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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to his journal. Our readers are capable of seeing or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Government of Western Australia are said to be favorably disposed towards an extensive scheme of emigration to the Colony.

The habit of tea-drinking must be growing on the English people. During the last fiscal year the receipts from taxes on tea greatly increased, while the taxes on alcoholic liquors fell off \$950,000, and on wine, \$465,000.—*New York Tribune.*

Germany is booked for a heavy expenditure to further the defense of the empire. All the trunk lines of railway are to be double-tracked, and new stations and platforms built, with a view of entraining and detraining of troops. Bismarck is always on the "qui-vive" for eventualities, and Bulanger will never catch the old man napping.

The news that the Russians had moved the pillars on the Afghan boundary which had been set up, by the joint commission, and that the Russian agents were busily intriguing in the bazaars at Herat, although lacking official confirmation, is generally regarded as true. Russia means to have Herat, and she will have it too, despite promises, treaties or stone bars.

The native warriors in Sierra Leone are not quite satisfied to have the country controlled by white men. They recently, under the leadership of three dusky leaders, undertook to destroy the British settlement on the Beach River, but after four days' desperate fighting they retired, an English boat having made its appearance. Sierra Leone has always been regarded as one of Britain's most peaceful colonies, but even there the spirit of home rule appears to have taken root.

Does it ever occur to those in authority in Halifax that the stoppage of water supply for non-payment of taxes is a public nuisance? We believe, of course, that every householder should be forced to pay his taxes, but the stoppage of the water supply, while the householder is raising the money, is not the only method by which the payment of the tax could be assured. The family whose water supply is cut off must get it somewhere, and are obliged to impose upon the good-nature of their neighbors. Were this all, the present system might answer well enough, but with the stoppage comes the inevitable disarranging of drainage, and the effects of this are as apt to be felt in the houses of friendly neighbors as in that of the delinquent. Why should not the lien law for the general taxes of the city be applied to water rates? Let Councillor See-to-it speak.

Several persons who have been cut down while hanging have related their experiences, all of which go to show that suspension in the air with a rope fastened round their neck is not altogether an unpleasant sensation. The rescued ones all speak enthusiastically of the glorious panorama of colors which floated before their mind's eye before consciousness was lost. This is all very beautiful in its way, but such experiences are not to be courted, even if the outlook for the time being is brilliant.

It is pleasing to note that when the estimates were being passed in the House of Commons for the items of expenditure for the office of High Commissioner of London, Mr. Peter Mitchell, a member of the Opposition, frankly acknowledged the services rendered to Canada by Sir Charles Tupper. This is one of the hopeful signs of the times, and may be taken as indicating a desire on the part of opposing politicians to allow the non-partizan position of High Commissioner to escape the general mud-throwing.

The Barrister's Society of Halifax should take a leaf from the book of the London Solicitors' Association as to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The latter society is giving a handsome dinner in the Central Hall of the Law Courts, to which are invited one thousand professional cousins residing in the country. The legal fraternity in Nova Scotia would doubtless be quite willing to be fully represented at a royal jubilee banquet provided by Halifax lawyers. The Doctors might follow suit, and the Press,—Ah, no, we are always deadheaded, if quick-witted, at public dinners.

It has been suggested that the Royal Society of Canada, instead of holding each regular annual meeting at Ottawa, should vary the programme by holding its sessions in other cities such as Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, etc. It has also been recommended that the time of meeting be changed from the month of May to September. These changes would certainly tend to popularize one of Canada's most useful societies, and, if possible, they should be carried out without unnecessary delay. Speaking of the advantages which result from associations holding their meetings in different places, reminds us of a laughable incident which took place some years ago at a meeting of the Church of England Synod in this city. Several members had been urging upon the Synod the advisability of the Synod's meeting at Charlottetown, Windsor, etc., when one reverend gentleman, fully impressed with the advantages which would result, rose in his place to point out that before Jumbo was brought to America, Jumbo was practically an unknown elephant, but since that time Jumbo had been the admiration of thousands of persons in all the cities and towns to which he had been taken. So, said the speaker, would it be with this Synod, etc.

Some comparisons have recently been drawn between the respective expenditures of Ontario and Nova Scotia on roads and bridges. Without going into any details the subject is suggestive of a question, whether the comparatively advantageous position of Ontario in this and cognate matters may not be partly due to a simpler and more definite organization of rural municipalities—"Township Councils" as they are there called. In Ontario, townships averaging, say ten miles square, sustain their own roads and do almost all the local taxation; and, when even a village attains certain dimensions or population, it may, and does, petition for separate municipal institutions, and becomes an "incorporated village" with its own Reeve and Councillors, being excised from the township of which it originally formed a portion. Sparseness of population may render more sharply defined municipal lines inexpedient in Nova Scotia, yet—passing to general representation—a system which unites, for electoral purposes, the actual capital of the Province with the County in which it stands, seems anomalous. Positive injustice too arises out of the peculiarity of the institutions. The village of Bedford has for some years groaned under an excessive school tax, the undue pressure of which on persons of small means has arisen from the option accorded by the law to the very richest proprietors, who also own town property, of paying their taxes in the City of Halifax. An action brought in the hope of remedying this injustice, went against the school trustees, and the unfortunate villagers were saddled with the costs, in addition to an impost already severe, owing to the erection of a new schoolhouse.

WE STICK TO OUR MOTTO.

Most sensible men thoroughly appreciate independent opinion and readily concede the influence of a journal which adheres to the principle that the public weal is of greater importance than party success, and unhesitatingly commends or condemns without political bias methods or measures which tend to promote or diminish the general welfare of the people. THE CRITIC has honestly endeavored to live up to its motto—"The welfare of the people is the highest law," but in doing so it has laid itself open to the sneers of partisans, who oftentimes broadly hint that its independence has a strong political coloring, and that its opinions are always on the side of the party they oppose. We call attention to this fact merely to show

how miserably unfair partizans and party journals have become. We feel certain that if our subscribers were to render their verdict as to our position they would with but few exceptions congratulate us upon the stand we have taken, but with partizans and party journals the verdict would be otherwise. They believe one political platform to be all right, the other, all wrong—one army of politicians to be patriotic, the other disloyal; one set of opinions to be correct, the other absolutely false. It is, we presume, a hopeless task to endeavor to convince these men and journals that it is they who are wrong; that it is they who respectively see but one side of the shield; and that it is not inconsistency on the part of any journalist who regards his profession as on a higher level than mere organ-grinding, for him to recognize that certain planks in the party platforms are worthy of support; that patriotism is not confined exclusively to either party; and that the correctness or falsity of opinions does not depend upon the political bias of those who hold them. If partizans and party journals would come to view the matter in this light, they would see plainly that a journal which fearlessly expresses its honest opinions is a boon in any community, and seeing this they would be careful to credit it with sincerity, instead of, as has frequently been the case with our contemporaries, seizing upon such remarks as were favorable to their particular views, and for political purposes publishing them as having emanated from a journal in sympathy with the party in opposition to that which they support. Assuredly, this kind of journalism is not relished by the public, and although it may mislead the ignorant, must tend to throw ridicule upon the newspapers which adopt it. **THE CRITIC** desires to have its opinions go for what they are worth and not to have them stamped as Grit or Tory according to the bias of the journalist who may choose to quote from it, and if our contemporaries give us credit for honesty they will in future be courteous enough to remember this fact.

THE MILITIA BLUE BOOK FOR 1886.

The report of the Major General commanding, and those of the several Deputy-Adjutant Generals are, on the whole, satisfactory, the principal drawbacks being the numerous representations of imperfect buildings and insufficient and inefficient supplies of arms, accoutrements and other military appliances. The remedy for such deficiencies is, of course, contingent on the vote for Militia Service, and the heavy amount (\$2,851,895) entailed on the country last year by Riel will doubtless tend to check any disposition to increased liberality on the part of the representatives of the people.

Apart from this burthen, so shamefully imposed on the country by a venal adventurer, the normal Militia expenditure (\$1,178,659) for the past year cannot, considering all it covers, be thought excessive. Comprising a Military College of unquestioned efficiency and utility to the country, the standing Forces, consisting of three Batteries (Artillery Schools), three Infantry Schools, a Cavalry and a Mounted Infantry School, it is a matter of surprise that so much is done with so small a sum.

There are evidences that the effects of the College and the Schools are beginning to be felt in the distribution thro' the country of officers of superior training, the presence of one or two of whom in each corps is found to be of distinct advantage.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the clothing for the Force is now supplied by Canadian Contractors from cloth manufactured in the Dominion, which promises to give great satisfaction; while the Cartridge Factory manufactured during the year 1,748,720 rounds of service ammunition in very superior brass coiled cases, and over half a million of blank ammunition. The new Artillery projectiles turned out by the Factory have also given very good results. This is all in the right direction, the money which formerly went to fill the pockets of English contractors being now, to that extent, retained in the country; while it is more than probable that the quality—which was often bad enough under the system of supply from England—will be found to be appreciably improved.

The School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg is progressing, and would be an important factor in the resistance of any future outbreak of sedition. Sir F. Middleton reports the horses to be of the right kind, sturdy "bronchos," easy to mount, of sufficient speed, and of the necessary powers of endurance.

All the Schools are reported to be in a state of thorough efficiency, tho' some additional equipments are desirable.

The suggestions made are distinguished by the strong common sense which is so decided a characteristic of the Major-General.

He is persistent in his urgency of the adoption of brown belts, and certainly no greater boon could be accorded to the soldier than the abolition of pipe-clay.

A gray patrol jacket for camp work is also recommended, and we cannot but think that the substitution of grey or brown for scarlet altogether would be desirable.

It is recommended that the officers of the permanent corps should be senior in their respective ranks, which is reasonable. We would further give to Deputy-Adjutant Generals the rank of Colonel, which would only be consistent with their important position and duties.

Paid Adjutants, who should also be Musketry-Instructors, would likewise, as the General points out, be a desideratum, and would not involve any very heavy expense, especially if his most important suggestion—that of a decrease of the Force—be carried out.

A most desirable economy, carrying with it an increase of efficiency, would result from this measure. Nothing, as was pointed out in our columns a year ago, can be more detrimental than the system which calls corps out for drill in alternate years only. If they were mustered annually the 12 days period is too short. If, on the other hand, the 37,000 (in round numbers) volunteers were reduced to 20,000, it is to be presumed that the full time allowed by the act, 16 days, might be accomplished every year.

In our opinion this might be effected by a reduction in the strength of Battalions. If Battalions were reduced to four companies of say 50 or 55 men, commanded by a Major, two, three or four Battalions might constitute a Regiment, if desirable, and carry a Lieutenant-Colonel, and there would be an economy of officers, which might be extended by the performance of Pay and Medical services by Staff Paymasters and Surgeons in camp, the General pointing out that under the present regime a large proportion of the regimental staff of these departments are but little more than idlers.

There is no doubt that the present strength of corps is over-officered, and altho' we can scarcely hope for the German system of strong companies, the reduction of Battalions we have indicated would go far to remedy both that evil, and those attending companies of the present wretchedly inefficient complement, 42.

Sir Fred. Middleton has reason to fear that enlistments just for the camping period are far too numerous. The temptations to this very mischievous practice would also be lessened by the reduction of Battalion establishments, and the proposition appears to be so entirely consonant with reason and sound sense that it would seem the Department cannot long hesitate to take decisive steps to bring it about.

On the whole, however, the annual reports show a steady, if unavoidably slow, progress in efficient organization.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

At the present day slavery can scarcely find an enlightened advocate. Leaving aside altogether the effects on the slaves and looking at the question only from the masters' standpoint, it must be admitted that the effects are so bad as to leave no doubt of the necessity for the total extinction of slavery. In the States emancipation was the result of the civil war, and would-be philanthropists now indulge in a great deal of foolish gush over the noble action of the lamented Lincoln in abolishing slavery. The truth of the matter is that at the time the emancipation proclamation was signed the North was in no position to free the slaves, and the document was simply a shrewd bit of diplomacy, preventing England from espousing the cause of the South and acting as an encouragement to the slaves to rebel against their masters. John Brown, who is now almost deified, invaded Virginia with the express purpose of inciting the slaves against their masters, and his success meant the massacre of thousands of innocent women and children, and there can be but little doubt that the Northern sympathy expressed for Brown and his reckless mission, so embittered the sections that civil war became inevitable. Having conquered the South the North was in a position to claim unlimited credit for freeing the slaves, while thousands of widows and orphans, who took no part in the war, had their fortunes swept away and were never recompensed. In Brazil a much fairer course has been pursued and gradual emancipation introduced. This process, though a slow one, was just to both the blacks and whites. The former were not suddenly thrown on their own resources, and the latter have had time given them to prepare for the inevitable change. Although the process has been going on for over a dozen years there are still some 1,100,000 black people in bondage. The work of emancipation will not be much accelerated during the next five or six years, but after that time it will go rapidly on and in thirteen years from the present date slavery will have ceased to exist. It is hoped by some that the negroes will be found willing to work for wages; others anticipate that they will be induced to remain on the plantations by the offer of a share in the profits of the crops which they help to raise and gather. Not a few on the other hand, are apprehensive that, once free from the obligations to labor, the black man will refuse work altogether. His wants are few, and in a semi-tropical climate they can be supplied by a very small amount of exertion. Judging from the manner in which the freed men in the South have gone to work we apprehend no difficulties from this source, but the Brazilian government are evidently of the opposite opinion, as they are now making arrangements on a considerable scale for the introduction of European labor. The law against immigration, which was passed a few years ago, has been repealed, and strong inducements are to be held out to persons of the various European nationalities to settle in the country. Grants of land are offered at reasonable rates and apparently easy terms of payment, together with free or assisted passages, and the arrangements instead of being in the hands of ordinary emigration agents, will be conducted by the responsible officials of the Imperial Government. English emigrants who think of crossing the ocean to try their luck in the new world would do well to remember the fate of a large number of families who some years ago were lured into Brazil by very similar promises. In a very short time the few that had survived the epidemics and privations to which they were exposed, came back to their native land utterly ruined. Men of means who engage in mining speculations or mercantile pursuits, where they have simply to direct others, very often succeed in making large fortunes. But the farmer or artisan who expects to cultivate his own land or work at his trade will almost certainly succumb to the unhealthy climate. The offer of a farm of 75 acres may sound well, but it should be remembered that there are whole sections where thousands of acres could be had for a mere song and that as a rule it is only cultivated land that has any real value. The poor emigrant would besides find himself in a foreign land, surrounded by neighbors (the term is hardly applicable) with manners and customs entirely different from his own, and he would virtually be debarred from sympathy or association. The supposed delights of residence in a tropical country will we fear entice many to look with favor on the offer, but, if they really wish to improve their condition, to build up homes amongst their own people, to enjoy a fine, bracing, healthy climate with every facility to educate their children and follow their religious beliefs free from control, then we advise them to avoid Brazil and come to Canada.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Half the pepper sold consists of p's.
 Suitable name for a lawyer's daughter—Sue.
 Goethe: Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mould, and chisel, and complete a character.
 The annual production of crude mineral oil in the world is now estimated at fully 1,500,000,000 gallons.
 "Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, madame, and I like it 'still."
 "Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?" "Of course, my child." "Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole?"

The streams penetrating the Gogebic iron range near the south shore of Lake Superior are so black with discoloration from the ore that fish cannot live in them.

Harper's Young People: Kind-hearted Old Gentleman—There! there! don't cry. Be a little man. Injured Child—How can I be a little man when I'm a little g-g-girl? Boo-hoo!

"Featherbone," an article prepared from the quills of geese and turkeys, is largely taking the place of whalebone in the manufacture of whips, etc., for which whalebone was formerly used exclusively.

The distance by rail between Adelaide and Melbourne is 500 miles, and is covered by the mail trains in nineteen hours, thus saving many hours in the delivery of letters from Europe to the Eastern Colonies.

"Have you weak eyes?" said a lady to an applicant for a kitchen position who wore blue spectacles. "No, ma'am, said the applicant; "but I scour pots and things so thoroughly, that the glitter of them hurts my sight."

Lowell Times: We learn from the Woman's Journal that a new trade for women is that of "neighborhood darning." From the description furnished by our advanced contemporary, we gather that it is better to be a neighborhood darning than a curse to the neighborhood.

"How is this for logic?" remarked Mr. Slug, "a dog is an animal, so is a horse, therefore a dog is a horseo."

"Good, very good!" ejaculated Mr. Thump. "By the way, a dollar is money, so is a cent, therefore a cent is a dollar. Just take this copper, Mr. Slug, for the dollar I owe you."

The oldest horse in the world is claimed by a farmer of Chili, Ill., whose father purchased it forty-nine years ago from the Indians, when it was supposed to be two years old. It served all through the war, but escaped all injury. It has not a tooth in its head, but is fed on corn bread and soft bran mash, and is tenderly cared for.

Uses for Old Tomato Cans.—A prominent junk dealer recently received an order for 10,000 old tomato cans. The dealer explained that much of this kind of tin is used for corners and edge-pieces on a low grade of trunks, while many people use it for flushings on roofs. The dealer is obliged to melt the solder off, straighten the cans out into flat sheets, pack the pieces in flat bundles for shipment, and only gets about \$10 a ton for his trouble.—Iron Age.

THE LOST TEN TRIBES.—The believers in the identity of the British nation with the lost Ten Tribes of Israel have not yet lost heart. On April 18 new offices were opened for the Metropolitan Anglo-Israel Association in King William Street, Charing Cross, and it would appear from a statement made by the Secretary that the rooms would represent a club or institution where the friends of Anglo-Israelism could meet, and thus put an end to the alienation and estrangement that had existed among them in the past. The movement seems to have a religious as well as an ethnological side, for one of the purposes to which the rooms will be put is that of Bible readings at stated intervals. The movement is another example of the pertinacity with which Englishmen stick to their crotchets.—Jewish Chronicle.

THE PATENT ARTICLE, AND HOW TO MANAGE IT.—[The public are capricious. What they want is the latest thing, not the best. If you want to make a fortune over patent articles, the thing is to be last in the field.] We knew a fellow who had a genius for rotation of patents. He would not be cut out. He was originally a chemist, and invented a patent medicine. He made a pile over it in its first week; then some other fellow brought out a newer medicine. So our friend turned bootmaker—(you might fancy the bootmaker quite another party from the chemist; not a bit; same man; modern science can do so much!)—thickened the medicine a bit, turned it into the latest boot polish, and made another pile. Then another polish came out. But he didn't care. He paled his polish up a bit, and made a very wholesome patent infants' food of it; then turned eminent physician, and gave lectures about it, till a new food came. Still undaunted, he turned hairdresser, and changed his food to a new hair dye. And finally sold the patent rights of it, as a new explosive, to our War Office officials. After this he received a berth in the department at a high salary, on the understanding that he was to sell the secret of his patent to a foreign power. Altogether he made a good thing of it.—Fun.

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37. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Waving of the Flag," etc.
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A. M. FRASER,
 MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page three. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send Tim Clarr to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with forty five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Messrs. Nannary & Fyffe are running a really first class company at the Lyceum. The plays are all exceedingly well put on and they deserve to be liberally patronized.

An old medal bearing on one side the words—"Sir Isaac Brock, Hero of Upper Canada," and on the other, "Success to Commerce and Peace to the World," was recently dug up at Billtown, N. S., by Mr. David Skerry.

The Lake boats are now making regular trips between Port Mulgrave and Sydney, C. B. Those who desire to take an outing cannot do better than take a trip on the Bras d'Or, which, for beauty of scenery, is unrivalled in the Maritime Provinces.

Johnston's Fluid Beef is acknowledged on all hands to be the best and purest preparation in the market. In the sick room it is a necessity, and housekeepers will find it invaluable as stock for soups and gravies. Miners and fishermen should never go without a full supply.

The North Sydney *Herald* says that the Townsend family of Sydney and Louisburg has fallen heir to an English fortune, said to be up in the millions. The Cape Bretonians must come of good stock, judging by the windfalls that the inhabitants of the Island come in for.

The Halifax School for the Blind will close for the summer vacation on Friday, and on Monday, June 13th, the Principal and the quintette band (all pupils) will start on a concert tour, visiting several leading towns in Cumberland and Pictou Counties, New Brunswick and P. E. I.

There is an exhibition in Smith's drug store an admirable painting of water-lilies by Miss Hatte, of New Glasgow. The drawing and coloring of the flowers themselves, as well as the treatment of light and shade, present a combination of boldness and finish which is only too rare in the efforts of amateurs.

In the vicinity of Murray Bay a severe earthquake shock was felt on Sunday night. The mountain was shaken with great force, the rocks were hurled from its summit and the trees on its side were laid low. Murray Bay is one of the most pleasant of the Canadian summer resorts on the St. Lawrence.

Visitors to Boston should put up at the Hotel Creighton, Tremont Street, if they wish to have every comfort at reasonable rates. The Hotel is centrally situated one block south of Boston Common, and is in close proximity to all the leading places of amusement, as well as being only a few minutes walk from the business portion of the city.

The following are the appropriations made for the jubilee celebration by the Aldermanic Committee: Sports, \$900; salute firing, \$90; printing, postage and secretary's expenses, \$500; firemen's procession, \$500; shifting ordnance, \$100; horse race, \$200; memorial in gardens, \$500; memorial badges for school children, \$200; total, \$2,900.

The Windsor Foundry Co., which has an established reputation for the superiority of its manufactures, is one of the most extensive establishments in the province. Its stoves and ranges are in general use and always give perfect satisfaction. Be sure to examine into the merits of their goods before purchasing, as their prices are the lowest of the low.

Lunenburg, which is one of the most enterprising and thriving towns in Nova Scotia, is now wide-awake to the advantages of town incorporation. With proper sidewalks and well-lighted streets, Lunenburg would be a pleasant place after sundown, but as it is now the darkness and the badly constructed sidewalks make it a place to be avoided after dark.

Minard's Liment, "King of Pain," as it is so deservedly called, is used by almost every family in the Maritime Provinces. It cures pain, relieves swellings, heals burns, scalds, &c., &c., and is a valuable remedy for most of the pains that flesh is heir to. The price per bottle, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all. The genuine is only prepared by and bears the name of C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.

The S. S. *Cospiata*, which arrived in Halifax on Saturday last with her forehold full of water, was off the harbor for several hours in the fog. Her captain reports that a sunken wreck was struck by the steamer, but the investigation will probably prove that the ship struck some well-known reef. It is a matter for thankfulness that the accident caused no more serious damages than a wetting of a portion of the freight.

The recent repairs to the cable at Bird Rock, Magdalen Islands, were effected with great difficulty. The Captain of the *Newfield* reports that just as they were about to repair the shore end of the cable it was noticed that the rocks in the overhanging cliff were shaky, and the workmen only retreated in time to save themselves from being crushed by tons of rock which fell on the very spot on which they had been standing.

Steele, the villain who attempted to take the life of Mr. Curry, the bank agent at Antigonish, made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail on Friday last. By means of a spike, drawn from its place in the wall by his blanket, he broke off his handcuffs and then crawled through the grating into the hallway, the outer door being locked he was for a time foiled, but when the keeper entered he pushed him aside and gained access to the outer room, where he fortunately was overpowered by young Joscelyn before discovering the place where the keeper's revolvers had been placed.

The summer time-table on the Intercolonial railway will come into effect on Monday next. Eastern standard time has been adopted, which is an hour earlier than our own true time. The twenty-four hour system will be substituted for the two divisions of twelve hours each, into which the day is now divided. According to Halifax time the St. John morning express will leave here at half-past seven, and the Quebec express at seven o'clock in the evening. The adoption of the twenty-four hour system and the eastern standard time upon our railways is a very doubtful reform.

Taking advantage of the balmy June weather our reporter strolled out to the Provincial and City Hospital to see how the new Victoria wing was getting on. As \$20,000 had been voted for the express purpose of building the new wing and relieving the over-crowded wards of the old hospital, he expected to find the foundations in course of construction and preparations made to lay the corner stone on the 21st with appropriate ceremonies. Instead, the only thing new that was being done, was the erection of a flag staff in front of the building. Outwardly the hospital buildings impress one as being ridiculously small for a City Hospital, let alone Provincial and Marine, and an inspection of the interior proves this to be the case. Every ward was visited (and although chronic cases have been removed as far as possible), nearly all were in an overcrowded condition. The surgical wards are so overcrowded that one patient (a boy whose skull had been so severely injured as to require trepanning) was placed in the operating theatre. The patient, a bright lad, is doing nicely, but it will be necessary to keep him where he is for some time, and other operations are greatly interfered with. In fact, one of the wards had to be turned into an operating room for the last patient operated upon. Some very skillful surgical operations have lately been performed and the patients are all doing well. Although extra beds have had to be introduced into the wards, and the patients are greatly overcrowded, numbers who are entitled to treatment have to be turned away on account of insufficient accommodation, while patients whom the doctors would like to retain longer in the hospital are forced out to make way for urgent cases. Everything about the hospital and premises is strictly clean and not an unpleasant odor is to be detected. The patients all speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment accorded them, and want of room is the only complaint. The new wing is an absolute necessity and not a day should be lost in proceeding with the erection. No more acceptable jubilee offering could be made to Her Majesty, and we trust that the officers of the Local Government will at once move in the matter.

Brooklyn bridge is to be painted to preserve the metal, and 40,000 pounds of paint will be required to do it in the most economical manner.

A generous Brooklyn anonymous giver offers \$30,000 to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., for a new building for its scientific department.

The hot springs near Carson City, Nevada, have disappeared since the recent earthquake shock, which was felt throughout Nevada and California.

Budhism, according to a correspondent in the *Boston Transcript*, is becoming the fashionable religion among the ultra-blue society of that intellectual city.

News has just been received at Manson that Rev. Dr. Reid, who left last winter to become a missionary in Central Africa, has been killed and eaten by a tribe of cannibals.

Mr. Clark, who has given a million dollars to establish a university at Worcester, Mass., now offers another million provided others will do as much before a year from next July.

The bounty of five cents placed on each jack rabbit scalp is resulting in great slaughter of the pests in California. The *Elko Independent* says that, on a recent day, certificates for bounty on 20,000 scalps were presented to the board of county commissioners; and the *Harvey Valley Item* tells of a wagon load of 7000 scalps starting for the county seat.

Jentic Jeffrey Harrison, the young gypsy queen, who died at Jackson, Miss., on Dec. 31, 1886, was buried at Dayton, O., in the gypsy lot at Woodland the other day. At her death the body was embalmed and sent north. She was the daughter of Henry and Tallie Jeffreys, who own large tracts of land near Dayton, and are related to the Stanleys, who reign over about twenty tribes that make their summer home in the Miami valley.

A body is to be exhumed in Rowan County, N. C., for the purpose of endeavoring to identify it as that of Marshall Ney, the famous commander of the Old Guards at Waterloo. Marshall Ney's skull was trephined, and if the skull of Peter S. Ney is found to have been operated upon in a similar manner, it will be taken as a practical proof that Peter Ney and Napoleon's beloved marshal were one and the same man.

The work of the American Bible Society, the past year, has been large and successful. According to the annual report the cash receipts were \$493,358, and the expenditures were \$554,490. During the year 1,675,897 copies of the Scriptures were printed and purchased. The aggregate circulation in foreign lands was 521,356 copies. In seventy-one years the Society has issued 48,325,916 copies, which have been distributed in all parts of the world.

Of the 121,600,000 bushels of wheat imported into Great Britain last year three-fifths, or 72,000,000 bushels, came from the United States, 20,000,000 bushels from India, 7,200,000 from Russia, an equal quantity from Austria and Germany together, 7,488,000 bushels from Canada, 3,144,000 bushels from Chili, and 2,960,000 bushels from all other countries. With these figures as an index for the future there doesn't seem to be any ground to fear an immediate falling off in the English demand for American wheat, unless the English stomachs must go hungry or be filled with something besides wheat bread.

During the last sixteen months 182 natural gas and oil companies have been incorporated in Ohio, with an aggregate capital stock of \$9,262,975. Applications for new charters were lately coming in to the Secretary of State's office at the rate of two or three a day.

Queen Victoria will review 10,000 poor school children at Hyde Park on June 22. Each child will be presented with a mug commemorating the Queen's Jubilee.

Fifty thousand people have been rendered homeless by the floods in Hungary. These are annual visitations, but this year their extent is almost unprecedented.

Mr. Tharia Topan, for fifty years the leading British-Indian merchant at Zanzibar, is to found an hospital there and endow it with £15,000 as a Jubilee memorial.

Russia is adopting measures to prevent her South-Western provinces becoming Germanized. No land leases to Germans will be renewed, and German land-holders and manufacturers will be discouraged from remaining in the country.

The Vatican has notified France that General Boulanger's military laws, which refuse exemption from military service to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the Concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

The tenants of the Balmoral and Berkhall estates propose to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by presenting the Queen with a life-size statue of herself. A life-size statue of the Prince Consort has long been a conspicuous object in Balmoral Park.

A large consignment of American Bibles containing a copyright edition of the revised version of the Scriptures, which was sent to Wolsley, South Australia, has been seized and forwarded to the collector of customs to be held until it is decided whether they infringe on the English copyright act.

A special from Madrid says the Spanish Government will consent in July next, to declare the reduction of the differential flag duties on trade between America and the West Indies permanent. Similar concessions will be made to other countries having treaties with Spain.

Lawrence Donovan has immortalized himself in the eyes of some people by jumping into the Thames from London bridge. He refused to permit a collection to be taken up, saying the jump was merely in honor of the Queen's Jubilee. He intends to jump off Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol, the highest bridge in England.

The City of Mexico was shaken to its foundations on the morning of Sunday last by one of the most violent earthquakes that have been experienced there for many years. Three distinct shocks were felt, the houses were shaken, pictures and chinaware thrown down, clocks stopped, and the inhabitants very generally alarmed. Fortunately no loss of life was reported.

M. de Lesseps is not easily daunted. Finding that the work of the Panama Canal required more capital than he at first estimated, he took a party of British and Continental engineers out to the Isthmus, demonstrated to them the feasibility of his undertaking, and now through their favorable report has succeeded in obtaining financial assistance from some of the leading bankers in Europe.

Telegrams from Merv confirm the statement that English engineers are actively fortifying Herat. The walls and trenches are being strengthened and double built to resist artillery. The Afghans are displaying a hatred of the English and the Ameer has been obliged to appoint military officers to protect those employed on the works. The aim of the English authorities is to enable a garrison of 10,000 men at Herat to withstand a siege for 90 days.

The British navy grows apace during the past month, the following three new ships have been launched, namely, the steel armor-plated turret-ship *Sanspareil*, which was launched at Blackwall; the torpedo cruiser *Racon*, built at Devonport, and the composite sloop *Buzzard*, built at Sheerness. The *Sanspareil* is the biggest ironclad ever launched in England. She is to carry two 110-ton guns, besides a powerful subsidiary armament, and will be capable of a speed of seventeen knots. The estimated cost of the vessel is £285,000, but by the time she is finally put into committee the dockyard authorities will almost certainly, with all their multitudinous alterations and improvements, have brought her cost up to a million sterling.

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched. Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

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New Glasgow, N. S.

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C. MCKENZIE, Prop.

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YARMOUTH, N. S.

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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.
SEA-SIDE STATION TO GRAND NARROWS.

TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.
Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.
No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. KOWAN, 11 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

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A LOAN EXHIBITION,
IN AID OF THE
Victoria School of Art and Design,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Provincial Building, Halifax,
OPENING ON
Friday, June 17, at 2.30 p.m.
And continuing until close of following week.

By the courteous permission of the Government and Library Commissioners, the Exhibits will be displayed in the Legislative Chambers and Library. They will consist of Pictures, Industrial Designs, Sculptures, Bronzes, Art Furniture, China and Pottery, Lace, Draperies, and Artistic Embroidery, Silver, Historical Bric-a-brac, and Miscellaneous Curios.
On the first day, there will be a **GRAND OPENING**, and on Thursday, the 23rd, a **CONVERSAZIONE** at 8 p.m. On both of these occasions a **MILITARY BAND** will assist.
Admission—On Day of Opening and to Conversazione, 50 cents; Subsequent Days, 25 cents; Season Tickets, One Dollar.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton, under commission from the Metropolitan, on Sunday last ordained six deacons to the Priesthood, and admitted one Layman to the Diaconate. Of these the larger number have been trained at King's College.

Rev. R. W. Hudgell officiated at St. Matthias Mission on Sunday evening.

The coming Eucornia of the College will be honored by the presence of Rev. Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New York, and Rev. Dr. Winslow, Secretary-Treasurer for America of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The latter is expected to give an address on the results achieved by the Fund.

The Rev. J. Bell Cox, whose imprisonment for contempt of Lord Penzance's Court, was chronicled last week, has been released, the period over which the sentence extended having expired before the arrest took place. An action for false imprisonment would now be in order, but it is not at all likely that any such step would be taken. The general opinion seems to be that a ritual settlement will be facilitated by these prosecutions, the public mind being impatient of imprisonment for conscience sake in these days.

BAPTIST.

The closing exercises of Acadia College which took place last week, were of a very interesting character. Many of the graduates and friends of the institution were present. The attendance during the term at the college was 90, and at the seminary 83. L. E. Wortman, M. A., of St. John, has been appointed to the chair of Modern Languages. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, and a graduate of New Brunswick University.

Rev. L. Beattie, who has occupied the position of pastor of the Baptist Church at Parrsboro for some time, is about to sever his connection, and seek another sphere of labor.

Rev. Mr. Kidson, of New Brunswick, it is expected will shortly become pastor of the Baptist Church at Margaree, C. B.

It is reported that eleven of the nineteen members of the senior class of Morgan Park Theological Seminary at Chicago are seriously considering the call to Foreign Mission work.

METHODIST.

Rev. Mark Grey Pearse left Halifax last week for St. John, and held a number of meetings in that city.

Last Sunday Anniversary services were held in Robie St. Church. In the morning the Rev. Ralph Brocken conducted service, and in the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lathern and the Rev. J. J. Teasdale. During the year about thirty families have been added to the church, while the attendance at the Sunday School has doubled.

A new Methodist Church was opened last Sunday at Welsford, N. B. The evangelistic bands in connection with the Methodist Churches, of St. John, have started a paper, called the *Glad Tidings*.

The Hymn-Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, last year, have made a new hymn book for the Church, which the bishops will review, and which will then be given to the printers.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. G. Murray has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Glasgow, and proposes going to British Columbia.

Mr. J. R. Coffin, who lately graduated at Pine Hill College, has received a call to P. E. Island.

On account of ill health the Rev. C. S. Lord has resigned the pastoral charge of the church at Morigomish. He will go to Bermuda and accept the charge of a church there.

Rev. H. K. McLean was inducted into the pastorate of the church at Lochaber, Pictou Co., on Tuesday last.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) met on the 18th of May in St. Louis. The Rev. Dr. Strickler, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected Moderator. A majority of the committee on Organic Union recommended that a committee of ten be appointed to confer with a like number from the Presbyterian Church (North) concerning the whole subject of Organic Union between the two assemblies, and to report next year. A minority report recommended that no steps be taken in the matter. After a lengthy debate a motion that a committee of eight with the Moderator be appointed to confer with a like number from the Northern Assembly, was carried by a vote of 95 to 48. Columbia Seminary, which has been closed during the past year on account of the action of Professor Woodrow, will be opened in September. Last year, sixty-one evangelists held meetings in thirty-eight of the Presbyteries. It was decided to decline the invitation to hold next General Assembly at Philadelphia and to meet next year at Baltimore. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the holding of the centennial celebration on that occasion.

In Victoria, Australia, the Presbyterian College buildings, costing £40,000 sterling, have recently been opened.

The United States (North) General Assembly met at Omaha on the 19th May. Among the numbers were Indians, Hindoos, Africans, as well as many other nationalities. Dr. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, was elected Moderator. A paper was presented, intended to facilitate re-union with Southern Presbyterian Church, which, after a lengthy discussion, was unanimously accepted. Arrangements were made for the Centennial services to be held in Philadelphia next year.

OUR QUEEN.

BY MRS. J. H. HEALY.

The years rolled back,
And I beheld within, a tapestried
Chamber in an old baronial pile
Of England's royal line, a stately woman
Bending with look of love above the babe
That lay upon her bosom—the first-born of
A princely house.

Suddenly

The martial tread of her knighted lord
Fell upon her listening ear, and a
Glad smile lit up her pure pale brow, as with
Sword unbound and helm slung wide, he bent
Above the silken couch with voice of love
And tender greetings; then lifted his haughty
Head proudly erect—at thought of the
Lordly heritage of this fair child—his
First begotten.

Again the years rolled back.

And I stood beneath the lofty dome of
England's ancient Abbey, thronged with the
Beauty and chivalry of a mighty
Nation, grand in old historic story
And valiant deeds of high renown.

Gorgeous banners floated

Wide above the shadowy resting-place
Of the glorious dead. Flashing jewels,
Gleaming far from royal robe and knightly
Crest, pale'd the light of the exultant day,
While, in hushed stillness, amid a circling
Band of warriors low bowed in martial
Homage a fair young girl knelt beneath the
Hand of the mitred priest to receive her
Royal heritage—Britain's ancient crown!

Then loud and high

The glad triumphant hymn of the nation's
Thanksgiving burst through the wide flung portals;
Peal on peal of "mighty music" caught up
By the multitude without,
Till the tumultuous shout of glad acclaim
That rent the heavens floated in billowy
Waves above the listening skies.

Once more I beheld:

And lo! again, in the thronged cathedral
The crowned queen knelt beside the proud prince
She had chosen, while the surpliced priest
Murmured holy benediction
Above the royal pair.

Again

Joyous music swelled forth in billowy
Waves on the perfumed air—the clanging bells
Of the great city rang out a swift, wild
Strain—the wide-mouthed cannon thundered,
And the glad people shouted,—rejoicing
With the wedded Queen and the welcome Prince.

The glad years passed—

Sons and daughters gathered around the throne,
And the glad Queen rejoiced in love of home
And happy people.

Then suddenly

From out the palace halls a cry of anguish
Woke the startled world:
Before the palace gates the dreaded banner
Of a deadly foe stood all unfurled,
And the glad people all heaved prince a summons
From the court of heaven heard.

Oh God! is there no hope?

The great Queen of earth's greatest kingdom kneels
And sues for lengthened life; the royal
Children bow their stately heads in suppliant
Grief beside the couch of the dying Prince.
But all in vain—all in vain, unheeded the
Anguish, unpitied the pain.

The deadly foe with

Unseen footsteps passed the palace gates,
And silent, crossed the threshold of the
Palace halls, "and he, who through all the years
Wore "the white flower of a blameless life"—
"Albert the Good"—went up to the court of
The high God: while the bells tolled,
And the people mourned with the widowed
Queen and the bereaved children.

Oh! royal lady!

Oh, proud Empress of a wide-extending
Many-clim'd Empire—great sovereign
Of a mighty nation—gracious ruler
Of our fair Dominion—from all these vast,
Far-reaching realms—from the populous isles
Of thine own universal sea; on this
Thy Jubilee the many-millioned
People greet thee—thy children bless thee—
The kingdoms of the world salute thee;
While, from the veiled glory of that higher
Court, thy royal husband watcheth over
Thee, till at the last, the splendour of thine
Earthly crown undimmed, thou too shalt hear
The call of that great voice to go up higher,
Where, joining thy beloved, thou shalt enter
Thine eternal heritage—God-crowned.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

I quite agree with a correspondent of the *Herald*, in his objection to the term "Bluenose." It has always seemed to me a very undesirable sobriquet for the natives of a great Province.

The liquidators of the Maritime Bank seem to have been under the

painful necessity of restraining the ardent piety of one of the directors, who was impelled to attend a religious convention in the States, by procuring his arrest and putting him in jail.

The death is announced of Admiral the Right. Hon. Lord Edward Russell, C.B., brother to Gen. Lord Alexander Russell. The deceased nobleman was posted in 1833, became Rear-Admiral in 1856, Vice-Admiral in 1863, and Admiral in 1867. He stood third in seniority on the retired list, and must have been verging on the age of eighty.

I wonder what is the standard or desideratum of a novel in the opinion of those who stigmatize "She" as "arrant trash"? I think most people recognize in it the work of an able, bold, original romancier. Boldness in romance is no small merit in itself; and originality does not altogether consist in absolute independence of ideas which have seen the light in some shape or other before. "Sintram," "Udine," and the charming "Magic Ring" would, I suppose, be terrible trash to the stolid and matter-of-fact.

The notion of supernaturally prolonged life is not at all original, and is introduced by Southey in "Thalaba" in a manner not altogether dissimilar to the idea of "She." In that poem there are two witches, Maimuna and Khawla. The latter is altogether grim, gaunt and evil, but Maimuna, the more powerful enchantress, is apparently young and fair to see, save that her hair is white. She has in her elements of good not altogether smothered, and when the blessing of repentance comes to her she too shrivels into the natural condition of old age and dies, but quietly and peaceably.

The power of slaying at will has its prototype in fiction in the "veil," staff, or wand of Bulwer's "Coming Race," and there is something similar in his "Strange Story."

Metempsychosis, hinted at in the implied reproduction in Leo of his far-off ancestor, is actually believed in by the Theosophists of to-day, who may probably be counted by thousands.

But the originality must, in these days, lie in the power of grouping ideas, new or old, in a striking or forcible manner. Add to the accomplishment of this the moral of Divine punishment when human presumption goes too far, and a vivid power of description, and, I think, "She" may be ranked, not among the very highest, but still very high in modern romances. The current of modern speculation on several abstruse subjects is also skilfully interwoven in the story.

"Dawn" is far from being equal to it or to "Jess." It is, indeed, to be hoped that Mr. Haggard will resist the temptation to too rapid production. If he does not, he will assuredly write himself out in an unusually short time.

May I ask for correction of two errata in some recent "Odds and Ends"? Speaking of wrecks I wrote "Commend me to a Maritime Tribunal," not "Maritime Liberal." Speaking of the Boons I wrote "lip service," not "life-service."
FRANC-THEUR.

NEW GLASGOW JOTTINGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

On arriving at New Glasgow the traveller is not apt to be particularly fascinated with the place. The structure which the authorities of the I.C.R. are pleased to call New Glasgow station is a disgrace to the road. Here there is certainly more railway business done than at any other place in the Province outside of Halifax and Truro, and yet the station is scarcely fit for a country village. But after passing this edifice and coming to Provost Street, the principal street in the town, with its long line of fine stores on either side, the rattle of carriages and trucks and the rush of hurrying pedestrians give the idea that New Glasgow is a busy little place, and this idea is confirmed on a more extensive acquaintance with its inhabitants, and a visit to some of the far-famed industries which are carried on in the town and vicinity. Among the latter the works of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. stand foremost. The buildings alone cover about one and one-half acres of ground, while the large melting and heating furnaces, the massive engines and machinery in connection with the rolling mills, and the various machines in the several departments of the works, all being of the most approved description, and so conveniently arranged, testify to the energy and ability of the general manager, Mr. Graham Fraser. Although this industry is yet only in its infancy, it is gratifying to learn that the steel produced has given very general satisfaction, and, in consequence, a large trade has already been established, which is undoubtedly destined to become very extensive. The Steel Co. now employ over 130 men, but their daily increasing business necessitates a much larger force, and they are now making arrangements to run all their departments both night and day, which will give employment to from 80 to 100 more men. Next in order are the forge and machine shops of the Nova Scotia Forge Co., the most extensive and best equipped works of the kind in Canada. This company make a specialty of railway and marine work, and have appliances for making forgings twelve inches in diameter and four tons in weight. That they can greatly exceed this limit is shown by the fact that not long ago they made a rudder (for an iron steamer) forty feet long, and weighing about eight and a-half tons. The Nova Scotia Glass Co. have a large and well-established business, having overcome the difficulties that usually attend the starting of a new enterprise. They make all kinds of table glassware, and immense quantities of lamps and lamp chimneys, and turn out some very nice work in cut glass. They furnish employment to about 180 men and boys. I. Matheson & Co. are manufacturers of steam engines, boilers, castings, etc. They have very neat and commodious buildings for their foundry and machine shops, and the latter are fitted out with the most improved machinery for the manufacture

of high-speed engines and marine boilers, of which they make specialties. They have just finished three boilers of 5 1/2 ft diameter x 15 1/2 ft long for the Halifax Electric Light Co. Donald Grant, Esq., does quite an extensive business in his sash, door and blind factory, just beside which is the establishment of John Stewart, the well-known plough maker and iron bridge builder, from which large numbers of Stewart's celebrated iron ploughs are annually sent out. On the west side of the river are the furniture factory of Cumming Bros., and the tannery of the Messrs. Carmichael, both of which industries give employment to a large number of workmen. Among the enterprises more recently started should be mentioned the foundry and machine shops of Fraser Bros., and the foundry of McKay, Graham & Fraser, at each of which places a considerable trade in iron ploughs is done in addition to the other branches of their business. The Steel Harrow Co. established last autumn, have already made quite a number of their Bulby Spring Tooth Harrows, (an implement which promises to become very popular), and they find a ready sale for all they can manufacture—in fact, have been unable to supply the demand this season by some hundreds. Among the enterprising merchants may be mentioned the names of Thompson & Sutherland, dealers in stoves, tinware, etc.—this firm make a specialty of creamers, of which large numbers are manufactured on their premises; Drysdale Bros. & Co., J. F. Blanchard & Co., J. R. Smith & Co., dry goods; J. Fisher Grant, R. Grant & Co., Littlejohn & Barclay, gents' furnishings; Wm. McIntosh, millinery; H. L. P. McNeil, boots and shoes; Vaux & Collishaw, R. McGregor & Sons, Angus Chisholm, Chisholm & Meikle, groceries; McGregor & Co., Bent & Cohoon, hardware; James Eastwood, Thos. Munro, jewelry; while in general merchandise are the well-known houses of R. A. Walker, G. W. Underwood, Thos. Fraser & Sons, Geo. Douglas, David Patterson and R. S. McCurdy. The question of supplying the town with water by a system of waterworks, which has been agitating the place for some time, has been definitely settled, and the work of construction is being pushed rapidly forward. The completion of this work will give increased facilities for the establishment of manufactories, of which many will no doubt take advantage. The New Glasgow Electric Light Co. was incorporated during the late session of Provincial Parliament, and will probably soon commence operations. Building promises to be brisk, and altogether the outlook for a prosperous summer is very encouraging. Buzz.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

In this Jubilee Year, when everyone is airing his or her pet project for a Jubilee memorial, why do not the genuine lovers of music in Halifax take some steps towards forming a good orchestra, which has really become a necessity? Now that we are to have a Conservatory of Music, it goes without saying that there should be an orchestra.

Toronto had her first Musical Festival about a year ago with phenomenal success. Let us not be too long in following her example.

Mr. Clarke may be congratulated upon the success of the Kellogg concerts. They evidently gave great pleasure to large numbers who had not enjoyed hearing Miss Kellogg years ago.

The Hotel Brunswick waltz, by Fernando de Anguera, will soon become popular, being lawful, not difficult, and very danceable, a qualification sometimes wanting.

Many Halifax musicians are, of course, acquainted with the *Etude*, a monthly magazine published in Philadelphia by Theodore Presser, but to those who are not we would strongly recommend it, especially to teachers, and students in the country, who would find it most practical and helpful. The pieces of music accompanying each number seem to be admirably chosen.

How many young ladies glibly rattle off the phrase, "Oh, I do so love music!" without thinking in the least what is meant by it. When the subject is sifted to the bottom, it is found that the persons who "love music" really mean that they love a tune! In this they are not at all remarkable, since the love of melody is planted in every human breast, from the lowest stages of civilization to the highest. People might as well say, "Oh, I am fond of eating," or "I enjoy sleeping;" for music is as natural a function as either. The tired man sleeps, the hungry man eats, the pleased man sings, if he obeys, or can obey, his natural impulses. The love of tunes is shared by all the world. But, in investigating the crude love of music which is so freely expressed, one sometimes comes upon an untrained musician who loves not only tune, but the combinations of harmony, and even counterpoint; who is able to detect blemishes in three or four-part music, and prefers the combined effects of music to any unison passages. This is the true musical mind in a natural state. Such a person is almost certain to develop into a fine musician, if properly trained. On the other hand, in many rare cases, one can discover strange natures which dislike music in all its forms, even in the simplest melodic shapes. Such men are abnormal in mind; there is something in them which is unsound. Dean Swift, who died a madman, was of this class. Shakspeare has perfectly described this unnatural state in these lines:—

"The man who hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with consent of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. . . .
Let no such man be trusted."

— Musical Herald.

A phenomenal violinist has created great interest at Vienna. His name is Cesar Thomson, and he is said to be a Belgian, of Swedish extraction. The extraordinary and fascinating effect of his playing is considerably heightened by his pale face, black piercing eyes, and long black hair; in fact, he appears to be a likely rival to the fame of Paganini.

A Christian clergyman once went to an orthodox synagogue with a Jewish friend. He listened to a congregation chanting "Mismar L'David" with the usual congregational discord, and was told by his Jewish friend that it was sung to the same tune in the days of David. "Ah!" said the clergyman, with a sigh of relief, "that accounts for it. I have often wondered why Saul threw his javelin at David."

Good-humored wit no honest man estranges:
We credit all that's clipped from our exchanges.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Mr. Weldon's (St. John) motion to amend the election return for Queens County, N. B., was taken up. Hon. Mr. Thompson moved in amendment that the House adopt the report of the committee on privileges and elections—in other words confirm Mr. Baird in his seat so far as the House is concerned, leaving Mr. Baird to seek his remedy, if he has any, in the courts. Mr. Davies moved in amendment to the amendment that Returning Officer Dunn be summoned to the bar of the House and ordered to amend the returns by declaring Mr. King elected. After a debate covering the greater part of one day's sittings Mr. Davies' proposition was negated by a vote of 104 to 85. Mr. Thompson's amendment then passed by the same vote. Some twenty-five members shirked the vote and two government members voted with the opposition.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether any negotiations were in progress looking to securing closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Sir Charles Tupper replied that both the Imperial and the Canadian governments had the matter under consideration, but that the communications on the subject were of a confidential nature.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the controverted elections act by distributing the work of trying petitions in Ontario. Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the law should be so further amended as to prevent the recurrence of such a case as that in Queens County, N. B., and to regulate the course of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in gazetting members.

In committee of supply an animated debate arose on the militia estimates. Mr. Davies, P. E. I., moved, supported by Hon. Mr. Jones and Mr. Tupper, Pictou, that riflemen from the Maritime Provinces should be allowed to travel free over the Intercolonial railway in going to Ottawa to attend the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association and in returning to their homes. The Minister of Railways said he gave low rates but he could not give free passes, as riflemen from Manitoba and Ontario had to pay their way. On being further pressed he said that any arrangement that might be made by the Militia department would be carried out. A long debate as to the utility of a Royal Military College resulted in nothing. Hon. Mr. Jones and Mr. Kenny urged that Halifax needed a new and larger drill shed than it now has. Mr. Mills asked that old Fort Ann at Annapolis be placed in a proper state of repairs, supplied with cannon and garrisoned.

On the railway estimates being reached Hon. Mr. Jones, supported by Messrs. Borden and Kenny, urged the necessity of affording additional terminal facilities at Halifax. Hon. Mr. Pope intimated that it was not the intention of the government to reduce the charges for terminal facilities to the Windsor and Annapolis railway, but that a new flour shed would be built at North Street. Mr. Borden protested against the unfair discrimination by the government against the Windsor and Annapolis railway. Hon. Mr. Jones said that the government is carrying coals over the I. C. R. at a low rate, while charging excessive rates on other goods, and charged that this loss was incurred for the benefit of the Springhill coal mines. He said that the government has no right to levy tribute on other industries to make up a loss so incurred. Mr. Kenny thought the I. C. R. rates on the whole very reasonable. After a long debate on the general management of the Intercolonial railway, the item passed.

There was a short debate on the question of experimental farms *versus* farmers' institutes, and agricultural colleges. The item passed.

Several members protested against granting so large a sum as \$10,000 towards an imperial institute. The item passed.

In the course of the debate on the item allowing \$279,000 for immigration purposes, Sir R. Cartwright vigorously protested against the appropriation of so large an amount, and claimed that the census returns show that the government immigration policy is utterly barren of good results.

The report of the fisheries was laid on the table of the House. It shows that the total of the catch of last year was \$18,679,288—an increase of \$956,315. The yield of Nova Scotia is valued at \$8,415,361; that of New Brunswick at \$4,180,227; and that of Quebec at \$1,741,382.

The House concurred without division in a congratulatory address to the Queen on the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign.

Mr. Perry, P. E. I., asked for the papers and correspondence on which was based the refusal of a license to James H. Myrick, of Tignish, to set a fish trap to catch bait for the mackerel and lobster fisheries. Hon. Mr. Foster promised to bring down the papers asked for.

On motion of Mr. Flynn, it was ordered that reports be laid before the House respecting the route chosen for the Cape Breton railway.

Mr. Sproul moved his resolution, proposing a general pardon of all convicts in the several Dominion penitentiaries, in commemoration of the

Queen's jubilee. Hon. Mr. Thompson said that the proposal was made from mistaken motives. He did not regard it as a very appropriate way of celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee, and in a great many cases it would not be an act of kindness to prisoners who were totally unworthy of the clemency. The motion was withdrawn.

In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir John A. Macdonald said that it was the intention, if possible, to prorogue parliament on Saturday of next week.

In reply to a question respecting the high commissioner'ship, Sir John said that Sir Charles Tupper would return to London at the close of the session, but the government would consider the question as to whether he should continue as finance minister or not.

Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to confer certain powers upon boards of trade, with respect to the licensing of weighers.

The resolution increasing the subsidy to P. E. Island by \$20,000 annually was passed, though some of the Island members thought that province was entitled to double that amount.

Mr. Amyot urged the necessity of extending the commercial relations between Canada and France. Mr. Chapleau said the government was endeavoring to secure a treaty with France. Sir Richard Cartwright thought the High Commissioner should give the House some information on this subject. Sir Charles Tupper said he had nothing new to communicate to the House, but the question had not been lost sight of.

COMMERCIAL.

The current of trade still runs smoothly, but occasional complaints are heard over the volume of transactions. The complainants should, however, remember that the spring activity is now well over and the general markets have settled down into a steady-going business, which gives little room for special comment. Accounts from all provincial points indicate a satisfactory state of trade and payments have been fairly well made.

We regret to note that business matters in New Brunswick appear to be in a bad way financially, and several failures in that province are announced. It is evident that a long time must elapse before the effects of the machinations of R. A. & J. Stewart and the total collapse of the Maritime Bank, of St. John, will pass away, so that business there can be re-established on a satisfactorily firm basis. Our sincere sympathies are freely tendered to our afflicted brethren in the adjoining province.

The coasting trade is quite brisk and numerous arrivals and departures of small craft take place daily. Coal begins to come in more freely and the markets are again fairly well supplied with that staple article of consumption. The growing crops continue to promise well. From every point of view it appears that we are to have a prosperous summer, and that the laborer will receive full returns for his toil in whatever department his work may lie.

In some contracted localities in this province it is reported that the lakes and streams are lower than they should be so early in the summer, but this scantiness of water is not sufficiently marked to justify the slightest uneasiness at present as to its effects.

Building operations continue to be vigorously pushed on this peninsula, and the erection of an unusually large number of new houses is planned for this summer, especially in the North-Western suburbs. Messrs. Henderson & Potts, paint manufacturers, whose works across the North-West Arm were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, have, with commendable energy and enterprise, arranged to put up new works on a larger scale in the vicinity of the cotton factory. They hope to be able to resume the work of making paint within a few weeks. There is a partial scarcity of and demand for skilled labor in this market. On Monday last the stone-cutters—forty-one in number—employed by the contractor for the new City Hall, struck and refused to go to work unless their demand to be allowed to stop work an hour earlier on Saturdays than on other days of the week was complied with. It appears that they have been paid \$15 a week for 60 hours' work and they now demand to be allowed to knock off work at five o'clock instead of six on Saturdays, reducing the week to 59 hours.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past week:—Edward W. Wright & Michael Rooney, Halifax and China tea store, registered co-partnership; Livingstone Coggins, trader, Westport, assigned to W. H. Thorne; Isaac Gates, grocer, Lunenburg, offers 50c. on the \$; Wm. McGuire, G. S. and fishing, Steep Creek, Guysboro Co., sold out to John W. McGuire.

Dry Goods.—Matters in this line are not as satisfactory as might be desired. The larger importations and increased home production are making themselves felt somewhat in the form of heavier stocks than it is pleasant to see accumulate. The fact appears to be that although consumption has been larger, the heavier home production and importations, together with higher prices, have fully counterbalanced that increase. The spring distribution is about over and has been satisfactory in volume, but the general market has a quiet look. The *Belfast Irish Textile Journal* says: "The general tone of trade during the past month has been rather flat, and, though manufacturers continue very well engaged, there has been no marked change in the spinning branch, which continues in much the same languid condition as previously reported. The cloth market is, however, firmer at late rates and stocks all over are in very small compass."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No new or important feature has developed in the iron and hardware trade, but a fair movement under the circumstances has progressed in most lines. The increased duty on structural iron bears hard on merchants, as the clause referring to it has been amended to read that angles, channels, tees and all other structural iron be made subject to a duty of \$16 per short ton, except when imported by bridge builders for their own use, when the duty shall be 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*,

which is equal to \$2 50 per short ton. Merchants naturally feel aggrieved at legislation which practically shuts them out of business unless they become bridge builders. The pig iron business continues to be dull and no new business is doing. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 41s. 8d.; Middleborough No. 8 foundry at 33s. 6d.; and hematite pig at Workington at 43s. 6d. A firm feeling prevails in ingot tin, while copper and lead are steady. The cables quote tin, copper and lead slightly higher. Philadelphia rail makers closed contracts last week for 30,000 tons of steel rails under delivery at \$38, and also for upwards of 10,000 tons of structural iron. In that market pig iron is lively and in good demand. Good foundry is quickly picked up and no accumulation is probable judging from all present appearances. The continuance of the coke strikes undoubtedly gives additional firmness to the iron markets. Advices from further western iron centres show an improved feeling all round. A large summer demand for mill and furnace products is assured.

BREADSTUFFS.—The British markets have been quiet and barely steady, in fact wheat at Liverpool is inactive, with California standard quoted 1d. per cental lower. Cargoes of wheat in all positions are quiet and steady, while corn on passage is slow. In Paris wheat and flour are firm. In Chicago wheat continues under manipulative control, and for June delivery ranges slightly above 90c. The remote options have been irregular and fluctuating. Corn has ruled a trifle easier and ranged from 37 to 41c. The Montreal grain market has ruled firm but quiet. Although not much business has been accomplished in flour the market continues firm in tone with no giving way on the side of holders, who are firmly supported by western millers, who believe that higher prices will prevail owing to the decided scarcity of wheat. To illustrate the confidence of millers it is reported that hearing recently that 90 per cent patents were offering in this city at \$4 40, several Western millers combined and purchased 3,000 bbls. here at that price and offered to pay the same for as much more. Crop reports from the United States indicate that the yield this season will be a large one, but it is said that prolonged drought in considerable sections of Ontario and Manitoba has seriously affected wheat there so that the plants look stunted and weak, and it is feared that the Canadian harvest will be a small one.

PROVISIONS.—Liverpool cables quote pork 60s. 6d., and 34s., bacon 38s. 6d., and tallow at 21s. 6d. In Chicago pork is inactive and unchanged at about \$23 for June, while lard is stiffer and a shade better at \$6.45 June, \$6.56 July, and \$6.65 August. Meats are stronger, having advanced 15c. In the local market a moderate business is doing in pork at steady prices. Lard is quiet.

BUTTER.—The butter market has undergone no real change. Some new butter is offering but, as the supply of old continues to be large and there is an absence of outside or shipping demand, sales are slow and the trade is lifeless.

CHEESE.—The cheese situation appears to be considerably mixed up, which causes some little flurry among dealers in the Upper Provinces, where an unexpected fair demand for export has lately been developed. This has strengthened the market, but it does not appear that any notable amount of business has transpired. With us cheese is quiet but firm. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Taken all in all, it was a pretty good market, a full attendance of operators showing up on the Erie pier, and most of the stock securing attention as it came out. All shippers who looked at cheese were not buyers, and probably receivers 'talked' the position livelier than it deserved; but in a few cases the negotiations were rapid, and the position had the merit of steadiness at least."

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been a fair distribution of tea through jobbing channels at steady prices, but the market has been without special event. A late Yokohama cable says:—"Finest grades are stronger with grades below unchanged." According to telegraphic advices from Hankow, China, prices paid for Ningehows are 10 per cent, and fine Kintucks 15 per cent below last years. The quality of the crop is reported to be up to the average of late years. With regard to opening prices, it must be borne in mind that last year the prices declined in China 10 to 15 per cent within a week, and although opening rates must always have a certain influence on the basis at which the whole first crop is bought, it will not be of so much importance this season whether buyers pay a couple of taels more or less for the few crack chops which, if they are really fine, will still command high prices in the world's markets. The difficulty will be to deal with the bulk of fine teas. Coffee has continued very strong, and prices are still advancing. Rio and Santos cables are strong. Plantation Ceylon has advanced, and Mocha is firm.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A more active demand for refined sugars is reported, and some large transactions have transpired at top figures—6 1/2c. Yellows, both brights and low grades, are active. In Montreal Molasses has been active, and large quantities have recently changed hands. Holders here are firm, and by no means anxious to sell. They are confident that figures will advance, owing to the small crop, and have no fear of any possible decline in values.

FISH.—Large schools of good-sized mackerel are swarming off our western shores, but it is said that the bulk of them keep outside of the three-mile limit. Scores of American fishing schooners are reported to have been doing well during the last week. Mackerel are very eccentric fish. As a rule, in the spring, after leaving the vicinity of Cape Ann, they strike straight for the shores of Prince Edward Island, only a few comparatively small bodies following the shore line; but this year they appear to linger about our western coast, and show no disposition as yet to continue their usual route. There is no change to note in the tone and tendency of the markets either at home or abroad. In Montreal, the demand for dry cod is improving and steadily advancing, being quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 00, while some holders are asking higher prices. Other kinds are there nominal.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes SUGAR (Cult. Loaf, Granulated, Circle A, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C), TEA (Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), MOLASSES (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, Fancy).

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Butts, Canadian Creamery, Cheese (New, Canada, Old).

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

There are so few pickled or dry fish arriving from the coast that a quotation cannot be correctly given. The most of those that are arriving are consigned, and go into store.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes MACKEREL (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3), HERRING (No. 1, 2, 3, Round Shore, Labrador, Bay of Islands), ALBUQUERQUE (Hard Shore, New Bank, Bay), SALMON (No. 1), HADDOCK (per qt), HAKE, CUSK, POLLOCK, HAKE SOUND, COD OIL A.

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

LOBSTERS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pine (clear, merchantable, small), Spruce (dimension good, merchantable, small), Hemlock (merchantable), Shingles (No 1, No 2, spruce), Laths (per m), Hard wood (per cord), Soft wood.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. (Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets firm. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes FLOUR (Graham, Patent high grades, mediana, Superior Extra, Lower grades), Oatmeal (Standard, Granulated), Corn Meal (Halifax ground, Imported), Bran (per ton - Wheat, Corn), Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats (Harley), Feed Flour, Oats (per bushel of 34 lbs, Harley), Peas, White Beans, Potatoes (Harley), Corn, Hay (per ton), Straw.

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate), Pork (Mess, American, American clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess), Lard (Tubs and Pails), Hams (P. E. I.), Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SPINS & HIDES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wool (clean washed, unwashed), Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, No 3 Hides, Calf Skins, Deacons, Lambskins.

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples (No. 1 Varieties), Oranges (per bbl, Jamaica, Valencia), Lemons (per case, boxes), Bananas (per bunch), Coconuts (per 100), Onions (Bermuda), Grapes (Almeria), Raisins (New Val.), Figs (Elate, small boxes), Prunes (Stewing, boxes), Dates (boxes, new).

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St.

POULTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkey (per pound), Geese (each), Ducks (per pair), Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Steers (best quality, per 100 lbs. alive), Oxen, Fat Steers (Heifers, light weights), Weathers (best quality, per 100 lbs.), Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"That would be a commonplace ending after all, running away from your trouble. Hildred, I can see how you may make yourself a heroine—how you may rise from this, your girlish dissatisfied life, to the grandest heights of heroism. I see it, and, unless I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of your character, you will do it; it is better to die on the heights of heroism than in the depths of despair."

She looked up at him with a gleam of interest in her face. She had been so long without hope that to be told she could be heroic awoke within her a feeling of wonder.

"There are two ways before you—that of fighting against your fate, rebelling with all your heart against it, and that of submitting to it and making the best of it. You may, for instance, leave Lord Caraven. You have money in abundance, you could live either in England or abroad, you could have plenty of society—but you would never be happy. You might try to throw your whole heart and soul into the gayeties and frivolities of the world—they would tire you; you are too noble for that. Then the chances are that when you found all these things pall upon you, you would want to lead the woman's true life, which is that of love. Of all fates that would be the most dreadful which could overtake you."

"I am not afraid of it," she replied slowly.

"So you think now; but I am one of those who believe that no woman can live without love. If you should ever, when the world had tired you and your heart ached with the weight of your loneliness, seek comfort or consolation in the love of any creature, your fate would be terrible. Picture yourself so situated—a woman beautiful, gifted, and brilliant; married, yet with no husband by her side; all duties of rank and position ignored; mistress of a home that she never saw; beautiful, yet miserable with the never-failing consciousness that she had run away from a life that might have been improved. It is a sorry picture for a noble woman, a sorry ending for a life that might have been heroic."

"Yes," she agreed, "a sorry ending."

"Now look on the other side—submission to your fate. Believe this—whether he knows it or not, every man is more or less influenced by a woman: every sensible man will own it—will own frankly that he owes the better part of his character to the influence of a noble woman."

She raised her eyes with wonder in their glance to his face.

"I thought," she said, "that men affected to despise the influence of women?"

"Not true men. You may take it as a safe rule for guidance that when a man rails against women he is no gentleman. He may be a *parvenu*, a snob, an ignoramus; be sure of one thing—he is no gentleman. The first instinct of a gentleman is chivalry. The man who has none should lay no claim to the title. Believe me, Hildred, most great and wise men owe the greater part of their wisdom to the influence of good and noble women. It is the grandest influence in the world,"—and the soldier raised his noble head proudly. "I need not quote history to you—you are better versed in it than I am. I need not quote biography or poetry, nor point to the man who said that he owed all his success in life to his mother, nor to the man who owned that he owed all his goodness to his wife. It is the same story. I feel inclined sometimes to think that the grandest of God's gifts to this fair earth is the influence of good and noble women."

His eyes brightened, his face flushed, he spoke like a knight of old. She looked up at him with wondering awe.

"You may run away and leave your home, Hildred; but that will be a commonplace ending. Do that which is nobler, higher, better—resign yourself, submit to your fate and make the best of it. As a handsome and noble woman use your influence with your husband to rouse him from his Slough of Despond into a higher life."

She was looking at him in sheer wonder.

"How can I influence Lord Caraven?" she asked.

"You can do it by patience and perseverance. Say to yourself that the task of your life shall be to make him a good man. Instead of running away from it, devote yourself to it. There is much said of woman's mission—let that be yours, and surely there can be no higher or holier mission than to rouse an indolent man to a sense of his duty, a selfish man from his self-indulgence."

"But how could I do it, Raoul?" she asked.

"You could do it in some fashion. The well-being—nay, the very souls of men lie in women's hands. Here is a life-long task for you—a glorious mission, a noble work. Give your life to your husband—to the task of awakening him to a sense of his duties—the task of making him a good man and a useful member of society, a conscientious steward of great wealth, a just land-owner: teach him how to be kind and just and merciful, help him to lead a fair and noble life. Could any woman wish for a more glorious task than this?"

Some of the light that shone on his face was reflected on hers.

"It would be a noble task," she said thoughtfully. "Could I accomplish it, Raoul?"

"With perseverance and self-control that would amount to heroism you might," he replied. "You must be the sculptor who, from a mass of qualities, good and bad intermixed, must try to produce a perfect character."

"But," she said, half doubtfully, "he does not love me."

"That does not matter. I prophesy that he will love you in the end—that when you have roused his soul from its sleep it will turn to you naturally as the sunflower turns to the sun. Do you not foresee it, Hildred?" And an almost saintly enthusiasm shone on his face.

"It is possible, Raoul, but"—

"Nay, be brave. You must not even think of the word 'but.' You must be enthusiastic over it—nothing can be done without enthusiasm. You must give yourself up to it, as a missionary does to the conversion of the heathen; as a martyr does to his death. You must work for it, live for it, die for it. Have you the courage and the constancy for this, Hildred?"

The light was deepening on her face, the fire in her eyes. The passion of his words was beginning to tell upon her.

"I have both the courage and the constancy," she replied.

"Think of the difference in the ending," he said. "Imagine the earl on his deathbed, tortured by the ghosts of those whom he has neglected, by the ghosts of duties left undone, ready to curse the young wife who, by flying from him and leaving him to his own devices, had hastened his ruin, body and soul—picture that. Then fancy to yourself the earl on his deathbed, blessing the dear wife, the noble woman who saved him from ruin, who woke his soul from its long sleep, who taught him how to live and to die. Could you hesitate for one moment between these two pictures?"

"No, not for one moment, Raoul. I do not hesitate—I will not hesitate. I will do my life's work."

"That is well said. You must resolve to overcome all difficulties—you must say to yourself from the beginning that nothing shall daunt you. You will think that I am preaching to you; but, although I have been only a rough soldier, I have seen a great deal of life, and I have come to the conclusion that if women, instead of studying medicine, quarrelling over votes, and attending public meetings, would devote themselves to cultivating the best qualities of their husbands, the world would be better than it is."

"Reforming their husbands, instead of the British Constitution," put in Hildred, smiling. But he had spoken in solemn earnestness and could not understand her smile.

"I cannot tell you," he said gravely, "how highly I think of you for having made me this promise. When in the years to come I see the man whom I loved as a boy esteemed, honored, and respected, I shall bless your name, even as he will."

A faint smile parted her lips.

"Raoul," she said, "you seem very certain as to my success. You have no fear that I shall fail?"

"No. Those who set to work with thorough good will seldom fail," he replied; and there was something in his quaint earnest simplicity which carried her with him.

"I do not say for one moment that you will have all plain sailing," he continued. "Indeed, frankly speaking, I know no man is easily turned from such fatal habits of self-indulgence as Lord Caraven has contracted—it is a work of time and of patience, of almost infinite love. And you know my opinion of it," he went on; "it is the grandest of all missions that a woman can undertake. The apostle of the household has a task as exalted as that of the apostle of the heathen."

She pondered his words in silence, broken only by the western wind, as it bent the heads of the roses, and shook the white acacia blossoms on to the grass.

"We have forgotten one thing," she said, "we have decided that Ulrich's reformation must be attempted, that it is a good thing to undertake, but you have not told me how it is to be set about."

"Your own instincts will tell you that. Will you let me speak quite freely to you Hildred, and promise me that you will not be offended with one single word that I shall say?"

She raised her dark eyes to his.

"You are so good, Raoul," she cried, "that I am sure you could never displease me, say what you might; indeed, I look upon it rather as a luxury than otherwise to be scolded by you."

"This is not scolding. You ask me how you are to win your husband, I will tell you. We start from this point—that a great wrong has been done to you, but that you are too noble to seek revenge."

Her face cleared.

"I want no revenge," she replied.

"Good," said Sir Raoul; "a wrong has been done you, but you will not retaliate—you are even willing to return good for evil. The first thing that you have to do, Hildred, is to lay aside that proud, injured, defiant expression that you always assume when your husband is near."

"Do I?" she asked, in wonder.

"Yes; you are perhaps bright, animated, charming, when he enters the room, but the next moment you are like a woman turned to stone; a proud chill seems to come over you, to freeze you, your eyes grow cold, all the smiles die from your lips, you are as different in his presence as sunlight is from darkness."

"How can I help it, when I know that he does not like me?" she asked, piteously.

"It is difficult, I admit, but heroism will do much. Now I know such a manner upsets him; he does not like it. You may say that as he does not care for you your manner can make no difference."

"I should most certainly have thought so," was her reply.

"But you are wrong, Hildred; I have watched him very keenly, and I say that you are quite wrong. When you draw that cold mask over your face, you harden his heart against you."

"It is always hard for me," she said.

"Then you make it worse—I have seen it. When you are proud and defiant, he tries to show you that he does not care, that it is of no moment to him; he says things to you that he would never say if you were gentler. Shall I give you an example of what I mean? The other morning you were in my room; you had brought me some beautiful flowers—you were like an angel of goodness to me—your face was bright, your lips were smiling, your eyes glad. I was thinking to myself how fair and graceful you were, how

above all other women you were calculated to brighten a man's heart and his home. You were holding a spray of mignonette in your hands, telling me how fragrant it was, and inventing all kinds of pretty fancies in connection with it. Ulric came in—you remember?"

She bent her head and her face flushed. "I do remember," she assented, shyly. "He saw the mignonette in your hands, and bent forward to look at it. 'It is the sweetest flower that blows,' he said. 'The cold mask in a moment fell over your face, and I saw you—mind, I saw you—throw the pretty spray away as though it had stung you.'"

She clasped her white hands with a pretty air of penitence. "It was very wrong, Raoul, I know; I have no excuse." "Then Ulric, in his turn, said something about 'ladies' airs' which you did not like. You swept out of the room; and the next time you met neither of you spoke."

"How closely you have observed me!" she said, with a hot flush on her face.

"Because I love both you and Ulric so dearly," he replied. "Now for my illustration, Hildred. Suppose that, instead of throwing away the flower that he liked, you had looked up into his face and said something gay or graceful or pretty; he would have returned a smiling answer, and all would have been well; and the next time you met he would have been even more smiling and you more kind."

"But, Raoul," she asked, "would that have been sincere? I do not feel kind or pleased—is it sincere to affect to be so?"

"You ought to feel kind—he is your own husband. All that I can say is that you should try to feel so, whether you do or not. Now begin this very day; throw off that stony mask forever. How is he to know what a tender soul is hidden by that freezing face unless you give him some chance of finding out? Do not say to yourself that you will begin to-morrow or the day after—begin at once. Say to yourself that you will win him."

"Is it not unwomanly to seek for love which is not offered to you, Raoul?"

"It might be in a girl, it is not in a wife. I think a wife should aspire to win her husband, to make him love her with all his heart."

"Lord Caraven will never love me," she said. "I do not think that he has any heart to give; it is all wasted—he has had a hundred loves."

"But not one real one, Hildred. If you win his heart, take my word for it, you will be his first love. We will take our stand on something higher. To win love is pleasant, but you shall not devote your life to that. You shall devote yourself to the rousing of a soul, naturally noble, but long buried in self-indulgence and folly; you shall spend your life in making the Earl of Caraven worthy of the name he bears. You have promised."

"I promise again," she replied.

"Ah, child, you know but little, after all, of what you will have to encounter. But a true soldier never deserts his post; he dies doing his duty. You will have many sore humiliations, many bitter hours of annoyance, many a contest with your own pride, but you will win in the end—of that I am sure—and we shall begin our new life, Hildred, to-day."

She had clasped her hands together, and she looked at him with piteous entreaty.

"I wish," she said, "that you would tell me what to do first. I could go on if I only knew how to begin."

He smiled gravely. "Perhaps you would think my first lesson a very hard one," he said.

"I will do what you tell me, Raoul, let it be what it may."

"Then I shall suggest this. You wish to make a little advance—nothing very marked, but some trifling act of civility that will make amends, and show your desire to be what children call 'friends.'"

He did not know what an effort it cost her to say "Yes," but she did say it, and she meant it.

"Then this is what I suggest. It was about a spray of mignonette you displeased Ulric last. Gather some beautiful sprays of it, the finest you can obtain, and take them to him. Say quite carelessly, 'You admire mignonette, so I have brought you this.'"

"And suppose," said Hildred, "that he repays me in kind by throwing it away?"

"Never mind—courage and patience must be your watchwords. Ah, Hildred, after all, our likes and dislikes should have little to do with our duties: You will not be alone in your struggles; I shall watch over you, I shall help you, and sympathy is sweet."

She caught his hand and kissed it. He saw her face clear, and a bright earnest light shine in her eyes.

"Do you know, Raoul," she said, "that I feel happier even now before I have begun. I did not like the thought of running away; there was something very cowardly about it. Now I shall never think of it again. I shall endure to the very end. I am happier even for the resolve. I have something to live for—"

*Something to live for, life to begin;
Something to fight for, something to win.*

I must be more patient than patience itself. I must be humble; all vanity and self-esteem must leave me before I begin the task that you have set me. I must rise from the commonplace to the heroic, and say to myself, it is for the good of a human soul."

"Hildred, you do not know how often I have longed to speak to you about this," he remarked—"to help you, to advise you; and now that you have given me the privilege I shall not be slow to avail myself of it."

(To be continued.)



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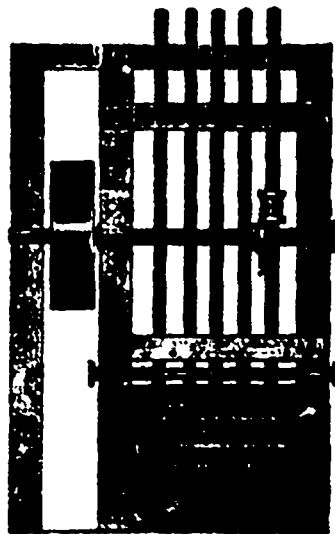
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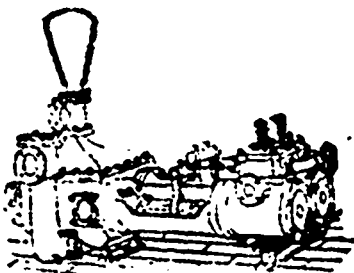
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MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars. "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

Our remarks anent the mismanagement in the Mines Office have been the principal topic of discussion amongst mining men, and on every hand our course has been highly commended. A mass of evidence, proving the truth of our strictures, has been laid before us, and we find that the discontent is general. We should be happy to hear from our numerous correspondents in regard to the matter; but the cause of the discontent is so apparent, the abuses complained of are so open, that we feel sure (now that the Commissioner of Mines has been notified) that reforms will be instituted, without the necessity of further agitation on our part. We print below a letter from a correspondent who agrees with us about the mismanagement, but exonerates one of the clerks referred to.

There is a dearth of mining news this week, but in this case, "no news is good news." Mine owners and miners are too busy to send in reports of their operations, and in fact the news from every mining camp proves, that by careful management, all the properties are making good returns. We are sorry to note that the mill belonging to Mr. Hudson and others, at Fifteen Mile Steam, has been burned, more especially as it is reported only partially insured. A despatch to the *Morning Herald*, conveying the bare facts, is all that has been received, and we hope to give further details in our next issue. The Hudson property has been steadily and profitably worked for some time, and we trust that the loss of the mill will not seriously retard operations.

If our mining friends desire a literary treat, they should procure a copy of the Jubilee number of THE CRITIC. It is the most interesting paper ever issued in the Maritime Provinces, and a reference to the advertisement on page 16 of this number will show the list of contributors and the price. If you wish to prove to your friends in other lands the progress that is being made in Nova Scotia, be sure and send them a copy of the Jubilee number of THE CRITIC.

FIFTEEN-MILE STREAM.—Dear Critic,—I regret to advise that the building containing the stamp mill, hoisting and pumping gear of James Hudson, at Fifteen-Mile Stream, was destroyed by fire on the 1st. The fire originated from sparks from the furnace lodging on the roof. The loss, at any time serious, is more so at this time of the year, as the building cannot be replaced before next spring.

The Egerton Co. have struck it rich on the Magilligan lead, and trust to make a good show for this month. The manager sent in 41 oz. 12 dwts., the result of ten days stamping for last month with thirteen men working. The greater part of the month was occupied in getting the pump into the new shaft and squaring up the work.

Kindly bear with me while I make a few remarks in reference to the official in the Mines' office to whom you refer in your last, as I cannot agree with all you say. About the plans and the system of keeping returns, &c., you are quite correct, but I have always found him (the clerk) obliging and attentive, and I have had a large amount of business with the office. I have in my recollection an occasion, say six years ago, when I went into the office with a friend from Shorbrooke to have some leases prepared. While attending to us two parties came in and wished to see the plan of Montague, and work was dropped while the clerk went to get the plan, but he resumed with us as soon as he handed the parties the plan, and because he refused to leave us the second time those parties became quite indignant. After our matter had been arranged I offered to prepare the leases (4), and did so, but before being able to get through I dropped those and made two for another party, and when I resumed work on our own was sharply spoken to by a party waiting for some information for not attending to him. From that day forward I always sympathized with the clerk in question, as he has at times too much to do, and I have no doubt but that at the present time, with so many new discoveries and an imperfect system, that at times he is worried so as to ruffle his temper. Years, etc., Subscriber.

DOES GOLD GROW.—Years ago I wrote and published in a London magazine, says Joaquin Miller, an article in which I undertook to prove that gold grows—grows the same as grain or potatoes, or anything else. I reckon I did my work crudely, not knowing about chemistry or even the ordinary terms of expression about such matters, and so my earnest and entirely correct sketch was torn all to pieces and laughed to scorn. Well, I have found positive proof of my general statement right here in the mountains by the Pacific Sea. Briefly and simply, I have found a piece of petrified wood with a little vein or thread of gold in it. How did that piece of gold get into this piece of wood? Was it placed there by a finger of God on the morning of creation, as men have claimed was the case with the gold found in the mountains? Nonsense! Gold grows: certain conditions of air, or certain combinations of air and water, and whatever chemicals may be required, and then a rock, a piece of quartz, or petrified tree, for the gold to grow in, and there is your gold crop. Of course, gold grows slowly. Centuries upon centuries, it may be, are required to make the least sign of growth. But it grows just as I asserted it did years ago: and here at last I hold in my hand such testimony as no man in this world will be rash enough to question—a portion of a petrified tree with a thread of gold in it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MINING.—Continued.

The following are the official returns received at the Mines office for the month of May:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Brookfield.....	Brookfield.....	155	189
Fifteen-Mile Stream.....	Egerton Gold Mining Co.....	80	42
Sherbrooke.....	Miners'.....	29	1
do	Goldenville ..	17	11
East Hawdon.....	Rawdon.....	280	171
Dart Hill, Salmon River.....	The Dufferin.....	386	222

JUST ESTIMATE—Perhaps no other industry has been so misunderstood as mining, and has been compelled to bear the burden of unjust condemnation which belongs to other, altogether foreign exercises, which like parasites have fastened themselves upon it.

If a poor farmer tries to conduct business on a farm by methods altogether impracticable and contrary to the best experience of years, the failure, when it comes, falls upon the man and his lack of wisdom, instead of being made an argument against farming and the farm, but let a mine be ever so extravagantly mismanaged by the most inexperienced and dishonest superintendent, the loss of money and all the long train of disasters is charged at once to the uncertainty of mining and the worthlessness of mines.

Simple justice demands more discrimination, and we may say that, with the more general information prevalent, it will be more difficult hereafter for the mistakes, fraud and inefficiency of incompetent management to place the responsibility to the account of the mine or of mining.

Coal, iron, zinc and lead mining have passed through this phase in the history of their development, and it is time that silver and gold mining were divorced from speculative excitement, stock fluctuations and every thing outside of the line of steady productions. All must come to this point before the best results can be achieved, and before mining can be justly estimated at its true value in its influence upon the steady improvement of national prosperity and substantial advancement.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

The generally accepted statement that the largest nugget ever found in California was worth a little more than \$21,000 is an erroneous one. J. J. Finney, "Old Virginia," found a piece of gold about six miles from Downville, Sierra County, on August 21, 1866, that weighed five thousand ounces, and was worth \$90,000, the largest nugget of pure gold ever discovered, so far as accounts go. Heretofore, the Australian nugget, found in the Ballarat gold fields, has been considered the largest; it was valued at \$60,000.

SILVER NEAR DULUTH—A reported find of silver in great quantity was made public in Duluth recently. The deposits are about eight miles west of Duluth. Experts pronounce the ore similar to the Manitoba silver ore, and a quantity has been sent to St. Paul for assay. A number of capitalists have formed a company to operate the mines there if the report of the assay is as expected it will be. They will put \$1,000,000 capital into the project.

BURMESE GOLD—Samples of gold found on the banks of the Meza, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, about thirty miles from the latter river and to the westward of Katha, have been analyzed by Mr. R. Romann. One specimen was found to contain 87.66 per cent. of gold, 5.96 per cent. of silver, and a residue of copper pyrites, quartz, magnetic oxide of iron, and other matters. Another specimen contained 74.83 per cent. of gold and 2.86 per cent. of silver, together with 2.53 per cent. of platinum, 7.04 per cent. of indiumine, 7.08 per cent. of zirconia, and 5.66 per cent. of silica.—*Engineering.*

NEW MINE..S' LAMP—A clergyman in Yorkshire has obtained a patent for a "safety electric lamp for miners." The chief feature in the device is the interposition of wire gauze between the carbon of an incandescent lamp and the exhausted envelope of glass in which the carbon is contained, so that in case of fracture of the glass the carbon is prevented from igniting any combustible mixture of gases or coal-dust surrounding it.—*English Mechanic.*

NATURAL GAS—Long as man has been on this planet, he as yet is not aware of all that is on the earth, much less under it. Petroleum wells have a great antiquity; but it is only of late years that mineral oils have been found literally in hundreds of places. In boring for oil natural gas has been discovered. A few years ago it was considered a marvel, but to-day there are numerous holes in the earth through which gas flows in a never-ceasing stream; nor is it to be found alone in the region south-east of Lake Erie. It has been discovered at so many different points, that it is now beginning to be suspected that wherever coal is found oil and gas are not far off. Natural gas has effected a revolution in the iron trade of Western Pennsylvania. Makers of steel now dispense with coal, and save large sums by using gas, not only as an illuminant but also as a fuel. There is reason to believe that our large cities will eventually be supplied with natural gas brought in pipes from the regions where found, and which will be sold for half the price of coal gas.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

CONCENTRATES—A rich vein of gold-bearing quartz is said to have been discovered near Atlanta, Ga.

Spanish mineral exports for the first six months of 1886 amounted to 2,629,122 metric tons

The Plymouth Con. mines, Cal., produced to January 1, 1887, gold bullion valued at \$3,068,194.69.

MACDONALD & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

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MAKER OF
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mill & Mining Machinery,
ELEVATORS and HOISTS,

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BLAKE "CHALLENGE" STONE BREAKER.

NOTICE
—TO—
GOLD MINERS
—AND—
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

We can supply you with RED, WHITE and BLACK DYNAMITE, POWDER, FUSE, DETONATORS, PICKS, SHOVELS, STEEL, etc., etc.

AT BOTTOM PRICES!
W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
AGENTS FOR MINING SUPPLIES.

MANGANESE MINES
AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises at Walton Hauts County, Nova Scotia, on July 14, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p.m., the valuable Manganese Mines, owned by the late Robert J. Stephens. The lot of land contains about ninety acres, more or less. The said Mines have been prospectively, and several tons of Ore of superior quality have been taken out. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to the executor.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, } Exrs.
JOSEPH W. STEPHENS, }

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton Mines, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this mill and the Stamp Mill at Kemptonville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abundance in the County, the Wiswell Mill will save one-third more gold than the Stamp Mill. It will perform the work of a 15 stamp mill, and do it better.

For testimonials-intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Mines, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Mannheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theobald A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Annand, of Halifax.

J. E. GAMMON,
Manager.
Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

MONTREAL, 172 D'ALMEIDA ST.
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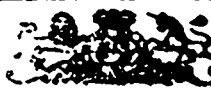
Any one desirous to learn the art of Cutting Gentlemen's Garments, I guarantee to Teach any one of ordinary ability in thirty days. Terms Moderate. For particulars apply to
D. J. GRANT,
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Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.
Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 1st July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

EAST JEDDORE AND JEDDORE OYSTER PONDS.

under a proposed contract for three years and ten months from the 1st September next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of East Jeddore and Jeddore Oyster Ponds and at this office.
CHAS. J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 20th May, 1887

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

45 to 49 Upper Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

METALS, MILL, MINING,

—AND—
FISHING SUPPLIES

—AND—
GENERAL HARDWARE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOW TO PRIZE GOOD FORTUNE.

In the year preceding the French revolution, a servant girl in Paris had the good fortune to gain a prize of fifteen hundred pounds in the lottery. She immediately waited on the parish priest, and generously put two hundred louis d'ors into his hands, for the relief of the most indigent and industrious poor in the district; accompanying the donation with this admirable and just observation, "Fortune could only have been kind to me, in order that I might be kind to others."

Cow Bay, Cape Breton, is a charming summer resort, and tourists who are in search of comfortable accommodations and superior attendance, would do well to patronize the Favorite Hotel, Meadow Cottage. Its proprietress sends us the following, which speaks for itself:--

Cow Bay, C. B., May 17, 1887.

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO., HALIFAX, N. S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been *terribly* troubled with *rheumatic stiffness* in the cords of my hands, and for *seven years* I have not been able to do any needle work or sewing. I spent a great many dollars in trying to find relief, but without success, until six months ago I used a bottle of *Simon's Liment*, which has acted like magic. My fingers have regained their suppleness, which I despaired of ever returning, and now, after applying the contents of two bottles, I can sew for hours without fatigue to my hands.

Yours truly,

MRS. A. I. ANDERSON.

HOW TO MAKE A SHORT SWORD LONG.—A king of Arabia showing his courtiers a Dama cene sword that had been presented to him, it was the opinion of them all, that the only fault it had, was its being too short. The king's son, who was present, observed, that there was no weapon too short for a brave man, as there needed no more but to advance one step to make it long enough. The sufficiency of the heart supplies whatever is wanting.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.:

I have frequently prescribed your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, containing Hypophosphites and Pancreatine, for the last two years with good results in all cases where Cod Liver Oil was indicated. It has the advantage over pure oil of being easily taken by the most delicate persons, and rarely fails to give satisfaction.

W. M. CAMERON, M. D.

MASSACRE OF THE HUGENOTS.—When Catherine of Medicis had persuaded Charles IX. to massacre all the protestants in France, orders were sent to the governors of the different provinces to put the Huguenots to death in their respective districts. One Catholic governor, whose memory will ever be dear to humanity, had the courage to disobey the cruel mandate. "Sire," said he, in a letter to his sovereign, "I have too much respect for your majesty, not to persuade myself that the order I have received must be forged; but if, which God forbid, it should be really the order of your majesty, I have too much respect for the personal character of my sovereign to obey it."

After considerable observation of the use of Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in the wards of the Provincial and City Hospital, I consider it a very excellent preparation, being especially serviceable in scrofulous and wasting diseases of the young.

W. B. MOORE, M. D., C. M.,

Kentville, N. S.

Late House Surgeon Prov. and City Hosp.

GENEROUS HIGHWAYMAN.—Hawke, the noted highwayman, one evening stopped a gentleman, and bade him deliver his money; the latter protested that he had none, but was flying from his creditors in order to avoid a gaol. Hawke, pitying his unhappy situation, inquired how much would relieve his wants? He was answered, thirty guineas. Hawke then directed the gentleman to go to a house not far distant and wait until nine o'clock next morning, and he would bring him something that would relieve him. The gentleman went; and before the time expired, Hawke made his appearance, and presented him with fifty guineas, saying, "Sir, I present this to you with all my heart, wishing you well. Hesitate not, for you are welcome to it." The generous highwayman having done this, immediately took his leave.

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 8, 1879.

The great benefit I have received from your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphites in private practice, induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I consider it the best and most palatable compound of the kind in the market. Truly yours,

W. S. MUIR, M. D.,

C. M., L. R. S. P. and L. R. C. S., Ed.,
Late House Surgeon P. & C. Hospital.

P. S.—I have been giving your Compound to a great many children after Scarlet Fever, and find it just the thing. They can take it when almost everything else will be refused.

W. S. M.

MICHAEL ANGELO.—This great man from his infancy exhibited a strong inclination for painting, and made so rapid a progress in it, that he is said, at the age of fourteen, to have been able to correct the drawings of his master, Dominico Grillandaio. When he was an old man, one of those drawings being shown to him, he modestly said, "In my youth I was a better artist than I am now."

It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to that already given in favor of your "Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites." I have used it in my practice and with most excellent results, in the cases of Phthisis and in children recovering from acute lung affections. Its agreeable character renders it particularly valuable among children and delicate persons. I am, yours, &c.,

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

Surgeon to the Dartmouth Dispensary.

GALLANT MIDSHIPMAN.—In the year 1757, the Antelope, commanded by Captain Hood, engaged two French men-of-war off Brest. During the engagement, a young gentleman on board the Antelope, only sixteen years of age, while gallantly assisting on the quarter-deck, had both his legs shot off, and was carried below to the surgeon. Hearing the ship's crew cheering, he flourished his hand over his head, and with his latest breath uttered an huzza to the honor of the British Navy.

PUGHASH, Nov. 12, 1884.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax:

Gentlemen,—I have used Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c. for a number of years, and have found it a remedy of great use in many forms of disease, especially in pulmonary complaints, Scrofula, Anæmia, and in fact in any state of the system showing a depraved condition of the blood, with lack of tone and deterioration of vital forces. I have also used it with very much satisfaction in wasting diseases of children, and some other complaints incidental to childhood.

R. A. DAKIN, M. D.

BENCH AND BAR—THEIR DUTIES.—In the famous trial of the Deau of St. Asaph, Mr. Erskine put a question to the jury, relative to the meaning of their verdict. Mr. Justice Buller objected to its propriety. The counsel reiterated his question, and demanded an answer. The judge again interposed his authority in these emphatic words: "Sit down, Mr. Erskine, know your duty, or I shall be obliged to make you know it." Mr. Erskine with equal warmth replied, "I know my duty as well as your lordship knows your duty. I stand here as the advocate of a fellow-citizen, and I will not sit down." The judge was silent, and the advocate persisted in his question.

HALIFAX, October 3, 1882.

MESSRS. PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax, N. S.:

Gentlemen,—We have pleasure in stating that our sales of your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil are steadily increasing,—amounting now to about a thousand bottles monthly, and that it seems to give very general satisfaction. During our long experience—over fifty years—in the drug business, we have seldom met with any preparation of similar character which has obtained so large a sale, or so wide a popularity, not only with the general public but also amongst medical men. These results, we believe, are largely due to the merits of your speciality, as well as to the skill with which it is prepared, and the moderate price at which it is supplied to the consumer. Yours respectfully,

BROWN & WEBB.

THE GREAT DUKE OF ARGYLE.—At the siege of Mons, during the glorious career of Marlborough, the Duke of Argyle joined an attacking corps when it was on the point of shrinking from the contest; and pushing among them, open-breasted, he exclaimed, "You see, brothers, I have no concealed armor; I am equally exposed with you; I require none to go where I shall refuse to venture. Remember you fight for the liberties of Europe, and the glory of your nation, which shall never suffer by my behavior; and I hope the character of a Briton is as dear to every one of you." This spirit animated the soldiers; the assault was made, and the work was carried.

H. A. TAYLOR, Esquire, President N. S. Pharmaceutical Society, says:—Taking all in all, I sell more of your Emulsion than all others combined, and have heard very favorable reports of benefits from its use. I consider it the best Cream or Emulsion offered to the public. It being scientifically prepared, it remains permanent and unchanged.

OBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—A naval commander, in the reign of Queen Anne, was ordered to cruise with a squadron within certain limits on the coast of Spain. Having received information that a Spanish fleet was in Vigo, beyond his limits, he resolved to risk his personal responsibility for the good of his country; he accordingly attacked and defeated the Spanish fleet, with uncommon gallantry. When he joined the Admiral under whom he served, he was ordered under arrest, and was asked, if he did not know that, by the articles of war, he was liable to be shot for disobedience of orders? He replied with great composure, that he was very sensible that he was, but added, "The man who is afraid to risk his life in any way when the good of his country requires it, is unworthy of a command in her majesty's service."

(From a Druggist of 18 years' standing)

During my experience of eighteen years I have not seen nor known of any preparation which has given such universal satisfaction as "Puttner's Emulsion," and I shall continue to recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine.

C. F. COCHRAN,

Chemist and Druggist, Kentville.

PRIZE OF IMMORTALITY.—On its being once remarked to Zeuxis, that he was very long in finishing his works, he replied, "I am, indeed, a long time in finishing my works; but what I paint is for eternity."

HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Orange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

GOOD BUTTER.—It should be the aim of every maker of butter to turn out a superior article. The main object should be to obtain a high, quick flavor. This will go further towards selling butter at a high figure sometimes than will color. Butter makers are to a considerable extent to blame in allowing the standard of their goods to fall in quality below what they have been. Of course, there are times every year when a first-class article can hardly be made, yet, at the same time, makers have been largely at fault. Nothing can be said against a fine article of butter. It will recommend itself. But a poor article—and there is a good deal made that is poor—will have much to contend with. The requisites for making first class butter are good cream and acquired skill. With either of these, and without the other, it will be impossible to effect the desired result. Cleanliness is also a very important factor. This is perhaps the cheapest requisite in fine butter-making, but it must be strictly adhered to, for with pure cream and skilled labor on the one hand with unclean, sour and dirty utensils for making butter in or for holding cream, the other good effects must suffer materially in the final results. How easily these foreign flavors are detected by expert butter-buyers, now know better than sellers of dairy products, who find that they have to contend with the many complaints and rebuffs that buyers offer. Country shippers are advised to send their butter to this market just as they receive it. The result will be in most cases more satisfactory both to the shipper and the buyer. Those who are not thoroughly versed in this business—and very few are—and do not give it their sole attention, generally make a failure by endeavoring to work a fair lot of solid butter for the purpose of improving the quality by the aid of machinery and coloring. A good quality of solid butter, no matter if not uniform in color, can, if sweet, be sold to retail dealers, but after going through the packing and coloring up processes they refuse to buy it. Dealers will not purchase it except at prices paid for low grades, as it is not worked to their satisfaction.

The following wash for apple trees is strongly recommended by a gentleman of large experience in the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, in preference to white-washing, which is stated to be useless against the borer. Wash the trees with soft-soap thinned with lye to the consistency of paint every year, and if the borer is tempted to deposit his eggs at the foot of the tree, the washing down of this alkali will prevent him.

The cultivation of crops in orchards is deprecated on the common-sense ground, that in taking off a crop the soil is robbed of the nutriment which the trees should get, and this is of importance, because the roots of the trees extend over a much larger circumference than is generally supposed. It is a common error that the roots extend no further than the branches. Mulching is consequently often, if not mostly, limited to too narrow a circle. Apple trees twenty feet apart have been found to interlace roots, and a twelve year peach tree, growing in rich soil, extended its roots fifty feet from the tree. A Lombardy poplar will stretch out roots seventy feet, a crimson locust forty feet, and a peach tree eleven feet high has been found with roots twenty-three feet from its stem.

The food of bulls and stallions may exercise a decided influence on their efficiency, and consequently on the quality of the stock begotten. An excess of carbo-hydrate food will produce impotency, more or less marked. An experiment made on a vigorous bull which its owner did not wish to use is instructive. It was fed for a time on poor hay flavored with cheap molasses diluted with very sweet water. This was eaten with great appetite, and the animal fattened rapidly, but in two months would not notice a cow. Sugar is an easily digestible carbo-hydrate food, and lays on fat. The food of a stallion should be strongly nitrogenous. A good ration is said to be 4 lbs. ground oats, 4 lbs. fine bran, 4 lbs. linseed meal, mixed with 10 or 12 lbs. of good cut and moistened clover hay. When his service is most frequent, a dozen fresh raw eggs mixed in a day's food is recommended.

BUTTER MAKING.—Continued.—Coming to Nova Scotia we find that in the census year there was manufactured 7,465,285 lbs. If we could double this quantity, and there is no earthly reason why we should not, and raise the price from about the average of 12½ to 20 cents, it would give us a sum of money equivalent to \$2 50 per capita of the population. We could thus double the amount expended upon our schools, with this proviso, however, that more than 3 per cent of the 105,410 pupils be instructed in something more practical in agriculture, than the "Elements of Natural Science." We could endow two or three agricultural schools, and do a number of philanthropic and public-spirited acts besides, if this improvement in our dairy products could be brought about. Let us begin, then, where the Scotch, the Danes, and the English began, and wherein the United States is taking gigantic strides. Instead of obtaining, as at present, about 3000 lbs. of milk per cow, per annum, from three acres of land, let us double the animal's capacity and treble the yield of the acre. Nothing short of 5000 lbs. of milk annually, and 200 lbs. of butter, should satisfy our dairymen, as the yield of the cow. This improvement would at once raise the volume of our butter to 27,000,000 lbs. We want to educate Nova Scotians to produce a higher quality, a greater uniformity, a higher reputation for our butter; to double the capacity of the stock, and to permanently improve the agriculture of their province. The government is

interested, every dairyman is interested; every man, woman and child that loves this country should rise united in this grand undertaking.

But we must propose methods of improvement, or we may be termed enthusiasts, with no definite aim. To bring about a speedy and permanent improvement we propose the establishment of creameries—of co-operative butter-dairying—an agency that in other countries, as we have seen, has passed finally and forever the region of experiment, to that of tangible demonstration.

We will first sum up, as concisely as possible, the advantages of these, as follows:—

1st. The product is of a higher quality, more ready sale, at higher prices, than that made by hand.

2nd. All the year round dairying is introduced. Who can expect his herd to be profitable when at work only half the year?

3rd. The work is more economically done, as steam or horse-power implements can be used, which will enable one or two persons to do the work in a day, that would take many persons in the several dairies to perform.

4th. In creameries all the work can be done by experts, with first-class implements, producing first-rate products, and giving corresponding large profits.

5th. Creameries relieve the over-burdened farmer's wife. The coming dairy maid will be able to superintend the dairy factory as well as perform symphonies on the drawing-room piano.

6th. The farmer who sends his milk to the creamery can double the number of cows, making his farm twice as productive, increasing but little the inside burden.

7th. Creamery butter is in better demand, being more uniform, can be sold early, is therefore less subject to deterioration. The price of cream in New England, at this moment, is as high at the creameries as ordinary butter, giving the patron the advantage, neither making nor marketing the same. Large quantities can be marketed at cheaper rates per lb. than small lots, this again being in favor of the creameries.

8th. By the co-operative system, herein promulgated which is well nigh unique, higher advantages all being claimed for it than for similar institutions established elsewhere, viz.: that undesirable as impossible it is to diminish the number of private dairies to any appreciable extent, it is proposed that means for instruction shall be provided in these creameries, and thus means furnished for the diffusion of dairy intelligence, and a knowledge imparted of dairy practice of the most improved type to the whole people, reaching ultimately all the dairies in the land.

The scheme, to the details of which the prompter is not particularly wedded, is herewith set forth.—*Eastern Echo.*

COSY CORNER.

The *Delineator* for June, issued by the Butterick Publishing Company, contains a variety of dainty patterns for ladies' dresses, and also gives the prevailing styles in millinery. It is a publication which many of our readers, who are adepts at dress-making, would do well to patronize. We cull the following extracts from it as to what will be worn:—

"Tan-colored undressed gloves in nine different shades.

Lavender and pearl undressed gloves in two tints.

Pale-gray silk stockings and low-cut gray kid shoes with silver buckles for evening wear at home.

Demi-trained skirts at receptions or elaborate luncheons.

Plain boots for the street; conspicuous ones are considered conclusive that the wearer knows not the ways of the *Vero de Vere*.

Black lace toilettes, headed, becoming and beautiful.

Skeleton fans in black or white gauze, with a huge ribbon bow as decoration.

Cashmere shawls for evening wraps.

As little false hair as possible.

Plain linen collars—embroidery detracts from rather than adds to their beauty.

Entire toilettes of pale gray, mode or mauve in which the harmony is preserved throughout.

Fine linen cambric handkerchiefs outlined with a tiny frill of Valenciennes and embroidery.

Belt-clasps of finely-carved and burnished silver.

Black tulle to outline a V-shaped bodice; it is soft in effect and makes the skin seem whiter.

Petticoats of Surah silk in the neutral shades that do not easily soil.

High dog-collars of velvet or plush, over which is another collar of silver or gold.

Elaborate tea-gowns—usually the fruit of much thought, being made of portions of several evening gowns no longer presentable."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send 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; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces 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 twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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Pork, Butter, &c.

N. B.—Hams, Bacon and
Sausages a Specialty.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

Happy is the man who is blessed with
good sight. To be pitted is he who is sight-
less. How fortunate the one wearing Laur-
ance's Glasses, which impart a clear and
perfect vision. But it may be there are
some to whom a Spectacle would be of no
benefit, being deficient in an optic. Their
personal appearance would seem more nat-
ural with the aid of an Artificial Eye an
assortment of which has just been received
at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.
J. GODFREY SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.



And Agent for the English Optician,
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W. F. FOSTER,

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QUEBEC,

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Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides
and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence
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MONEY to be made. Cut this
out and return to us, and
we will send you free,
something of great value
and importance to you that will start you in busi-
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can do the work and live at home. Either sex;
all ages. Something new that just rains money
for all workers. We will start you; capital not
needed. This is one of the genuine, important
chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious
and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free.
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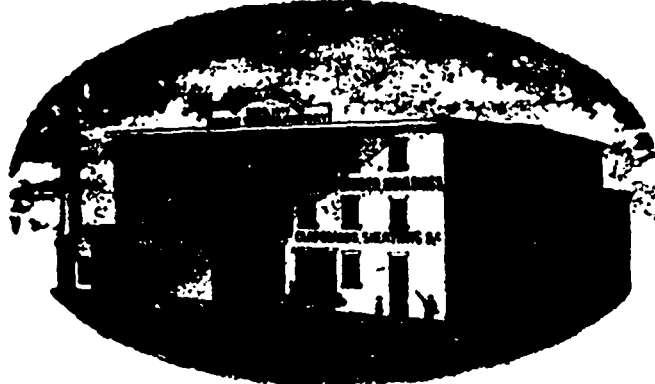


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