Provincial Parliament.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Richie, attended as usual, arrived at the Legislative Council Chamber, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of opening the Legislative Session. His Honor's arrival was announced by the firing of a salute from the Citadel glacis by the Halifax Garrison Artillery.

His Honor was received in front of the Provincial Building by a guard of honor from H. M. 19th regiment, and in the hall by a similar guard from the 66th P. L. Fusiliers.

The House of Assembly having attended, in obedience to his Honor's command, His Honor was pleased to open the session with the following speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

1. I offer you my cordial greetings upon your arrival to resume your Legislative duties.

2. Having been charged with the important trust of administering the Government of my native Province, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to welcome your assembling, in response to my summons to assist in maturing measures for the benefit of our country, and I congratulate you that we meet under circumstances, which claim the expression of our gratitude as a people to the Supreme Governor of the Universe.

3. While during the past year calamities of unusual magnitude have befallen some portions of our globe, afflicting peoples whose sufferings have awakened our sympathy, we may thankfully recognize the happy immunity from such visitations, with which our own land has been favored.

4. The year has been one of gratifying activity in many of the branches of industry in which our population is engaged. If the commercial outlook for the moment is less satisfactory than might be desired, we may reasonably hope that by the exercise of that industry and prudence, which so largely characterizes our people, the prosperity of the Province may be fairly maintained.

5. Under authority of an Act passed at your last session, the Government acquired the Eastern Extension Railway, with the right to a transfer of the Pictou Branch of the Intercolonial Railway. In connection with the transfer of the Pictou Branch, unexpected conditions were imposed by the Government of Canada. Protracted negotiations ensued, which resulted in the making of a provisional agreement for the transfer of these railways, to the Government of Canada, on terms, which, while securing the Province against loss, effects such improvements in our railway facilities as fully justify the policy of acquiring the property. The amalgamation of the line to the Strait of Canso, with the Intercolonial Railway materially strengthens the position and claims of those who desire to secure an extension of the Railway system into the Island of Cape Breton. The papers relating to this very important subject will be laid before you at an early day.

6. The legislation of last Session, authorizing the raising of money to pay the remainder of the subsidy pledged in the previous years for the Nova Scotia, Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway, was followed by a resumption of work on that road. A large sum has already been paid out by the Company in discharge of the liabilities of the former contractors, affording welcome relief to many persons who had supplied labor and materials for the railway. The Company are now prosecuting their undertaking, and the Government has assurances that this road—of so much importance to a large section of the Province—will, ere long, be complete and in operation.

7. The money appropriated by the Act of last Session for the repair of the Western Counties Railway was expended under careful supervision, and a most desirable and satisfactory improvement in the condition of that road has been made.

8. One of the most important measures passed at your last Session was the, "Act Respecting Bridges." I am glad to be able to inform you that, under the provisions of that Act, operations have been carried on in nearly every county. Many handsome and substantial bridges have been built, and others are in course of construction. Within a year or two, it is hoped, all the larger and more important bridges of the Province will be placed in good repair or be re-built of the most desirable materials. The value of these improvements in contributing to the convenience and welfare of the people cannot be too highly estimated.

9. During the recess further information has been received by the Government with regard to the claim of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. for return of the money deposited by them in connection with a contract then made for the consolidation of the railways. On a review of all the facts in the case, the Government deemed the question one for friendly adjustment, and entered into negotiations for that purpose. The papers on the subject will be submitted to you, and you will be asked to sanction the repayment of the money to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., subject, however, to a deduction of a sum sufficient to cover certain expenses incurred by the Province in relation to the contract,

10. In view of the proposed transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Government of Canada, it will not be necessary for the Province to assume a debt so large as was proposed last year. Temporary arrangements have been made for obtaining such funds as were needed to meet the obligations of the Province. A measure will be submitted to you to repeal the Act of last session and substitute another, limiting the issue of bonds to the sum now required.

11. The Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes of the Province have completed their work, and their report will be laid before you for approval.

12. The attention of the Government have been directed to the need of a more simple and efficient system of pleading and practice in the Provincial courts. A measure intended to effect reform in this direction, similar in character to that now in force in the mother country, will be submitted for your consideration.

13. You will also be asked to consider a bill designed to secure more fully to married women the benefits and profits arising from their earnings and property.

14. The experience of each succeeding year strengthens the conviction that the allowances to Nova Scotia from the federal treasury for local purposes are inadequate, and that they should be increased. Your attention will be directed to this very important subject with the view of the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to most effectively present the claims of the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

15. The accounts of the Revenue and expenditure for the past year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to find that the revenue exceeded the estimate, and that by prudent management, the expenditure has been kept within the sum appropriated, thus leaving a surplus on the year's operations.

16. The estimates for the current year will also be submitted to you, and I trust you will find that they have been prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

17. The measures which I have mentioned will, I doubt not, receive with others that may be brought before you, your careful consideration; and I now commend to you for the exercise of your legislative wisdom, the affairs of our Province, confident in your intelligent regard for its welfare, and resting assured that your deliberations will be productive of advantage to the important interests committed to your care.

The House of Assembly then retired, and His Honor followed soon after.

BILL PRO FORMA.

Hon. Mr. Baker presented a bill to amend the Act relating to the County Courts of this Province, which was read a first time.

ADDRESS.

His Honor's speech having been read by Clerk, the usual address was then moved, read and seconded.

House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

The House having assembled shortly before three o'clock, p. m., at that hour the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod conveyed a message from his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that the House should forthwith attend him in the Council Chamber. After the return of the members to their own Chamber.

His Honor the Speaker announced that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature with a speech, of which, for the sake of greater accuracy, he (Speaker) had obtained a copy. His Honor the Speaker then read the speech, as follows:

Copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech appears in report of Legislative Council proceedings.)

Mr. Munroe moved the customary address and after it was read said he was sure the House would agree in the congratulations expressed at the outset of his address, and would feel disposed to congratulate the Province as well upon being so fortunate as to secure the services of a gentleman so competent to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Under the British North American Act, it had been thought by many persons, the appointment of governors who had been long engaged in the contests of party politics would be followed by indications of strong prejudices in our governors in favor of one party or the other. Our experience so far had been that the governors appointed since the passage of the Act had discharged their duties in such a way as to give entire satisfaction. In fact, he thought a comparison would show that there had been less friction and more thorough unanimity in the relations of the Lieut.-Governor and his advisers since, then before the passage of the Confederate Act.

The House would also rejoice with him, he presumed, that our Province was so happily situated, that, whilst in many portions of the world the people have been suffering terrible calamities, we have been free from those visitations. While we may not have the fruitful fields, the fertile valleys of the West, yet we must rejoice that we have been free from the floods that are even now devastating portions of the West. Not only in this part of the world, but also in Eastern countries, the horizon is filled with trouble and threats of disaster. The Nihilists of Russia and the Socialists of Germany are causing these Empires unwonted excitement. Legislative reforms promised, but not carried out, haven given rise to discontent and sedition. Here, on the contrary, our laws are such that we can administer our affairs to our own satisfaction. He was sorry that the prestige of the British nation had met an obstacle at the present time, but he hoped soon to rejoice in the success of British arms and the overthrow of Britain's enemies in the East.

Whilst we were pleased that a fair amount of success has attended the operations of the people of this Province in fishing, mining and agriculture, it must be remembered that two things were necessary for our prosperity— good products and good prices. Prices had been, as all were aware, very much reduced, and in consequence there had been much depression in business, especially in the western portions of the Province, in the counties of Kings and Annapolis.

With reference to Eastern Extension he might say that the House had hoped last year that the taking over of that road would put the Province in a position of financial improvement. He believed, however, that the arrangement made with regard to our eastern railways was the best that could be made under the circumstances.

With reference to the Bridge bill, he might say that he thought it was proving satisfactory to the country in general. The advantage of having substantial bridges was very great and people living in sections of the country where the floods swept away light structures must watch with pleasure the erection of substantial and permanent structures under the recent Act.

The money expended on the Western Counties Railway, he was glad to know, had been expended faithfully, and the road placed in a satisfactory condition. He trusted that arrangements would be made by the Dominion Government, in co-operation with the Local Government, to provide for filling in the gap between Digby and Annapolis, so that we would possess one continuous line of railway from Halifax to Yarmouth.

It was equally a matter of satisfaction to know that work had been resumed upon the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, with every assurance of being carried on to completion, and especially that the debts due by the former contractors for labor and material had been paid by the company. These payments must have been a great benefit to those sections of the country where the debts had been contracted.

With reference to the matter of the repayment of Messrs. Baring Bros., he presumed that when the papers were laid before the House it would be shown that the transaction had been of such a character as to justify the repayment of that money.

On account of the transfer of the Eastern Extension to the Dominion Government, a less public debt would be required than was provided for last year. It was an unfortunate thing to have a public debt, and the House would cheerfully, he assumed, pass legislation for reducing the debt formerly contemplated. He was glad to learn that the Commission appointed to revise the Statutes was prepared to report. He had no doubt their labors had been performed in a satisfactory manner, and he had no doubt they had provided work for the legal gentleman in the House.

The measure to be introduced to secure to married women their property and earnings he considered a very important one. Every member must know instances where the earnings and property of married women had been squandered by dissipated and spendthrift husbands. This measure no doubt would prevent that. A paragraph in the speech and in the reply referred to the desirability of endeavoring to secure if possible an increased subsidy for the Province. While the Province of Quebec was moving in the same direction it seemed an opportune time for Nova Scotia to make this endeavor. The late Government had made an effort for the purpose of securing additional subsidy, and he trusted that hon. gentleman opposite would unite with gentlemen on this side in an effort for a similar purpose.

An increased subsidy was necessary in order that our public works might be carried on more efficiently, and he considered that the Dominion Government would meet that claim in a spirit of generosity. He hoped that hon. members opposite would consider the measures proposed by the Government fairly and courteously, and that we might have as far possible an amicable and pleasant session. While it was necessary to criticise the Acts of a Government, yet a factious opposition made the work of Legislation unpleasant. The last session was a pleasant one, members of the Opposition, uniting with supporters of the Government in carrying nearly all the legislation of the session, and he trusted that the experience of this session would be of the same character. (Cheers)

Mr. Power seconded the address.

A TREMENDOUS TOTAL.—A report of the British shipbuilding trade was recently made by Mr. C. Moller, of London, in which he states that in 1883 no less than 720 steamers, with a total of 1,102,801 tons, were added to the mercantile fleet of the United Kingdom alone; and if to this be added 674 steamers, of 992,971 tons, built in 1882, and 630 steamers, of 925,000 tons in 1881, a total of 2,024 steamers and 3,040,762 tons in three years is obtained.

—A young man named Gilbert Cavanagh was drowned in the Tusket River on Thursday last.

Marine and Fisheries Report

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, laid before Parliament to-day, shows that the total number of casualities to British, Canadian and foreign sea going vessels reported to the department as having occured in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in foreign waters was 248 last year, representing a tonnage of 118,504 tons. The amount of loss to vessels and cargoes being, as far as ascertained, $1,448,741. The number of lives lost was 199, of which 157 were in Canadian waters. The disasters reported as having occurred to vessels on the inland waters of Canada and to Canadian vessels in American inland waters during 1883 were forty, registering 11,716 tons. The total amount of loss was estimated at $1,304,389. This compares very favorably with the report of 1882, which showed the total number of casualities both to sea going and on inland waters to have been 451. Tonnage lost, 193,655; lives lost, 271; damage, $3,138,-423.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada for 1883 is estimated as follows:—Nova Scotia, $7,621,500; New Brunswick, $3,185,675; Quebec, $2,350,000; Prince Edward Island, $1,258,500; British Columbia, $2,000,000; Ontario, $800,000. Total value, $17,251 675 or nearly $500,-000 over the value of 1882.

This increase is almost entirely confined to the item of codfish, which may be largely attributed to rumunerative prices. The cod fishery on the coast of Labrador was a partial failure, owing to ice remaining on the shore so long, and owing to the destitute condition of the fishermen at Esquimaux Point. The Government had to send assistance to keep them from starving during the winter. The inspection at Prince Edward Island reports that a large number of United States vessels were fishing off the island all summer with good success.—*Chronicle.*

SNOW BLOCKERS AND A REMEDY.—The leading roads to this city for the last few days have been blocked up, and owing to the system of keeping them in a proper state, nothing has been done. Before a pathmaster would stir in a matter he had to hunt up the Councillor or Reeve of his ward and consult him, and before this was done several days may elapse. It is very doubtful if an open winter is not preferable, although roads are muddy, to being hemmed in by snow-drifts. Not only does there require a different and more methodical system of keeping roads in repair by municipalities, but there requires a different system of fencing. On roads running north and south, where snake fences or board fences are in use all the roads are drifted mountains high; and why? because the rails and boards catch the drifting snow and pile it in the centre of the road. To remedy this a Herd Law, similar to that in operation in New York State, where there are no road fences, would be beneficial in more respects than preventing this drifting; it would save the cost of so much fencing and keep stock in their proper places—on the farm. But in place of Herd Laws, where road fences are not allowed, why not have the main travelled roads running north and south fenced with wire? This makes a cheap and durable fence, and there is no danger of snow drifts. On a point of economy it would pay a municipality for the public weal to build wire fences, on certain portions of well-travelled roads. These snake and board fences are the snow blockers, and the remedy is safe and sure—do away with them on roads running north and south!—*London Free Press.*

NEW LINE OF RAILWAY.—Some time ago a meeting was held at Amherst, at which a company was formed for the purpose of building a line of railway from Maccan station,—where it would connect with the I. C. R.,—to the Joggins shore, a distance of about 11 miles. The Joggins Coal Mining Association had the project under consideration but allowed the company to carry the idea out if they chose to do so. Of course, this company will require to be assisted in the building of the road. At the next session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, they are to petition for a subsidy of $4,000 per mile, which they feel confident of getting. As the line will be a feeder to the I. C. R. the Dominion Government are expected in some way to strengthen the company's hands. The company expects to receive from the Government the same assistance as was given to the Spring Hill Mining Company. They secured from the Government all their rolling stock except the locomotives. General Warner has gone to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Railways on the subject.

TELEGRAPH NOTES FOR THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 15.—Miss Fortescue claims £30,000 damages from Lord Garmoyle for breach of promise. The first legal steps in the action have been taken.

London, Feb. 17.—Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected President of the National Conservative Union. This is accepted as an indication that he will take the place of Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Sir Stafford's son and other members of the Union threaten to secede from the organization. It is rumored that Sir Stafford is willing to take a peerage and resign the Conservative leadership.

London, Feb. 14.—It is reported that a mass of ice near the Caspian Sea, upon which fifty fishermen were at work, was carried out to sea. All the fishermen are believed to have been drowned.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Boy of Tunis has given M Roudaire, the hydrographist, authority to carry out his scheme for transforming a portion of the desert of Sahara into an Inland sea.

Cairo, Feb. 12.—The disaster of Baker Pasha's army caused nothing like the sorrow which prevails among Englishmen here over the massacre at Sinkat. There is a universal feeling of humiliation and shame that the gallant men of Sinkat were killed almost within sight of British ships.

Boston, Feb. 14.—George A. Taylor, of Carlton St. John, sends a note to the editor of the *Herald* saying that he will match B. H. Appleby, of Carlton, St. John, to skate Herr Paulsen one mile straight-away about March 1, 1884, for a gold medal or $200, the race to be skated within fifty miles of St. John, or as may be arranged.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The demands of the Quebec Government members, who are now here to interview the Government, are that the Province be paid $12,000 per mile for a railway from Ottawa to Quebec, being compensation for the subsidy of $12,000 a mile paid to Canada Central and for subsidy voted to the railway from Callander to Gravenhurst. They will also ask that the subsidy of the Province be increased by twenty cents per head on the basis of last census.

Suakim, Feb. 12.—At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat has been butchered. For a fortnight they had eaten roots and tree leaves. It was an enfeebled band, indeed, which sortied to die amidst the rebel hordes. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men thus animated by Tewfik Bey's spirit destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges and issued forth six hundred strong against the rebels. Osman Digmas's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly.—for a long time they repulsed every attempt to break the ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed and with a rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued and not one soul escaped. According to latest reports only four sick men, unable to take part in the sortie, and the Cadi of Sinkat and 30 women were spared by the rebels.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health In long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

Correspondence.

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

(*To the Editor of the Monitor.*)

DEAR SIR:

In your issue of the 13th inst., I see a communication over the signature of "Fair Play" finding fault with my complaint in regard to the amount of fees allowed Messrs. Jarvis and Young, by the Municipal Council for conveying three prisoners to jail. I may say Mr. Editor, that I should take no notice of the taunts given in that letter, but I find a statement contained therein, which I cannot allow to go unanswered, as I consider it misleading at least.

Fair Play refers to the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, fourth series, and says, that the Council allowed full fees, as given by law. I beg leave to differ from him very materially. Chapter 114 of Revised Statutes, entitled "Costs and Fees" allows a constable for civil work, twenty cents for service of process, and ten cents per mile travelling fees. A subsequent amendment, allows eight cents per mile. At this rate, Mr. Jarvis, the constable in this case, should receive, "as I understand the law" sixty cents, for service of process on three persons, and eight cents per mile for twenty-two miles, three times, amounting to $5 28; so it should be to his advantage, being able to take three prisoners at one time. He should also be entitled to sixty cents, for carrying and delivering three orders of commitment, and at least twenty cents, for carrying the stolen goods. In addition to the above, Mr. Jarvis cannot compel these prisoners to walk, but must provide a suitable conveyance, which would cost at least four cents per mile, for twenty-two miles, amounting to $2 64, or a total amount of $9.32 due Mr. Jarvis.

But, Mr. Editor, this is not a civil case at all, but a criminal case, under the Dominion Criminal law, and these prisoners were taken up under a search warrant, which required the constable to take necessary assistance with him, to carry out the instructions contained in said warrant. That assistance must be paid for time as well as travel. In this case, Wallace Young and Lee Foster, were the assistants, the former being employed two days, the latter one day only.

I can find no stated amount for assistants in such cases; but consider they should receive $1.00 per day, and travelling fees, which would in this case, give Mr. Young $3.76, and Mr. Foster, $1.16, making a total for the three concerned of $14.24, against $8.20, the amount allowed by the Council.

In regard to my remarks on the rowdyism in Bridgetown, I need go no further back than your last issue, to show that such exists to a great extent, and if the constables were in the habit of performing their duties, so well as Fair Play represents, I see no reason why the inhabitants of Bridgetown need apply to the Council for the appointment of a police constable, as reported in one of your issues in January last, neither do I see, why strangers visiting Bridgetown should be obliged to turn out and assist to quiet a disturbance, as they had to do last week.

I do not intend to make any further remarks in this matter, but will leave you and your readers to judge, "If I am the one living in a glass house and throwing stones," and even admitting I am in that position, is it not a better one, than hiding behind a wall, and hurling missels unseen at a foe. In conclusion I would say that in future I shall make no reply to an anonymous correspondent,

I remain dear sir, yours respectfully,
W. M. FORSYTH.

The Vacant Senatorship.

MR. EDITOR,

Public attention has heretofore been occasionally called to the unequal distribution of the representation of Nova Scotia in Senate of Canada; but its anomalous character has never been very fully investigated or ventilated. As the present would seem to be an opportune time for so doing, I propose to institute some closer inquiry into the matter, and with your permission to furnish through your columns a few facts for public consideration.

Under the Act of Union 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had an allotment of twelve senators each; but it was stipulated that when this number should by any cause be reduced, no new appointment should be made until the number fell below *ten*. Thus it will be seen that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together had the same number of senators, as each of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In other words N. S. and N. B. had double the representation in the senate in point of population that was accorded to Ontario and Quebec. This was done as an offset or counterpoise to the larger representation of the two latter Provinces in the House of Commons, the representation in that body being based upon population, giving to the Upper Provinces unitedly 147 representatives whilst N. S. and N. B. combined, had only 34.

I mention these facts to show the importance attached to representation in the senate despite certain efforts which have been made to disparage or question the utility of that body. If then, so much importance is to be attached to the *number* of senators for any Province, the logical conclusion or inference is, that the equitable distribution of them is a matter of scarcely less moment. For illustration, no fair minded person would say that any given section of a Province should hold two or three times its quota of seats, whilst another section should be altogether, or almost entirely deprived of representation. But this has for some time past been the existing state of things in this Province. Up to the date of the death of the late Senator Bourinot, there were ten seats in the Senate held by N. S.—as follows—three for the Island of Cape Breton, one each for the Counties of Pictou and Colchester, two each for the Counties of Halifax and Cumberland, and one for Lunenburg. It will therefore be seen that *nine* of these seats were held east of the Western bounds of Halifax County, and *one* only west of that line.

Thus nine-tenths of the representation was held by two thirds of the Province, and one tenth by the other third or in other words *ten* counties held *nine* seats while *eight* counties held *one*. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Western part compares favorably in every way with the Eastern and central sections of the Province, and that no just or sufficient reason can be asigned for this unfair and unequal condition of things. But the Geographical or Sectional position of this question was not more open to objection than its Denominational aspect, which stood as follows: Presbyterians four, Episcopalians four and Roman Catholics two. How, or why two religious sects should have secured eight out of ten seats, and other large and influential denominations without any representation at all, is a question I should like to have satisfactorily answered.

We advocate no hair splitting distinctions either of a geographical, denominational or other character—nay, we would not contend for too nice an adjustment of the representation in any particular—all we ask is a fair recognition of our *rights* and a reasonable amount of consideration. While the Senate was full it was impracticable to remedy these inequalities— but now that a vacancy is secured a rare opportunity is presented the Government for meting out that justice which has heretofore been denied. When the magic number of ten was broken in the Senate the way seemed to be open for doing this by making an appointment from the Western Counties, and the people of the *west* cannot yet believe that this will not be done despite low whisperings and faint rumors to the effect that the seat will be given back to the *east*.

We have purposely refrained from making any allusions to personal claims or qualifications but it may be found necessary to discuss these points hereafter.

Thanking you for the space given,
I remain,
OCCIDENT.

—Miss Susie Cowle, daughter of Alexander Cowle, Postmaster at Liverpool, was thrown from the western coach on Saturday the 9th inst., and seriously injured.

THE BAY ROUTE.—The contract with the N. S. S. S. Co., for the conveyance of mails between St. John and Digby and Annapolis, expires on the first of August next and the Post Office Department advertises for tenders for the service after that date. Among the conditions they impose are that the conveyance is to be made by a seaworthy and commodious passenger steamboat of sufficient power and capacity to perform the round trip in twelve hours, including a reasonable detention at each port of arrival for the exchange of Mails, and to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General in regard to safety, accommodation for passengers and rate of speed. The Mails to leave St. John daily, (Sunday excepted,) on and from the 1st of March until the 1st day of December, at 8 o'clock, a. m., and during the months of December, January and February, to leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 8 o'clock, a. m., reaching Digby at 11.45 o'clock, a. m., and Annapolis at 11 15 o'clock, p. m. Returning, to leave Annapolis on the same days, immediately after arrival of mail train from Halifax, and not later than 2 30 o'clock, p. m., calling at Digby and reaching St. John at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the same days, and to convey mails by any additional trips which the steamer may make between the points named. Mails to be conveyed each way between the steamboat and the several Post Offices on and at each terminous of the route, at the expense of the contractor. Seperate tenders will also be received for the conveyance of the mails three times per week each way, throughout the year.

—Rev. G M. W. Carey, formerly pastor of the Germain St. Baptist Church in this city, is succeeding well in Liverpool, England, where he is now located. The following from a late English paper:

A most interesting and instructive series of Sabbath evening lectures are being delivered in the Prince's Road Baptist Chapel by the eloquent pastor, the Rev. G. M. W. Carey. The subject for last Sunday was "The unknown God," and the manner in which it was treated showed forth the unrivalled logical genius of the lecturer, combined with the sanctified wisdom of the true Christian. Under the pastorship of Mr. Carey the Baptist interest in the Prince's Road Baptist Chapel is making most marvellous progress. The congregation last Sunday night almost filled the place.—*St. John News.*

Many in this county have had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Mr. Carey's brilliant lectures and will be glad to hear of his whereabouts and that he is so successful in his new field of labor.

—Returns to Dominion Government show that the revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for six months ended Dec. 31st, 1883, was $1,235,534, of which $436,405 was for passengers, $727,234 for freight and $71,-894 for mails and sundries. The total working expense in the period was $1,350,-832; showing a deficit for the half year of $115,298.

Marriages.

ROBBLEE—WALLACE.—In the Baptist Church, Granville, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Isaiah Wallace A. M., Capt. Jacob V. Robblee, and Mary Fisher, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Deaths.

MORSE.—At Bloomington, Feb. 15th, Sarah J., daughter of the late Mr. Peter Morse, aged 50 years.

FALES.—At Victoria, on the 15th inst., Abraham Fales, aged 75 years.

HARRIS.—Suddenly at Saw Mill Creek, of inflammation of lungs on Wednesday 13th inst., Charlotte A. Harris, beloved wife of Richardson Harris, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

"The Old Life Preserver" is what they call *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well peserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.—*Western Paper.*

Expose the Fraud.

Patent medicine venders are now putting up condition powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of *Sheridan's Condition Powders* is worth a dray-load of them.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the palid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

As an article of toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

St. John Country Markets.

Beef from 5c to 8½c per pound; mutton from 7c to 8c per pound; lamb from 6c to 9c per pound; veal, 4 to 10c; chickens from 45c to 60c per pair; towl from 50c to 60c per pair; ducks from 60c to 90c per pair; potatoes 35c to 80c per bushel; eggs 30c to 33c per dozen; butter (tub) 18c to 22c per pound; butter (roll) 22c to 26c per pound; lard 14c to 16c per pound; pork (fresh) 13c to 15c; celery 50c to 70c per dozen; ham, 12 to 14c per pound; carrots $1.50 per bbl; beets $1.25 to $1 50 per bbl; hides 6c to 6½c per pound; calf skins 10c to 13c per pound; lamb skins 60c to 65c; parsnips $2.00 per bbl; cabbage $80 to $400 per dozen; buckwheat meal $1.60 to $2.50 per cwt; turkeys, 16c to 18c per pound; geese 60c to 75c each; yarn, 60c to 75c per pound; socks, $2 50 to $3 per doz; mitts, $3.50 to $4.50 per doz; partridges, 40c to 50c per pair; rabbits, 12c to 15c per pair; oats 40c to 42c per bushel.

Fish quotations:—Cod, 4c to 5c per pound; haddeck, 10c to 20c each; Finnen haddies 7c per pound; clams, 20c per quart; dry cod 6c per pound; dry pollock, 14c each; smelts, 7c per pound; pickerel, 8c per pound; perch, 6c per pound; herring 10c per dozen.

Advice To Mothers.

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

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

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

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

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

	c. c.		c. c.
Choice Butter,	19 @ 21	Turkey, wholesale	17 @ 18
Ordinary "	10 @ 21	Ducks,	60 @ 80
Rolls, in boxes,	20 @ 22	Fowls & Chickens,	50 @ 60
Eggs, in bbls.	28 @ 30	Geese,	50 @ 70
Hams & Bacon	11 @ 13	Partridges,	25 @ 30
Beef, ℔ Qtr.,	6 @ 8	Rabbits,	12 @ 13
Hogs, dressed	9 @ 9½	Oats,	40 @ 45
Mutton, carcase	5 @ 7	Wool Skins,	50 @ 60
Lambs, "	5 @ 7		
Veal "	4 @ 0		
Potatoes,	70 @ 90		
Hay,	12.00 @ 14.00		
Apples,	3.00 @ 4.00		
Carrotts, Parsnips and Beets,	50 @ 60		

New Advertisements.

JANUARY, 1884!

Printed Cottons!

We have opened a full stock of
New English Prints,
In Light, Medium and Dark Colors,
..FOR COMING..
SPRING & SUMMER TRADE
These goods were imported in December to avoid the additional duty of
7 1-2 PER CENT,
of which we give all buyers the full benefit.

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

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
IN MENS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
CLAYTON & Sons,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
HALIFAX, N. S

GEO. S. COOK,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.

Shafting and Saw Arbors
a specialty.
SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.
January 28th, 1884. 42 ly

Hides! Hides!

The subscriber is still buying all the Hides offering, for which he is paying the highest cash rates.

BUTCHERS AND FARMERS
are requested to call before selling elsewhere.

Always in Stock
HARNESSES
GOLDPLATE,
SILVER,
NICKLE,
BRASS,
& X C PLATE
of best styles and workmanship.

Harness Leather and Furniture,
for the trade.

Also manufacture and keep a full line of Leathers.
Sole, Harness, Wax, Grain, Pebble, Splits, Buff, Linings, and Chamois Skins, at wholesale or retail prices.

300 BUS. PLASTERER'S HAIR
at low rates.

Having some of the best workmen in the Shoe Shop, I can furnish custom-made wear in best
Styles & Work.
English, Balmoral, Congress Shoes, Patent and Cloth Uppers, French C. D., and Calfskins in stock as well as Shoe Findings.

A FEW DOZEN PAIRS OF EXTRA HEAVY KNEE BOOTS, OFFERED LOW

George Murdoch.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale his pleasantly situated farm at Inglisville, comprising 250 acres, of which about one-fifth are under cultivation, the remainder in timber land. Dwelling House and barn. Good water privileges.

ALSO,—A
GRIST MILL,
with good water power, in running order, which will be sold or rented.
Terms made known on application. Apply to
B. B. DANIELS,
Lawrencetown, Nov. 6, '83. 3mt44pd

Dr. C. P. French's
IMPROVED
Electro Magnetic
APPLIANCES.

A POSITIVE CURE
—FOR—
ANY DISEASE
Caused by
SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OR IMPURE BLOOD.

In wearing them you have a moderate, but continuous current of electricity passing through your system, which quickens the circulation, drives out all impurities, and builds up your general health.

THE WAIST BANDS
will cure the
WORST CASE
—OF—
LAME BACK OR KIDNEY TROUBLE.
We will refund the money in every case where they fail. The
LUNG PROTECTORS
cure any Lung or Bronchial Trouble.
THE LADIES' SUPPORTERS,
CURE FEMALE WEAKNESS AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. THE
INNERSOLES
prevent cold feet and cure rheumatism in the feet and limbs. Send stamp for circular and price list. Our circular contains names of prominent persons who have been benefited, and we have thousands of testimonials besides. Ask your druggists for them.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address,
Kingston Station, Kings Co., N. S.

A. C. VANBUSKIRK,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILLHEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

SEPTEMBER 31ST, 1883.

COTTONS ADVANCING!
400 BALES AND CASES OF
GREYS & WHITES.

Contracted for under old prices. We are prepared to fill all orders at Old Prices, notwithstanding any advance by the mills. Also, opening to-day, and previously received last month

585 PACKAGES BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS!
Dominion and United Stated manufacture.

HOMESPUUNS!

SPECIAL ATTENTION—1,000 PIECES ON HAND—Oxford, Willow Grove, Port Elgin, York Mills, which we are offering below regular prices. Opening to-pay, in addition.

Pilots, Beavers, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloth and Doeskins, Meltons, Nap Cloths, Presidents and Ulster Cloths, Tailor's Trimmings, Smallwares, and Fancy Goods. At our usual Terms.

5 00 PACKAGES TEA—all prime value.

T. R. JONES, & CO.
Oct. 27. CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

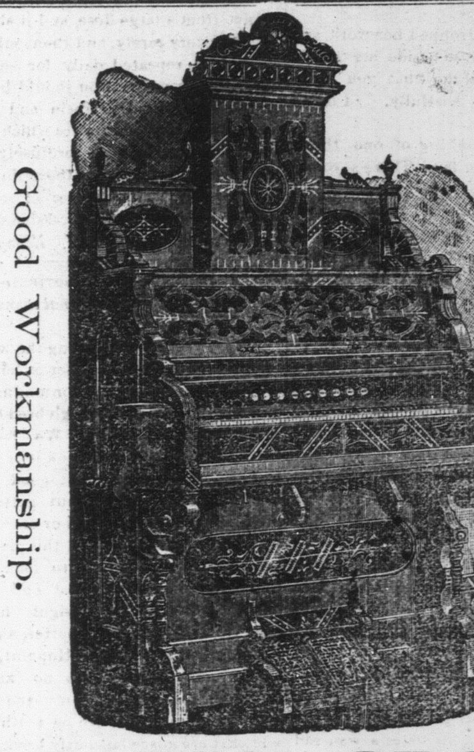
KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

BRIDGETOWN JEWELRY STORE,
J. E. Sancton, Proprietor.

NOW on hand a choice selection of WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, in Gold and Silver; Eight and One Day CLOCKS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, and Knives, Dinner and Desert do., Pickle Stands, Napkin Rings, Plain, Fancy and Band Rings, Vest and Neck Chains, Band and Bangle Braclets, Spectacles, Collar and Cuff Buttons, together with a variety of trinkets, usually found in a Jewelry Store.

CALL AND INSPECT.
Bridgetown, April 24th, 1883.

Good Workmanship.



Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN
COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,
Warerooms in Reed's Furniture Factory.
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.
JOHN P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

THE DIRECT
Imported Tea
has proved better than anticipated, both as regards
STRENGTH and FLAVOR
Old Tea Drinkers pronounce it excellent.

Another Invoice of
SLEIGH ROBES
ordered, and will be here Christmas, among them a few
Buffalo Robes.

THE THIRD LOT OF
Shoe Packs,
has just been opened this month.

..A NEW LOT OF..
Waltham Watches,
at prices that would astonish old dealers.

B. STARRATT.
Paradise, Oct. 20th, 1883.

Wilmot Attention!
CONVEYANCING
Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., Carefully drawn and Legally Executed by
T. CROSSKILL.
Wilmot, Jan. 1st, 1884. 38tl

New Fall and Winter Goods!
Mrs. W. E. MILLER
has just received large additions to her stock of Goods, comprising
VELVETEENS and PLUSHES,
suitable for Dress and Hat Trimmings.
A large assortment of
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS.
A NICE LOT OF TIES.
HATS in all the Fashionable Shapes;
Mantle Ornaments, &c.
Butterick's Patterns always on hand.

THE BRIDGETOWN
SKATING RINK
will be open to the public on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
of each week. Skating to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
ADMISSION 12 CENTS.
Jan. 3rd, '83.

NOTICE.
C. A. LESLIE,
DENTIST.
will be in
BEAR RIVER for the
NEXT TWO WEEKS.
42 tf

HAY. HAY.

NOW LANDING AT CORBITT'S WHARF, EX. SCHR.
75 TONS
BEST QUALITY
DYKE MARSH HAY,
FOR SALE, AT $9.50, 11.50 AND 13.00 PER TON.
TERMS,—CASH. GEO. E. CORBITT. Agent.
Annapolis, Nov. 12, '83. 31tf

FERTILIZERS.
'CERES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,
THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.
BONE MEAL, MEDIUM BONE, GROUND BONE, } *The Only First-Class Bone In the market.*

Fertilizers analyzed by PROF. GEORGE LAWSON, Ph D., L. L. D., F. R. S. C.
Silver and Bronze Medals awarded at the Dominion Exhibition. Judged by Prof. Sheldon of the Royal Agricultural College, England. Manufactured at the
Chemical Fertilizer Works.
Jack & Bell, Halifax, N. S.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.
dec196m

QUALITY UP!
PRICES DOWN.
Xmas. Goods
Just arrived at
T. J. Eagleson's.

A large and well assorted stock of
Confectionery, Fancy Goods,
Foreign Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, and Nuts, all new crop.
CANNED GOODS,
in great variety. Biscuits and all other articles usually found in a
First Class Grocery.
MEATS, PROVISIONS,
POULTRY & VEGETABLES
Oysters served, or sold in quantity at all hours of the day.
Goods delivered in the town proper free of all extra charges.
Strict attention to business, and prices low.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILLHEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.