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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 15, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.  
{ No. 15.

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## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

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Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the news 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 approving 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.

It is reported a syndicate of Belgian and English financiers have offered the Chinese Government a loan of £32,000,000, repayable in ten years, for the construction of 1,500 miles of railroad, partly from Nanking to Peking and partly from Canton.

This distinction between Dominion and Provincial officials is hair-splitting. If officials drawing their pay directly from the Government are to be deprived of their rights as citizens, why should Provincial officials, who draw their salaries indirectly from the same source, not be dealt with in a similar manner? We protest against the petty tyranny exercised by our Provincial Legislature, which by class legislation deprives men of their inherent birthright.

Every telescope in the world is at present turned upon our satellite—the moon—in order to verify or disprove Captain John Ericsson's statement, that the mountains seen in the moon are nothing but large masses of ice, and that the ring plains are great annular glaciers. It has always been difficult to explain the extreme brilliancy of some portions of the moon, and even those who have attributed it to volcanic activity have had reason to question their own proof. We may now anticipate a lively discussion as to the actual condition of the moon's surface.

The women of Kansas are now carrying everything before them,—they have secured woman suffrage, and have obtained most of the public offices. In Stockton, a lady mayor and a town council of women are to control the destinies of the city for the ensuing year. The construction of water-works, a railway contract, bonuses to new manufactures, taxation, and other like matters, with which ladies are generally conversant, will occupy the attention of the newly-elected alder-womanic body. The men have accepted the situation, and are talking of establishing a school for cookery.

In order to utilize, in the event of war, the British steamships in the merchant marine, the British government has agreed to subsidize all builders of vessels who comply with the Admiralty regulations, paying them at the rate of fifteen shillings annually per gross ton for a period of five years. These regulations require that every subsidized vessel must not only be of great speed, and great coal-carrying power, but she must have twin screws, longitudinal bulkheads, traversing the entire length of the ship, side coal bunkers, so arranged as to protect the boilers and engines from shot, and a water-tight deck at the water-line. The hull of these subsidized vessels is, in fact, to be that of an unarmored man-of-war, the only difference between them and the larger unarmored cruisers being that they will carry saloons instead of big guns.

Those who are not connected with the press do not fully realize the amount of charitable work which journalists willingly perform without the slightest prospect of any pecuniary remuneration. How few there are in Halifax who have ever duly appreciated the usefulness of the proprietors of the *Chronicle* and *Herald*, in giving publicity to church matters, and in having reported at length the meetings of our many benevolent associations. In this respect our Halifax dailies are far ahead of their Canadian contemporaries, and their managers and reporters are deserving of public recognition.

By a new regulation of the customs department, travellers entering Canada will no longer have to submit to having the contents of their luggage turned topsy-turvy by the official examiners. This will be a relief to those whose trunks do not contain dutiable articles; but to those who have relied upon the looseness of inspection to enable them to smuggle in dutiable goods the new regulation will be considered intolerable, each traveller having to fill up a blank form, showing the contents of his luggage, sign his name thereto, and make oath to the correctness of his statement. The new regulation may, in a measure, prevent innocent smuggling, but for our own part, we prefer reciprocity.

A circumstantial account of a most curious discovery was recently published by the *Alexandria Gazette*. After mentioning the accidental opening of an unknown vault, and describing the same, it says:—"Nothing was there to indicate the probable date at which this underground apartment was last used, except an old dirk upon which several unintelligible hieroglyphics were deeply carved. Part only of these are in English capitals, the remainder being of some other nation. The English letters read, 'Lo of Lirpa,' but the other characters have a much more significant appearance. This was the only article in the strange vault which was disturbed. It was forwarded to Edinburgh, Scotland, where several of the professors of the University will be asked their opinion regarding it." The *Ottawa Free Press*, and many other Upper Province journals, published the foregoing as an interesting piece of news. Read the English letters backward and you will see how they were sold.

## A SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BRIBE.

Our Legislature has received, during the present Session, both from individuals, Associations and Corporations, rough drafts of bills, which, had they become law, the electors would have protested against as one man; but these, radical and monopolistic as they may have been, sink into insignificance, as compared with the propositions contained in a printed draft of a new bill now in the hands of the members of the Legislature. A company of American speculators are now seeking to obtain from the Provincial Legislature an Act of Incorporation, whereby they shall have the privilege, under the name of the Nova Scotia Benefit Society, to make this Province the centre for a gigantic lottery business. Under the charter, the company is to be protected, and is to have a legal status in the Province for the ensuing twenty-three years. For these privileges, the company agree to pay to the several universities, denominational colleges, academies, and special schools, a sum, which in the aggregate will amount to \$60,000 per annum, payable in half-yearly instalments, the charter of the company being forfeitable upon its failing to fulfill its obligations. These are the main provisions of the new bill which is being actively canvassed by its promoters. Were it to become law, the Church of England Institutions at Windsor would receive an annual donation from the company of \$5,000.00. Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison, and St. Francis Xavier College, would receive a like sum. The County Academies, with the Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, would have their incomes materially increased, while the Benevolent Institutions would receive handsome annuities. We say that this would be the case were the bill to become law; but we do not for one moment believe that it will ever receive the sanction of intelligent men. These lottery associations in the United States have been steadily driven from pillar to post, and now finding it difficult to obtain charters in the States, where they have hitherto existed, or still exist, they are endeavoring to have their business legalized in the Provinces of British America. With such a lottery established in the country, the name of Nova Scotia would be held in the same estimate as those of Louisiana and Wyoming; and among our people there would be developed a spirit of gambling that would unquestionably tend to demoralize and interfere with legitimate callings.

Our colleges, academies, and benevolent institutions, may all be in need of money, but we mistake their directors and supporters if a sub-division of \$60,000 annually would so salve their consciences as to prevent their protesting against Nova Scotia's becoming the centre for continental gambling speculations. That the sentiment of the country will be opposed to this bill, goes without saying. If its promoters will take a piece of friendly advice, they will allow the matter to stand where it is, and not insult the intelligence of our representatives by asking them to sanction an indefensible bill, and accept as their share in the lottery profits a bribe of \$60,000 per annum.

## WHITE SLAVERY.

We have now in several successive issues called the attention of the Legislature of Nova Scotia to the necessity that exists for insisting upon each municipality undertaking the support of the poor within its boundaries. We have shown, that under the farming-out system the poor are liable to neglect and even cruelty, and that the retention of such a system should not be left optional with the municipalities in which ignorance, local prejudice, and fear of increased taxation, all combine to prevent the carrying out of any true reform. We have been told that the care of the poor should be left to the municipalities, and that the Legislature should not interfere with the provisions made by the Councils. It is a matter of surprise to us that the Legislature is jealous of its rights in some matters, while in others it appears willing to abdicate its functions, and delegate to the Municipal Councils a few things upon which its right to take action cannot be questioned. If the Legislature would decree that the care of the poor should be left exclusively to the Municipal Councils, and that in future each county in the province should form one instead of many poor districts, we might fairly give its members the credit of having honestly discharged their duty to their poor unfortunate fellow-Nova Scotians. But until they do this, we shall consider them responsible for the continuance of white slavery as it practically exists in some countries. Our contemporary, the *Bridge-town Monitor*, which knows whereof it speaks, expresses its views on this question as follows:—

"THE CRITIC is taking a decided stand, we are glad to observe, against the iniquitous practice of farming-out the poor, still obtaining in a number of the counties in this province. The practice cannot be defended upon any grounds whatever, the principle is outrageous, and the result is uniformly bad.

The expense of keeping the poor under the farming-out system, compared with the regime now established in this county, is very largely in favor of the latter, as our municipal accounts annually show. The fear of additional expense is always the great bug-bear, against which the promoters of any new public measure have to fight, and it is a mystery to us how any of our sister counties, with the knowledge that a poor farm is less expensive, more humane and in every way more advantageous, can tolerate a system of selling, to the lowest bidder, the maintenance of those whom age, infirmities or misfortune oblige to subsist on public charity. It is a disgrace and nothing else. Let some of those persons who oppose the poor-farm system, visit our institution, and see how well our poor are cared for and then go back to their own counties and hunt up some of their farmed-out poor, and contrast their condition. If open to conviction at all, they will not fail to see the benefits of the one, and the evils of the other."

In Annapolis County an excellent poor farm has been established, and its success has been such as to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the municipality can provide for its poor more efficiently, and at less cost than can the several poor districts of which it is formed. The session is drawing to a close, but there is still time for the Government to so amend the Municipal Act as to ensure the reform being brought about within a measurable period.

## PESSIMISM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotian pessimists are unfortunately too numerous in this Province, and it is time that the pulpit, the press, and the people, insisted that these detractors should at least keep their own counsel, and not be persistently taking everything as at its worst. If you speak to one of these croakers about farming, he will at once declare that our soil and climate cannot compare with northern New York, with Minnesota, or it may be with Dakota. If you speak hopefully of the prospects of our growing fruit industry by way of encouragement, he tells you that California is destined to be the orchard of the continent, and that fruit-growing in Nova Scotia is up-hill work. If you refer to the development in our gold and coal mines, he at once quotes the Australian and Californian gold yield as proof of our inferiority, and as to bituminous coal, that it cannot hold its own against anthracite. If you speak with patriotic pride of our magnificent fisheries, he belittles their value, and points to the Norwegian catch of cod to verify his estimate. These unpatriotic pessimists are to be found in the rural districts and in every village, town and city in Nova Scotia. They appear to have no natural love for their native land, and no just appreciation of the comparative extent and variety of her leading resources. They deduce their arguments against the country from statements in which they compare the small with the great, never seeming to realize that in each comparison they are obliged to seek a new section of the globe, and that not one of these sections or countries can lay claim to an equal variety of resources as we are fortunate in possessing. We assert, and that without fear of contradiction, that although there may be better farming lands, better fruit-growing countries, better mineral lands, and better fisheries, in other sections of the globe than there are in and along the shores of Nova Scotia, there is no one country in the world in which the people have as many great natural resources upon which to depend as we have in Nova Scotia. Farming lands in this Province may not be as good as they are in some sections of New York, but that does not militate against their fertility. California may grow apples, oranges, and grapes, in perfection, but that does not injure the excellent flavor and quality of our Gravensteins. An island continent like Australia may produce more gold than is extracted from Nova Scotian quartz, but it does not follow that gold mining in this Province is unremunerative. The Norwegians may catch more fish than do our hardy Nova Scotian fishermen, but this does not indicate that our fisheries are exhausted, or that we have even reached the limit of profitable

production. We should like to see Nova Scotians imbued with a strong and abiding faith in their native land, but we cannot hope to see the development of true patriotic pride until we frown down those who are everlastingly prating about other countries, and endeavoring to draw unfavorable comparisons. Every genuine Bluenose, who can use his voice or his pen, should use them in endeavoring to silence forever the bane of the country, the Nova Scotian pessimists.

## WAR OR NO WAR.

For the time at least, the threatened European war has apparently been averted; but while the diplomatic tension has been relaxed, there still exists in Germany a deep conviction, that sooner or later, the Empire will be called upon to make good its claim to the new Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and in so doing cripple for a second time Germany's great enemy France. Prince Bismarck is no longer the sole arbiter of the peace of the continent. He realizes that in Russia, Germany may yet find an implacable enemy, and hence he is slow in taking any steps that would lead the Russian Government to assume a hostile attitude. But while Prince Bismarck is suspicious of Russian intentions, he is fully convinced that France will one day attempt the re-conquest of Alsace and Lorraine; and the longer the quarrel is delayed, the better will France be prepared for the contest. In General Boulanger, Prince Bismarck sees a possible second Bonaparte, and knowing the temperament of the French people, he understands that a few years' time—it may be after his death—Germany will have to face her old foe under a popular and able General, in whom the rank and file of the army have the utmost confidence. Were Bismarck certain, that in the event of a Franco-German war, Russia would not become an ally of France, the Fatherland would even now be actively preparing for the struggle; but this Bismarck does not know, and consequently, he, for the present, assumes a pacific policy. Neither General Boulanger nor the French people wish to precipitate the war with Germany. They are content to bide their time, were they positively assured that Russia would ally itself with France against the growing Germanic power, the proclamation of war would not be delayed for a day. Germany would fain fight France at once, but dare not, on account of Russia. France is at present pacific, but with an ally assured she would fight Germany to-morrow.

## EVANESCENT GLORY.

If there is no sight more glorious than the golden sunset of a great life, neither is there any more sadly suggestive than the afternoon of a distinguished career obscured by unmerited oblivion. There are positions of eminence which place their occupants within full view of the whole world. As the fortunate possessors of this distinction, they are gazed at, admired, almost deified. But let a movement of the wheel of fortune bring another to the summit, and the popular adulation is transferred to this new deity. Then it is to be seen whether the greatness to which the world had turned its admiring gaze was real and inherent, or only an official robe to be laid aside with the other badges of office. Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, King of Spain, the Netherlands, and Naples, passing his declining years in the monastery of Yuste, may be regarded as a voluntary example of the obscurity of real greatness. Napoleon Bonaparte, the terror and admiration of Europe, fretting away the last years of his brief life in the lonely isle of St Helena, thousands of miles from the scene of his triumphs, forms a more melancholy, because an involuntary, spectacle. Hannibal, his superior both as a conqueror and as a statesman, fleeing in his old age from court to court, and finally dying by his own hand, is an added witness to the fact that the paths of glory may lead to a burial even more gloomy than the grave.

There is something only a degree less striking in the contrast between the worship of merely prominent persons and the indifference by which it is followed. Eighteen years ago, no woman in Europe was more conspicuous than the beautiful and accomplished Empress Eugenie. The deposition of Napoleon III, and a few months' exile at Chislehurst stripped her of all her fictitious greatness; and to-day we seldom hear her name. Even the democratic American shows a weakness for touching the hem of his President's garment; yet when that President steps down from his lofty pedestal and re-enters the ranks of ordinary citizenship, not a shadow of his former greatness remains. The post-official life of the last eight ex-Presidents is a sad tale of fickleness and neglect on the part of a once admiring people. It has even been suggested that the mortifying sense of having been lauded and lionized by an admiring nation solely on account of the position they occupied has had something to do with their comparatively early deaths. Hereditary monarchs seldom survive their greatness because they seldom resign their crown. But where they have done so by choice or compulsion, their greatness has fallen from them like a garment. Many are the characters in history who could from bitter experience enter into the spirit of Richard the Second's address to his courtiers:—

"Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood  
With solemn reverence; throw away respect,  
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty,  
For you have but mistook me all this while—  
I live with bread like you, feel want, taste grief,  
Need friends—subjecting thus,  
How can you say to me I am a king!"

A new discovery is that, by the use of citric acid or citrate of silver, sea water may be made drinkable. By this means chloride of silver is precipitated, and a harmless mineral water is produced. An ounce of citrate makes a half pint of water drinkable.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A five-year old boy returned from his first day at school disgusted with the ignorance of his teacher. "Why," he said, with tremendous indignation, "she kept asking me questions all the time. She even asked how much two and two were!"

"It's been given out that my daughter was married," said a gentleman near Griffin recently, "but I want to state there ain't no truth in it. Such talk as that will keep the young men away. She ain't married at all, but it's just as willin' as ever." - *Coltibus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

J. W. Walker has discovered on the south side of Pine Mountain, Georgia, nearly two hundred feet above the famous corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking. Evidence of the use of stone implements in the work are indelible.

The mysteries of the Arabic language will not be greatly elucidated by the evidence of a witness who appeared at the Worship street police court last week. This gentleman said he was an Arab and that his name was Mussa Mustapha bin Yusep Abu Nattar Wa Heona, of which the English equivalent was—Henry Crano.—*London Truth.*

A stormy discussion ensues, during which a gentleman rises to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hands majestically over the excited disputants, he begins: "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense—" "Exactly," Douglas Jerrold interrupts; "that is precisely what you do want." The discussion is lost in a burst of laughter.

Sohnoko states that the electricity which is discharged during a thunder storm is produced by the friction of water and ice, that is, that the ice is electrified by friction of water. Just before a thunderstorm water-clouds (*cumuli*) and ice clouds, (*cirri, cirrus calj*) appear simultaneously in the sky. The friction of these particles of ice and water is a sufficient cause of the electricity which is generated.

A Chinese joss-maker in San Francisco came down on the price of a life-sized deity, to a reporter, from "twenty-five dolla to six dolla." He explained that a joss was no better than that much wood and paper until a priest had consecrated it and placed a speck of red paint on each of its eyes. This is supposed to give it the power of seeing, not only all the past but through the future to the end of time.

George W. Monisty was a slave, and was sold from his parents in 1853 being taken to Mississippi. He subsequently served as a Union soldier all through the war, and finally settled at Lafayette, Ind. While at the Wabash station recently George fancied he recognized two colored women who were passing en route to Iowa. The recognition was mutual, and with tears, cries of joy and embraces, the mother, brother and sister came together after a separation of thirty-three years.—*American Missionary.*

It has been noticed that deaf mutes are rarely affected with seasickness. The semi-circular canals of the internal ear are probably absent or negative in function in these people. These canals are not organs of hearing, but of equilibration, and when disturbed give rise to vertigo and nausea. Dr. William Jones of Cambridge, Mass., claims that a counter-irritant applied to the skin behind the ear will relieve seasickness. The counter-irritant may be a blister, or simply rubbing the part until the skin is slightly excoriated.

The walls of a sick-room should be finished in plain, subdued color, instead of papered in fancy patterns, as patients are liable to be rendered irritable and sleepless by prolonged mental perturbation induced by vain efforts to trace problems or in counting combinations. A case of temporary insanity is reported as occasioned by a morbid disposition to solve the possible combinations into squares of certain figures on the wall-paper of a patient's room, as his mutterings implied, which ceased at once when he was removed to a room with plain walls.

Mistress: "Bridget, I can't get into the parlor." Bridget: "Sure, it's meilf knows that; an' ye won't, fur I have the key in me pocket!" Mistress: "Open the door immediately." Bridget: "Will ye go in if I do?" Mistress: "Certainly I will." Bridget: "Then ye don't got the key." Mistress: "Open the door immediately. What do you mean?" Bridget: "Sure, it's by your orders!" Mistress: "My orders?" Bridget: "Yis! Ye said yesterday, 'Don't let me come down stairs in the mornin', an' see any dust on the parlor furniture.' So I just puts the key in me pocket, an' says I, 'Then she won't!'"

A THOUGHTFUL FATHER-IN-LAW.—Youthful scion of a noble house: "I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter, doctor." Fashionable physician: "You have?" Youth: "Yes, doctor. I have enough of this world's goods to support her in comfort, even in luxury." Physician: "Yes, I am aware of that; but will you treat her kindly? Can I depend upon your making her a good husband? Youth: "Doctor, I swear—" Physician: "Oh, neve mind swearing, my young friend! Your intentions are all right; but I must be sure that you won't worry her life out after you get her. Take off your coat, and let me sound you to see what condition your liver is in."

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## 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 twelve. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send Titu Cuthbert to any address in the province 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.

Reports from all parts of Manitoba say the weather is beautiful. The snow is all gone, and seeding operations are in full blast.

The preliminary examination of Stanley Steele, for shooting with intent to murder, R. S. Currie, took place at Antigonish yesterday. Steele was committed for trial.

A dishonest clerk employed in the department of agriculture, Ottawa, has gone to the States for a prolonged visit, having pocketed a large sum paid in as fees in his office.

The Dominion Parliament met on Wednesday last and elected Col. Quimet, Speaker. The House then adjourned until yesterday, when the Gov.-Genl. delivered the speech from the throne.

Elizabeth Joe, an unfortunate Micmac girl aged sixteen years, has been committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, Pictou, for concealment of the birth and murder of her infant.

Montreal appears destined to suffer from another spring flood. The water in the St. Lawrence is steadily rising, the lower part of the city being already partially flooded, and the water higher than at this date last year.

The steamer *New Brunswick* will, on Tuesday next, re-commence her regular weekly trips between Annapolis and Boston, and will, no doubt as formerly, be largely patronized by the travelling public.

Some time ago a hotel at Bout de l'Isle was burglarized, the safe being blown open, and \$230 stolen. The proprietor of the hotel was much surprised yesterday at receiving a registered letter containing the exact amount stolen. The bills had not been changed.

The *Calgary Tribune* says that a few days ago as high as forty dollars was paid for a gallon of whiskey, and sixty dollars was offered for two gallons. One party who had two gallons of dark Hudson Bay brandy was offered \$120 for the lot, but refused to take it, holding out for \$150.

The following sent in the correct answer to puzzle published on page 14 last week:—Miss Emma Lessel, 237 Brunswick street, city; Miss Aggie Pitts, 37 Garrick street, city; Jas. V. Purcell, jr., Port Mulgrave; and "D. D. C."—P. O. Box 56, St. Andrews, Antigonish.

A lively meeting of the supporters and opponents of the Sabbath Observance Act was held before the committee on law amendments on Tuesday morning. With few exceptions, the clergy of the city support the act, but public opinion condemns it as being arbitrary and uncalled for.

The churches which have recently been built in Halifax are a credit to the city. The First Baptist Church, which was opened on Sunday last, is a fine edifice, having cost about \$25,000, the larger part of which has already been paid in by the zealous members of the congregation.

An American fishing schooner was recently chased in the Bay of Fundy by the Dominion cruiser *Vigilant*. The crew of the yankee craft had been fishing for bait within the three mile limit, but on the approach of the *Vigilant* the skipper ordered all sails set, and thus escaped being captured.

At a meeting held at Sackville, N. S., the project of building a loop line of railway connecting Bedford with the Windsor branch was animatedly discussed. The proposed line will run through a fertile country, and being shorter than the I. C. Railway, its building is of importance to our western roads.

Owing to the breaking of an axle, two railway carriages were thrown from the track at Hopewell on Tuesday last. They were thrown down an embankment 14 feet high and fell over on their sides. Of the fifteen passengers, several are reported as seriously injured. The wonder is that no lives were lost and no passenger fatally injured. The cars were completely wrecked.

The Minister of Justice has decided that it is a contravention of the postal laws for proprietors of newspapers to convey their papers from the place of publication to other places and distribute them in those other places. Newspapers are only free when despatched from the office of publication to some individual whose name appears on the wrapper. The occasion for the decision is that western Ontario journals have protested against the *Globe* proprietors sending their papers by train to Hamilton and other cities and selling them on the streets.

To the Editor of the Critic,—Sir,—Allow me to say to your correspondent that the fourth section of the Provincial Act, respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, is entirely in harmony both with divine teachings and common sense. See Lev. x, 8 11; Prov. xxxi, 4 5; Isa. xxviii, 7-8; Judges xiii, 2-7, 13, 14, 24, 25; Luke i, 15. It will be seen by these divine teachings that our law-makers have been making laws entirely in union with those enacted by the great Law-giver, and for the same reasons, i. e., that their servants or employees when discharging important and responsible duties may be sober and in their right minds, that the laws may be fully administered and justice be done. SILEX.

It has been expected, or rather hoped, that the legislature would so far complete its labors as to be able to terminate the present session on Thursday next, the 21st instant, but several matters are still pending that may render it impossible to do so, especially if long, useless and purposeless speeches are indulged in, as was the case with regard to the educational bill.

Among the matters that will probably evoke lengthened and tedious discussion may be named the "Sawbuth" bill, the assessment bill, the new charter for the City of Halifax, the government policy amendment repeal, the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Cape Breton and Pictou Iron Company, limited, and the policy of the government regarding aid to railways throughout the province generally.

Of these, the probabilities or possibilities are that the Sabbath bill may get its quietus either in the House or the Legislative Council—if not by direct defeat, at last by the three month's hoist. The question has received so full a discussion in the public press and by eminent writers of every shade of religious and political thought, that legislators can have not even a hesitating doubt that the overwhelming consensus of public opinion is decidedly and fixedly opposed to the passage of this tyrannical and inquisitorial act. We have burdens enough to carry that are unavoidable, without our being saddled with new ones that cannot be enforced, and would be unbearable if they could. The people of Nova Scotia, and of Halifax in particular, are a peaceable, law-abiding race, but even their patience has its limits, as our "members" may discover if they push it too far.

The assessment bill is a lengthy document, and its provisions are not thoroughly understood by either the legislators or by the people whom it is to affect. We are assured that the only new principle involved is the proposal to introduce an income tax. In our judgment the proper course would be to refrain from attempting to pass it at this session, but allow members to take it home to study during the recess, so that when the legislature meets again they may be prepared to deal with it fully and intelligently.

The new charter for the City of Halifax is necessarily very bulky, and it is not at all likely to be dealt with at the present session. Indeed, the Hon. Prov. Sec'y., who introduced it by request, intimated as much. The matter is so important and its provisions so various—comprising over 700 clauses—that it should receive as many weeks of most careful attention as it can days if it is hurried through at this late stage of the session. It evidently belongs to the class of topics for legislative consideration and action, concerning which too much caution cannot be exercised in dealing with them.

Of the government policy in regard to the repeal of union, it is impossible to say anything till it is announced. The government cannot avoid defining its policy after having made that the paramount issue at the polls in the election of June last, when it was so strongly sustained. But the subsequent, apparent or practical, reversal of the verdict at the Dominion elections of February last, so complicates the problem that it naturally becomes a matter of great and curious interest to observe what course the government will pursue.

Of the government policy in respect to giving aid to railways, it is difficult to treat. Railways are a necessary adjunct of our present civilization. The Dominion will not or cannot aid in the construction of any except leading trunk lines through the country. Still, feeders or branches to these lines should be built, and these must often pass from productive through unproductive regions. Capital to build them unaided is unobtainable, as in most cases an indefinite period must elapse before these branches can become profitable or even self-sustaining. The problem, therefore, is how far the province is justified in starving its educational and its ordinary road and bridge services to foster the construction of even important railways within its borders.

The military concert given on Wednesday evening, in the Orpheus Hall, under the patronage of Lord Russell and the Lt. Governor, was attended in full force by the officers of the garrison. The number of civilians present was not large, and the attendance of ladies was unusually small. Part 1 was a splendid programme of music by the Band of the York and Lancaster Regiment, in which a Solo on the Euphonium was particularly good. We do not think though that the Hall is well adapted for this kind of instrumental music. The musical Triumvirate Cox and Box formed the Second Part, and was splendidly performed by the officers in their respective parts. Capt. Rawson as Mr. Cox, Capt. Russell, as Box, and Capt. Addison as Sergt. Bouncer, secured the uttiring attention of the audience throughout the whole of this amusing performance. The singing was only fair, but the impersonations of character were almost perfect.

Of the 48,000 votes cast in the recent election in Washington Territory, 15,000 were cast by women.

It is reported from San Francisco that the grain yield of California will be greater than in any previous season.

Electrician Edison is regarded with such awe by the negroes in Florida, that it is difficult to get hands to take his apparatus from the boats.

The Secretary of the U. S. Navy has invited sealed proposals from the ship builders of the United States for the building of five new war vessels.

The Biddle house, the largest hotel in Detroit, covers an acre of ground, has six acres of floor, and is worth \$500,000. Luther Beecher, who owns it, has had trouble for twenty years in renting the property, and now proposes to give it to the public. If he can sell it, he will give \$500,000 to a fund for the charitable institutions in the city. If he can rent it at \$50,000 a year, he will apply the rental to the same purpose. If he can neither sell nor rent, he will cut up the big building and devote it to charitable purposes.

The exhibition of pictures, of Canadian Rocky Mountain scenery on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, at the Canadian Club, New York, has been remarkably successful. Fully one thousand persons, representing the best people in New York, have responded to the invitation to view these specimens of the work of Mr. Jno. Fraser, formerly of Toronto, now of Boston. Much surprise is expressed at the beauty and sublimity of the scenery. It is believed that many tourists will take in this portion of the continent next year.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg has again decided to be re-elected as ruler of Bulgaria.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says a secret treaty has been concluded between Sweden and Germany and Russia.

The Swiss Government has resolved to act vigorously against Socialists and Anarchists, whose recent activity is calculated to disturb the peace in the state.

Dr. Cogswell proposes to found a polytechnic school in San Francisco and endow it with property worthy \$1,000,000. It will be open to any boy or girl in California.

A gigantic naphtha fountain burst lately at Bakr, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of 350 feet. An extensive petroleum lake has formed in the vicinity.

The town of Kut, in Austrian Galicia, has been almost destroyed by fire, about one thousand persons being made homeless. The fire was of incendiary origin.

An English civil engineer has gone to Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, at the request of the Ameer, to consult with him about the construction of a railway from Cabul to Herat.

On the 30th anniversary of the birth of Prince Alexander of Battenburg, every town in Bulgaria and every branch of the patriotic league sent congratulations to him.

Stanley fears that German influence in Africa is destined to predominate over that of the British, and yet the increase in the ratio of the British exports to Africa does not confirm this view.

The Japanese Government is evidently determined not to be visited by the cholera this year. It has purchased 50,000 pounds of carbolic-acid in London, an order that has advanced the price of the acid in that city.

King William is having a magnificent dinner service of the Dresden bright yellow-ware made for presentation to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee. It will comprise about 400 pieces, splendidly embellished.

Revolutionary proclamations issued by the military section of the Nihilists have been seized at St. Petersburg and Gatschina. It is reported a dynamite shell laboratory has been discovered at Cronstadt, the manager of which, a student, committed suicide.

Germany and Austria will imitate the action of Russia in declining to take part in the Paris exhibition of 1889. The *Kreuz Zeitung* and *National Zeitung* referring to the Paris exhibition, declare it would be an act of impropriety and an act of danger to the monarchies of Europe to do anything tending to glorify revolution.

Gen. Komaroff, the military organizer, says the work of the Anglo-Russian frontier commission is not likely to lead to any useful result, and adds that force of circumstances will inevitably impel Russia sooner or later to move forward into the oasis next to Afghanistan, until she reaches her only natural and proper frontier, the Hindo-Koosh mountains.

The Vienna correspondent of *Science* writes: "I was recently present at the trials made with a new pistol invented by Mr. Marous, a distinguished mechanical engineer. In this invention the use of a cartridge is dispensed with, the bullet itself being prepared with an explosive. But in spite of this explosive nature of the bullet, its shape is not altered by the explosion."

The King of Corea has appealed to the Chinese Government, requesting that Corea be made a Chinese province. The King finds it impossible to maintain an orderly government, owing to the bitter opposition that exists among the several factions into which the people are divided. Russia has long coveted Corea and will not relish the kingdom being absorbed in the Chinese Empire.

It is announced that the firm of Frederick Krupp, of Essen, intends to employ instantaneous photography in the solution of highly important ballistic questions. Mr. Ottomar Anschutz, a highly skilled photographer, is taking observations during the experiments at present carried on at Krupp's range, near Meppen, by order of the German Admiralty. He is to devote his attention chiefly to taking photographs of projectiles in transit, the recoil of gun-carriages, the penetration of armor-plates by projectiles, and similar phases in artillery practice.

Private advices from Tonquin, received at Paris, represent the country as being infested with pirates roaming about in powerful bands, robbing and committing all kinds of outrages, and causing much trouble and loss of life among the French. The French troops are unable to cope with the pirates, and reinforcements are much needed. These the French Government, it is said, is unwilling to furnish, the temper of the Republic being averse to colonial expenses, and it is reported that General Boulanger declares that available soldiers of France are at present required at home.

A Lahore despatch announces that the Ameer of Afghanistan is seriously alarmed over the discovery that a number of natives are combining against him, and has appealed to the Indian authorities for help and advice. The Afghans declare that the country has been secretly sold to the British, and that the railway to Candahar has been sanctioned by the Ameer to facilitate their advance. The fanatical element of the people is rampant against the Ameer, who has renounced his treasure to Tysabada, whither he will retire himself if he is defeated by his dissatisfied subjects. Other accounts say the Ghilzas are restless under the Ameer's tyranny, and have asked the Indian authorities to depose him. The *Pioneer* asserts that Lord Dufferin, British Viceroy, received disquieting news from Afghanistan while at Allahbad recently.

REQUISITION

HALIFAX, 5th March, 1887.

To ALDERMAN ALEXANDER STEPHEN,

Chairman of Board of City Works.

SIR, The undersigned citizens of Halifax approving of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of alderman for five years past and especially in connection with your services in obtaining improved legislation for the city, and also the attention you have bestowed on all matters connected with the Board of City Works, and feeling it will be for the interests of the citizens that you should be in a position to carry out the various improvements now in course of progress in our city, beg to ask you to accept this requisition tendering you a nomination to the important and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of Halifax; and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure your election.

(The above requisition is signed by a large number of influential and representative citizens.)

GENTLEMEN, I thank you for your expressions of approval of the course pursued by me in the Council during the time I have had the honor of holding a seat there as the representative of Ward Three. I accept this largely signed requisition, tendering me a nomination to the more important and responsible position of Chief Magistrate, fully realizing the gravity of the duties and responsibilities of the office.

I have taken an active part in promoting and aiding in every way the great improvements effected in our municipal affairs during the past five years, and if elected will aid in furthering the various improvements now in course of progress, as well as those yet to be brought forward, such as improved accommodation for our fire department, a new market house, sewerage extension in various parts of the city, the extension of Queen Street by bridge or otherwise, and the widening of Upper Water Street. It shall be my endeavor to work in unison with the Council for the welfare of our beloved city. The interests of our city demand more than ever a careful, wise and judicious policy, and extreme care is required that no scheme for improvements that has more of private than public interests to serve be engaged in, as the taxpayers have the right to insist that no money be expended that the public generally does not require. The best interests of all render it necessary that a wise, practical economy be closely observed. All the wants of the city shall receive my closest attention, not guarding the interests of any particular class or body, but keeping in view that which is the fundamental principle of good government, viz.: "the greatest good to the greatest number," and by thus acting the best interests of the city will be subserved and its material prosperity increased.

Our city at the present time is in a fair way to become a centre for manufacturing and mechanical industries, and to the end that they may be fostered, we can by judicious expenditure and keeping closely within our appropriations so reduce our taxes that other similar enterprises will be induced to locate with us, thus insuring an increased demand for labor and a consequent increase in our population.

I pledge myself, if elected, to see that all the laws governing the city and its varied interests will be faithfully carried out according to the spirit as well as the letter of the statutes. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for your handsome requisition, and assuring you that if elected all measures pertaining to the welfare of our city and its people will receive my cooperation and cheerful support.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. STEPHEN.

REQUISITION.

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,

Alderman for Ward Six:

HALIFAX, N. S.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned Citizens of the City of Halifax are desirous that you place yourself in nomination as a Candidate for the office of "Chief Magistrate" at the ensuing Civic Elections.

Your services as an Alderman of the City for the past two years, your intimate knowledge of the Civic Finances, evidenced by the efficient manner in which you discharged the onerous duties of Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, and more than all, your experience as a Merchant, all point to your eminent fitness to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of our City, and feeling that the best interests of the same would be subserved by your Election to the Mayoralty, beg to assure you of our support if you consent to become a Candidate.

The above Requisition has been signed by a large number of ratepayers.

GENTLEMEN, I thank you for your very flattering Requisition, and accept it in the spirit in which it is offered, and assure you it shall be my endeavor to do all I can for the advancement of our good City should I be fortunate enough to be elected.

Having given a great deal of time and attention to the condition of Civic Finances, the main features of the platform on which I venture to solicit the suffrage of the Ratepayers of this City, are the following, viz.:

1st. THE EQUALIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION BETWEEN THE CITY AND COUNTY SO THAT THE CITY SHALL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO PAY THIRTEEN-FIFTEENTHS OF THE EXPENSE OF THE COUNTY.

2nd. THE EQUALIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION IN THE CITY, SO THAT THE BUSINESS MEN AND PRODUCERS SHALL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO PAY MORE THAN THEIR JUST PROPORTION.

3rd. THAT ALL LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN CIVIC MATTERS SHALL EMANATE FROM THE CITY COUNCIL AS DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RATEPAYERS.

4th. A THOROUGH SYSTEM OF RETIREMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CIVIC FUNDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL.

5th. THAT ALL MEETINGS OF ANY DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIC SERVICE, AT WHICH THE INITIATION OF ANY SCHEME SHALL BE PROPOSED, SHALL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

All matters proposed for the benefit and welfare of our good city shall receive my warmest support in the future, as they have in the past, consistent with the willingness of the citizens to support the same.

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.

REMOVAL.

HOWARD CLARK,

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Special attention given to

MINING BUSINESS

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to

161 HOLLIS STREET.

First Floor Up.

W. H. HART

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO

Corner of Sackville St. and Bedford Row.

## RELIGIOUS.

## PRESBYTERIAN

The Augmentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church seems to be in a good condition. The receipts in the Maritime Provinces since May last amount to \$7,000. Should the sum received this month equal that of March, the full amount asked for by the Synod will be realized.

Rev. J. I. George was inducted into the pastorate of St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening last. We wish the reverend gentleman every success in his new sphere.

In the sixteen years since the Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., became its pastor, the Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian church, New York, has contributed the magnificent sum of \$425,000 for missionary and charitable purposes.

Since 1881 ten new Presbyterian churches have been organized in Minneapolis, Minn. During the past two years seven churches were established in Chicago.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese sailed on Monday afternoon by the Allan steamer for New York, to consult a celebrated New York physician. His Lordship has been unwell for some time. His many friends will anxiously await the result, and all will sincerely hope that his health may be restored.

The Easter services were all well attended; and the Easter Monday meetings were all peaceable. The progress of some of the parishes has been marked. St. Paul's, which should be the leading parish of the diocese, but which has for some years been in the background, is rapidly assuming its proper place and influence in the evangelizing of the city.

It is rumored that Rev. Dr. Patridge, of St. George's, will shortly make a brief visit to England on family business.

The raising of funds for the new Cathedral is still continuing, and it is confidently hoped that the sum of \$35,000, necessary for a commencement, will soon be forthcoming.

## BAPTIST.

The First Baptist Church of this city was dedicated on Sunday last. The edifice is an exceedingly handsome one, and is erected on one of the best sites to be found in Halifax. The building was designed by Mr. Fair weather, of St. John. The auditorium is built in amphitheatre style, and the pews, which are so arranged that every sitting faces the preacher's desk, are handsomely cushioned. The whole building is covered with handsome tapestry. On the north side of the building is the preacher's platform, and above it is the choir gallery. The cost of the building and the site was \$31,000. All the services were attended by large numbers. In the morning the pastor, Rev. W. H. Cline, offered the dedication prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, of Wolfville, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Revs. Dr. Pryor and David Freeman also took part in the services. In the afternoon the Rev. J. W. Manning, of this city, conducted service, and in the evening the Rev. C. Goodspeed, of St. John, occupied the pulpit and delivered a thoughtful and able sermon. The collections for the day amounted to upwards of \$500. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Ackhurst, rendered suitable music.

Rev. D. G. McDonald, who has been acting as a general missionary in connection with the Home Mission work of the Baptist Church, has received a call from the church at St. Martin, N. B.

## METHODIST.

Trinity Methodist Church, to be erected in Montreal, it is said, will be the costliest Methodist church in the world.

The General Conference Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church met at Toronto last week, and made the following transfers: To the New Brunswick Conference, Rev. Ralph Brecken, of Grafton St. church, Halifax. To the Nova Scotia Conference, Rev. W. H. Edyevan, of Newfoundland. To the British Columbia Conference, Rev. Mr. Wadman, of New Brunswick. The transfers will not take effect until the several Conferences meet.

## CATHOLIC.

The ceremonies of Holy Week are always grand and interesting. Halifax was in this respect up to the mark. Tenebras was chanted in St. Mary's on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday morning His Grace the Archbishop pontificated and blessed the holy oil. On Friday was celebrated the mass of the pro-sanctified, and in the evening Father Biggs eloquently addressed a large congregation. On Saturday morning the holy fire, water and paschal candle were blessed. On Sunday the Archbishop again celebrated Pontifical High Mass and Vespers. The music and decorations on this occasion were grand.

On March 25th, the feast of the Annunciation, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, took formal possession of his titular church—the Basilica of Santa Maria in Trastevere. He was attended by several American prelates, professors and students of his national college. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, which were magnificent, the Cardinal delivered an eloquent address.

Notice has been given by the Third Order of St. Francis, in Montreal, that they will shortly apply to the French Legislature for incorporation. The reason for this step is that the progress of the Order has been so great and owning property as a consequence, cannot legally hold the same without an Act of Incorporation. It is only about 20 years in Canada.

## WARD III.

## REQUISITION.

To WILLIAM CROWE, Esq.:

SIR,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers of Ward Three, beg to request you that you will allow yourself to be nominated to represent this Ward in the City Council. We feel that you possess those qualities so much needed to guard the interests of this important Ward, and should you accede to our request we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure your election.

Signed by over 130 Ratepayers of Ward Three.

## REPLY.

To THE ELECTORS OF WARD THREE—

GENTLEMEN,—In acceding to the request contained in the very flattering requisition with which you have favored me this day, and again consenting to allow myself to be nominated to represent this Ward at the City Board, I do so, prompted by the desire to do whatever lies in my power to promote the interests of the Ward and the welfare of the City.

Relying upon the promise contained in the requisition, and thanking you for the confidence reposed in me:

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM CROWE.

This day, March 8, 1887.

**YOU**

can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes allowed. Anyone can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out. If you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLIST & Co., Portland, Maine.

## 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.

**New and Specific  
REMEDIAL  
CURE  
FOR ALL  
FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND DERANGEMENTS  
COMMON WITH OUR  
BEST FEMALE POPULATION.**

Female Complaints and Derangements so common with our best FEMALE POPULATION. One trial will convince.

Recommended and prescribed by the best physicians. IT WILL CURE the worst form of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It permeates every portion of the system. It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to Bright's Disease.

Prepared in Liquid and Pill form. Pills by mail; 50c. Liquid, \$1 a bottle, or \$7 per dozen. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

Correspondence solicited and answered by a competent female correspondent. Address, with stamp  
**REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO.,**  
Inquiry Department, DERBY LINE, VT.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitted is to be rightless. How fortunate the one wearing Laurant'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 natural 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,  
B. LAURANCE.

## Army and Navy Depot.

## FANCY MACCARONI.

201 lbs. for Ornamenting Dishes  
Something new, 25c. per lb.  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

## STILTON CHEESE.

Per Steamer "Barma."

50 choice Stilton CHEESE, direct from the Farm.  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

## TURTLE SOUP—Real Article.

500 Quart Tins, 10c. per tin  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

## SUGAR, SUGAR.

100 lbs. Bright Demerara,  
50 " " Lost and Granulated,  
50 " " Bright Porto Rico.  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

## JAMES SCOTT &amp; CO.

## J. S. MACLEAN &amp; CO.

Jerusalem Warehouse,  
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Dealers in

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco,

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

## WM. J. HAMES.

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.

HALIFAX,

DEALER IN

## Pork, Butter, &amp;c.

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

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

## J. R. JENNETT,

Importer of and Dealer in

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lamp Fittings, Chandeliers, Electro Plate, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

161 & 74 Pentagon Building,

ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.

NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

N. B.—During Christmas Holidays I will dispose of all goods, Wholesale and Retail, at COST.

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Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.

## IN THE AFTERNOON.

Wind of the summer afternoon,  
Hush, for my heart is out of tune!

Hush, for thou movest restlessly  
The too light sleeper, Memory!

What'er thou hast to tell me, yet  
'Twere something sweeter to forget,

Sweeter than all thy breath of balm  
An hour of unremembering calm!

Blowing over the roofs, and down  
The bright streets of this inland town,

These busy crowds, these rocking trees—  
What strange note hast thou caught from these?

A note of waves and rushing tides,  
Where past the dikes the red flood glides,

To brim the shining channels far  
Up the green plains of Tantramar.

Once more I sniff the salt, I stand  
On the long dikes of Westmoreland;

I watch the narrow, blue, the strip  
Of red clay at the water's lip;

Far off the net-reefs, brown and high,  
And boat masts slim against the sky;

Along the ridges of the dikes  
Wind-beaten scant sea-grass, and spikes

Of last year's mullen; down the slopes  
To landward, in the sun, thick ropes

Of blue vetch, and convolvulus,  
And matted roses glorious.

The liberal blooms o'erbrim my hands;  
I walk the level, wide marsh-lands;

Waist-deep in dusty-blossomed grass  
I watch the swooping breezes pass

In sudden, long, pale lines, that flee  
Up the deep breast of this green sea.

I listen to the bird that stirs  
The purple tops, and grasshoppers

Whose summer din, before my feet  
Subsiding, wakes on my retreat.

Again the droning bees hum by:  
Still-winged, the gray hawk wheels on high;

I drink again the wild perfumes,  
And roll, and crush the grassy blooms.

Blown back to olden days, I fain  
Would quaff the olden joys again;

But all the olden sweetnesses  
The old unmindful peace hath brought.

Wind of this summer afternoon,  
Thou hast recalled my childhood's June:

My heart—still is it satisfied  
By all the golden summer tide?

Hast thou one eager yearning filled,  
Or any restless throbbing stilled,

Or hast thou any power to bear  
Even a little of my care?—

Ever so little of this weight  
Of weariness canst thou abate?

Ah, poor thy gift indeed, unless  
Thou bring the old child-heartfulness,—

And such a gift to bring is given,  
Alas, to no wind under heaven!

Wind of the summer afternoon,  
Be still; my heart is not in tune.

Sweet is thy voice: but yet, but yet—  
Of all 'twere sweetest to forget!

CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS.

## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

So much has been written about Quebec, its impregnability as a fortress, its magnificent scenery, and its intensely interesting history, that I have passed these points over and have written of the city mainly from a commercial standpoint. It is hard to resist the temptation to describe the view from the Dufferin Terrace; which, even in winter, is so fine that one longs to return and see it in summer, when the tiresome ice and snow have disappeared, and when the harbor and river are crowded with shipping. Now everything has a bleak lifeless look; then, the warm sunshine, the verdant woods and fields, the mighty sweep of the waters of the St. Lawrence on their way to the gulf, must present an animated picture that one could gaze upon for hours and never tire. Of course I visited the Plains of Abraham, viewed the spot where Wolfe and Montcalm fell, and reverently entered the little house where gallant, dashing Montgomery was laid out, after his rash attempt on Quebec. But what interested me more, than even these pointed reminders of bygone conflicts, were my visits to the Cathedral and other old churches, where I was struck with the manifest devoutness of the people.

This being the Lenten season there were, I suppose, a greater number of

services than usual, but enter a church at any time and hundreds could be found reverently going through their devotions. An old church in the lower town, built in 1688, was a favorite loitering spot with me and furnished suggestive food for thought.

Here it is to-day as solid and well preserved as when it was built, and yet it had seen the French power in the new world crumble away. It was nearly one hundred years old when the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, and yet in the short time that has since elapsed what tremendous strides have been made in the new world. The Dominion of Canada has since arisen, and before the old church has seen the year 1988, what incalculable changes will have taken place. The French and English Salvation armies have got a foothold in the old fortress city, and were being given every protection by the Catholic mayor. The opposition to them was rapidly dying out when I left Quebec, and I was sorry to hear that a most dastardly attempt has since been made to destroy the French army, by a bomb or some other explosive. The *Quebec Chronicle* has since stated that the reports are greatly exaggerated, and from what I can judge of the feeling in Quebec, I am inclined to impute the explosion to mischief rather than malice.

The Riol cry did good work as an election dodge, but in the City of Quebec it is generally laughed at, and, instead of finding the people enraged with English rule, it seemed to me that Her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than the French-Canadians of Quebec.

Paquet's, the great wholesale and retail fur store in St. Roch, is well worthy of a visit, as it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. It is conducted on strictly cash principles, and many humorous anecdotes are told of the leading society people who have sought in vain to have goods sent home without payment. Paquet will lend them the cash to pay for the articles, but no books are kept and nothing charged. A few years ago Paquet was a poor milkman, but by sticking to a cash business he has amassed an immense fortune. In his establishment you can buy almost anything you want, as the hackneyed phrase has it, "*cheap for cash.*"

I called on Paquet and found him up to his eyes in business, but he at once deputed a clerk to show me over the premises. First we went to the stables where Paquet has some ten fine stallions, including farm stock like the Clydes and St. Lawrence, and also thoroughbred trotters. His finest trotting stallion had lately won a race and was at his country seat. After a trip through two different stables we took a look at the machinery in the basement which runs the elevators and electric light, as Paquet manufactures his own electricity. The first floor of the store takes in two large buildings, and makes a very handsome and roomy salesroom. In the stories above are the carpet rooms, furniture rooms, tailoring rooms (in charge of Modou Paquet), fur department, &c., &c. The fur department took my eye, but I would advise all rich husbands or fond papas, to leave their wives and daughters at home if they intend visiting it.

Russian sables, seal skins, otter and other valuable furs, were piled in rough boxes, but one box of sables had cost \$25,000. At least the clerk said so, and clerks never lie.

He made desperate attempts to sell me seal skin coats, "only \$250," seal skin caps at \$7.50, and I was almost tempted to buy a ladies' seal skin coat, cheap at only \$300, but—but I had no money. If that clerk had only known the true state of my finances wouldn't he have wilted!

Paquet, the owner of all this wealth, is one of the shabbiest dressed men in the store. He generally wears an old fur cap on the back of his head, and his liner is conspicuous by its absence. Still he is always on hand, and a glance at his keen eye proves that the brain is equally keen. He is very generous, horses being his hobby, and he spends money freely in introducing the best breeds.

The Quebec bridge question remains in much the same condition as reported in my last, although I am informed that the Canadian Pacific has had an engineer stationed at Quebec the past winter taking observations of the ice, tides and currents, and, if the report is true, it looks well for the speedy commencement of the bridge, as once the Canadian Pacific takes hold of a thing no time is lost in carrying it out.

Halifax may be pronounced dull, St. John duller, but Quebec in winter is certainly, as far as amusements go, the dullest city I have ever been in. The roller rink was a great attraction, but it is fast losing ground and now presents a gloomy, deserted appearance. The Salvation Army parade is the great event of the day or night, and as it marches by, the streets are almost blocked with people.

For a few days the weather was almost uncomfortably warm, but this soon changed, and since my arrival in Montreal the cold has been intense. Many of the leading Quebec merchants winter abroad, and those that remain at home spend but a few hours at their business places. No business can be transacted during the winter months, and they wisely enjoy themselves as much as possible. If it were not for the extensive manufactories that give employment to thousands of workmen, Quebec would indeed be a dead city during the close of navigation. When I think of Halifax with its open port the year round, and compare it with Quebec which is shut up for nearly six months, I cannot help feeling that Quebec has grasped an idea that Halifaxians have yet to comprehend, and that is the advantage of opening up factories and small manufactures. We rush into big things like the cotton factory and sugar refineries and lose our money. What we need are smaller manufactures, run with their owners' money and guided by his skill. We try to jump at once into a big trade, but it will be found the rule, that the most successful manufactures have had the smallest beginnings. Small manufactures are rapidly springing up in all parts of the Province, and if Halifax wishes to retain its commercial supremacy it must be up and doing.

On Tuesday evening I left Quebec by the Canadian Pacific and had a



pleasant run here, where we arrived at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. We had a French conductor, and I was amused at the dramatic way in which he collected tickets. He was preceded by a brakeman carrying a lantern, who announced the conductor's approach, and then lighted him through the car. A Frenchman can't do the simplest thing without being dramatic.

The St. Louis Hotel, of Quebec, is a first class house in all respects, and is particularly celebrated for its superior table. It occupies a commanding position on St. Louis Street near the Dufferin Terrace, and tourists will find it most conveniently located.

AMOS AMICO.

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Under the resolution reported in our last, Messrs. Roche, McKinnon, Andrews, Hemeon, Fraser (Guyborough), Cameron and McGillivray, were appointed the special committee on school books, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine under oath publishers and others interested. This committee will doubtless sit during the recess, and report at the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislative Council concurred in a number of bills that had been sent up by the House for that purpose, and also notified the Assembly that they had passed a bill conferring the franchise, in all municipal elections, on females who are ratepayers in their own right.

The Comr. of Works and Mines laid on the table the contracts made by the government with the Joggins railway, and the Stewiacke and Tanadowne railway companies.

Petitions were presented from the Halifax Presbytery in favor of the Sunday bill; from the inhabitants of Ingonish for aid to a packet; from inhabitants of Christmas Island asking for the re-establishment of the ferry between that place and Baddeck; from John McIntyre and another for aid to rebuild a house that had been burned; from P. J. Macdonald, of Liseno, for compensation for constructing a bridge, from Peter Paint and others, of Hawkesbury, for aid to a road; from Rev. B. Mullins and others, of Ingonish, for aid to a road; from certain inhabitants of St. Francis Harbor for aid to a road.

The following bills were introduced:—By McColl, to amend chap. 1, R. S., and to repeal chap. 2, Acts of 1885, relating to franchise. By Gayton, from the committee of agriculture, to amend chap. 39, R. S., of the encouragement of agriculture. By T. R. Black, to amend section 16, chap. 1, R. S., of dyke lands. By McNeil, (Inverness,) to incorporate the Nova Scotia Benefit Company. By the Atty. Gen., to amend and consolidate the laws relating to trusts and trustees. By Hearn, to amend chap. 11, Acts of 1885, relating to academic education. By McNeil, (Inverness,) to amend chap. 104, R. S., (known as the Judicature Act,) as regards the sittings of the Supreme Court in Cape Breton. By the Prov. Sec'y., the proposed new charter for the City of Halifax. By McNeil, (Inverness,) to incorporate the Inverness and Richmond railway company, limited. By the Prov. Sec'y., the bill relating to assessment, which is essentially the same as that introduced by the government last session and then abandoned, but it comes up now in a somewhat modified form. By McGillivray, to incorporate a cemetery in Antigonish County. By McColl, a bill to enable the government to appoint a Clerk of the County Court to be resident in New Glasgow. By T. R. Black, to incorporate Joy Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., in Cumberland county. By Haloy, to amend chap. 78, R. S., of general provisions regarding corporations. By the Atty. Gen., to incorporate the Nictaux Falls milling company, limited. By Johnson, to authorize the sale of an old Presbyterian church near Lockeport. By Roche, to incorporate the Halifax Boot and Shoe manufacturing company, limited. By McCoy, to incorporate the Clarke's Harbor union outfitting company; also to incorporate the *Advertiser* printing company, limited. By Church, to amend the Liquor License Act of 1886. By the Prov. Sec'y., relating to the Western Counties railway with the explanation that it related to the sale of the W. C. R. bonds, and provided for thirty days' public notice before any sale of bonds could take place.

The following bills were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence:—Bill relating to schools in Trenton, Pictou Co.; bill to amend the liquor license act of 1886, as regards the Counties of Richmond and Inverness, extending the time in which licenses may be taken out; bill amending and consolidating the laws relating to the incorporation of the Town of Windsor; bill to vest certain laws in the Municipal Council of Richmond; bill to amend the act incorporating the Acadia Fire Insurance Company; bill changing the name of the general hospital and authorizing the province to borrow \$20,000 to build a new wing thereto; bill relating to poor districts in the County of Cumberland; bill authorizing the sale of the old Presbyterian church in Upper Musquodoboit; bill incorporating the Young Ladies' College, Halifax, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. On motion to read for a third time the bill to facilitate the collecting of certain debts due the province, Mr. Hearn objected to it on the ground that some of the debts were disputed, and the bill did not make provision to enable municipalities to test the correctness of debts claimed from them by the government. Some little desultory discussion ensued, when the Prov. Sec'y. promised to have the matter attended to in the Legislative Council, and the bill passed; bill to amend chap. 67, R. S., offences and the impounding of cattle; bill to enable the municipality of Barrington to borrow money; bill to incorporate Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias; bill to change the name of a settlement in the County of Inverness. The bill relating to the qualifications of Municipal Councillors was, on motion of McCoy, referred back to the committee on law amendments "to re-arrange the clauses in order to conform the same to existing legislation."

The Comr. of Public Works and Mines laid, by command, on the table of the House the financial returns of his department, and the annual report of the Secretary for agriculture.

### COMMERCIAL.

There has been little change in the general course of trade during the week. The movement has been well up to expectations for the period of the year, though the salient points of the situation have remained without alteration. The country roads are settling into a good condition and a better distribution has been accomplished. Orders have come in with considerable freedom. Payments have been fair under the circumstances, and the outlook for trade is viewed with a decided degree of complacent confidence.

Building operations are being actively resumed and a big season in this line is evident. The work on the new Dalhousie College, the new City Hall, the new English Cathedral, and on scores of private buildings will be vigorously pushed.

The forms of roguery that were practiced by the management of the Maritime Bank of St. John, and by the "lumber kings" of our sister province are amazing by their boldness, variety, and their temporary success. The mystery that has defied careful research, to discover what really became of the very large sums of money that seem to have as suddenly and effectually disappeared as if the solid earth had opened and swallowed them up, remains as dark and unfathomable as ever. It looks now as if the management of that bank, instead of attending to their legitimate banking business, were running a general lumbering business and risking the combined capital of their shareholders and depositors in the ventures of a few speculative dare-devils—the Stewarts, Bevans and McLeods—who have failed and left in the lurch a very large number of widows, orphans, and other people of limited means—chiefly of the middle and poorer classes—who were tempted by the bank offering a higher rate of interest than its neighbors, to place their every dollar in its care and who are now ruined. These are the bare facts connected with this disgraceful and disastrous failure so far as they have been brought to light. It shows a certain kind of banking in a strag, bad light, when we find a bank advancing more than twice its own entire capital to two or three reckless concerns, whose financial rottenness has involved itself and many of its shareholders and depositors, and possibly its billholders, in complete and irretrievable ruin. It has just come out that a very short time before the bank closed its doors, Mr. McLellan, its president, gave signed, blank bills of exchange to Mr. Robert Stewart, to be filled in at Boston, but it has not transpired what amount that gentleman thought it the right and correct thing to fill in on these bills. Perhaps the bank people know, but the public does not. We thought that we had seen some fancy banking done here at times, and read of instances in the United States and abroad, but we can recall nothing more reckless and unprincipled than the facts regarding the Maritime Bank of St. John.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past week:—Samuel C. Jordan, general store, Grafton, assigned to John M. Smith; Wm. Willis, carriage maker, Halifax, burnt out. Walter Locke, groceries and liquors, Halifax, closed business and left country; J. S. Johnson, Truro, offers 40c on the \$; Mrs. E. Holmes, general store, Stellarton, offers 50c on the \$; F. H. Wilson & Co., iron foundry, Yarmouth, dissolved partnership, Hamilton Byars retires; Tory A. Calihan, general store, Boylston, dissolved, Irad Calihan continues; John B. Naylor, plumber and tinsmith, Halifax, admitted Chas. B. Naylor as John B. Naylor & Son; F. W. Hart formed co-partnership with father as Levi Hart & Son; McCabo & Sutton, groceries and liquors, Halifax, dissolved, Wm. Sutton continues; Jas. D. McPhoo, dry goods, Oxford, sold out; Watt & Robinson, general store, Spring Hill, dissolved, John F. Robinson continues.

**Dry Goods.**—With the advent of more spring-like weather more activity is displayed, and there appears to be good reason for predicting a satisfactory trade. Travellers are taking the road as fast as circumstances permit. Prices have undergone no apparent alteration as yet, but the cotton combination is threatening to establish a further advance in the price of cotton manufactures on all lines in the near future.

**IRON AND HARDWARE.**—This trade has remained about as before reported. While the tone of business has ruled quiet its volume has been fair in view of all the circumstances. The strikes of about 10,000 carpenters in western cities and apprehensions of similar action on the part of the carpenters and plumbers of Toronto, has interfered with trade in some lines of metal goods. Values, however, have shown no quotable variation. Warrants in Glasgow have continued to decline, recent cables quoting 41s. 10d. No. 3 foundry at Middlesborough is at 34s. 9d., and hematite pig at Workington at 44s. 5d. In finished iron and tinplates a steady spot business has been done at unchanged prices. Ingot tin, copper and lead have remained steady.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Wheat is just now sick stuff to speculate in. It is reported that certain prominent parties in the Western States are heavily loaded with May wheat, the estimated amounts thus held being about 23,000,000 of bushels, of which some 12,000,000 are stored in Chicago elevators and the rest is stored back of that city. Some heavy purchases have been recently made in Duluth. A curious anomaly appears just here that while Duluth hard spring wheat is intrinsically worth five cents more than Chicago No. 2 spring wheat, the former sold for five cents less than the latter. Such facts as this prove the existence of a strong speculative element. The Montreal grain and flour market has been quiet and without change, though city millers there are reported to have done a large business at about steady prices, but the larger part of transactions has been in the lower grades. In England the tone of late cables is somewhat better, but there has not been any decided improvement. Cargoes of wheat on passage or for shipment were steady. Corn oil coast was inactive and on passage slow. The French country markets are reported slow. In Paris wheat and flour are quiet. In this market flour is dull and dealers claim to be selling lower than it costs.

**PROVISIONS.**—A fair business has transpired in hog products during the week at prices that were in general steady. The Chicago provision markets have been without essential change, though lard has acted firmer. The stock of mess pork in Chicago shows a decrease of 97,882 bbls. as compared with 1886, and of 51,653, compared with 1885. Pork is safe property to hold at present, for while we do not anticipate any notable advance, still less reason do we see for a downward fall.

**BUTTER.**—The market has certainly developed more favorable symptoms since our last report, inasmuch as the lower prices have stimulated demand, the absence of which was the stumbling-block in the way of any improvement. Fine and choice butter is in greater demand than supply, and inferior grades are enabled to be worked off better than they were a few weeks ago. Sellers are disposed to meet buyers on a reasonable basis, and it is understood that it is advisable to sell before the warm weather comes on.

**CHEESE.**—Locally the cheese trade was tame and uninteresting, and only a jobbing trade is doing. The cable has declined 6d. and is now 64s. 6d., which seems to indicate that the other side is preparing for the reception of new goods. It is now thought that but little fodder cheese will be made this season.

**APPLES.**—The apple market is decidedly firmer both at home and abroad. Choice long-keepers have made an advance of fully \$1 per bbl. in the Montreal markets. Liverpool cables quote a firm market at 21s. More than 6,000 bbls. were brought to this city during the past week for shipment to England. They were represented to be in prime condition, and if they carry safely are likely to meet ready sale at satisfactory prices. In Chicago the market is very strong, the supply being short and prices are advancing. It is asserted that at no point on this continent can apples be bought for less than \$1 per bbl. over present prices in Liverpool. If this is indeed the case a material advance must take place in England if stock is wanted there.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—There has been no change and the market has ruled quiet and steady.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The sugar market has continued firm at the late improvement. A fair turnover has been made but business has been less active than last week. Granulated is firm and manufacturers refuse to shade figures. Low grade yellows are quite scarce. It is reported that since the beginning of the year nearly twenty-four millions of pounds of raw sugar have been purchased, principally in Brazil and Phillipine Islands, on account of Montreal refineries. At the rates reported to have been paid, the refiners will not make anything out of their low grade yellows, even at the recent advance. The price of the refined article has been too low in comparison with that paid for the raw material, and if the manufacturers are to receive fair compensation for their trouble and the outlay of capital, the price of refined goods will have to go still higher. European advices state that Sicht's estimates of the crop of beet sugar have been extravagantly high, and the belief that supplies have been greatly exaggerated is one of the reasons for the late advance in beet produce. There has been considerable draft on the stocks of raw sugar of late, and holders at points of production, in consequence of materially decreased stocks, have been enabled to command improved prices. Molasses is quiet and steady, with a strong tendency to greater firmness.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea market has remained in the form that has been for some time, current business being quiet and the tone steady. The cheaper grades have been in some request with the offerings of such light. Stocks generally are carried steadily, and there seems no pressure to sell. Coffee has manifested further strength, and values of some descriptions have advanced in sympathy with other markets.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The market has been well supplied and an excellent demand has been developed. The steamer *Manitulan*, which is to sail from this port to-morrow for Glasgow, will take 100 head of fine neat cattle, which were gathered in Northern Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick.

**REAL ESTATE SALES.**—Mr. William Dennis purchased at private sale the old Watt mansion on Coburg road, with the fine piece of land on which it stands for \$3,800—an excellent bargain. It is stated that he was offered an advance of \$500 on his purchase a few hours after completing the trade. Three properties were also sold by the Sheriff during the week under fore-closures, but as those afford no criterion of their real market value, we do not quote the figures for them.

**FISH.**—There is no change to note in the markets, which are dull and demoralized. Nova Scotia fishing vessels are being fitted out, but find much difficulty in finding crews. In spite of the protection afforded by the cruisers and of the allegedly inferior fishing grounds to which American vessels are driven to resort, our fishermen prefer the latter, and cannot be induced to go in native vessels if they can get a chance of a berth in a Cape Ann craft. Whether it is that they get better treatment or better food, or better pay, or all combined, in the latter than in the former, it is not necessary now to state. Dry cod is very scarce, but that makes but little difference in the absence of all enquiry. Green cod is dull, and prices have to be largely shaded to effect sales. Our Boston advices are as follows:—"The trade in salt fish during the week has been steady and moderate, with a firmer tone to the market owing to the small stock of leading brands now on hand. The mackerel market seems to have completely recovered from the depression of two or three weeks ago. Receipts of codfish have been light and stocks are much reduced, especial of choice grades. The herring trade has been unusually light for the season, and there are no indications of improvement."

**LUMBER.**—The tone of the market is firm, but there are grave fears of the effects that the labor troubles, especially in the west, may have on the demand. In Boston the price of spruce has been advanced \$1 per thousand, and yardmen appear anxious to obtain supplies at the advance.

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.**

<b>SUGAR.</b>	Cut Leaf	7 1/2 to 8
	Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
	Circle A	6
	Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6
	Yellow C	5 to 5 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	Congou Common	1 to 1 1/2
	" Fair	20 to 25
	" Good	25 to 29
	" Choice	31 to 33
	" Extra Choice	35 to 38
	Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	Barbadoes	30 to 32
	Demerara	32 to 35
	Diamond N	30 to 32
	Porto Rico	27 to 30
	Condemned	27 to 28
	London	27 to 28
	Antigua	27 to 28
<b>TOBACCO.</b>	Black	37 to 41
	Bright	42 to 54
<b>BREADSTUFFS.</b>	Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
	Host and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
	Soda	6 1/2 to 6 1/4
	do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
	Fancy	8 to 15

**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 quiet. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.)

Graham	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades	4.50 to 4.60
Superior Extra	4.25 to 4.40
Lower grades	4.00 to 4.10
Oatmeal, Standard	3.30 to 3.40
" Granulated	4.00 to 4.10
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.80 to 2.85
" Imported	2.80 to 2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat	18.00 to 18.50
" Corn	15.00
Shorts	19.00 to 19.50
Middlings	20.00 to 21.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	24.00 to 25.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	33 to 34
Barley " of 48 "	65 to 66
Peas " of 60 "	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.60
Hot Barley, per barrel	4.80 to 4.90
Gra " of 68 lbs	65 to 70
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" in Small Tubs	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted	13 to 17
Canadian, Creamery	25
" Township, Fancy	23 to 25
" Finest	21 to 22
" fine	18 to 20
" Morrisburg and Brockville	16 to 18
" Western	10 to 15
Cheese, N. S.	11
Canada	12

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

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

**MACKEREL.**—No arrivals. Prices nominal.

Est. 1	3.00
Est. 2	3.00
Est. 3	3.00
Est. 4	3.00
Est. 5	3.00
Est. 6	3.00
Est. 7	3.00
Est. 8	3.00
Est. 9	3.00
Est. 10	3.00

**HERRING.**—No arrivals. No sales. Quotations nominal.

No. 1 Shore, July, very scarce	3.00
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 1	none
Bay of Islands	3.75 to 4.00
Agarives, per bbl	none
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore—None Arriving	none
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	none
Haddock, per lb.	2.00 to 2.25
Hake	2.10
Cod	none
Hallock	none
Hake Sounds	45 to 50, per lb.
Cod Oil A	23 to 30

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

**LOBSTERS.**

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	1.00 to 3.00
Tail Cans	6.00 to 6.50
Fla	Per case 1 doz. 1 lb cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

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Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 19.00
" " "	15.00 to 16.00
" American, clear	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. 1 Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" " "	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	14.00 to 15.00
" " "	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. 1	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound	10 to 12
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Salted Hides, No 1	7
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" under 60 lbs, No 1	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	7 to 8
" Deacons, each	25 to 30
Lambskins	25 to 35

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

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

APPLES, No. 1 Varieties	3.50 to 3.60
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	none
" Valencia	6.00
Lemons, per case	3.75 to 4.00
" boxes	3.25 to 3.50
Coconuts, per 100	4.50 to 4.75
Onions American, per lb.	3 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl.	none
Grapes, Algeria, 1 leg	6.00
Raisins, New Val	6 to 7
Figs, Elene, small box	15 to 17
Praies, Stewing, per lb.	0 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	7

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

**POULTRY.**

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.**

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	5.00
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3.50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"Women never do unless they have new diamonds every day," declared the earl.

"I do not think Hildred requires new diamonds; but I think perhaps that if you—"

"I," interrupted the earl—"I have nothing to do with it. I have a nervous dread of people who do not look happy. Pray do not appeal to me. Hildred is all right—I see nothing to complain of."

"I should not like to see anything that called for complaint," said Arley Ransome sternly.

"Speak frankly," cried Lord Caraven—"I understand plain English. Has your daughter been complaining about me?"

"She has not," was the reply.

"So much the better for her," said the earl, "and so much the better for me."

Arley Ransome owned to himself that the events of the day had not been altogether pleasant.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

"Hildred," said Lord Caraven, "Captain Fane will dine with us this evening. Try to get some one else to meet him."

She was in the library, busily engaged in writing letters to St. Roche, and her husband's entrance startled her. It was a bright morning, and the sun shone on her graceful head. She wore a pretty morning costume, dainty white lace encircling the white throat and arms. A man's heart might have warmed to her with exceeding great love—Lord Caraven did not; he never even stopped to look at her, to make any inquiries about her, or to speak a few words of kindly greeting.

"Captain Fane dines with us this evening," he repeated; and then Hildred laid down her pen and looked into his face.

"I do not like Captain Fane," she said quickly.

"Possibly—but then, you see, that has nothing to do with the matter."

He spoke quite good-humoredly, but his wife saw a slight flush on his face.

"Captain Fane, you may be surprised to hear, was rude to me when I saw him at Lady Redsley's ball."

"Indeed! I have never heard anything against him of that kind. If he really was rude you must have annoyed him."

"I did nothing of the kind, Lord Caraven," she replied quietly.

"What did he do or say?" he asked.

"I decline to tell. You evidently disbelieve what I say; but, if Captain Fane dines here, I shall not."

"That is as you wish," he replied.

"I mean it, Lord Caraven. If Captain Fane dines here, I shall not enter the dining-room."

"Then I must make an apology for your absence, and say that you have a headache," he replied.

"I will give no orders for dinner for Captain Fane," said Hildred.

"I think you will, Lady Caraven; if not, they will be given for you. Mind, there is a limit to my patience—you must not often abuse it. It is plain that you dislike Captain Fane because I like him."

"No, it is not, I assure you, Lord Caraven. I was told not many days since that Captain Fane was strongly suspected of some unfair dealings at cards, and would be requested to leave your club."

"I do not believe it," he said abruptly. "It is mere gossip—it is not true."

"It is true, for the Duchess of Morley told me. She said she would tell me whom to know and whom not to know; among the latter was Captain Fane."

"It is all nonsense," he said, but he began to fear there might be something in the story.

"You are at liberty to believe or disbelieve," returned his wife, haughtily. "I will say no more—only that I refuse distinctly to meet Captain Fane."

The earl then quitted the room really angry at last. He was naturally of an even temper. He was perhaps too indolent to be of any other, but he was really angry this time.

"A school girl like that to defy me in my own house," he said—"it is quite unendurable."

He rang for the housekeeper and gave orders for a *recherche* dinner.

"She shall see," he thought, "that those airs will not do with me."

Hildred had gone to her room. She would not permit the servants to know that there was anything wrong. Her only resource was to shut herself up in her room and leave them to imagine that she had a bad headache. Shut up there, she heard all that passed. She heard Captain Fane's arrival, and dinner being served. She heard the sound of laughter—then came a silence, and she knew, just as though she had been present, that the earl and his guests were playing cards.

Captain Fane did not leave the house until after two in the morning, and then Hildred heard her husband go to his own room.

She was deeply mortified. Of how little use, of how little value she was in that house after all! She expressed decided disapprobation of a person, and he was received with all honor. She had said she would not enter the room if he were there; he came, and she was compelled to remain away. She had no influence, no command—she was merely a

cipher. She walked quickly up and down the room, her beautiful face all flushed, her eyes bright with anger, her fingers interlaced.

"I cannot bear it much longer," she said. "I am beginning to hate him—Heaven help me—to hate him! What shall I do?"

That night no sleep, no rest came to her. She was thinking hour after hour what she was to do. The prospect before her frightened her. She saw no light in the dark clouds, no hope, no help—the years stretched out dark and dreary; and she wept the silent hours away. She felt half nervous on meeting her husband again; although there was no love, no affection between them, still it was not often that they had angry words.

It was the close of the afternoon when he came in, and he went at once in search of her.

"Hildred," he said, "I have come to apologize to you—to beg your pardon for my want of civility yesterday. I am afraid that I lost my temper." She bowed with cold politeness.

"Now, Hildred," he cried, "I will not be put off with a ceremonious bow. Do you know that the fact of quarreling and making friends with you again makes me feel that we ought to be on the best of terms? Do not bow to me; say that you accept my apology?"

"I accept it," she replied, "and beg your pardon if I have displeased you."

"That is satisfactory. Now I have to tell you that you were right, and that I was wrong. Captain Fane is a cheat and a rogue. I won a hundred pounds from him last evening. I have returned it to-day—I would not soil my fingers with his money. What the duchess told you was quite true—he was detected cheating at cards. A long farewell to Captain Fane! He was not worth quarreling about—was he, Hildred?"

"No," she replied; and something of happiness, to which she had long been a stranger, sprung up in her heart because he spoke so kindly to her.

For a day or two after that little incident matters were more pleasant between them. Then the old indifference came back, and the young wife's misery with it.

May was drawing to a close, when Lord Caraven one evening received a letter which appeared to give him keenest delight. He read it, and then went with it to his wife.

"Hildred, here is good news; but I am too hasty—perhaps you will not think it good news."

"If it pleases you so much I shall," she replied, gently.

"You have heard me speak of my cousin, Sir Raoul Laureston, the hero of a hundred fights?"

"No," replied Hildred. "I have never even heard his name."

"That seems strange," said the earl.

"Not at all," she replied quietly. "You forget that you have never spoken of your family to me at all. I do not know the name of a single relative that you have."

He looked incredulously at her.

"I am very careless," he said; "but I did not think that I was so bad as that. I will make amends now by telling you about Sir Raoul Laureston."

"Raoul," repeated Hildred. "Is he—no, he cannot be a Frenchman, Lord Caraven, if he is a relative of yours."

"No, but the name has puzzled many people. His mother was a French lady of noble birth, and one of her ancestors, named Raoul de Courcelles, distinguished himself greatly in the French wars; it was her fancy to name her boy after him."

Hildred repeated the word "Raoul." "I like the name, Lord Caraven," she said, slowly.

"And I like the name," he told her. "I do not know any one in the world I like better than Raoul. Yet he gives himself great airs with me. He is—you will laugh when you hear it—he is my master—at least used to be in years gone by. But what I wanted to tell you is this—he is coming back to England, and he has always made his home at my house; he has never lived anywhere but at Halby House or Ravensmere—never—and I hope never will."

She looked up at him wonderingly.

"I understand. But what has that to do with me?"

He looked somewhat confused.

"After all, you are the mistress of the house, the *châtelaine*, and I should not like to ask any one to make their home with us who would be at all—now let me see how to express myself diplomatically—who would be displeasing to you."

"Thank you," she said briefly.

"After all, home—whether it be happy or miserable—is always home, and I should not like to make yours really uncomfortable. If you say that Sir Raoul will be in your way at all, I will not ask him—if you think you will be as happy with him as without him then I shall be pleased to see him in his old place."

"I thank you for your consideration," she replied with dignity; "but, as nothing could possibly make what you call 'home' more unhappy for me, and the coming of a stranger, who may prove a friend, will be some little comfort, I say unhesitatingly 'Yes.'"

He looked at her half sadly.

"Are you really unhappy—really not happy?" he asked.

"If living where no friendly face ever smiles on me, where no friendly voice ever reaches my ear, where no one cares for me or takes the least interest in me, be happiness, then I must be very happy," she said bitterly.

"Is it so bad as that?" he asked—and there was a shadow of pain on his face.

"It is worse," she replied. "Only a few short weeks since her heart would have beaten fast with happiness to hear words spoken so kindly; now she turned away, and from her heart to her lips rose the unspoken prayer, 'Heaven help me, for I am beginning to hate him!'"

CHAPTER XIX.

The name of Raoul Laureston was known throughout the land; he had proved himself to be a hero. It was not merely in government despatches and newspaper paragraphs that he was praised, his name was on men's lips when they gathered together and talked of old England's glory and of her gallant sons; when they told how English soldiers fought and died, with the strength of lions, the bravery of heroes, they always mentioned the brave Colonel Raoul Laureston.

He was not wealthy—he was the younger son of the younger branch of the house of Caraven; he had no great patrimony; his whole fortune amounted to about five thousand pounds. But he was a soldier, born and bred; he could never have been anything else. He was as brave as a lion; he knew not fear. They told wonderful stories of him in the army—how he had saved lives while his own life was in peril, how he was loved and worshipped by the men under his command. It was a good thing to belong to Raoul Laureston's regiment, he never forgot any man serving in it; he had the interest of each one at heart; many a young officer who in other hands would have gone to the bad—would have ended a shameful life by a shameful death—with him became a good and brave soldier. He had the gift of winning men, he was utterly devoid of vanity and egotism; in his soul there was no room for small vices.

So, amongst a world of commonplace men, he had made for himself a name and fame. When the red flag of war was unfurled, and every home in the land had sent its sons to maintain the honor of old England, Raoul Laureston's name became a household word. Mothers whose sons were at the war wept on hearing it; men told what they had read of him, and their hearts grew warm as they spoke. Then came the battle when, at the head of his regiment, he rode "into the jaws of death," sword in hand, his brave face shining with the light of courage. "Follow me!" he cried; and sword in hand he closed with the foe. Men told how the red sunset found him still there. How many lives he had saved by his valor none could say. There were other brave men present who declared that Raoul Laureston had made the day their own.

He was knighted for his bravery; and then, as though fortune did not know how to lavish sufficient favors upon him, he succeeded to a large fortune, left to him by a comparative stranger, his god-father. But the brave soldier never quite recovered from a terrible wound he had received in battle. The slightest effort, the least exertion, brought on an attack of illness that was always dangerous. And across his brow, just over the right temple, was a deep red scar, left there by the bayonet of a foe. He was sent to France and to Italy. It seemed as though his military career was ended.

It had been a terrible grief to him to have to give up his profession and live abroad. He said to his doctors—

"While I have life I shall hope; the health and strength I have lost may return to me—I may hold a sword again. Heaven is kind."

But for the last four years he had been at Nice, and had grown weaker; and a great longing had come over him to see England again. "If I must die," he said, "let me die there." And, seeing that the home sickness was a bar to his recovery, the doctors allowed him to return. It was strange—the journey did him good—he was stronger when he reached London than he had been for some time. Then he wrote to the only relative he had, Lord Caraven, asking if he should, as usual, make his home with him. He had not heard of the earl's marriage—Lord Caraven never wrote a letter unless he was compelled to do so—and Sir Raoul had not read the notice of it in the English newspapers. Had he known of the marriage, he would never have dreamed of going to his kinsman's home.

He heard of it from one of his brother-officers, who had hastened to welcome him to England, and was at first incredulous. He had always loved the handsome, wilful boy who looked up to him with such affection, and it had been a bitter source of trouble to him to find him inclined to go the wrong way in life. Raoul Laureston was many years older than the earl, but they had always been good friends. In his light frank way he had scolded the handsome boy—now he scolded the man. He had done his best to exercise a wise control over the earl. There were times when he fancied that he should succeed—there were others when he knew that he had failed.

It was with positive incredulity that he heard of the marriage. When Major Vandeleur told him the news, the brave soldier refused to believe it.

"Caraven would never have married without telling me," he said. "He has not written to me for years, but he would have written if that had been the case."

"I assure you," declared Major Vandeleur, "that I was present at the ceremony. He was married at St. George's, Hanover Square."

"I must not dispute what you saw with your own eyes," said Sir Raoul. "That granted, then, whom has he married?"

"A Miss Ransome," was the brief reply.

"Ransome? I do not remember the name." Major Vandeleur laughed.

"No, you have probably never heard it—though there are few young men in the army who could say as much. Ransome is a lawyer and a money lender."

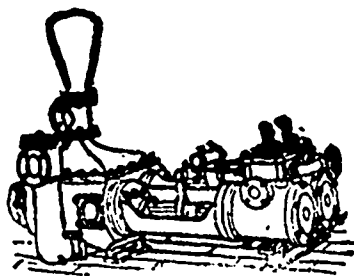
The soldier's face fell.

"A money-lender! You cannot be serious? Caraven marry a money-lender's daughter! I cannot believe it."

"It is true. I remember the lady's name—Hildred Ransome. I did not see her, although I was in the church during the marriage; the crush was so great, I could not. The bridegroom's tall head towered above the crowd; I saw a vision of white and silver, but not the bride's face or figure."

"A money-lender's daughter! Is she beautiful, Vandeleur?"

(To be continued.)



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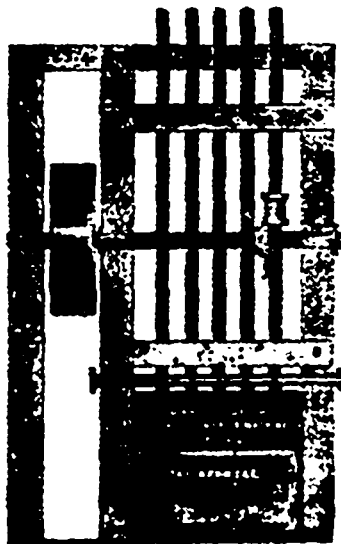
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**MINING.**

**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 to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

After a somewhat hurried perusal of the report of the Commissioner of Mines, we are convinced that the practical suggestions therein set forth will, in the main, be recognized as sound. Of these, the one proposing to obviate the annoyances which have been caused by the issuing of a prospective license for the search for gold prior to the regular issuing of a lease, by doing away with prospecting licenses and simply issuing a lease, will, no doubt, be the main theme of conversation throughout the several mining camps during the next few weeks. We have advocated, from time to time, certain alterations in our mining laws, but we do not believe that any hasty or ill-advised action taken upon them would lead to any good results, and hence we are pleased to learn that the government has decided to allow the matter to remain over until the next session of the legislature. Meantime, a commission consisting of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Mines, the Attorney-General, Mr. Fraser, M. P., and several leading mining men, will make a thorough investigation of the working of the laws as they now stand, and solicit the views of the miners upon any changes in the law that they may deem necessary, the commission making its report to the government in time, so that by the next session definite action may be taken. The Mines report is one of the most important blue books that are laid upon the table in the House, and much of its contents will afford interesting reading to those interested in the mining industry. We have not space in this issue for any more lengthened comment, but the gist of the report will be published as opportunity offers.

The returns from the gold fields show that 128,880 days' labor were performed, and that 29,910 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 23,362 ounces, 5 dwts., an average of 16 dwts. per ton, the maximum yield being 17 oz. 10 dwts., per ton, and minimum 5 dwts.

The yield of gold is slightly larger than during the previous year, but the increase is smaller than it should be. Many of the older districts fell off largely in their production; notably Montague, Stormont, Uniacke; and the larger output of the "unproclaimed and other districts" little more than made up the deficiency.

**OLDHAM.**—Mr. E. C. McDonell, who has fifteen men engaged in his mine, has taken out and crushed 75 tons of quartz during the past six weeks. The clean up from the first crushing of 50 tons gave 135 ounces of gold, and that from the second crushing of 25 tons, 75 oz. of gold, making 210 oz. from 75 tons of quartz. This is good news from Oldham, and shows that the reputation of this district, as containing some of the best gold areas in the province, is based on something better than mere good prospects. Expectancy is no true test of the worth of a mine—it is the returns which prove its real value.

CARLETON, YARMOUTH CO.

*Dear Critic,*—Mining in this locality is progressing steadily, and although everything may not turn out to the very letter of your humble servant's predictions, he has the satisfaction of seeing the mining business in Yarmouth becoming a fixed fact. To add to the beauty of this country village is a new two storey hotel, built by two of our enterprising citizens, Miller & Crosby, which I have no doubt, will be highly appreciated by the sturdy and ever-roaming miner. At least the weary traveller will be sure to find at the Lakeview Hotel the kindest attention and a good square meal.

We keep sending away our little gold bricks quietly, nevertheless we are adding monthly to the world's gold pasture. You must not look upon us as a sort of crank or being possessed with a spirit of brigadocio when you hear us talk of this mine as being one of the best in this county, in fact I might go on better and say when thoroughly developed, as good a mine as there is in the province. Mr. R. S. Allen, of Milton, has erected a concentrator at the end of the tailing sluice, in order to ascertain if any mercury escapes in that direction. Reports of a great find of manganese comes from Maitland, in this county, in fact, a talk with the lessee, Mr. John McCullen, sets it off in high colors and thinks there is millions in it. We also hear the winds whispering of Antimony and of more gold claims, &c. From Kemptville comes the news of the sale of the Cowan mine, but I will not speak positively. The Kempt Gold Mining Co. has started two cross tunnels. May they strike it rich. We would cordially invite your N. B. correspondent to take a trip to Yarmouth, N. S., and we will guarantee to suit him to almost any kind of a mine he may wish, in fact, we should like to see lots of mining men this way, we will do our best to show them the way.  
SNOOKS.

The following are the official returns for the month of March, so far as received at the Mines office:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Shorbrooke.....	Crow's Nest.....	45½	41½
Dars' Hill, Salmon River.....	The Dufferin.....	1032	248
Oldham.....	Oldham Gold Co.'s Mill.....	267½	221½
Waverley.....	C. F. McClure's.....	14	9
Kemptville.....	Cowan G. M. Co.'s.....	7½	8½
East Rawdon.....	McNaughton G. M. Co.'s.....	97	139½
" "	Rawdon.....	550	159½
Whiteburn.....	McGuire.....	24	127

MINING.—Continued.

The Financial and Mining Record says.—“The George's River mining and manufacturing company, a West Virginia corporation, own a government lease of one square mile of mining area at George's River near North Sydney, Cape Breton. The area covers a hill which rises abruptly about 500 feet above the shore of Little Bras d'Or Lake, a few hundred feet from deep water navigation.

The slope of the hill is such that deep tunnelling can be profitably used for development and working.

A tunnel of 300 feet in length would probably tap the veins at the depth of say 450 feet below surface croppings. The veins now discovered are as follows:

First, vein of gray magnetic iron 20 feet wide at surface; second, vein of silver and other metals 20 feet wide and carrying ten ounces of silver at surface; third, vein of iron pyrites, copper and other metals, samples of which taken from cut about 15 feet deep, carry 10 per cent. of copper besides other minerals, and strong indications of silver and gold.

A letter of 4th February from North Sydney, states that 1,000 tons of iron ore can be got ready for shipment upon the opening of navigation in the spring. Should this ore be found free enough from sulphur and phosphorus, a purchaser is ready to take a large quantity. And no doubt all that can be mined will find a ready market in New York. Samples from other mines close by run over 60 per cent. of metallic iron.

The vein spoken of is magnetic iron and is reported to be very rich in metallic iron. A 60 per cent. ore would pay a handsome profit.

The Canadian government are engaged in laying a new railway to connect Sydney and North Sydney and their large and valuable coal mines with the railway from Halifax to the Straits of Canso. The road will be completed this year, and will bring these important towns on North Sydney harbor into direct rail communication with Halifax and other points in the provinces. It is expected that this railway will help to greatly develop the rich mineral deposits of Cape Breton, which have been hitherto comparatively neglected. When it is added that this road will pass directly through the area of the George's River mining and manufacturing company the value of the location of this company's property will be appreciated. A director of the latter company writes from North Sydney, 12th February, as follows: "Work has commenced at George's River on the railroad. They are filling in embankments for bridge."

Again, on 16th February, he writes: "The railway is being pushed forward vigorously. Next summer will show a great change at George's River. There seems to be no doubt of the value and extent of the mineral deposits owned by the George's River mining and manufacturing company at George's River, while the great advantage of contiguity to water and rail facilities renders it still more valuable."

The bill respecting the Cape Breton and Pictou Iron Company, limited, contains some peculiar provisions that must elicit serious discussion. It is not a government measure, so that all members can consider it quite apart from all party bias or prejudice. There are several obnoxious features in the bill that should be eliminated or at least radically modified before it becomes law. As introduced, it gives more power to the company, in certain directions, than should be bestowed on any corporation. It creates a monopoly. This is essentially wrong and opposed to the principles of enlightened legislation, except in the matter of patent rights for inventions or copyrights for literary productions. It also exempts from taxation for an indefinite period all of the company's property. We are firmly of opinion that exemption from taxation is in every case improper, impolitic, and a wrong perpetrated on every other species of property that is thus forced to pay taxes not only itself, but also for such property so exempted. The only sound principle is that all persons are equal before the law so should all property also be. All should share equally the burdens of government. There should be absolutely no exceptions.

DAR'S HILL.—The Dufferin Gold Mining Company has proved the most permanent of the gold mining corporations of the Province. During the past year the returns show that 11,628 tons of quartz yielded 6,500 ounces, being a total of 24,556 ounces from 44,881 tons of quartz. During the past season their works have been pushed to the east, the quartz measuring from four to twelve feet in thickness. A dam has been built across the river about one-half mile above the crusher dam, and power obtained to do all the plumping, hoisting, etc., by an endless wire rope connected with friction gear, etc., at each shaft.—Gort. Mines Report.

A recent visitor to a Mexican silver mine relates that he was shown a mass of mercury, weighing two pounds, taken from the stomach of a horse that had worked in the "patio." He says: "In this primitive Mexican process, which seems to be well suited to the wants of the country, the ground ore, or silver mud, is mixed with salt, mercury, etc. The horses that tread this mud for weeks in order to mix the chemicals, attracted by the salt, lick up the mud, and take in the poisonous quicksilver. This, accumulating in the system, finally kills them. I was informed that the bones of these animals are ground up, in order to obtain the mercury in them."

Johnston's Fluid Beef is now a household necessity. Its purity and the superiority of its manufacture are fully acknowledged by all. No mining camp should be without a liberal supply.

Note the advertisement of the Kempt Gold Mining Co. in next column, for tenders for tunnelling.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 20th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oats, Cows, Halls, Agricultural implements, Tools, Ac. duty paid, at various points in Manitoba, and North-West Territories.

Form of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties who tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column of the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must in addition to the signature of the tenderer be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned in the articles so designated, suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

- 1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described will be rejected by the agents of the Department, and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms on contract.
3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; THAT NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE FOR PACKING OR ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WILL BE ENTERTAINED and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McGill, Winnipeg.
4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery. No tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample" tenderers should understand that the samples are to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

- AGENT. AGENCY.
H. Martineau.....The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
F. Ogletree.....Portage la Prairie.
A. M. Muckle.....St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Fisher.....Fort Francis.
Geo. McPherson.....Assabaskasing.
John McIntyre.....Savanne.
J. Reader.....Grand Rapids.
A. MacKay.....Heren's River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

- AGENT. AGENCY.
J. A. Markle.....Birds.
J. J. Campbell.....Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald.....Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant.....Assiniboine Reserve.
F. J. Williams.....File Hill.
J. B. Lash.....Moose-petung's Reserve.
H. Keith.....Tussockwood Hills.
J. M. Rae.....Prince Albert.
J. A. MacKay.....Battleford.
G. G. Mann.....Onion Lake.
F. A. Mitchell.....Victoria.
W. Anderson.....Edmonton.
S. H. Lucas.....Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington.....Blood Reserve.
M. Fegg.....Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Balichard.....Sarcere Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its offices or Agencies aforesaid.
These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering

letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. VANKOUGHNEI

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feb'y, 1887.

Notice to Miners.

THE KEMPT GOLD MINING COMPANY (limited) solicits TENDERS FOR DRIVING A TUNNEL across the Leads at the depth of 115 feet. The Tunnel will be about 100 feet in length. Contractors to find everything, and put the rock in the tub. Name rate per foot in depth, 6 feet high, and 4 feet wide. Address

A. KINNEY, Superintendent Kemptville, Yarmouth Co.

WORKING GLASSES ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$3.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



Magdalen Island Mail Service.

It is intended to despatch the first mail this season for the Magdalen Islands by the S. S. "Beaver," leaving Pictou on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Mails will again be forwarded on MONDAY, the 18th inst., and each subsequent MONDAY during season of Navigation.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 12th April, 1887.

To the Electors of Ward 1.

GENTLEMEN.—The term for which you did me the honor to elect me as your representative in the City Council has almost expired. My term has been fruitful of many reforms in civil government, and many improvements in city works and property. The limited revenue controllable by the Council has been honestly and carefully expended. Ward one has, in every instance, received its due proportion of civic expenditures, so that to-day it comes favorably with any other ward in the condition of its streets, lights and parks.

The project of constructing a City Hall, becoming the city, upon the Grand Parade, the scheme for the promotion of higher education within the city by the purchase of the Dalhousie lot, thereby securing the location of the college in the western portion of our own ward, have both received my hearty support. The extension of the Horse Railway throughout the ward beyond its present terminus, for the better accommodation of the residents, and the proposal to construct a more improved means of transit from Queen and Green streets to Victoria Road are matters of personal interest to nearly every elector. These projects all deserve the wise consideration and judicious support of the City Council, to the end that the reasonable expectations of our citizens with regard to the same may be fully realized.

Many influential electors of the Ward have kindly expressed their approval of my past record as their representative and have done me the honor of requesting that I should place myself in nomination as a candidate for re-election. I have acceded to their request. I felt that in justice to certain measures of civil reform and improvement, which are as yet incomplete; and in deference to the wishes of those who, unsolicited, have expressed their confidence in me, I could not decline. I pledge myself that if elected as your representative my future conduct will be on a line with my conduct in the past, except only that a renewal of your confidence will constitute an obligation for greater diligence in carrying out the projects above indicated, and for greater zeal in the performance of the other duties devolving upon me as your representative. I am, gentlemen, Yours, very truly,

R. F. PEARSON.

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 business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins 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. Address TRUB & Co., Augusta, Maine.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations:

**Abbott's Aperient Pills.**—They will not gripe, and are a first-class Anti-bilious Medicine.**Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial.**—A superlative remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.**Abbott's Worm Tablets.**—Sure Death to Worms.**Brown's Astringent Gargle.**—For Sore Throat, &c.**Brown's Flavoring Essences.**—Good and Reliable.**Brown's Toothache Drops.**—An Infallible Cure.**Fiske's Lavodent.**—A delightful, fragrant and elegant Tooth and Mouth Wash.**Mayflower Cologne.**—A refreshing and fine flavored Perfume.**Mayflower Hair Gloss.**—Cleanses the Scalp, keeps the hair from falling out, drosses and promotes the growth of the hair.**Price's Glycerine Cream.**—For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, &c.**Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.** The most popular Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever made.**Simson's Liniment.** Indispensible to Man and Beast.**Simson's Golden Eye Water.**—For Weak and Inflamed Eyes, it has no equal.**Simson's Chemical Food.**—A True and Permanent TONIC.**Simson's Jamaica Ginger.**—Infallible for Chills, Colic, &c**Simson's Tolu and Aniseed.**—For Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

## AGENTS FOR

**McPherson's Diphtheria Wash.**—Highly recommended as a cure for Diphtheria.**Poland Mineral Spring Water.**—For Bright's Disease and Urinary Complaints.**Butcher's Antiseptic Inhaler.**—For the permanent cure of Catarrh, &c.**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Chemists and Druggists,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Diphtheria has proven itself worthy of consideration, as it recently killed a parrot in Manitoba. It is certainly a terrible scourge, but it is not now so much dreaded, as the timely use of Simson's Liniment as a gargle and outward application has been proved wonderfully efficient in the worst forms of the disease, and we feel it our duty to impress upon parents the necessity of keeping a supply ready for instant use, for the safety of their little ones.

All of the old boots and shoes in Boston are collected by an old man, who has been for years in the business. A lady asked him recently: "What do you use the old boots and shoes for?" "Well, mum, the veteran economist replied, "some on 'em goes for junk, but most on 'em goes for jelly."

Why will you suffer from cold in the head? There is nothing so disagreeable as to be compelled to keep one's handkerchief in constant use. Buy a bottle of Simson's Liniment for inhaling, and save the money you pay laundrymen. 4 oz. bottles only 25 cents.

"Soldiers must be fearfully dishonest," says Mrs. Partington, "as it seems to be a nightly occurrence for a sentry to be relieved of his watch."

Now that spring is coming on with its usual amount of distressive weather, we would desire to impress upon all the necessity of keeping a stock of Simson's Liniment on hand as a remedy for rheumatism, or any pain arising from cold or chills. Everyone who has used Simson's Liniment declares that it is the best household remedy known.

"Mamma," exclaimed three-and-a-half-year old Walter, earnestly, as he came running in at the back door, "now I know what the sky is; it's the roof to all over"

We need say nothing in favor of "Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites," as it is now a standard remedy in every household. Physicians universally prescribe it in their practice, and thousands of testimonials prove it to be the most popular Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever made.

All persons who are wrestling with the demon drink should remember that there is nothing like Simson's Jamaica Ginger to take away the false appetite. A spoonful in a glass of water has all the exhilarating effects of brandy, with none of its drawbacks.

**TOLU AND ANISEED.**

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

The morning sun was shining bright,  
The darknees had succumbed to light,  
A mother dear at home was tied,  
And oft between her coughs she sighed,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

In early fall a cough she took,  
And night and day her frame it shook,  
'Twas said, not by an enemy,  
Just get the Great Cough Remedy,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

All winter long she coughed and coughed,  
Her friend said to her very oft,  
"I like you well, you are my pet,  
But your a muff if you don't get  
Tolu and Aniseed."

"Oh! patent stuff is very fine  
For coughs that aren't as bad as mine,  
I'll steep some herbs in this tin pan,  
That will, I know, be better than  
Tolu and Aniseed."

The herbs she stoved and took it out,  
The more she took the more she coughed,  
She coughed so much, she said I'll die  
As sure as fate, if I don't buy  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her baby boy said, "Ma your sit,  
I think I'm sure you ought to dit  
What aunty said would ture your tough,  
And dust do down so nice and soft,"  
Tolu and Aniseed.

But still she coughed and grew so thin  
And weak, she scarce could lift a pin,  
Her herbs had failed and well she knew,  
Her stubbornness made her eschew  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her stubbornness had no effect  
To cure her cough, or e'en correct,  
So to her *man* she said one day,  
Get me in town, I think you may,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her husband's search was all in vain,  
It led him now to ascertain  
There was a boom in every store,  
They'd sold it all and wanted more,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

He homeward went as sad as night,  
For fear he'd loose, and well he might,  
His wife so good and true and kind,  
If by his search he could not find,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

"Oh! husband dear, do go right back,  
Don't let the grass grow in your track,  
There passed to-day the medicio cart  
With, on its side, right under Hart,  
Tolu and Aniseed."

I'll go, he said, with all my might,  
And darkness shal' succumb to light,  
He tells to all that will him hear,  
Of that that saved his wife so dear,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

ANSWER TO NUMERICAL ENIGMA PUBLISHED LAST WEEK.

My 3, 12, 9, 5, 17 is Jenny

My 2, 4, 15, 6 is gone.

My 11, 8, 16, 13 is tank.

My 7, 1, 10 is sad.

My 14 is o.

The whole is A. G. Jones and T. E. Kenny.

For list of those answering correctly see page 4.

There is only one remedy that is a sure cure for "all the aches that flesh is heir to," and that is Simson's Liniment. Once try it, and you will never fail to have a bottle in the house.

What is more refreshing in a sick room than delicately perfumed air! For this purpose only the most carefully distilled cologne should be used. "Mayflower Cologne" is prepared under the direct supervision of Mr. Simson, which is a perfect guarantee of its purity and superiority. For sale by Brown Bros. & Co.

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 Grange 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.

**THE USE OF SALT ON LAND.**—The use of salt as a fertilizer may be questioned, but that it is of advantage to crops grown on light soils is beyond dispute. Many farmers who are familiar with its use claim that the prejudice against it has arisen from the want of knowledge of how to apply it, or more properly from applying it to unsuitable soils, or at unseasonable times. The farmer that uses salt upon heavy, cold, wet land, need not expect to see any results from it; but if he will try it on well-drained light soils at the proper time, he will be surprised at the results. If salt, say from two to three barrels to the acre, be scattered on the land before the manure is spread and ploughed in, its chemical effect will be to separate or pulverize the lumps of earth, and thus the plant-life will have additional food from which to draw nourishment. A farmer in Ohio, who has raised onions from the same piece of land for forty two consecutive years, says that his first experience in using salt, led him to discredit its advantages, but that he afterwards found that his failure had been entirely due to his having scattered the salt just as the young onion plants were showing themselves above the ground. Of course, the salt killed them, as it would any young plant life; but he tried it the following year, allowing the plants time to grow hardy and strong before sprinkling the salt over the soil. From ten to fifteen days will be time enough for all practical purposes, and if then applied, the yield would be materially increased. For run out pasture land, salt is universally acknowledged to be one of the best immediate restoratives. If you doubt this, take a half-acre lot in your spring pasture, sprinkle from one and a-half to two barrels of salt upon it, and then note the result; first, the salt will pretty thoroughly kill out the weeds; second, the grass will be richer and more succulent; and third, the cattle will prefer grazing on the salted lot to any other portion of the pasture.

**STRAWBERRY CULTURE.**—In Kings, Annapolis, and Queens Counties, strawberry culture has proved most profitable to those who have gone into the business on an extensive scale. From Kings and Annapolis strawberries are shipped to Halifax and St. John, and to the towns along the line of the railway; but the Queens County growers have to depend chiefly for the sale of their berries on the limited local market, and hence we could scarcely suppose that there was any money to be made in the business in that section of the Province, although the strawberries raised are large and of very excellent flavor. If some enterprising trader in Liverpool, N. S., would buy up the strawberries, and forward them by steamer to the Halifax and Yarmouth markets, as well as to the towns along the shore, the strawberry growers of Queens might turn a handsome penny in their business. Apropos of strawberries and strawberry culture, a Nova Scotian assures us that strawberry growers would double their crops if they were not so niggardly about using manure. He always puts on his own land at least 125 loads to the acre, and he has picked during the season from one acre 120 bushels of berries. In New England, where strawberry farming is carried on to perfection, 175 loads manure are frequently applied to one acre, and the yield is sometimes 150 bushels to the acre. These are sold at from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bushel, averaging \$2.50 per bushel, which is at the rate of \$375 for a crop grown on one acre. We venture to say that there are few farms which yield anything approaching to this sum from many acres in other crops; and so far as we know, it can only be equalled by the acreage return of an apple orchard in prime condition.

**TAKING OUT STUMPS.**—Dear Critic,—Some weeks ago, I noticed an article in THE CRITIC as to the best means of taking out stumps. Well, Mr. Editor, having had some practical experience in clearing new land, I think the method you referred to as followed in the United States, of boring slanting holes, filling them with cheap coal oil during the dry time, allowing the oil to saturate the wood, and then burning out the stump, is a slow, uncertain method compared with brute force, which I take it, when properly applied, will draw out a stump just as slick as a dentist would pull out a tooth. The way I have been used to stumping land in this:—"I take a block and tackle, fasten the rope holding the block securely to another stump; I then have two pieces of timber which I have for the purpose, fastened together A shaped, with one leg near the point to raise it higher than the stump; this I place close to the stump that I wish to pull out, around which I fasten a strong chain; the chain is carried over the timber A in a groove near the point, and to it I fasten a strong manilla rope, which I pass through the block, and then hitch my horse to it. When the stump is very large, I usually cut away the bigger roots, but in most cases this is unnecessary; one, or if needs be, a pair of horses, will draw out the stump before you can say "Jack Robinson," and pull all the roots out with it too. If you or any of your readers can beat me in stumping in this fashion, I should like to hear from them, as I have still thirty acres on my Cumberland farm which I have to clear; and if there is any easier method, I am open to conviction.

Yours,  
A YOUNG FARMER.

**CARNATIONS AS HOUSE-PLANTS.**—All lovers of flowers, and how few there are who do not love to see them, even if they do not care about the trouble of growing them, will be interested in the following remarks of a correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen*:—

"Carnations are capital window plants, easy to grow, thrifty, copious,

and admired by everybody. Their flowers are showy, beautiful, of various colors, deliciously fragrant, and produced all winter long. But young plants are better than old ones, and now is an excellent time to propagate a lot of young plants for next winter's use.

**Propagate from slips or cuttings.** Select robust, stout, stocky, short-jointed young shoots; pluck them out of their sockets, shorten the leaves a little, then dibble the cuttings firmly into sand or sandy earth in pots or boxes. Water moderately, shade from sunshine and keep away from frost. Or just pull away some stocky slips from the sides of the old plants and dibble them firmly into the loam in the pots in which their parents are growing. Some ladies set a saucer filled with water on a bracket or shelf in a sunny window, and lay the cuttings in the saucer, and leaning on its side with their "feet" in the water. A spoonful of loam in each saucer keeps the cuttings in place, and helps them greatly when they begin to root. Cuttings now will take 20 to 30 days to root (earlier, they would take longer); and if the cuttings are poor to begin with, many may not root at all. In greenhouses we insert our cuttings in rows in a shallow sand-bed having a little bottom-heat, and we usually root most all of them.

When the cuttings are nicely rooted, transplant them into small pots or shallow boxes filled with light rich earth, and keep them growing, but in a somewhat cool temperature, till towards the end of April, then harden them off thoroughly and plant them out, in early May, in the garden. Pinch them back two or three times during summer, and lift and pot them in September, using as small pots (about 3-inch usually) as you can well get the roots into. In the summer time, keep the soil loose and clean about them, and in dry weather give occasional heavy soakings. By lifting and potting them so early as September, the plants have a good opportunity of well filling their pots with roots before winter sets in, and this causes them to bloom more freely. A little frost does not, apparently, hurt them, at the same time it does not do them any good, hence after the first of October be prepared to protect them. But if the weather permits, they may be left out-of-doors, in a warm, sheltered place till November.

Never let them suffer from want of water. If they are very thrifty, a little weak manure water once or twice a week in winter will help them; but if they are delicate or look sickly, manure water will injure them.

If green fly or red spider infest them, do not dabble in insecticides, but lay the plants on their sides, and with a sponge and some soapy water wash off the vermin.

Among carnations there are many varieties. The following behave very well with me: Hinz's White, white, often tinged with pink; a large, perfect flower. Portia, bright scarlet; rather small but of good form, brilliant, perpetual and long-stemmed. Lydia, yellow-barred with crimson; often splits, and sometimes is a little refractory; and Black Knight, crimson, suffused with a brilliant glow. We have no pure yellow perpetual carnation, but we have several among summer-blooming varieties.

All kinds of carnations are easily raised from seed. In the case of summer-blooming sorts, we get a great variety in color, many full double and beautiful. But in the case of winter blossoms the results are not so satisfactory. In summer we have plenty of room outside in our garden, and can afford a little space for singles and half-doubles, but in winter our window room is too precious to fill with a lot of single or ragged carnations that need just as much space and care as the choicest and prettiest doubles.

**COOKED FOOD FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.**—Among the improved practices in agriculture which have sprung up during the past few years there are but few that are of greater importance, or more useful when properly applied, than that of cooking and steaming food for live stock. Of the broad principles on which the system rests a few words may be said. The efficacy, usefulness, and profit derived from one food as compared with another depends wholly upon the facility and completeness of its assimilation by the animal, its completeness as a food ration, and its ease of digestion. To cook the food given to stock is to increase its facility for assimilation, to, in other words, aid its digestion. That, speaking broadly, is the one physiological reason why the custom should be commended. But this is not the only reason, for others, of an economic nature, come in to give the system a powerful aid and support. The farmer who has the facilities for cooking food for his stock has, at the same time, a very simple means for giving additional value to damaged hay, corn, meal, or roots; for it is a fact that, by the operation of cooking or steaming, many of these damaged foods, which would be otherwise useless, are made into food of a decent kind.—*Farm and Home.*

**OAT STRAW FOR FEEDING.**—Oat straw when fed in connection with corn and cottonseed meal to cows or young stock is a valuable food. It may also be fed to horses in part in place of hay where much grain is fed. When the hay supply is scanty, and grain is relatively cheaper, straw may be advantageously used to save the hay.

**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 Diarrhoea, 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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 50 baskets of Piper Heidsieck's Celebrated  
 Champagne, in quarts and pints.

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 10 hds. Graham's one diamond and three dia-  
 mond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Plymouth Gin.**  
 25 cases Coates' Celebrated Plymouth Gin. Just  
 received per S. S. Milanese from London.

**Hennessy's Brandy.**  
 150 cases Hennessy's \* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just  
 received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Lerond's Brandy.**  
 25 quarter cases and 30 octaves and 200 cases  
 Lerond's Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona  
 from Charente.

**Martell's Brandy.**  
 150 cases Martell's \* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just  
 received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Bass's Ale.**  
 100 bbls. Bass's Pale Ale--Bottled by Patterson  
 & Hibbert's in quarts and pints. Just received  
 per S. S. Milanese.

**Islay Blend Whiskey.**  
 150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay  
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 country.  
 With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Wash-  
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 ESSENTIAL to the case, will be forwarded to fill  
 out, and treatment expressed, as the case requires  
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 Hon. Alex. Morris, and John L. Blaikie, Vice Presidents.  
 WM. McCabe, F. I. A., F. S. S. E., Managing Director.

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 being about six hundred thousand dollars.  
 2. The amount of new Insurances for the year 1886 was \$2,520,950.  
 3. The addition to the Assets during the year was over \$85,000.  
 4. The addition to the Reserve Fund at the close of 1886 was about 30 per cent.  
 being nearly \$75,000.

THE SURPLUS, INCLUDING GUARANTEE FUND, FOR THE  
 SECURITY OF POLICY-HOLDERS AMOUNTS TO \$453,465.98.

A comparison of the position of this Company with that of the principal home com-  
 panies during the same period in their history, will give you a more definite idea of the  
 great progress made by this Company.

The figures are in every case taken from official statements. The position of these  
 companies at the end of their sixth year was as follows:

	Income.	Assets.	New Business.	Total Amt. in Force.
CANADA LIFE .....	\$ 56,960 00	\$140,523 15	\$ 414,070	\$1,609,400
CONFEDERATION .....	152,837 15	389,856 94	1,616,558	4,888,755
SUN LIFE .....	105,318 38	300,297 31	1,267,342	2,995,058
ONTARIO MUTUAL, 10th year .....	72,426 82	179,555 51	514,000	2,165,412
North American.....	194,249 39	427,151 98	2,540,784	6,075,805

The prosperity of the Company, as well as that of other Canadian Life Companies,  
 and also of our great Dominion of Canada will be largely benefited if you place your Life  
 Insurance in Canadian Companies only.

It is a mistake for Canadians to suppose that it is profitable for them to insure in  
 foreign companies, on the ground of their larger assets, without considering the relation of  
 these assets to their liabilities, for, large as the assets of some of them appear they are  
 almost wholly *idle* due their policy-holders, and by no means constitute an extra element  
 of strength. The business of many of these companies is also diffused throughout nearly  
 all countries and climates, and subject thereby to increased loss from war and climatic  
 causes, and insurers in Canada are thus made to bear the extra cost of insurance arising  
 from a largely increased death rate necessarily incident to the business of such companies  
 when compared to that in this favored land of ours. Canadians are thus better off when  
 their insurance is effected in our own companies, while a comparison of the figures given  
 in the last report of the Insurance Superintendent proves that the assets of Canadian com-  
 panies are sufficiently ample for the absolute security of their policy-holders, and that in  
 the ratio of their assets to their liabilities they rank amongst the strongest.

This Company was among the pioneers in introducing the practice of promptly paying  
 all claims immediately on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death. That this has been a  
 great benefit to many widows and others is evidenced by the many acknowledgments of  
 thanks the Company has received for promptness in honoring its policy contracts at  
 maturity.

The great object of this Company has been to place sound life insurance within the  
 reach of all. If a man desires a life policy combined with investment, this Company can  
 furnish it or it be of limited means and requires the greatest amount of insurance for  
 the least outlay, the Company's popular Commercial Plan gives it. By this plan the pay-  
 ments are small and may be made quarterly, thereby meeting the popular demand for  
 cheap and yet safe insurance.

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**RETURN PREMIUM PLAN,**

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- THOS. B. LAVERS, St. JOHN.

And by the Company's numerous Local Agents in all the Towns of the  
 Maritime Provinces.

**CARD.**

To the Electors of Ward 6:

GENTLEMEN,—The term for which you elect  
 me as one of your representatives in the City  
 Council expires on the 1st May ensuing, and I am  
 induced by very numerous requests and assurance  
 of support to offer for re-election to a position to  
 the duties of which I have devoted time and atten-  
 tion during the past three years, and which I trust  
 has not been unsatisfactory to the Ward. There  
 are several matters with which the Council has to  
 deal to the initiation or forwarding of which my  
 support has been given, and if re-elected to assist  
 in carrying these projects to a successful comple-  
 tion, while carefully guarding the interests of the  
 taxpayers, the experience acquired in the term now  
 expiring will be devoted faithfully by me to the  
 public welfare.

Thanking those who have so generally pro-  
 ceed their support, and soliciting the suffrages of  
 the electors of the Ward generally,  
 I remain, respectfully,  
 JOHN McINNES.

**CARD.**

To the Electors of Ward 3:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been honored with  
 largely signed Requisition of the Ratepayers of  
 Ward 3 to offer as a candidate for Alderman at the  
 ensuing election, I hereby signify my acceptance of  
 the same, and pledge myself, if elected, to do all in  
 my power to further the interests of the Ward as  
 the City generally.

Respectfully yours,  
 W. P. PICKERING.

**HOTEL CREIGHTON,**

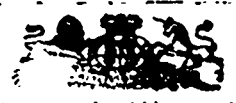
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TENDERS will be received at the Finance  
 Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st  
 day of May next, from persons or companies, for  
 the performance of the following steamship ser-  
 vice, viz:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax  
 to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago  
 de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of  
 mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico  
 and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each  
 line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size suffi-  
 cient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and to be able to  
 steam twelve knots an hour. The contract in  
 either case to be for a period of five years. Ten-  
 ders will be received for the above services either  
 separately or together. Tenders to be marked to  
 the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to  
 West Indies." The Government of Canada does  
 not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,  
 J. M. COURTNEY,  
 Deputy Minister of Finance.  
 Finance Dept.,  
 Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1887.

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