necessary taxation. With reference to the proposed changes in the tariff, they were submitted with a view of relieving the country of $1,250,000 of taxation and also to give our manufacturers their raw material free. That policy would have been adopted in 1879 had the Government known that the tariff would have yielded revenue enough without taxes levied upon raw material. The Government were determined to retain the home market for home manufacturers.

THE CHANGES IN THE FREE LIST

were as follows:—

FREE LIST.

Agates and rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals—not polished.

Aniline dyes—and in bulk or packages—5 pounds or over.

Celluoid, in sheets and blocks.

Colors—Dry metallic and oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin.

Diamond drills for prospecting minerals.

Dye—jet black.

Hatters—plush, of silk or cotton.

Kinite or German potash salts for fertilizers.

Lumber or timber—and green wood and sawdust and hickory sawn to shape for spokes, wheels, not further manufactured.

Mineral waters—Natural.

Settlers' effects and musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles one year in use.

Asphaltum.

Books bound, printed, printed over seven years or printed by any government or scientific association, not for trade.

Manuscripts.

Chronometers and compasses for ships

Copper—in sheets.

Iron and steel—old and scraps.

Iron beams, sheets or plates and knees for iron or composite ships.

Iodine—crude.

Marble—in blocks 15 cubic feet and over.

Ottar of roses.

Platinum—plantinum wire.

Seed—aniseed, coriander, fennel.

Spurs and stills for earthen ware makers.

Sausage skins or casings not cleaned.

Valerian root.

Wire of brass or copper—round or flat.

Wire of iron or steel—galvanized or tinned or not, 15 guage or smaller.

Steel railway bars or rails, fish plates and in sheets for manufacture of saws.

The duty has been reduced on the following articles:—

DECREASE OF DUTY.

The rate is as follows:—

Buckram, 10 per cent.

Button cover. 10 per cent.

Coal dust, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Fruit, dried, 20 per cent.

Lampblack and ivory black, 10 per cent.

Lead, nitrate and acetate of, 5 per cent.

Leather, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk and antelope, dressed and colored, or not, 10 per cent.

Kid, tanned or dressed and colored, or not, 15 per cent.

Liquorice paste. (?)

Marble in blocks 15 cubic feet and over, free.

Same under 100 cubic feet, 10 per cent.

Slabs sawn on two sides, 10 per cent.

Oil or enameled cloth for trunk and valise makers, 15 per cent.

Paper, Union collar cloth, 5 per cent.

Precious stones, agate, emeralds, garnets and opals, polished, 10 per cent.

Spices (except nutmeg and mace), unground, 10 per cent.

Tobacco and snuff, specific duty 20c. per pound.

Turpentine, spirits of, 10 per cent.

Synopsis of tariff resolutions explanatory:—

Bells, except for churches, 30 per cent., now dutiable according to material.

Cloth of other materials than cotton or woollen, made uniform, 3 per cent.

Ether, sulphuric and nitric, 30 per cent.

India rubber clothing made water proof, 35 per cent.

Jellies and jams, 6 cents per lb. specific.

Magic lantern and optical instruments to be 25 per cent.

Nickel anodes, 10 per cent

Pocket-book and purses added to trunks and valises.

Vasaline and similar preparations of petroleum—in bulk, 5 cents; in bottles, etc., 6 cents per lb.

Woolens, hosiery same as woolen clothing; dress and costume cloth 25 wide and weighing not more than 3 ounces per square yard. 20 per cent.

Yarns of wool or worsted 2 ply or more, different colors combined, or mohair yarns, white or any color, imported by manufacturers, 20 per cent.

EXCISE DUTY.

On and after May 1st, 1883, tobacco and snuff to pay 1½c. per pound on foreign leaf and 2c. per pound on Canadian leaf.

All packages of cigarettes or cut tobacco of less weight than one-twentieth of a pound if from Canadian leaf.

On and after July the 1st, on Cigars, foreign leaf, $3 per 1000; Canadian leaf, $1.50.

It was the intention of the Government, commencing on 1st July next, to pay a bounty of $1 50 per ton for every ton of pig iron produced in Canada in the next following three years and a bounty of $1 per ton for the following three years.

The reduction of tobacco duties was arranged to meet the reductions in the American Tariff and to discourage smuggling. The Americans had reduced their excise tax on tobacco to eight cents per pound and the Dominion Government intended to impose 12 cents per pound on foreign leaf manufactured and 2 cents upon the home-grown article, and hoped to make such regulations as would satisfy the manufacturers and growers of native tobacco. In response to representations from Ontario, the Government had decided to prohibit for a time the the export of deer, wild turkey and game. It was proposed to increase and amend the duties now imposed upon the following articles:—

INCREASED DUTY.

On the following articles the duty has been increased:—

Acids, acetic, 15 cts. per gallon.

Other acids, 25 per cent.

Absinthe $2 per gallon

Aniline dyes, less than 3 pound packages, 10 per cent

Agricultural implements and machines to pay specific and ad valorem equal to 35 per cent.

Portable machines, spades, hoes, forks, the same.

Bed comforters and quilts, 27½ per cent.

Boot and shoe laces, 30 per cent.

Braces and suspenders, 30 per cent.

Cards, playing, 6 cents per pack.

Carriages to pay specific and ad valorem equal to 35 per cent.

Carriages, children's same as above.

Coolage of all kinds, 20 per cent.

Cotton, printed or dyed, 27½ per cent. on 1st Jan., 1884.

Cases, jewel, watch, and similar cases, 30 per cent.

Cane or rattan split, 25 per cent.

Drain and sewer pipes, glazed, 25 per cent.

Fruit in air-tight cans, 3 cents for one pound cans and so on in proportion for large cans.

Furniture—Iron bedsteads included and charged 35 per cent., and show cases to be charged $2 each specific and 35 per cent.

Hair cloth, 30 per cent.

Jute Carpeting, matting or mats, 25 per cent. ad valorem

Lamp wicks, 30 per cent.

Music, printed 10 cents per pound.

Paper, wall and fancy papers, 30 per cent.

Pumps, 50 cts. each specific to be added to present 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, coil, to pay $5 per ton on and after 1st of July next.

Files specific, under 9 inches in length, 5cts., 9 inches and over, 3 cts. per pound.

Tin crystals, 20 per cent.

Vinegar, 15 cts., imperial gallon.

Vegetables, tomatoes and others including corn in cans, 2 cts. per can of 1 pound or less, and so in proportion for larger cans.

Prohibition of the export of deer, with turkeys or quail.

Bounty on pig iron $1 50 per ton for three years and $1 per ton for three years more.

CLOSING REMARKS.

The imposition of 35 per cent. ad valorem upon agricultural implements was intended to give the Manitoba market to Canadian manufacturers

Resuming after recess, Sir Leonard said the Government were making earnest effort to extend trade with the West India Islands and negotiations looking to that end were now pending. The changes in the tariff would reduce the revenue by $1000,000. On tobacco alone they would lose $400,000.

He estimated the total revenue for 1883-84 at $33,250,000; the total expenditure $30,000,000—total increase of expenditure in 1883 84 over the previous year, $1,250,000.

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, called the attention of the Administration of the day to the expenditure of public money. The hon. gentleman opposite knew that the public accounts were in the hands of the House. He had explained the items carefully, endeavoring to drive away any blame which might attach to his government. The people were asking why they were not given figures on which all must agree without the necessity of explaining away some mist found in them. Five years ago those opposite had criticized the great increase in the expenditure, and if there was justification now there was then. He referred to the great increase in expenditure in all the departments, and said the increase was very startling when they came to consider the figures, and in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Government asked for immigration purposes, $350,000 when they said the railway would bring immigration and not lead to expense for it. The Finance Minister had stated that the country was now in a most prosperous condition. He had previously said that the country would be in a bad condition if the balance of trade was against it; yet, now there is a balance of trade against us in the past year of $17,000,000. Not only was poverty here then, but it was knocking at the door, and the figures showed that the county imported more than the United States from Great Britain, notwithstanding the claims of the gentleman opposite. He pointed out that the farm product one year after the fall of the Mackenzie Government was lower than any year previous. The claim was advanced that by this tariff manufactures were established and there was greater consumption in home markets. The figures showed the contrary. The minister of Railways claimed in 1875, we had no right to have a surplus. If we had a surplus we ought to lighten the taxes of the county. They had a surplus and why not lighten the taxes, but they did not do so. The surplus the past year was six millions and they now were calculating for another six million surplus. How reconcile these statements?

OTTAWA, March 29.—The bill provide for the punishment of adultery, seduction, and like offences, as amended, was read a third time and passed. Also the bill to provide that persons charged with misdemeanors shall be competent as witnesses; to amend the Act respecting procedure in criminal cases; to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases. The Act to amend the criminal law and declare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in ice on any navigable or frequented was killed and thrown out.

Mr. Blakespeare, member for British Columbia has introduced a bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MacCoy introduced a bill to amend the County Incorporation Act of 1879 and to revive certain Acts.—He said that some time ago he intimated to the House, at the time of the introduction of a somewhat similar bill, that with the consent of the House he would introduce the bill he now presented. The object of the bill was to enable municipalities to do away with the county incorporation system and go back to the old system of sessions, if they desired to do so, by stating their wishes at the polls, and in case of a municipality doing so the bill made provision for putting it to work under the old system.

Mr. SPENCE asked the Government if they intended to bring down any measure relating to the immigration scheme started last fall. He understood Sir John A. Macdonald had stated that the Dominion Government would aid the scheme if the Local Government would do its part. It would be seen by the press that, as this scheme related only to Nova Scotia, it would be very necessary for this Government to do something to aid it, and he therefore hoped the Government would take it into serious consideration.

Mr. FIELDING asked if it was the intention of the Government to amend the assessment law this session, and if not this session, if they intended to do so at the next. He supposed that the first part of his question might be considered as already answered, but with regard to the latter, his reason for asking it was that if the Government did not intend to introduce such an Act, some of the parties most interested would probably undertake to introduce a bill themselves.

Hon. ATTY.-GENERAL did not think it was intended to introduce any very extensive change in the assessment law, but it was obvious that one or two small amendments should be made for the purpose of enabling the taxes to be collected more efficiently than at the present time.

A Bill respecting the protection of woods against fire has been passed through a committee of the whole. This is a good measure and will preserve much valuable timber.

An Act to enable the trustees of Melvern Square school section to borrow $1,200 on the credit of the section, to erect a new school house in the place of the one destroyed by fire has been passed.

A Bill to amend the County Incorporation Act in relation to the expenditure of road and bridge moneys passed without division.

Mr. Townsend moved to insert a clause in the election laws, to repeal the Act excluding Dominion officials from the franchise at Provincial elections. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Longley presented a memorial of His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in behalf of Kings College, of His Grace, the Archbishop in behalf of St. Mary's College, and of Dr. Sawyer and others of Acadia College to take into consideration the claim they had upon the Province for the sum of $400 a year.

It is not likely that the memorial will receive full consideration during the present session.

The following bills were read a third time and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence: Bill regulating indemnity to Executive Councillors; bill to amend Chap. 84, R.S., of the prevention of frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale; bill respecting the registration of co-partnerships and business firms.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK

Boston, March 28.—Last evening near Readville station on the New York and New England railway the drawbar between the locomotive and tender of the freight train broke while climbing a heavy grade. Fireman Francis Sturgis, aged 20, fell into the gap. He grasped the brake rod and was dragged a quarter of a mile his feet striking against the ties and wearing the flesh from the bones. The engineer witnessed the struggle for life without the power to render aid. He whistled for down brakes, but the brakesmen did not respond. It is alleged they were not at their posts. Finally Sturgis' strength giving out he fell beneath the train and was killed.

Ottawa, March 22.—John Webster, a former contractor of Ottawa, now in Moose Jaw, 43 miles from Regina, Northwest territory, writing to a friend here under date of the 21st inst., speaks as follows of Wiggin's storm: "The storm commenced on the 8th inst., at noon, and continued with terrible force until 2 a. m. on the 9th when it reached its greatest height. The wind blew at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, and the air was one mass of snow. If you were ten feet from your door you could neither stand nor breathe without shelter. This is the greatest storm in a century. In the middle of the storm a gun began to fire, announcing that a person was lost in the centre of the town. None, however, would venture to the rescue, as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. After two hours hard fighting with the storm the person was got safely in. A large store, 50x100 feet, and two stories high, was blown clean over by the tremendous gale. Many small shanties and houses collapsed with the force of the storm."

LONDON, March 30.—Reports from the Scottish coast say that a terrific and destructive gale had visited that section. Three vessels have gone ashore in the vicinity of Aberdeen. There are no reports of loss of life as yet, but the damage to property is considerable.

San Francisco, March 30.—There was a slight shock of earthquake here at 7 45 this morning. Further South the shock was heavy. At Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, nine shocks were felt, with the breaking of crockery, etc. In Pollister plate glass windows were smashed and brick buildings cracked. In the temporary panic the streets were filled with inhabitants, many of them in undress.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Mr. Wilmot, Inspector of Fisheries, left to-day for Halifax whence he in company with Dr Honeyman, sail by the "Circassian" on Saturday. They will arrive in time to arrange the necessary preliminary work in connection with the Canadian fisheries exhibits. It is hoped that everything will be in readiness for sailing by the first of the week The formal opening of the exhibition by Her Majesty takes place on the 12th of May. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries will likely go by New York so as to be present at the grand opening ceremonies. The specimens intended as representative of our Canadian fisheries at the great exhibition are rapidly accumulating in the agency of the Marine and Fisheries Department in Halifax. They are carefully stored on board the "Newfield" as fast as they arrive from Ontario. Loaded cars have already been sent forward with specimens from the province. Three cars filled were despatched from Toronto and about eight cars from Ottawa. The latter chiefly contained upright glass cans. Counter cases will be required for the foreign display of the varied specimens that we will have to show. The fine specimens from Prince Edward Island have been ice bound in Georgetown since the 9th of January, but as the "Northern Light" is gradually feeling her way to the Nova Scotia side, it is expected the Island specimens will arrive in time for shipment by the "Newfield."

A most interesting collection of sea weeds has been made by Professor J. Macoun, botanist and Natural History collector of the Dominion Museum, for the exhibition. The Professor has got together one hundred and thirty different species of sea weed, some of which, it is believed, are unknown to scientists, and have yet to receive a botanical classification and name.

New York, March 29.—A Cairo (Egypt) letter says that thousands of the burned out in Alexandria are now reduced to the last stage of destitution, and only keep alive by public charity. The misery in the city of ruins is appalling. All business is at a standstill.

Chicago, March 22.—The trotting stallion Jerome Eddy, 2 16¾, was sold yesterday to H. C. Jewett & Co. of Buffalo for $25,000. It had been the intention to keep the animal on the track this season, with the expectation of his excelling his best record, but his present owners have taken him to Aurora, N. Y., and will place him on a stock farm with the intention of permanently retiring him from the track.

☞Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rags, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

General News.

—In Grand Rapids a two year old boy, apparently jealous because a seven weeks old baby occupied his mother's attention, struck the baby with a small stick on the head. The blow was not severe enough to produce even a discolored bruise, but happened to fall upon exactly a point where the brain was least protected, producing concussion, from which the baby died.

—According to the *Milling World*, sackcloth or canvas can be made perfectly impervious to moisture equal to leather by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. The cloth has to soak twenty four hours, when it is taken out, passed through running water, and hung up to dry. This quantity is sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The flax and hemp fibers, in absorbing the tannin, are at the same time better fitted to resist wear. This recipe is useful to millers who sack flour.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—About six months ago, Mr David Lynds, of Upper North River, was bitten by a cat. Three weeks ago a neighbor's dog went crazy and Mr. Lynds killed it. On Friday last symptoms of hydrophobia set in—aversion to water and spasms when exposed to cold air. On Saturday a physician was called from Truro, who found him suffering from hydrophobia of a mild type. He died on Sabbath about 1 o'clock, p. m, in a convulsion. Anticipating fatal results he had his will made on Saturday and settled up his worldly affairs. He was 43 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.—*Truro Guardian.*

Postal Notes.

An act which attracted little attention at the time, passed during the expiring hours of the last United States Congress, and to which considerable importance is attached, It provides for the issuance of postal notes for sums under five dollars, at all the money order offices of the Union, of which there are some 5,000. These notes will in a measure take the place of the old fractional currency, which has all been called in, but which has been much missed by the people, as that currency furnished a handy means of remitting through the mails small sums for newspapers, magazines, or for the many other purposes for which small sums of money were needed The public demand for something to take the place of the old fractional currency has culminated in the adoption of the Postal Notes, as provided by the Act mentioned. The idea is to provide, at the lowest possible expense, and the greatest practical safety, a means of making small remittances. The notes are to be got up in the same style as Bank Notes—engraved in the best manner, so as to prevent counterfeiting as far as possible. No advance note will be used as in money orders, the postmasters merely filling up the note for the required sum, the expense on the note in all cases to be only three cents. Then the people of the United States will have a cheap, and simple method of remitting small amounts. This boon, in addition to their two cent letter postage, shows that "Uncle Sam's" servants are continually on the look-out for the comfort and welfare of his large family

Dont Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chip munks, gophers,. 15c.

—Mr. Woodbridge's deaf and dumb asylum at Fredericton was burned on the 26th inst.

—Truro's Condensed Milk, Cheese and Canning factory Company, have secured a fine sight for their building on land purchased from Mr. M. G. Murray, adjoining the Knitting factory, near the river. This site will afford admirable drainage. Contracts for the building will be let immediately, and it is expected that the factory will be in operation by the first of June.

That Husband of mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

—A Wisconsin farmer who stored ten barrels of kerosene in a barn with one hundred tons of hay went in with a lantern to see that all was safe. He has not benzine since. No insurance.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaba." $1.

—Mention is made of a new kind of horseshoe, composed of three thickness of cowhide compressed into a steel mould and subjected to a chemical preparation It is said to last longer than the common shoe, weighs only one-fourth as much, requires no corks, and is very elastic.

*Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nerve Strain."

☞That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

☞"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggists and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

☞There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a sure cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

☞We notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthlessness of the *large* packs of horse and cattle powders. We put the ball in motion and claim the credit of it. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are absolutely pure, and are the only kind worth buying.

☞When you have got an old horse that has passed the market period, apply a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and the result will be marvelous. Read advertisement.

☞The proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure challenge the whole world to produce its equal as a cure for rheumatism or any other deep seated pain. It stands without a rival.

☞Don't drive a spavined horse as long as you can get Kendall's Spavin Cure for $1 a bottle. As a powerful liniment for deep-seated pains on both man or beast it has no equal. See advt.

Marriages.

HARRIS—SHAFNER.—At the residence of the bride's father on the 27th inst., by Rev. Isa. Wallace, A. M., Mr James Delancy Harris of Belleisle, and Carrie Delan, only surviving daughter of Mr. John H. Shafner, of Lower Granville, N. S.

EATON—ROGERS.—At the Baptist Church Nictaux, Annapolis Co N. S. on the 28th inst., by Rev. J. T. Eaton assisted by Rev. John Clark A. M., Edward H. Eaton of Centerville, Cornwallis, to Clara Louisa eldest daughter of the late John Rodgers Esq. of Nictaux.

Deaths.

BALCOM.—At Bridgetown, on the 2nd inst., Hannah A., beloved wife of Mr. Thomas A. Balcom; aged 37 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock to-morrow, Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PURDY—In Carleton, on the 28th inst., at the residence of her son, J. G. Purdy, Sarah Ann, relict of the Isaac D. Purdy, aged 76 years.

Her remains were taken to Moose River, Annapolis County, N. S, for interment in the old church yard.

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 diarrhœa, 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.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East Indiana Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped, self addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY
MUMFORD BROTHERS,
Mumford's Building, Argyle St. Halifax.

	c.	c.		c.	c.
Choice Butter,	21 @	23	Turkey, whole-		
Ordinary "	00 @	00	sale	16 @	18
Rolls, in boxes,	21 @	22	Ducks,	70 @	80
Eggs, in bbls.	20 @	21	Fowls & Chick-		
Hams & Bacon	11 @	13	ens,	60 @	70
Beef, ℔ Qtr.,	5 @	8	Geese,	70 @	80
Hogs, dressed	8 @	9	Partridges,	00 @	00
Mutton, carcass	7 @	8	Rabbits,	00 @	00
Lambs, "	8 @	9	Oats,	55 @	60
Veal "	6 @	7	Wool Skins,	60 @	86

Potatoes,	$ 1.25 @ $ 1.50
Hay,	11.00 @ 12.00
Apples,	3.50 @ 4 00
Carrots, per bus.,	$1.00
Parsnips, "	1.00
Turnips, "	1.00

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church..... 11 a. m., 7 p. m.
Methodist " ..... 11 a. m., 7 p m
Presbyterian " ..... None.
Baptist " ..... 11, a m.
Roman Catholic Church..... None

New Advertisements.

1883. SPRING! 1883.

We are now receiving our

NEW SPRING STOCK

—OF—

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods

and invite the attention of

BUYERS and DEALERS.

Every Department is Well supplied.

TERMS LIBERAL.

BEARD & VENNING,
18 King Street, St. John, N. B.

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

MENS' LONG BOOTS

—AT—

5 per cent. ABOVE COST.

THE MOST VALUE FOR THE LEAST MONEY EVER OFFERED.

R. SHIPLEY.

50 MEN WANTED

To Begin Sales at once for Fall Delivery for the

Fonthill Nurseries.

GOOD SALARIES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Send references with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
J. W. BEALL, 64 Counsel Street,
Manager Branch Office. 4mt10

BROWN'S

GRIST MILL,

LAWRENCETOWN,

IS not frozen up, but continues to give satisfaction to all who patronize it, and in addition to the supply of Flour, Corn &c., heretofore kept in stock, is daily expecting from Montreal a Carload of Grain, the which will be found by those who apply early a quantity of

SEED WHEAT,
BARLEY,
PEASE & OATS,

which will be sold for CASH only.

Will continue to fill all orders for MIXED FEED at short notice. Have purchased a SHINGLE MACHINE, and will be prepared to saw or furnish long or short tapered shingles. Are now negotiating for a

Rotary Saw and Stave Mill,

all to be in operation this spring.
TERMS AS USUAL.

John A. Brown & Co.

Lawrencetown, February, 20th, 1883

For Sale at the

Drug Store,

LAWRENCETOWN,

The Methodist Hymn Book, the Psalmist, a fine selection of Bibles and Testaments, Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 2 and 4, or combined; Welcome Tidings, Carmina Sacra, Dulcimer and Standard.

Mrs. Pinkham's Pills and Compound, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, Kendall's Spavin Cure, Diamond Dyes, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Also—Thorley's Improved Horse and Cattle Food.

L. R. MORSE, M. D.
Lawrencetown, March 10th, 1883. 1y

New Advertisements.

FARM

For Sale!

THE subscribers offer for sale their Farm

"HOMECROFT,"

Situate in UPPER GRANVILLE, containing 350 acres more or less, about 175 acres cleared, balance in Wood; cuts 50 tons Hay, two large Orchards containing 350 Trees, mostly young; puts up at present 130 barrels Hard Fruit. Splendid facilities for fattening Stock, large Pasture, 4 acres of Salt Marsh. Commodious House, two Barns, Carriage House, all in good repair, within one mile of Churches, Schoolhouse, Wharves, &c.

For prices and terms apply to

G. & A. GOODWIN,
BRIDGETOWN,
9t16] Annapolis Co.

Hotel to Let.

WEST END HOUSE, situate at the end of South Market Wharf.

Apply to
W. J. WHITING,
South Wharf,
8t1] St. John, N. B.

TO RENT.

THE first flat of the Masonic Hall, situate on Granville St., Bridgetown. Possession given 1st May.

Apply to
EDMUND BENT,
Treasurer R. L. A. F. & A. M.
mch 10 3t1

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber offers for Sale or to Let that desirable property at

BEAR RIVER,

known as the "BARR" PROPERTY. There is a Hotel on the place in good repair, and well suited for business. Also, a Store, suitable for general trade, and a Shoemaker's Shop. Outbuildings in good repair. Property will be let whole or in part to suit.

Possession given immediately.

For further information apply to WM. RIORDAN, Bear River, or to

JAMES E. CLARK.
Bridgetown, March 10th, 1883.—4t52

Store for Sale.

THE large Store on Queen Street, known as the

"LONDON HOUSE."

The first flat is well finished for a Grocery and Variety Store, with a Public Hall and two offices upstairs; with Frost-Proof Celler 22x32. The lot on which the building stands is 35x90 feet.

A part of the purchase money may remain on mortggge. Possession given 1st May.

If not sold it will be rented for one year.

Apply to MINER TUPPER,
Bridgetown.
March 12th, 1883.—4t52

FARM FOR SALE

IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm situated near LAWRECETOWN, containing about 125 acres of FIRST-CLASS HAY, TILLAGE and WOOD LAND.

Cuts 35 tons Prime, Upland Hay. Good Orchard of 150 Apple trees, with Pear, Plum, and Peach trees. Well watered with two never failing streams. Plenty of poles and wood.

The farm lays in a square block, with the river for its back boundary, and can be easily fenced, there being only one road fence. One and a half miles from railway station and three churches, and within three quarters of a mile of a first-class school.

A thorough good dwelling house with frost-proof cellar, a new barn built in 1881, 31x50, shingled all over, and with manure cellar under stable. Outbuildings in good repair.

Further information may be had on application to

WILLIAM A. CAIN.
Lawrencetown, March 6th, '83. 8i t4pd

FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers his property, consisting of about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

partly intervale land.

A FINE ORCHARD OF ABOUT 150 BARRELS OF APPLES.

Excellent buildings, with frost-proof cellars under house and barn. Best of spring water, and garden well stocked with small fruits of several varieties.

Situated on Post Road, Rail, Post and Telegraph offices within a mile.

For particulars apply to

S. KINNEAR,
feb14n43tf Middleton.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

That large and pleasantly situated Brick House in Bridge Town, containing 12 rooms, with a good cellar and never failing well of water.

Within five minutes walk of Railway Station, with barn and outbuildings all in thorough repair. 1½ acres of land with about

80 FRUIT TREES.

A Bargain to any one desiring to purchase. Apply to

GEORGE MURDOCH,
n43tf Bridgetown.

GRAND

Clearance Sale!

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Great Bargains for the next Six Weeks!

THE subscriber, being about to make some changes in his business, would announce that he has marked everything down to a trifling advance on cost to clear.

This is a BONA FIDE clearance sale, and intending purchasers of Parlor or Bedroom Suits can save money and get first choice, by calling at once, as the whole stock must positively be sold.

Thos. Kelly.

Bridgetown, Feb. 14th, 1883.

Fertilizers for 1883.

BONE MEAL size about Cornmeal.
MEDIUM BONE " Oatmeal.
GROUND BONE " cracked Corn.

Manufactured at our Own Works.

"Ceres" Superphosphate,

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

These goods are without doubt the finest ever offered to our farmers. Send for Samples.

Jack & Bell,
HALIFAX, N. S.
dec 26—6m

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.

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 ure Manufactory. All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.

J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

JANUARY, 1883!

Great Clearing-Out SALE!

The subscribers having determined to clear out their

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots

—AND—

Shoes,

GROC