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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Jubilee number of THE CRITIC will be issued to-morrow, Saturday. Reading purchasers should send in their orders without delay. Single copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, one dozen copies, \$1.

The following from an American exchange affords food for reflection:—A curious announcement is made concerning a course of dancing parties in Amherst, N. S. "These dances have been kept up on as purely a moral basis as practicable."

Relations are reported to be strained between the Righte Premier of Quebec, and Cardinal Taschereau—between the Henchman of the Demon Discord, and the Prince of the Church. If true, M. Marcier will probably find that he is kicking against pricks.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written the opening article for the "Becher Memorial" now being prepared for Mrs. Beecher and her family by Mr. Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to which Mr. Gladstone, President Cleveland, the Duke of Argyle and some 75 other distinguished Americans and foreigners have also contributed articles.

The action of President Cleveland in entertaining a deputation of negroes at the White House, has had its effect in the Southern States, the negroes now finding that they are treated with more courtesy by railway companies and the managers of hotels. After all, a negro's dollar is as good as that of any white man, and should entitle the possessor to the same privileges. But then, you see, we are creatures of prejudice, and the obliteration of that color line is an easy matter to talk and write about, but it is a difficult thing when we are called upon to act upon it.

Mr. John Gibson's latest publication, "Monsters of the Sea," will be read with interest by the general public, but it will have a special charm for the editors of those newspapers who delight in sea-serpent sensations. With this book in his editorial sanctum the editor can give to the readers of his paper a lengthy and minute description of the horrible monster as it appeared when last seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which, by the way, appears to be a favorite haunt of these mysterious devil-fish. We strongly recommend our brother quill-drivers to get a copy of the book before the sea-serpent season is on them.

Kaiser William, on his eightieth birthday, gave his doctor \$37,500, and on his ninetieth \$75,000. If the doctor brings him to par it is worth \$150,000.

Henry George and Dr. McGlynn have recently established in New York an organization known as the Anti-Poverty Society. The movement is warmly seconded by thousands of persons, but as yet we have failed to understand the object which the society has in view, or rather the means by which its object is to be accomplished. Poverty, like wealth, is after all only a comparative expression, for what is wealth to one man, would unquestionably be poverty to another, and hence we fancy that the reformers will find it difficult to draw the line so as to suit everybody.

Facts are stubborn things, but it would be hard to convince a red-headed girl that the fiery hue of her hair was not a reality, but existed merely in the eye of the observer. Scientists explain this fact by the statement that color has no objective existence. It is simply the brain's interpretation of the rapidity with which the waves of a ray of light beat against the retina. Beats more rapid produce the sensation of the mind known as violet; beats less rapid, that known as red. Violet and red are nothing but vibrations of the ether until they reach the optic nerve and communicate to that the vibrations, which the brain translates. To photograph color is therefore as impossible as to photograph sound.

The Commissioners in whose hands was placed the management of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition report that after paying all expenses and making a due allowance for any claims that may yet have to be met, they had a clear surplus of \$155,000, and that after wiping off the Inventions Exhibition, which amounted to about \$30,000, they have been able to place to the credit of the Imperial Institute fund the handsome sum of \$125,000. This is a satisfactory showing: first, because the success of the exhibition proves the interest that our fellow-subjects in Britain take in the Colonies; and second, because the profits are to be applied to the furtherance of an object which must tend to widen, deepen and strengthen that interest.

The Halifax *Acadian Recorder*, in quoting with approval some of the independent opinions expressed by the regular staff correspondent of THE CRITIC, undertakes to place the stamp of party upon this journal, because it receives government advertising, and because its editor is known to have very pronounced political views. If government advertising stamps a newspaper as a party organ, then THE CRITIC should unquestionably be classed as a Liberal-Conservative newspaper, since it publishes not only the advertisements of the Conservative Government at Ottawa, but also the advertisements of the Liberal Government at Halifax. As to the editorial management of THE CRITIC we fancy that our readers thoroughly appreciate the independent tone of the paper, and understand that its commendation or condemnation are never prompted by that political bias which has so disgraced journalism in Halifax.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway manager proposes to put a fast morning train on between Kentville and Halifax, reducing the time of travel as compared with present arrangements, from five hours to three hours and half. So far as the speed of the train is concerned, it will be a decided improvement on the old coach train which has done duty on the road since its opening. But Mr. Innes would confer a boon on the travelling public if, instead of having the early train leave at 7 a. m., he would start it an hour earlier. This would enable persons living in the city to reach their offices by ten o'clock, and hundreds of Halifaxians would take frequent trips to places lying between here and Kentville, as they now do to places on the line between here and Truro; moreover, the milk-dealers residing along the Kentville line would have a chance of participating in the milk trade of the city, from which they are practically cut off.

That the English Government should haggle about the £60,000 a year for the magnificent offer of the C. P. R., to set afloat a mail line from Vancouver to the east, with vessels built under admiralty supervision, with warlike capabilities, is another melancholy proof of the want of "go," want of foresight, and lack of perception, which seem to beset English statesmanship in these days. It would seem as if the splendid achievements of the C. P. R. will have come too late, as everything comes too late to a supine nation. England seems almost incapable of profiting by the energy of her colonies in time. She has disappointed the just expectations of Australasians by truckling to Germany and France, when she might have conciliated the former and defied the latter, by a cordial alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy, while a more friendly attitude towards Russia would, in addition, have left her real enemy, France, isolated. At the Cape she has been miserably foiled by a set of savages, who, in acquiring a splendid physique, and the marksmanship of the dwellers in wilds, seem to have lost both the intelligence and the conscience of their Dutch ancestors. She has muddled in Afghanistan and muddled in Egypt. If she had granted Home Rule to Ireland ten years ago, she would not have been disgraced by her parliament to-day. As it is, things look very promising for the general humiliation which it would so delight her bitterest foes to see.

MR WYLDE'S MISSION TO THE WEST INDIES.

The Dominion Government, in its efforts to promote the trade relations of Canada with other countries, has adopted the wise plan of sending special agents to different foreign countries to collect statistics, and by direct inquiries on the spot, find out the prospects of opening up or developing profitable channels of commerce. The information thus derived should prove invaluable to our merchants and shippers, as it furnishes the most authentic data, and provides them with a safe guide in the event of their wishing to embark in new ventures. Mr John F. Wylde's mission to the West Indies was of special importance to Nova Scotia, as this Province, above all others, is interested in securing improved trade relations with those islands. The selection of Mr. Wylde as commercial agent, was a wise one. He was a Halifaxian, thoroughly posted in the fish business, and with the trade requirements of our port; and he was thus enabled to meet the West India merchants, and discuss all matters of mutual interest with a thorough knowledge of his subject. But the able manner in which he has performed his duties is the best proof of his ability, and we only regret that the authorities had not seen fit to enlarge his field of action, so as to embrace Central and South American countries which should prove profitable markets for our fish and manufactured goods. His report is now before us, and from it we learn that he has visited the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, and is fully persuaded, from the facts which were brought to his attention, and which he furnishes in detail, that a line of steamships between Halifax and these Islands is necessary, if we wish to obtain or hold direct trade. Acting on his report, the Government has advertised for tenders for a line of steamships, and before many months have passed away, direct steam communication will have been established, and our merchants will then be in a position to compete with the United States for a trade that our own want of foresight has allowed them to monopolize. To quote from Mr. Wylde—"By a judicious placing of lines of steamers from the United States to all parts of the West Indies, employing about 40,000 tons of steamship tonnage from the Port of New York alone, the Americans have succeeded in building up a vast trade, while Canada is without a single steamer engaged in direct communication with the West Indies." And yet we have merchants in this Province who were foolish enough, only a year ago, to sign a petition to the Imperial Government, praying that the subsidy to the only line of steamers then running to the West Indies from Halifax, might be withdrawn. How well they succeeded is attested by the steamers that have since lain idle in the Cunard docks, by thousands of dollars that have been lost to this port, by scores of hands that have been thrown out of employment, and by seeing the business that they hoped to capture transferred to American steamers sailing from New York. They actually petitioned to have a line that was subsidized by the Imperial Government discontinued; and now, in order to recover their old trade, the Dominion has to subsidize a steamship line, and the country is thus saddled with largely increased expense. Truly, these petitioners must be proud of their work.

That sailing vessels must give way to steamers, is a hard conclusion to arrive at, in a country so interested in vessels as this; but it is a fact, and the sooner we acknowledge it, and act accordingly, the better. Travellers for New York firms now pay regular visits to the West Indies, and take orders for thousands of dollars worth of fish, to be delivered by steamer in such lots and at such times as the merchants may desire. Formerly a few leading merchants in each island had almost a monopoly of trade. They could afford to purchase whole cargoes, and the smaller merchants had to buy from them, and often had to take quantities of fish that they did not want, in order to secure what they did. These monopolists find their business almost ruined by the regular introduction by steamers of small quantities of fish, and are therefore anxious to see the old order of things restored, and steamers driven from the field.

It is probably from this source that the opposition in Jamaica to the granting of a subsidy to a Canadian and West Indian steamship line originates. This slight opposition was all that Mr. Wylde had to contend with, as in all the Islands visited he was cordially received and furnished with statistics, proving that an immense trade between the Islands and Canada might be developed, if steam communication were once established. The outlook is most encouraging, the steamship line will soon be running, and if our merchants will only take hold of the matter, as they should, a full share of the lost West India trade may be restored to Halifax.

THE TEMPER OF THE FRENCH.

If there is one nation which is, more than any other, swayed by sentiment, that nation is France. The prominence of the word "*esprit*" in the French language is as significant as the absence of a word for "home." We hear M. DeFreycinet just now saying that the safety of France depends on the "*esprit national*" and the "*esprit militaire*." What he thus designates may be patriotism, for Frenchmen are certainly patriotic; but, viewed in the light of recent newspaper utterances, it is decidedly tinged with jingoism. The fact of the matter is, that the French people are growing restless again. The disgraceful whipping administered by Germany naturally seemed an ignominious thing to be endured by a nation which fights more than any other for glory. Like a beaten schoolboy of a certain disposition, France must whip somebody in her turn, and will not be satisfied until she has done so. The difficulty is to find a nation with which she can quarrel, and without running too great a risk. Italy, strengthened by powerful allies, is beyond her reach. Germany she dare not attack.

The *Spectator* suggests that the periodical restlessness of the French is due to the eagerness to make their influence felt—a sure sign of conscious weakness. No doubt this cause operates largely, for had such a thing as war been unknown in Europe, the influence of France would have been

comparatively small. She must make some physical exertion now and then in order to attract attention.

Just what course this pent-up vexation (*esprit militaire*) or this desire for greater influence (*esprit national*) will lead France to follow, it seems idle to conjecture. The Chinese and the Hovas have already been tried without success; but a European victim is necessary. England, it would be a very acceptable sacrifice. England has rather crowded France out of her place of influence in Egypt. True, England bore the expenditure of much blood and money in her efforts to restore Egyptian affairs to order; still, there is enough in her dealings there to arouse either of the *esprits* mentioned by M. DeFreycinet. We need scarcely expect France to engage in such a struggle single-handed. Her ports are too easy of access by the British navy, which, notwithstanding newly revealed flaws, is strong enough to be an object of terror. But England has an enemy, supposed to be real, in Russia. Hence the recent coquetting between France and Russia. A grotesque union that would be, too—an attempt to harmonize the scream of the republican eagle with the growl of the despotic bear. But interests makes strange alliances.

M. DeFreycinet said the other day that war is inevitable; and the tone of some of the leading French papers shows that the minister's opinion accords with public sentiment. There are no very decided symptoms of an outbreak; but, as the *Spectator* says—"there is ample reason in the temper of France for keeping our powder dry."

THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.

Now that a determined effort is to be made to induce the Government to assist in the building of the bridge crossing the St. Lawrence at Quebec by a guarantee upon the bonds of the company which has undertaken the work of construction, representatives of Halifax in the Dominion Parliament should further the project by giving it their unqualified and earnest support.

If any one questions the advantages that Halifax would derive from securing connection *via* the Intercolonial with the C. P. Railway, as well as with the Grand Trunk Line, he has only to consult Halifax shippers and merchants doing business with the Upper Provinces, and they will very speedily convince him that this double connection, which Sir Charles Tupper years ago pointed out, would be of incalculable benefit to this city, is absolutely necessary, if Halifax is to become the great Winter Port of the Dominion. Halifax and Quebec should unite in the effort to secure the guarantee of the company's bonds; for until the bridge is built, the Intercolonial Railway, as originally projected, must remain an unfinished work. The Imperial guarantee was given, not for a road from Halifax to Chaudiere Junction, nor yet for a road from Halifax to Point Levi. Halifax and Quebec were named as the terminal points; and as the *Quebec Chronicle* very justly remarks—"The City of Halifax would not have been satisfied, had the Intercolonial Railway been stopped at tide water, at Bedford Basin, or at Dartmouth." Messrs. Kenny and Jones can, by giving the bridge company their active support, do much to prevent the construction of this great work being regarded as a local matter, in which Quebec, and Quebec alone, is interested. With these gentlemen advocating its construction, both the supporters and opponents of the Government would come to regard it in its true light as a work of national importance; and we therefore trust that they will spare no pains in presenting such a case to the Government and Parliament, as will prove clearly the advantages of the bridge to the trade of Halifax and to the justice of aiding its construction by guaranteeing the bonds of the company.

THE MUTUAL PLAN.

It is announced that Messrs. Proctor & Gamble, the large soap manufacturers of Cincinnati, have made an elaborate proposition for allowing their employees to share in the profits of the firm. The plan is to appoint three trustees, two book-keepers, and a superintendent in the firm's employ, who shall, twice a year, ascertain the amount of profits during the preceding six months, allowing as expenses 6 per cent interest on the capital employed, and reasonable salaries to members of the firm devoting their time to its interests, and then divide these profits between the firm and employees in proportion to the capital and the wages earned. The employees have accepted the proposition with thanks, and resolved to allow no outside influence to disturb the relations between them and their employers.

In the above plan we believe will be found the only true remedy for the labor troubles which are constantly cropping up, and which is justly regarded as one of the greatest questions which now require to be solved. The mutual plan is by no means unknown in Nova Scotia. We know at least one large wholesale firm in this city, which, in addition to paying its employees liberal salaries, also allows them a percentage of the profits of the business; and from what we know of the working of the system in this instance, we are led to the conclusion that its more general adoption by wholesale manufacturers and employers would have a most wholesome tendency. Employees who are participating in the profits would certainly be more likely to be industrious and economical in the use of time and material than would those who merely received a salary or wage for their services. Moreover, the relations of the employer and employee would, under the mutual plan, be much more satisfactory than they ever can be under a system which tends to breed distrust and discontent. Our working classes now enjoy all the advantages of free education. Let them but have an opportunity to share with capital in the profits of their skill and labor, and we shall hear the last of lockouts, strikes, and boycotts, to which are attributable much of the ill-feeling, dissatisfaction and discontent, which exists in the present day.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Born to blush unseen—the young lady of African parentage.

A snake stopped a clock in a New Jersey factory the other day. The snake has caused trouble from the beginning of time.

While we like to see our neighbor get along und prosper, it was pretty hard to forgive her aunt who dies and leaves him a legacy. —Carl Dmuler.

Floridians prefer the russet oranges, because they are almost invariably sweeter than the bright fruit. The color is due to a diseased condition of the trees, and also to a small insect which feeds upon the rind.

"Maud, dear, you know that I am getting a very small salary at present, but would you be content to live for a little while on 'bread and cheese and butter?'" "Yes, darling; but you know that I don't like bread and cheese."

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets." said a lecturer after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident that he had witnessed. "I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience who is always mislaying her glasses.

The following excellent defence was made to an action by a lawyer:— "There are three points in the case, may it please your honor. In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it."

Nothing in a recently published compilation of like definitions excels the following, said by the Norwich Bulletin to have been written by a boy in school in that city, in a language-lesson in which the word "organic" was to be used in governing the sense of the sentence: "The ho Italian is the most organic man on t. o face of the earth."

IT ISN'T CATCHING.—A Philadelphia school teacher saw a doctor call at the home of a pupil and, obeying a school rule requiring scholars to bring physicians' certificates in case there is sickness in the family, sent the child home for the certificate. She returned and said, "Please, ma'am, but its a little boy baby—and the doctor says it isn't catching!"

Lobby was at a neighbor's, and in response to a piece of bread and butter had politely said "Thank you." "That's right, Bobby," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'" "Yes, u a told me I must say that if you gave me anything to eat, even if it wasn't nothing but bread and butter; but if you want to hear me say it again, you've either got to put jam on it or give me some cake."—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Doolittle (who is deaf, but won't acknowledge it to Mr. Browne): "How is your family, Mr. Browne?" Mr. Browne: "All quite well, thank you, with the exception of my wife. She was out in the rain the other day, and got quite wet; the result was a very severe cold on her lungs, which we feared would end in congestion, but she is convalescent now." Miss Doolittle: "Indeed! So glad. And how is Mrs. Browne?"

CURIOUS LAW REFORM.—Under King Cambyses of Persia, there was a Supreme Judge named Sikamnes, who was guilty of receiving bribes and of other malpractices. When the King heard of this he commended Sikamnes to be put to death by strangling, and afterwards flayed, and his skin to be tanned and made to serve as a cover for the Judge's seat. When this had been done, Cambyses appointed Otanes, the son of Sikamnes, to the post of Supreme Judge, and thus the latter was compelled to administer justice while sitting on the skin of his father. A terrible warning to all Judges who might be tempted to a dereliction of duty.—Historische Merkwurdigkeiten.

A FACTIOUS HORSE.—He was always delighted, too, when he could tease or frighten any other horse. Many a time I have seen him after dancing and pawing and going sideways, or tail first, as he always did at starting out, suddenly sober down, sidle up to Mr. Romayne's big horse Zampa, and walk along as quiet and demure as a cat, until Mr. Romayne would say, "Why, Jo, you're really getting that pony quiet." Quick as a flash Toddie would seize Zampa's curb rein between his teeth, give it a fearful jerk, then jump off to the other side of the road and stand there, shaking all over like a person that is splitting his sides with laughter. You never could tell what that pony mightn't do next.—From "The Last Ride," an equestrian story of Central Park, by Mary Drieler, in the American Magazine.

RELIEF FOR INGROWING TOE NAIL.—For that very painful affection, ingrowing toe nail, the simplest measure of relief which has been advocated is the application of tannin. One who has had many years experience with it uses a concentrated solution (an ounce of perfectly fresh tannic acid dissolved with six drachms of pure water, with gentle heat), and has the soft parts around the nail painted twice a day. Two cases recently had no pain or lameness after the first application, and went about their work immediately, which they could not do before. After about three weeks of this treatment the nail had grown to its proper length and breadth and the cure was complete. No other treatment of any kind was used, though formerly he introduced lint under the ingrowing edge in such cases.—Med. Journal.

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29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By D. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Waving O," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$300 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the world.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people read them every day.

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A. M. FRASER, MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Sir Alexander Campbell has assumed his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

Writs have been issued for election in East and West Algoma. Nominating day is June 23rd and polling day July 7th, in both constituencies.

Efforts are now being made to induce the Dominion Government to disallow the Nova Scotia License Act, which it is held is *ultra vires*, on account of its prohibitory clauses.

Every Nova Scotian will feel a genuine pride upon hearing of the honor conferred upon Professor Lawson by the Royal Society of Canada, which last week elected him as its President.

Mr. F. A. Wiggins, of St. John, N. B., who died recently in London, G. B., left a fortune estimated at two million seven hundred thousand dollars, his immediate family were his heirs.

The Western Counties Railway is to get the half million dollars promised by the government. This will enable the company to complete the missing link and put the railway in a first-class condition.

Sir Adolphe Caron and General Middleton are going to British Columbia next August to inspect the state of the military defences there. General Middleton will begin the inspection of the Canadian militia about the 14th inst.

A return brought down by Hon. Mr. Pope shows that between July 1st, 1885, and May 31st, 1887, 1,113,686 bushels of grain were carried on the Intercolonial from River du Loup to Halifax, the freight on which amounted to \$41,318.

The closing exercises in connection with the institutions of Acadia and those of Mount Allison College took place this week. A large number of visitors were in attendance, and the reports from both Wolfville and Sackville were in every way satisfactory.

The Cape Sable *Advertiser* says: A sturgeon, weighing nearly 300 lbs., was caught in the Green Island trap, Clark's Harbor, on Saturday. It was taken out and placed in an empty lobster car in order to keep it alive till it could be shipped to Boston on Tuesday.

The Indian Commissioner at Lennon Island, Prince Co., P. E. I., was recently assaulted by an Indian named Pelu Francis, who alleges that he has been unfairly dealt with in the matter of seed and employment of men. A warrant has been taken out for the Indian's arrest.

The death of Mr. John Campbell, M. P. for Digby, which took place on the train near Ottawa, was as sudden as it was sad. Mr. Campbell was in the prime of life, and his friends looked forward to his enjoying a long and useful political career. Through his death Digby loses a most promising candidate.

Thomas MacLellan, president and manager of the Maritime Bank, St. John, N. B., has been placed in jail by order of the liquidators, in order to prevent him carrying out his purpose of visiting the United States. Mr. MacLellan's detention is deemed necessary in the interests of the depositors and note-holders.

The first train which reached Vancouver over the C. P. Railway was looked upon as a great event on the Pacific coast. On the shield, on one side of the engine, was a banner with the inscription, "our national highway," and on the other "from ocean to ocean." The whole town was draped with bunting and banners. The town had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with arches, evergreens, etc.

Very general satisfaction is expressed in Halifax at the settlement of the Sumichrast-Hind libel case. The defendant, Professor Hind, pays the costs of the suit, and in addition pays Mr. Sumichrast the sum of \$1,500. The public trial of this case might have given the gossips something to talk about, but it would have served no public good, and it is well that the parties interested agreed upon terms of settlement as they did.

The Point Pleasant Park, notwithstanding that it is looking at its prettiest, is just now one of the most unpleasant places in the city's environments. This is owing to the fact that it is made a resort of by persons carrying mysterious bottles, which, we should judge, would hold the proverbial pint. At any rate these persons invariably become intoxicated, and many nurses and children have been frightened by them. The police authorities should see to it that the park is not used as a drinking garden.

We note that the Hospital authorities are now using letter paper, envelopes, etc., bearing the stamp of the Victoria General Hospital. By the way, what about this hospital? If, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, its name is simply to be change from the P. & C. to the Victoria General Hospital, the memorial is more general than specific in its character. The legislature voted \$20,000 for the purpose of constructing new wings to the present hospital, but the government has since pigeon-holed the project, and its jubilee egg is still in the incubator.

One of our city exchanges contains the following news item from Guysboro, which, while sad, is yet most curious:-- On the night of the 23rd a heavy thunder storm was very much felt here, but fortunately only lasted a short time. At the Intervale settlement, about ten miles from town, a child three years old and a dog were killed instantly. Singular to say the child was sleeping between its parents in the same bed, but neither of the latter were injured. The lightning entered through a window, smashing it, and after killing the child and dog, and destroying the cooking stove, passed out without further injury either to the house or furniture.

The three young men who, at the instance of Mrs. Slaughter, of Preston, were brought up for preliminary examination before Stipendiary Magistrate Griffin, charged with having murdered a colored man named Slaughter, have been discharged, there not having been one iota of evidence to prove that they were in any way concerned with his death. So far as can be ascertained, Slaughter accidentally fell out of the boat in which the young men were fishing, and, after sinking, did not again rise to the surface.

Mr. E. M. Estey of the Medical Hall, Moncton, proprietor of the excellent preparation known as Philoderma, as well as Iron Quinine Tonic, Cod Liver Oil Cream, and other medical preparations of more or less note has, by the display of much pluck and perseverance, under somewhat adverse circumstances, within the past two or three years built up a reputation in the Canadian business world that must stand him in good stead in the future. The Moncton *Times* has been interviewing Mr. Estey, and finds that he is receiving orders from the Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan trade. A large shipment was about being made to Adelaide, and agencies have been established in New York, Adelaide, Sydney, South Australia, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

The resignation of the Executive Committee appointed to carry out the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and the throwing of the responsibility of its proper observance upon the City Council of Halifax, under the circumstances, is the best move that could have been made. The general and sub-committees were certainly not very farsighted in not having representative aldermen as members, and their want of policy resulted in the aldermen becoming piqued, and by a subterfuge upsetting the pre-arranged programme. No one questions the loyalty of the aldermen, nor would the aldermen themselves have hagpled over the amount to be expended had the Council been fairly represented on the committees. But they held the key to the position, and refused to vote supplies, thus rendering nugatory the work of the committees. It is to be hoped that as the City Council now have the full management of affairs they will go to work with a will, and push the preparations so as to ensure success to the Jubilee celebration.

The concert given by Mr. Ross's Choir at the Orpheus Club Hall on Tuesday evening last did not draw as large a house as the merits of the entertainment deserved, and hence throughout the rendition of Bennett's Cantata, "The May Queen," there was a certain deadness or a lack of responsiveness about the audience which had a marked effect upon the singers. Mr. Parker, the Boston tenor, is one of the most charming singers that it has been our privilege to listen to for many a day. His style is simple, yet elegant, pure, yet impressive, and his voice, full, sweet and sympathetic. As the Lover in the "May Queen" he made an irresistible suitor, and left the impression upon the audience that he had already played a similar part in real life. Mrs. Taylor was a most queenly queen singing her part with a dignity and richness that could not fail to please. Miss Shoff, who desires still to be considered as an amateur, took the part of the May Queen, and so far as the execution of the somewhat difficult passages were concerned, did remarkably well. Mr. George Boak, as Robt. Hood, was most acceptable, and altho' his tones were sometimes off pitch he sang with a certain freedom that implied careful study of his part. In the miscellaneous portion of the programme the chorus for ladies voices, Rossini's "Angel of Concord," was beautifully rendered. Miss O'Leary executed her solo with brilliancy.

Barlow Bros. and Frost's minstrels gave a series of excellent entertainments on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, and the superiority of the troupe was attested by the large audiences that attended each evening. The first part, which included the usual solos and choruses, accompanied by side-splitting jokes from the end men, proved that as actors, the company could not be excelled. The singing, however, was below the average, and in this respect "minstrels" hardly apply to them. The jokes were capital, only one chestnut being indulged in. In Part II. Woods and Connor scored a great success in their Shadowgraphs, and the concluding naval combat between a Chinese Pirate Junk and an English man-of-war was very fine. Mr. Eddie Foys was especially good in his violin solos and imitations. His imitation of the music at a country dance was perfect, and brought down the house. Barlow Brothers in their comic song and dance act, and Mr. Tom Granger, the comedian, were good in their respective lines, and W. Goldie gave solos on a great variety of instruments. We will pass over Mr. Harry C. Horton, the male soprano, whose burlesque female selections were passable, but we cannot bestow too much praise on Nelsoni, the wonderful juggler, whose performance alone was worth the price of admittance. An evening replete with enjoyment was brought to a close with the laughable farce, "Pleasant Companions." Barlow Bros. and Frost's minstrels is by far the best company we have heard in this city, and Manager Clarke deserves great credit for his enterprise in bringing it here.

In strolling along Hollis Street our reporter paused in front of the Halifax Piano and Organ Co.'s large show windows, attracted by the facsimile of Beethoven's piano, a quaint, spindle-legged, yellow-keyed instrument, manufactured in the year 1800. A glance from it to the upright Steinway standing just behind, both the best types of their respective periods, showed the wonderful advance made in the manufacture of pianos during the present century. Enticed by the artistic display in the windows, he entered the premises and passed a pleasant half hour inspecting the choice stock of pianos and organs within. Finding their old premises in the Sichel building too small for their rapidly increasing business, the company some months ago rented two large stores at 157 and 159 Hollis Street, and employed a large force of skilled artisans to renovate them, and, as a result of their enterprise and good taste, they have now as large and convenient premises in their line of business as can be found in the Dominion. The

partitions were torn down, throwing the two stores into one, thus making a spacious salesroom 40x75 ft. Hardwood floors were laid, the walls and ceilings painted and decorated with rare good taste, the colors harmonizing with pleasing effect, large plate glass fronts put in, and cosy offices fitted up in the rear of the warerooms. When all was completed to their satisfaction they moved in, and when the walls are further beautified by a choice lot of engravings now en route, it will be difficult to find more charming music rooms. Purchasers now have their choice of pianos by the following well known makers: Steinway, Webber, Fischer, Collard & Collard, the Herr Piano Co., Lansdowne, Uebel & Lechleiter, and numerous others. As all these makers have world-wide reputations, comments are unnecessary. So large is their trade, and so constant the demand for these instruments, that the stock requires constant replenishing. In organs there are superb instruments made by Mason & Hamlin, and also by the Doherty Organ Co. of Ontario, which last received such high encomiums at the Colonial Exhibition. In smaller matters connected with their business, are to be noted a great variety of piano stools, &c., &c., and a rich display of embroidered covers are sure to take the eyes of feminine visitors. A completely fitted up workshop for repairing and tuning pianos is separated from the sales rooms by a hardwood and glass partition; large basements provide space for packing and storing, and convenient hoists give every facility for handling goods. The Halifax Piano and Organ Co. succeeded S. Sichel & Co., and is the oldest concern in the city, dating as it does from 1870. It is a favorite resort for musical celebrities, both local and foreign, and Mr. Foster of the company, who has grown up with the business, is a general favorite.

A terrible fire broke out in the City of New York on Friday morning, destroying, in addition to many tenement houses, a silk manufactory and the car stables of the Belt Street Railway Company. Sixteen hundred horses perished in the flames.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says a law suit involving several million dollars is about to be commenced against Jay Gould and Russell Sage as trustees of the consolidated mortgage on the Kansas Pacific railroad, by foreign holders of bonds issued under the mortgage.

The President and Vice-President of the Vacuum Oil Company have been convicted by a Buffalo jury of instigating the blowing up of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil works. Evidently these monopolists did not believe in the maxim, "Live and let live," but preferred to explode competition.

All the powers except Russia have replied to the Porte's recent circular consenting to a discussion of the Bulgarian question.

It is reported that the Sultan has dismissed a number of officials holding high positions in the palace, who were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow him.

The Queen announces that she is deeply touched by the congratulations extended to her on the anniversary of her birthday by her subjects in India and the colonies, and by British subjects residing abroad.

Among the harrowing stories that come to us this week is that of the terrible coal mine disaster near Glasgow, Scotland. At the time of the explosion in the mine 140 men were at work in the pit, all of whom lost their lives.

According to the latest reports M. Rouvier has succeeded in forming a new French ministry, which, it is thought, will secure and retain the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. General Ferron, who succeeds General Boulanger as Minister of War, announces that he will pursue the same policy as that adopted by his predecessor.

Canon Fleming, who was accused of plagiarism by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes to that paper that the use of a part of a sermon delivered by Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, in the volume of sermons published by the Canon, was an act of inadvertence on his part. He attributes the error to his habit when reading of making extracts for illustrations in the pulpit and on the platform. He apologizes to Dr. Talmage for the mistake. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that no apology can cover Canon Fleming's action.

The destruction by fire of the Opera Comique at Paris, which was valued at \$1,000,000, has sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of thousands who attend places of amusements where the means of exit in the event of sudden alarm are insufficient. The burning of the Opera Comique caused the death of upwards of 150 persons, the bodies of seventeen actors and fifty other persons have been found in the ruins. The loss of life would have been much larger had it not been that the building was provided with an iron curtain, which, when the stage caught fire, for a time prevented the flames spreading to the auditorium. It is believed that the loss of life among the audience was the result of the crush that followed the first alarm.

HALIFAX TO BOSTON VIA YARMOUTH.

(By THE CRITIC'S REPRESENTATIVE.)

The excursion to Boston and return, tendered by the joint management of the Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies, and the Nova Scotia Steamship Company, to members of the press, was attended by representatives of all the city newspapers, as well as by representatives of other provincial journals, amongst whom were Mr. Lawson, of the "Yarmouth Herald," Messrs. Mills and Hall of the Truro "Guardian" and "Sun," respectively, S. M. McKenzie, of the "Eastern Chronicle," and Albert Douais, of the Pictou "Standard."

On leaving Halifax the weather was hazy, and rain threatened to dampen

the spirits of the gay and festive party who made up the excursion, but before Windsor was reached it had cleared off beautifully.

That Joe Edward was the conductor of our train was sufficient guarantee that our journey to Annapolis, at least, would not be tiresome, and he fully sustained the reputation he has so long held of being the embodiment of fun and wit, and, when not attending to his routine business and calling "tickets please," was entertaining little knots of admirers with his laughable and original stories. He exhibited through the car a miniature house—not the house that Jack built—but a representation of the home of Evangeline.

We were accompanied as far as Kentville by Mr. P. Innes, the able and efficient manager of the road, who spared no pains to make the trip thus far as agreeable and interesting as possible, and he was kept busy answering enquiries and pointing out places of interest along the line.

So much has been written on the "Land of Evangeline," that notwithstanding your correspondent's yearning desire to place on record his admiration of that classic spot, he must refrain, for in imagination he hears four thousand six hundred simultaneous "cheerouts" from *Critic* readers, who have so often read of the beauties of Grand Pré and the gauds of Blomidon.

To reach Digby from Annapolis you board the steamer "Secret" (run in connection with the W. C. R. R.) at the latter place, and are soon steaming down the beautiful Annapolis Basin. The change from the railway car to the steamer is a pleasing one, especially on such a day as we were favored with, and beside the mere rest and relaxation derived, you have an opportunity afforded you of "renewing the inner man," as dinner is served in the saloon of the steamer, and the hour or so occupied in reaching Digby can be employed profitably—to yourself if not to the caterer on board.

At Digby we were met by Mr. Brignell, General Supt. of the W. C. R. R., who accompanied us through to Boston. That his company are doing their utmost for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public is evidenced in the fact that they run a "steamboat train" on Wednesdays and Saturdays at a higher rate of speed than ordinarily, making close connections at Yarmouth with the steamers of the Yarmouth Steamship Company for Boston. The country through which this railway runs is not remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, still it is not without interest, and the monotony of woodland and forest is broken frequently by picturesque lakes and pretty hamlets, notable for the neatness and whiteness of their houses, suggesting at once the thrift of the inhabitants.

Yarmouth is reached about seven o'clock, p.m., and passengers transferred to the steamer "Yarmouth."

"My saucy ship's a beauty

was quoted by an enthusiastic member of the press to express his admiration of the "Yarmouth," and is quite as applicable to her as it could possibly have been to "Pinafore." As there has already appeared in our columns a lengthy description of this splendid steamship, it is unnecessary to add more, suffice it to say that she is all that has been represented, and patrons of the line will not be disappointed in her. The management deserve great credit for their push, pluck, energy and enterprise in placing such a steamer on the route, and their efforts to please and at the same time add to the comfort and convenience of the public should be appreciated by the latter, and the line patronized largely. In fact it is to their own interest to do so, for in the age in which we live, "time is money," and as there is a saving of time in going from Halifax by this line over that of any other, it is clearly to the interests of the sojourners in the "land of the free lunch" and "Indian Brave" to go via Yarmouth, unless they have lots of time and not much money. Arguing the question from this standpoint, and accepting the extra time occupied in going by some other route as an equivalent for money, by taking a few such trips they might be wealthy—but I doubt it.

After supper on Saturday evening came a tour of inspection and then a promenade on deck, after which we were favored with a concert by a number of the musically inclined. Mr. Hall, of the "Sun," acting as accompanist on the piano in a highly satisfactory manner. The repertoire was large, the programme varied and the music from grave to gay,—pathetic to the comic. "Down upon the Swanee River" was sung in a manner, which although it lacked much of the style and finish given by Kellogg, nevertheless received a hearty encore.

The night was fine and the sea calm, so that the officers kept the steamer at "full speed ahead" during the night, and had no occasion to change the order until entering Boston harbor, which we did about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, making the passage from Yarmouth in seventeen hours, and from Halifax in thirty hours. Before rising from the dinner table Mr. Cahon, of the "Mail," in a neat speech thanked Mr. Chase, Secy.-Treas. of the Steamship Company, and Mr. Brignell, Genl. Supt. of the W. C. R. R., on behalf of the members of the press, for the pleasure we had had, and proposed the success of their respective companies, to which both gentlemen responded. Mr. W. B. McSweeney then proposed a toast to the Chief Steward, Mr. Stockdale, to which he responded.

The Companies are certainly entitled to a great deal of thanks for the very enjoyable trip conferred, and their different employes—from Capt. Doane down to the boy who attempted to draw the cork of the ginger ale bottle with his teeth for us, and came so nearly meeting such a sudden and terrible death in consequence—for the manner in which they attended to our comfort, etc.

On arriving at Boston the party went to Young's Hotel, and from there started out to different points as fancy led them. In a future number we may perhaps take our readers round the "Hub," as we have endeavored to lead them from Halifax to Boston via Paradise and Yarmouth.

RAMBLER.

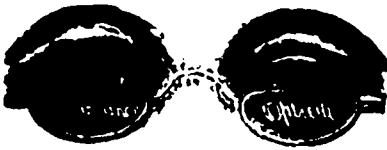
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RELIGIOUS. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Cathedral Committee was held on Friday last, when it was resolved to go on with the building with such sum of money as may be in hand by Aug. 12th, when the corner stone will be laid. About \$20,000 are already subscribed. It was determined also to appoint an organizing secretary on salary, to thoroughly canvass and arouse the sentiment of the diocese in this matter. A representative sub-committee from the city was named, to have charge of all arrangements in connection with the celebration of Aug. 12th, and sermons are to be preached throughout the diocese for the Cathedral fund on Sunday, June 19th. Thus the parishes will have an opportunity of combining their loyalty to both church and state.

Our correspondent in answer to *Par* says:—"Par must be a singularly unsophisticated individual if he thinks there can be no contest in the case of the election of the new bishop. He is at the same time hardly competent to state what may take place, as he is evidently unaware that the gentleman whose name he puts forward with such positiveness, will decline to be nominated under any circumstances. I will further define 'one of our own men' to mean any suitable clergyman within this 'Ecclesiastical Province,' excluding strangers to the church in Canada who may be sought from England. It will probably not be the choice of the Synod to send to England. Par may have better sources of information than those of your correspondent. To suppose, however, that human nature will be altogether laid aside, and that perfect unanimity will prevail, is to show an utter disregard of the teachings of experience, and a battle there will certainly be, since one side at least of the thought of the diocese is making every effort to secure the election of its nominee, and even Par's influence will hardly restrain the other side from conscientiously doing the same. The most that can be hoped for is that we may be kept from exposing our weak points to the gaze of the general public."

CATHOLIC.

We read in *Le Manitoba* that upon the arrival at Quebec of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, some of the dignitaries in the archiepiscopal palace will be raised to the rank of Roman Prelates.

METHODIST.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Conference will be held in Truro on the 15th instant. The New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference will be held at the same time at Marysville, N. B.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the distinguished Methodist preacher of England, arrived in Halifax last Friday, and held a service in Grafton St. Church the same evening. His three discourses were on "Man's idea of Christianity," "Christ's idea of Christianity," and "Christ's idea of Christianity, hindered and realized." It is impossible in this column to give a summary of those addresses. He well sustained the reputation which he has achieved in the old country as a pulpit orator. With a wide knowledge of the bible, he possesses the power of clothing his thoughts in the most chaste language, and in a style that electrifies his hearers. Since the visit of the late Dr. Punshon to this city some years ago, no preacher has made such a deep impression upon his audiences. The attendance at all the services was very large, particularly so on Sunday evening in Brunswick St. Church.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr. Hopper has returned to St. John from Philadelphia, much improved in health. He hopes, by continuing the course of treatment received in the United States, to become fully restored.

The new charter which is to take effect in November next, uniting and bringing under one regime Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College, and consolidating them under the name of "McMaster University," makes a change in the relations of the Maritime Provinces with that institution. The provisions by which the denomination in the Lower Provinces were represented on the Board of Trustees no longer exist, as the representation on the Board of Governors, which will replace the Board of Trustees, is confined to the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec.

The Baptists of the Southern States have lately held their annual convention at Louisville, Ky. From the reports presented, we learn that there was contributed to foreign missions last year \$87,830, and that there are 116 foreign missions supported by the board. Connected with the home mission work there are 251 ministers, 822 churches and stations, 318 Sunday schools, and 31,031 teachers and scholars.

PRESBYTERIAN.

On the 9th instant the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada meets in Winnipeg. As already stated in these columns, the Rev. Dr. Burns will undoubtedly be elected moderator.

Rev. J. M. Allan, of Grove Church, Richmond, who has been on a short visit to Scotland, returned last week.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. McClelland, of Ashburn, Ont., has been offered a call from the Presbyterian Church at Kentville.

There are now 564 churches in the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, with a membership of 182,063. The income last year was \$1,967,725. The average stipend paid was nearly \$1,200.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, held at Nool on Tuesday last, the Rev. J. C. Cattanack tendered his resignation of the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church of this city.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

TO A MAYFLOWER.

O flower of sweetest pink,
 We dream and fancy link,
 As thy perfume we drink
 In ferny dell or by the brooklet's brink :

Among the moss and green,
 The long thin blades between,
 Thy opening buds are seen,
 O child of May, of all spring flowers the queen

And thou art all alone!
 No other flowers have blown
 So early as thy own
 Sweet buds, among the bushes and the stone.

The breath of early morn,
 The roses at the dawn,
 The violets on the lawn,
 Among the grass, when summer breezes lawn,

Charm us : but not as thou
 Thus early dost eschew
 The world with sweet! Even now
 Cold April drops are falling from each bough.

Upon thee as they flew
 The March winds bitter blew ;
 Thy sunny days were few,
 And yet thou comest bright and fresh and new :

As stars at close of day,
 Ere clouds have passed away,
 Shine with the purest ray,
 Thou bloomest 'mid the atoms of decay :

Thou mindest not the snow :
 Thy trailing branches grow,
 While yet the North winds blow ;
 And icy ponds and brooklets overflow.

Soft pink and waxy white
 Thou spread'st to our sight ;
 As differeth the light
 Of rosy morn from the pale moon at night.

Tell me who painted thee,
 That thou shouldst ever be
 So lovely ; and so free
 From all that might have marred or tainted thee ?

The swallows Northward fly,
 We hail the Summer sky,
 And leafy June is high ;
 But thou in all thy beauty art hard by :

When Winter's work is done,
 And brighter shines the sun ;
 Thou bloomest, as the one
 To tell us that our pleasure has begun :

And, in the wildwood bower,
 Through dark or gladsome hour,
 In sunshine and in shower,
 From Spring to Spring we greet thee, gentle flower.

ACTON

ST. JOHN JOYTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

Leaving Moncton at the unpleasantly early hour of 4 a.m., we reached St. John shortly after seven. The railroad runs through a very good farming country, and the scenery en route is in places quite charming. It was the season of spring freshets, and all the brooks and streams were filled to their brink, and in many places had overflowed their banks, flooding large tracts in the village and low lands. It was a balmy spring morning, and I strolled through the almost deserted business portion of the city to my stopping-place, the Clifton House, and was much impressed with the magnificent business blocks that were everywhere encountered, imparting an air of great solidity to the place, and speaking volumes for the business push and energy of the merchants.

St. John is much earlier astir than Halifax, the merchants generally reaching their offices and being prepared for business at 8 a.m. The pluck of the people fills one with admiration. Although twice severely smitten, (the first time by a most disastrous fire, the last time by the miserable failure of the Maritime Bank), they have never wavered, have never paused to grumble at unkind fate, but believing in the maxim, that "God helps those that help themselves," they have resolutely put their own shoulder to the wheel, and will soon be out of the mire into which their last and most discouraging calamity, has, for the moment, placed them. From the ruins of the old city they have raised a new and superbly built St. John, one of the handsomest cities, for its population, on this continent, and now with unabated vigor they are pushing on to the goal of commercial prosperity. The business area of the city is limited, and is soon traversed, but this has the effect of giving an air of great business life and activity to the place. The business of Halifax is spread over such an immense area, and is so quietly conducted that very erroneous ideas are formed of its volume. In St. John, the reverse is the case, and appearances are likely to lead to the wrong impression, that its trade is much larger than that of Halifax. Situated as it is, at the mouth of the St. John River, St. John has the natural advantage over Halifax, of having a valuable country at its back, the products of which have to seek markets through its port. Steamships and vessels flock to St. John for cargoes of lumber, and will continue to do so, until the fast diminishing supply is exhausted. The great rise and fall of the tide in the Bay of Fundy is an obstacle that decidedly militates against St. John as a cheap port for shipping, and this can only be remedied by the expenditure of thousands of dollars in the construction of tidal docks.

Navigation in the Bay of Fundy is also dreaded by the majority of the commanders of steamships: and this dread, which is founded more on fiction than fact, as is proved by the regular trips of the International S.S. Co.'s boats, places St. John at a disadvantage as a terminal point for a line of large ocean steamers. Besides, St. John is not provided with elevators or terminal rail facilities, while Halifax, thanks to the fulfilled pledges of Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Daly and Stairs, is provided with every convenience adapted to the rapid and cheap transfer of freight. If it had not been for their wise forethought, St. John would have reaped the benefit of the opening of the Short Line. The greatly reduced mileage by rail to St. John is strongly in its favor, and even now I am glad to say it will be largely benefited by the completion of the direct connecting link with Montreal. But time is now an important factor in deciding which of the two cities, St. John or Halifax, shall become the Winter Port, and time is in favor of Halifax. The Short Line will be completed this year, and while St. John will not be able to handle the business for some years, Halifax is in a position to take hold of it at once. With this vital advantage, coupled with the fact that we have one of the finest and most accessible harbors in the world, with wharf facilities for the largest ocean steamships that float, the mileage by rail in favor of St. John will be more than overcome, and Halifax will perform become the Winter Port of the Dominion. In a few years, St. John may be in a position to compete with us, but by that time the advantages of the shorter ocean passage from Halifax will have been made apparent, and we will be in a position to hold our own against all comers. The merchants of Halifax have little reason to crow over the result. The elevators and docks have been secured at, and pointed to as "Tupper's folly," while Mr. Daly and Mr. Stairs have had their reward by being forced into retirement. Had they represented St. John, and not Halifax, how differently would they have been rewarded.

Manufactories have sprung into profitable life in all parts of St. John, Portland, and the surrounding suburbs. The Hurns & Co. Works, the Parks, Son & Co. Cotton Mills, the St. John Nut and Bolt Co., large foundries, boiler shops, and machine shops, are close to the Intercolonial Station, and keep up a constant din from morning until night, and sometimes all night. James Pender has large horse mill works on Nelson street, which with the adjoining streets is a regular nest of manufactories, including axe works, machine shops, coppersmiths, brass foundries, iron works, etc., etc. The Pender works were pushed with orders, and at the time of my visit, a large shipment was just being made to New Zealand. The tick and nail manufactory of S. R. Foster & Son, 15 to 19 George street, was being worked up to its full capacity, and I found its proprietors as obliging as they evidently are successful. T. Rankin, Son & Co., the well-known biscuit manufacturers, have extensive premises from 10 to 14 Mill street, and just next door is the warehouse and office of the Maritime Lead and Saw Works, a very wealthy concern, with works in Montreal, Baltimore, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The St. John works and iron yard are at the corner of Sheffield and Charlotte Streets. The S. Jones brewing company, 2 Carmarthen Street, brews an excellent beer, but their business was very much interfered with by the Scott Act and the Nova Scotia temperance law. Josiah Fowler is a large manufacturer of springs and axes. T. Connors & Sons have established a high reputation for the superiority of the rope, cordage, nets and twine, and the Mammoth Vinegar works of Messrs. Troop & Sons, manufacture the purest qualities of white wine, cider and malt vinegar. Space forbids me to mention more than a few of the leading firms, but from those enumerated a very fair idea may be formed of the extent and variety of St. John's manufactories. King, Prince William, Carterbury, Germain and Market Streets, and the different docks and wharves are lined with wholesale houses doing heavy trades in their respective lines. J. & A. McMillan are the leading stationers and publishers. Manchester, Roberson and Allison, J. A. Magilton and Daniel and Boyd are leading dry goods firms. T. R. Jones & Co., of 28 Canterbury Street, whose recent difficulties have been satisfactorily settled, do a large business in the same line. T. McAvity & Son, Clark, Kerr & Thorne, and W. H. Thorne & Co., are heavy dealers in hardware. Tippet, Barditt & Co., are noted for their agricultural implements; Alex. Stewart for his superior soaps, and Barker & Co. as leading druggists. Ferguson & Co. and Outram & Co., are large dealers in wines and liquors, while tonics and cigars of the best quality are dispensed by the Greens and other well-known dealers. All branches of business are well represented, but as I am not writing a directory, I must refrain from mentioning any more firm names.

I was most agreeably disappointed by the weather in St. John. During my stay of a week no fog appeared, although it rained two days out of the seven, the weather on the whole was charming. The first warm days of spring are always delightful, and under their thawing influence every one turned out and the streets were rendered doubly attractive by throngs of young and old ladies bent on shopping expeditions. Many beautiful faces were to be seen, but when it comes to the question of handsome women, St. John, Quebec, Ottawa and Montreal must yield the palm to Halifax.

The cupola of the Clifton affords a fine bird's-eye-view of the city and surroundings, and one particularly clear Sunday the Nova Scotian coast was plainly visible. On fine days this cupola furnished a most attractive smoking-room, and was the rallying spot for a number of the guests of the house. Here the time passed swiftly, it cannot be said without warning, as the chimes in Trinity Church tower close by, which strike the hours, quarters and halves, accompanied by the merry jangling of the bells were almost painful reminders of the fact that "time swiftly flies." There seems to be a dearth of pleasant walks outside of the city, pedestrians seeming to content themselves with a tramp to the suspension and cantilever bridges. The walk has its attractions, but they are not reached until the decidedly unpleasant streets of Portland have been left behind. The bridges are models of their kind and span the St. John River is close prox

imity. It was high tide when I visited them, the waters of the St. John were swollen with the spring freshets, and the only indications of the falls were swirling eddies and miniature whirlpools. It made my head swim to look over the rails of the suspension bridge to the rushing waters far below, and I was not tempted to cross the narrow foot-way over the cantilever bridge. The close proximity of these two structures, built on entirely different principles, must furnish the student of engineering abundant material for comparison and instruction. The Dominion Government has dealt generously with St. John in the matter of public buildings, and the new post-office and large custom house are triumphs of the architect's genius, and add largely to the beauty of the city. Handsome churches, commodious halls and civic buildings, a large public market, the Marine hospital, and numerous schools and benevolent institutions, bespeak the energy and liberality of the citizens, and taken in connection with the streets of the residence portion, which are lined with handsome structures, make St. John an interesting and pleasant city to visit. Hotels are innumerable, and include such well-known houses as the New Victoria, Dufferin and Royal, but for solid comfort the Clifton House excels any hotel that I have put up at in the Dominion. It is a temperance house, and as a result there is not a particle of noise at night. Good, wholesome meals and comfortable rooms are provided, and the only objection to the house is that it is too small to accommodate all the guests that apply, numbers having been unable to obtain rooms during my short stay. Terms are most reasonable, and the proprietor, Mr. Peters, knows no distinction in his guests, treating all with the same courtesy and fairness. It is a favorite family hotel, and I here had the pleasure of meeting John DeBlois, Esq., an old gentleman of 87, but a most vigorous man for his age, who reminded me in some way of the late Judge DeBarros. He has been a great traveller, but spent many years in Halifax, and was eager for information about his old friends. As those were, in many instances, the fathers or grandfathers of men who themselves are well up in years, I was not in a position to gratify him. He delighted me with many interesting anecdotes of Halifax and its citizens, dating from the early part of the century, many of which are well worth printing, and Mr. DeBlois should put them in shape for publication. Captain Chisholm, agent of the International S.S. Line, was dangerously sick at the Clifton, but was convalescent when I left, and I trust is now quite recovered.

Leaving St. John on the evening train I stopped over at Moncton, Amherst and Truro, and reached Halifax on a beautiful moonlight night. Bedford Basin looked grand under the full light of the moon, and as our train pursued its tortuous course citywards, curving in and out around the shores of the basin, I was fully impressed with the fact that no city has a more beautiful rail approach than Halifax. It may be slow, but it is nevertheless a pleasant place to live in, and has attractions entirely its own, that are not to be enjoyed elsewhere.

ADIOS AMIGO.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

After a recess of one week, the Dominion Parliament reassembled on Wednesday of last week. Members of the Commons and of the Government used their vacation in various ways. Those actively engaged in business went home to see that their financial interests were not suffering by their absence. Others went to see their several constituencies, and to interview the popular "power behind the throne." The Finance Minister, Sir Charles Tupper, improved the occasion to make a visit to New York. Many conflicting rumors are afloat as to the object of this visit, but no authoritative statement respecting it has yet been made. It may have been to arrange the fishery dispute, railway connections in view of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, or respecting the bearing and effect of the new iron duties, or any one of a dozen other subjects that are of vital interest to Canada in connection with our relations to the outside world, and especially to our southern neighbors. In any case, we believe that the motive was a patriotic one, and that good will result from the visit.

On reassembling, the Minister of Justice introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Court by providing better facilities for the prosecution of claims against the Crown.

In reply to Mr. Profontaine, the Minister of Justice said that the proclamation of amnesty, dated 17th July, 1886, absolved all who had been engaged in the North-West rebellion of the previous year, except those who had been guilty of actual homicide in connection therewith. Gabriel Dumont, one of the chiefs of that emute could judge for himself, whether it covered his case or not.

A barren discussion was indulged in respecting communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.

A debate, covering two days, on the policy of the Government in disallowing the building of railways in Manitoba, independent of the Canada Pacific Railway, was terminated by a division in which that policy was sustained by a majority of forty-eight. This was not a strict party question, for quite a number of members who are in general opposed to the Government voted with it on this point.

The Minister of Justice introduced a bill providing that the present electoral lists should be good for the two ensuing years without revision.

An acrimonious debate as to increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, ended in the proposition to do so being declared carried without a division.

Returning officer Dunn, of Queen's Co., N. B., was called to the bar of the House to explain his conduct in returning Mr. Baird as elected, when that gentleman had a minority of the votes cast. After a long wrangle as to whether Mr. Dunn should be allowed counsel, and also whether he should be obliged to give evidence before or after argument by counsel, it was decided that he might have counsel and that their argument should first be

heard. Messrs. J. N. Lyons of this city, and Ferguson, of Ottawa, appeared as Dunn's counsel. The subsequent proceedings were lengthy and tedious, and terminated in Dunn being discharged from further attendance upon the House.

Hon. John Bowell, in the absence of Mr. Costigan, introduced a bill to amend the act respecting canned goods, to provide for the stamping of certain classes of goods with the word "soaked" in legible letters.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to regulate the conveyance of liquor on board of H. M. ships in Canadian waters. It provides that no liquor shall be sold to be conveyed on board any of H. M. ships without permission of the officer commanding the vessel.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to provide for the defacing of counterfeit notes.

On motion for the second reading of the bill to make the railway from Oxford to New Glasgow a portion of the Intercolonial, a discussion arose to the propriety of paying the Green-Snow syndicate, which failed to carry out its contract for building that road, for its right of way and expenditures. Finally the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Mills called attention to a telegram sent by the Secretary of State to revising barristers, ordering them to do nothing under the franchise act till further orders, and characterized it in strong language as an attempt to override the laws as they stood. Sir John A. Macdonald explained that the bill pending before the House might or might not pass, and meanwhile it was not deemed advisable to expend any money that may prove to have been unnecessary. The House went into committee of supply and passed several items.

The debate on the Queen's County, N. B., elections was set down to commence on Thursday, Mr. Weldon, of St. John, having given notice of intention to move that the return be amended, and the seat awarded to Mr. King, who is alleged to have received a majority of the votes cast in that district at the election on the 22nd of February last.

COMMERCIAL.

The present condition or tendencies of trade show no marked change, and, if we may judge from the absence of complaints which characterises the mercantile community, matters continue to work along in a smooth and satisfactory way. It is conceded on all hands that at least a fair business is assured, and all the probabilities are that trade will rule good. The consumption of merchandise throughout the country is undoubtedly larger than it has ever before been, from which it follows that the actual movement of goods reaches a larger volume.

As anticipated at our last writing, the ice blockade of eastern ports has broken, and coal vessels are coming in freely, so that the coal famine that was feared has been averted.

The copious showers of the last week appear to have extended over a large area, and have greatly stimulated the hopes of the farming portion of the Province. Apple, cherry, and other fruit trees, are in full bloom, and a bounteous yield seems assured.

Building operations are being energetically pushed in various parts of this peninsula on quite an extensive scale.

Trade has already begun to accommodate itself to the conditions of the new tariff, and the advanced prices in some lines that have been rendered necessary thereby have been promptly met without any notable demoralization of business. Payments have continued fairly good, and commercial travellers report satisfactory success in obtaining orders.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in this Province during the past week:—Michael Goulding, Barber, Halifax, assigned to Richard Beasley; Salter, Redmayne & Co., Comm., North Sydney, dissolved; McPherson & McMillan, Grocers, Stellarton, dissolved; Chas. E. Balcom, Jeweller, Weymouth, assigned to R. G. Munroe; Albert S. Dodson, Gro. and Prov., Truro, assigned to John Dennis; Rupert Fulton, Trader, Middle Stewiacke, assigned to John F. Putnam; Walker & Maling, Victuallers, Halifax, dissolved, Wm. A. Maling continues and liquidates. D. C. Musgrave, North Sydney, admitted John Dooley, as Musgrave & Dooley, G. S.; A. Stanley Fisher, Genl. Store, Berwick, sold out to Shuffner & Fisher.

DRY GOODS.—The volume and character of the movement in dry goods continues to be satisfactory, and a full distribution of reasonable goods has been made. At the same time new orders have fully reached the expectations previously entertained. The spring trade has been more satisfactory than for a number of years, as prices have been better maintained than usual. In the main, merchants seem disposed to judge the future by the immediate past, for the present at least.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fair distribution of iron and hardware goods, but when it comes to new business of importance, little has been transacted, as both buyers and holders prefer to await the results of the new tariff. Meantime, considerable relief has been afforded by allowing importers a fair opportunity to bring in stock to meet former contracts on the old rates of duty, which has removed what would otherwise have been a severe hardship. Prices have been without fluctuation. Cables on pig iron quote Glasgow warrants at 41s. 5d., No. 3 foundry in Middleborough 33s. 9d., and hematite pig in Workington at 43s. 6d. Stocks of pig in the north of England are given at 619,000 tons against 68,000 tons the previous month. Bear pressure in London has caused a decline of £1 15s. in ingot tin, while copper and lead show somewhat easier prices. The only change noticeable in the western Pennsylvania market is an increase in the number of enquiries and the quantity of material asked for. Railmakers have received offers for early winter rails, and quotations are given at \$10.

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of the flour market continues to rule firm under a good volume of trade for local account. In Montreal several round lots have recently been placed for United Kingdom ports, one lot of 2,000 sacks being sold for Glasgow on a freight rate of 8s. 9d. Sales have also been made for Liverpool, London, and Bristol, on a 10s. freight rate, a good portion of which was on through bills from the West. A further rise in prices is confidently looked for in the near future. In the Chicago grain market wheat is fully under manipulative control, and prices are held up in the neighborhood of 90 cents. Crop advices report that the dry spell has been broken by copious rains which have averted the threatened danger to the crop which, it is now believed, will be an ample one. Cables from England show wheat cargoes in all positions to be steady, while corn on passage is slow. In Liverpool wheat was firm with corn quiet but steady. Cottrell, of New York, says:—"We will reduce our stock of wheat in this country 13,000,000 bushels in the five weeks exports, of which this is the third, and we will be thankful there is a large stock in Chicago before we get to the next crop." He said that he had intended taking a vacation this summer, but that he had given it up, in order to take advantage of the present situation of the market, which compelled the shorts to pay the carrying charges. He said he never saw such an inducement to bull the market for wheat, and never expected to again.

PROVISIONS.—From Liverpool provisions are cabled as follows:—Pork, 66s. 6d., lard, 34s. 6d.; bacon, 38s. 6d.; and tallow, 21s. 6d. In Chicago, pork is again up to the vicinity of \$24. Lard, however, remained easy, even dropping somewhat to \$6.60 to \$6.80. Meats in that market were firmer and improved 5c. The fresh hog market there was weak, and declined 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was quiet. In this market pork has continued easy in tone, but quiet as to business, few sales having been made. In Montreal, the *Trade Bulletin* says that "there has been a fairly active business at lower prices, sales of round lots of Montreal short cut mess pork having been made at \$17, with business at \$17.25 to \$17.50 for smaller quantities. There have also been sales of old Chicago mess for Lower Port and Newfoundland account, and it is thought that some lots have been shipped through on consignment. Lard has met with good enquiry, sales of several round lots of Western being reported for Eastern shipment at 10c. in pails.

LIVE STOCK.—The market has been well supplied with neat cattle and lambs—as a rule of excellent quality. Considerable numbers are also coming forward for shipment to Bristol and European ports.

BUTTER.—The butter market shows no signs of life, and receivers find it necessary to accept low prices. It is not that supplies are heavy, but that a narrow outlet exists for all kinds of goods. Values are irregular and unsettled, and there does not appear to be anything offering a prospect of immediate encouragement. For old butter it is a case of "What'll you give?" and when anything is offered it is usually taken.

CHEESE.—The cheese situation is unchanged. The recent rains have been of a very beneficial character, which farmers state will result in heavier offerings.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market is quiet and steady under a fair enquiry from country traders. Late cables from Yokohama report a decline of \$1 per picul, and quote good medium teas at 18½c. f. o. b. in Japan, which is slightly lower than at the same date last year. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"The Gaelic is reported quarantined at San Francisco with small-pox on board. This is the second steamer from Japan with new crop teas, but really the first sufficient quantity to fairly test the market, some 5,000 packages, and the trade awaits with some interest the probability of the supply obtaining landing and shipment. Much will, of course, depend upon the extent of sickness on board, but prompt handling should place supplies upon this market inside of fifteen days." The coffee market continues to have a strong upward tendency. In London two weeks ago old government Java sold at 85s. A few days later it advanced to 95s., and afterwards to 100s., where it was firmly held at our last advices, being a rise of 15s. within a week. The price of Rio has also gone up into the speculative regions. The features of the New York market for Brazils can be very briefly dealt with, by simply recording a continuation of the buying capacity sufficient to take care of all that is offered with apparently orders to spare and a consequent further pushing up of values.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is some enquiry for raw sugars, but holders at producing points ask full prices, which tends to restrict business. In refined sugars there is a fair turnover, though it is not equal to the expectations of some in the trade. The *Havana Weekly Report* states that grinding on that island is fast coming to an end for the season. At Trinidad several estates have concluded their crops with a reduction of about 15 to 20 per cent from the previous one. As Sagua, Cienfuegos and other points, the reduction is larger, being from 26 to 35 per cent. General large fires have destroyed much machinery, plant and other property. Complaints about the prolonged drouth in several localities are quite bitter; as, besides delaying the labor in the fields, cattle are suffering severely from want of water and pasture. The advance in molasses have been fully sustained. A steady but quiet business is doing.

FRUIT.—Free arrival of oranges, lemons, etc., have reduced the call for apples, but a good article in prime condition is not difficult to place. Sultana and Valencia raisins are in good demand, and holders are disposed to seek advanced rates. Banded stocks in New York are very much reduced. Currants and prunes are firm and quiet.

FISH.—There is nothing special to note in the markets for dry or pickled fish. The stocks in hands are low and receipts are small, but there is no outside demand worth considering. Several carloads of fresh haddock have recently been received at Montreal from lower ports, sales of which are reported at \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs. They are well liked there, and are said to be better than imported fish.

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.

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| SUGAR. | Cut Leaf..... | 8 to 8½ |
| | Granulated..... | 6½ to 6¾ |
| | Circle A..... | 6½ |
| | Extra Yellow C..... | 5½ to 5¾ |
| | Yellow C..... | 5 to 5½ |
| TEA. | Congou Common..... | 17 to 19 |
| | " Fair..... | 20 to 23 |
| | " Good..... | 25 to 29 |
| | " Choice..... | 31 to 33 |
| | " Extra Choice..... | 35 to 38 |
| | Oolong—Choice..... | 37 to 39 |
| MOLASSES. | Barbadoes..... | 27 to 29 |
| | Demerara..... | 30 to 31 |
| | Diamond N..... | 30 |
| | Porto Rico..... | 28 to 30 |
| | Cienfuegos..... | 26 to 27 |
| | Trinidad..... | 26 to 27 |
| | Antigua..... | 26 to 27 |
| | Tobacco—Black..... | 37 to 41 |
| | " Bright..... | 42 to 58 |
| BISCUITS. | Pilot Bread..... | 2.00 to 2.90 |
| | Boston and Thin Family..... | 5½ to 6 |
| | Soda..... | 5½ to 5¾ |
| | do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7½ |
| | Fancy..... | 8 to 15 |

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 21 |
| " " Good, in large tubs..... | 18 to 19 |
| " " Store Packed & over-salted new..... | 7 to 10 |
| Canadian Creamery, old..... | 17 |
| " Township, Fancy, new..... | 20 |
| " Old..... | 7 to 10 |
| Cheese, N. S..... | 12 |
| " Canada, old..... | 14½ |
| " " New..... | 12 |

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| MACKEREL. | Extra..... | none |
| | No. 1..... | " |
| | " 2 large..... | " |
| | " 3..... | " |
| | " 3 large..... | " |
| | " 3..... | " |
| HERRING. | No. 1 Shore, July..... | none |
| | No. 1, August..... | none |
| | " September..... | none |
| | Round Shore..... | none |
| | Labrador, in cargo lots, per 1/2..... | none |
| | Bay of Islands, from store..... | 2.75 |
| | ALWAGES, per bbl..... | none |
| COUPHIN. | Hard Shore..... | 3.00 to 3.10 |
| | Bank..... | one arriving |
| | Bay..... | none |
| SALMON, No. 1..... | none | |
| HADDOCK, per 1/2..... | 2.00 to 2.25 | |
| HAKE..... | 2.10 | |
| CUSK..... | none | |
| POLLOCK..... | none | |
| HARK SOUKUS..... | 45 to 50c per lb. | |
| COD OIL A..... | 29 to 30 | |

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

LOBSTERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing). | |
| Tall Can..... | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Flat..... | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| | Per case 4 doz. 1lb 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 2.80 |

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Flour. | Graham..... | 4.50 to 4.75 |
| | Patent high grades..... | 5.00 to 5.10 |
| | " " mediums..... | 4.50 to 4.65 |
| | Superior Extra..... | 4.30 to 4.45 |
| | Lower grades..... | 3.90 to 4.00 |
| | Oatmeal, Standard..... | 4.10 to 4.15 |
| | " Granulated..... | 4.40 to 4.50 |
| | Corn Meal—Half & half ground..... | 2.85 to 2.90 |
| | " Imported..... | 2.90 |
| | Wheat per ton..... | 19.00 |
| | " " Corn..... | 17.00 |
| Shorts..... | | 20.00 to 21.00 |
| Middlings..... | | 22.00 to 23.00 |
| Cracked Corn..... | | 27.00 to 28.00 |
| " Oats..... | | 25.00 to 26.00 |
| " Barley..... | | nominal |
| Feed Flour..... | | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Oats per bushel of 34 lbs..... | | 34 to 35 |
| Barley " of 48 "..... | | 35 to 40 |
| Peas " of 60 "..... | | 1.10 to 1.15 |
| White Beans, per bushel..... | | 1.50 to 1.60 |
| Pot Hare, per barrel..... | | 4.85 to 4.90 |
| Corn " of 55 lbs..... | | 05 to 70 |
| Hay per ton..... | | 14.00 to 15.00 |
| Straw..... | | 10.00 to 12.00 |

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 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 |
| " " old..... | 15.00 to 16.00 |
| " " American, clear..... | 19.00 to 20.00 |
| " " P. E. I Mess..... | 17.00 to 17.50 |
| " " " old..... | 14.00 to 14.50 |
| " " P. E. I Thin Mess..... | 14.00 to 15.00 |
| " " Prime Mess..... | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails..... | 11 to 12 |
| " Cases..... | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| Hams, P. E..... | 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..... | 15 to 22 |
| " unwashed..... | 12 to 18 |
| Salted Hides, No 1..... | 7 |
| Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1..... | 7½ |
| " " under 60 lbs., No 1..... | 6½ |
| " " over 60 lbs., No 2..... | 6½ |
| " " under 60 lbs., No 2..... | 6 |
| Cow Hides, No 1..... | 6½ |
| No 3 Hides..... | 5 |
| Calf Skins..... | 7 to 8 |
| " Deacons, each..... | 25 |
| Lambskins..... | 10 to 15 |

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Apples..... | |
| No. 1 Varieties..... | 3.50 to 5.00 |
| Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)..... | none |
| " " Valencia..... | 7.50 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| " " boxes..... | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| Bananas, per bunch..... | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Cocoanuts, per 100..... | 5.00 |
| Onions, Bermuda, per lb..... | 3½ to 4 |
| Grapes, Almeria, kegs..... | none |
| Raisins, New Val..... | 6 to 7 |
| Figs, Elmer, small boxes..... | 13 to 16 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes..... | 6½ |
| Dates, boxes, new..... | 6 to 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 60 |
| 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, Holfers 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.)

The young countess bethought herself of this retreat. She had one key of the dark green door that led to it; Sir Raoul had another. She would go thither, she said to herself, and look her life in the face, and then decide what to do with it. It was slowly dawning across her that she would not be able to bear her trials much longer; that she could not and would not endure them; that there was a brighter life somewhere, which she was determined to find out; that she could not sacrifice her whole life to a shadow of duty, that, in fact, she would go forth free.

Free! The very word made her heart beat quickly. Free! She would no longer be tied to the man whose indolence, whose self-indulgence, whose cold indifference and neglect, whose utter want of interest in his duties, irritated and annoyed her every hour of the day—to the handsome indolent man who allowed fever and disease to run riot in the cottages belonging to him, while he wrung from the tenants all that he could get, who abandoned every duty and was satisfied to leave the most solemn of his engagements to a man like John Blantyre.

She was tired of it. She would be free—free to go whither she would. Why should she remain? Her father had deceived her—he had told her that she could live without love, that nothing was of any worth except rank, wealth, and position. She had found it to be untrue. Looking back now, she regretted bitterly that she had not decided otherwise and had not refused to live without love.

She went to the pleasure. If she were interrupted there, it could be only by her husband or Sir Raoul; there was no fear of other intruders. A sense of relief came to her when she found herself between the four high walls. The blue sky smiled down upon her, the languid air stirred faintly, the scent of roses came to her on the wind; it was like a reprieve to enter that quiet retreat and feel alone.

She walked down one of the broad straight paths to where crimson carnations grew side by side with white lilies, and there she seated herself to rest—alone. And it was so sweet to be alone. There was no sound of men's voices or of light laughter; no sneer could reach her where she was; there was nothing but the blue sky above, and the breath of the sweet western wind. She was shut out from all sounds—alone, with the thread of her life in her hands.

It was a dreary tangle, a miserable disappointment. She was tired and weary. Looking back, she thought she must have been mad to sacrifice herself as she had done; married for her money, sold for a title, her own will, her own womanhood had never asserted itself. Her handsome indolent husband did nothing but treat her with indifference and contempt. She could do nothing for him. He was on the way to ruin. How could she arrest him? His whole life was a round of senseless pleasure from which she could never divert him. He had all that he wanted—her money. Now surely she could go free—free, to lead a more congenial life, where she would not live in the midst of annoyances and vexations.

She would go and live in France or Italy—anywhere away from England. Her father might be angry. She would not heed it. He had shown but little love for her; she would not consider him. The only regret she felt—and it was a deep one—was for Sir Raoul. Sir Raoul, the only human being who cared for her—what would he say when he knew that she was going? He would miss her so terribly; but, even for his sake, dear as he was to her, she could not stay. He would miss her, he who loved her with a true loyal love; but she would tell him how wretched she was, how utterly miserable, and then he would see that she must go.

Suddenly—she could not tell why—the self-command of long years broke down. Her pride, her courage, her high spirit, the proud sense of resentment that had sustained her, broke down, and she wept as she had seldom wept in her life before. The passionate tears seemed to relieve her. It was a luxury to weep there alone—for once to give herself up to a full sense of her misery, of her disappointment, of her blighted life—for once to dare to look the truth full in the face, and own to herself that she was one of the most miserable girls in the whole wide world.

She sobbed out the words. It was a relief to say them, a relief to say even to herself that she was miserable; she had been so proudly reticent, so self-restrained.

Suddenly a hand was laid upon her shoulder, and, looking up, she saw Sir Raoul standing by her side. In his pale face, worn with pain and suffering, she saw infinite pity, infinite love; compassion and tenderness shone in his eyes. He had never looked so true and no noble as he did just then. He bent over her.

"Hildred, poor child, is it so bad as this?" he asked.

"It is so bad," she said, "that it could not be worse, Raoul—nothing could be worse. I am tired of it. I am going away."

"Going away?" he repeated slowly. "That is what I feared. Has your patience, your forbearance, come to an end at last, Hildred?"

"Yes," she replied truthfully, "it has at last."

He was silent for a few minutes, and then, as she looked up at him, a great awe stole over her. His eyes were raised to the clear skies, his lips moved. Surely in a picture she had seen a figure something like this, with a serene light on the brow. Her anger, her impatience, her bitter contempt and dislike seemed to fall away from her, even from that one look at his face. She rose suddenly into something nobler than a weeping, vengeful, unhappy woman.

"You are going away, Hildred—you can bear it no longer? Poor child! This reminds me of an hour I spent once with a soldier who was determined to desert his post and fly."

"I am not a soldier," she said, with a more pitiful smile.

"We will talk it over," he replied; and he seated himself by the crimson carnations at her side. "I will tell you all I think," he said, "and we will talk it over; then you shall decide."

She was trying to harden her heart against him, to say to herself that, no matter what he thought, urged, or said, it should make no difference—she would go away. He was sensitive and proud, he was tender of heart, but how could he understand her case? That which tortured her was nothing to him.

He looked at her with the same sweet noble compassion that seemed to her almost more than human.

"Hildred," he said in a low voice, "will you trust me wholly? Will you tell me the true story of your marriage?"

"Do you not know it, Raoul? It seems to me so shameful, I have no wish to repeat it."

"I know something of it," he replied, "but not the whole truth. I know that you will tell it to me. I ask you as a physician asks. I must know the whole truth before I can advise. Tell me one thing. Did you love your husband at all before your marriage?"

"No," she replied, "not in the least."

"Will you tell me again why you, a woman naturally noble, naturally tender and true of heart, married without love?"

She glanced at him, her beautiful face full of perplexity; she had gathered a crimson carnation, and was holding it between her slender fingers.

"I will tell you, Raoul. I asked my father if love was necessary for happiness; and he said 'No.' I believed him; hence my mistake."

"Your father deceived you."

"He did deceive me," she replied.

He looked at the downcast face.

"Hildred," he said gently, "I do not remember that I have ever met with a more thorough woman than you. You have all a woman's tenderness of heart, quickness of instinct, fertility of imagination, grace of mind—your ideas and thoughts are all womanly and true. How could you be so false to your whole nature as to believe that, even when your father told it to you?"

"I cannot tell. As you say, my own innate perceptions ought to have told me it was false, but they did not. One reason is that I had thought so little of the matter. I loved study and books; romance seldom, if ever, came into my thoughts. I had no girl-friends to converse with. If ever I thought of love at all, it was as of some bright fairy-land that all the world sought, but few ever reached. I asked my father if one could live happily without love. He told me 'Yes'—even more happily—that love was a fever which burned and fretted. He said that the calmest, the most peaceful of lives were those in which love had no share."

"And you believed him?"

"Yes, I told him what poets and novelists said—how a great poet had said it was 'better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.' He declared it was all nonsense, 'the poet's trade, the writer's art,' until—believe me, Raoul—I half thought it a noble thing to live without love. Then—let me be quite frank—the notion of being a countess pleased me. Let me be even more frank. I saw Lord Caraven, and I liked him. He looked handsome and fascinating—he seemed to differ from the German professors or the City men with whom I was familiar. I liked him, and I made a great mistake."

"Will you tell me what the mistake was, Hildred?"

"Yes. I knew nothing of money-matters—I did not even know that I was a great heiress—and I was foolish enough to think that he must have seen me somewhere and have liked me—that he must have admired me, or he would not have wished to marry me."

"Poor child!" he said, with a grave pitying face.

"I could not understand it," she continued; "no one was ever so puzzled. I could not help noticing his indifference and his reserve, but I thought that would all die away. Every day I was expecting to hear that he had had some reason for his coldness—some reason that had passed away. Every day I expected to hear the secret of his indifference. I hoped against hope—you see how frankly I am speaking, Sir Raoul—and then I awoke to the sure and certain conviction that he not only did not love me, but that he absolutely disliked me."

"Poor child!" said the grave voice again.

"Yes, I was deeply to be pitied. I was sorry even for myself. What made it worse was that at that time I was beginning to care very much for my husband. If he had been kind to me, I should have loved him. Now—and, stopping suddenly, she wrung her hands in terrible despair—"now," she continued, "I dislike him—I almost hate him!"

The beautiful face flushed hotly—the dark eyes were full of a strange light.

"I am alarmed at myself," she went on, "I did not know that it was within me—this power of hatred. I am so frightened that I am going away, Raoul. My patience has failed me."

"It is a sad story. Tell me, Hildred—why does your patience fail? I love Ulrich—I love you; I can judge between you. Why does your patience fail?"

"I do not wish to speak evil of my husband," she replied slowly, "the very fact that he has injured me should make me generous to him—the very fact that I dislike him should compel me to speak well of him. I love a noble foe."

"If you were a foe at all, you would be a noble one," he said; "but you are not. You may speak frankly, because you are speaking to one who loves Ulrich Caraven in spite of his faults. Tell me honestly all about your dislike."

She was silent for some minutes, and the crimson leaves of the clove-carnation fell one by one to the ground.

"I do not like speaking of it," she began. "You must see, Raoul, as well as I do—you must understand. How could any one help despising and disliking a man who lives for himself, who cares for nothing but his own pleasure, and leaves every duty neglected? How can I love a man who married me only for my money, despising me the while—who has not since marriage shown me the ordinary civility that a gentleman never fails to show to a lady? He is selfish, indolent—oh, Raoul, I do not like saying this, but if you saw his cruel neglect, his cruel oppression, if you know how carelessly he leaves everything to John Blantyre, how heedless he is as to the claims of justice, you would be sorry for me!"

"I see," he replied quietly. "Now tell me, Hildred—I know you will speak quite frankly—do you see one redeeming quality amid all your husband's faults?"

She thought long before she answered him, and then she looked into his face.

"I am afraid not—I do not remember one. Yes, there is one. I have never heard him speak falsely."

Sir Raoul's face cleared.

"Ulric was a truthful boy," he said, "Do you know of anything else in his favor?"

She thought again.

"I think," she replied, even more slowly, "that he is tender-hearted. He is not cruel; he does not like to see people suffer; he is cruel only to me."

"True in word and tender of heart—these are two good qualities; we know that he has a handsome face, an easy grace of manner, a musical voice. You see I am trying to discover his good qualities. I will tell you something else. He is a spendthrift—I do not deny it. He may oppress the poor on his estate—that I am sure is done unwittingly; but he has never yet refused to help a comrade in distress. Years ago, when I was a hard-working soldier, with nothing to rely on but my pay, if I would have borrowed, he would have lent me half his fortune. He is open handed."

"Yes," she replied. Sir Raoul smiled.

"Listen again, Hildred. He has done all kinds of foolish, mad, senseless actions; but no one ever told of him that he had done a mean one."

"It was mean to demand rent from the poor widow whose husband was killed in his service."

"I am perfectly certain that John Blantyre has misled him," was the reply.

"It was mean to marry me for my money," she said with a flushing face.

"Ah! there I must yield! It was mean—it was, in one sense, the worst action of his life," said Sir Raoul. "Let us make a *résumé*, Hildred. He is true in word, tender of heart; he was never cruel; he is open-handed; he has committed but one mean action; he is handsome and accomplished, well fitted to win the heart of any woman. Tell me—do you think it quite impossible to love such a character?"

"I can hardly tell," she replied slowly.

"I think that Ulric Caraven has in him the elements of a noble character, Hildred. Give to a sculptor a block of shapeless marble, and what does he fashion from it?"

"A beautiful statue," she replied.

"True. Given a shapeless mass of qualities, good and bad intermixed, I say that a good woman from them can mold a beautiful character. Listen—I will tell you how."

He had drawn nearer to her, and the leaves of the crimson carnation fell at his feet; the western wind seemed to pause and listen—it fell with a faint subdued sigh.

"Listen," he repeated; and there was a grave sweet music in his voice that overawed her. "Our lives, Hildred, are very much what we ourselves make them; your case is, I grant, an exceptional one—your fate has in some measure been decided for you, but your ultimate destiny lies in your own hands."

She murmured faintly that she knew it, and that she was unhappy in the knowledge. He went on.

"Your life lies before you now, divided in two paths. Granted that you have been victimized, that you have been married for your money, that you have been sold, as it were, for a title, that your girlish romance and your womanly tenderness have been alike outraged, that you have been deceived, persuaded that you could live happily without love, and that you find it all a mistake."

"Yes," she repeated, "all a mistake."

"Some girls in your place," he continued, "would revenge themselves. Having no home happiness to fall back on, having no home love, they would rush into excess of gayety and flirtation. There are some who would do even worse than that—who would seek abroad the love they did not find at home—I speak quite frankly to you—but you are too good, too pure, too true, to think or dream of such a thing."

She made him no answer; but Sir Raoul did not not seem to heed that. He went on:

"You have borne your fate bravely as yet, but now you have tired of it; your courage and patience have failed—you have told me so, and I can plainly see that in your own mind you are seeking some means of escape. Is it not so?"

"Yes," she answered, "I must go away."

(To be continued.)

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LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 5.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 8.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 8.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

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General Superintendent.

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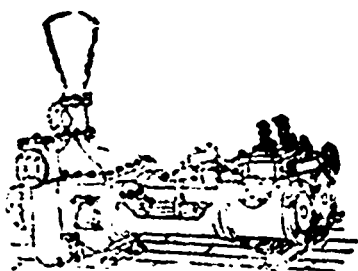
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MINING.

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.

RADICAL REFORMS NEEDED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MINES OFFICE.—The Mines Office is one of the most important departments of the Local Government's service, and any friction in its management is keenly felt by the public. The revenue derived from leases and royalties, and the other fees imposed on miners, is very large, and the men who do so much towards placing the finances of the Province on a self-sustaining basis, should be treated with every courtesy by the officials, and the department should be so conducted that easy and ready access could at all times be had to the plans and records of the different mining districts. A staff of clerks should be provided large enough to keep the work of the office fully posted. An applicant for information should find clerks ready to refer at once to books posted with the regularity of merchants' ledgers, and containing the minutest details of all matters relating in any way to the work of the department. An investor wishes to know the returns from the different gold districts for the month of April or May. A glance at the records should show this, but what is the case now? The clerk has to poke around, and from a mass of returns filed away, pick out the official returns from each district or mill. He may miss a few, but that does not matter, what right has any one to give him all this trouble? The seeker for knowledge receives what returns the clerk in his discretion may deign to hand him, and he then has to take each separate return, open, examine, and put the amount down; and when all are thus gone through with, sum up the whole, and thus get the total of quartz crushed, and the yield of gold per month.

If properly kept, the books should show the yield in gold, of even mine, from the first returns up to date, and intending purchasers could thus see at once how profitable any mine has proved.

We regret to have to say it, but the truth must be told; and it is that the Mines Office is now, and always has been, wretchedly mismanaged. Filthy plans, that a school boy would be flogged for drawing, are handed out to guide one in selecting areas. If information is asked, it is given in a snarling manner, and ten chances to one is not correct. An applicant for mining areas, who may be green at drawing up descriptions, and asks for assistance, will more than likely have a broad intimation that he is either a fool or an idiot; but the favored few (favored why we know not) may pass most of the day in the hallowed precincts of the Mines Office, and the shortly-before crusty clerk, will ransack the whole place to please them.

If there are not clerks enough in the office to keep up the work it is a disgrace to the department, as the best paying branch of the Government service should not suffer for a few thousand dollars in clerk hire. If there are enough clerks then the disorder, the discourtesy, the ignorance of their duties, prove that the clerks are incompetent, and the Commissioner of Mines should at once investigate the matter. A long-suffering public demands reforms in the management of the department, and their demand must be complied with. For some months we have been receiving complaints from our mining friends as to the treatment they have received at the Mines office, and although we, personally, regret the necessity that compels us to make public the facts, our duty as journalists leaves us no other course. We feel, to a certain extent, for the official who has rendered himself particularly obnoxious, as he has been for years in the service, and has not been promoted as rapidly as he thinks he deserves, but that is no reason for his venting his spleen on unfortunate applicants at the Mines office. If we could whisper a word of advice in his ear we might suggest that promotion might have been more rapid were it not for certain infirmities of temper. The public expects its servants to be polite and obliging, and great ability or spotless honesty will not atone for harshness and incivility. We have any amount of proof to back up our assertions, but hope that the present warning may mend matters. If it does not we shall have to publish the details in full.

PERSONAL.—Mr. G. K. Hamblin, of Boston, a gentleman who has spent some years in the mines of the Western States, arrived in the city on Monday, and is stopping at the Queen.

Captain O. B. Browne was at the Halifax on Friday, and looks as though the climate of Nova Scotia thoroughly agreed with him. He reports that the Brookfield mine is showing up well, and that the mill and machinery is running smoothly, the loss of gold, if any, being almost infinitesimal. At Malaga Lake all the companies were working with good show of success, and prospecting was being vigorously pushed. The property of the Duluth Gold Mining Co. at Millisigate Lake, under new management, was being put in good working trim, and it is to be hoped that this plucky company (numbering amongst its members several Duluth friends of THE CRITIC) will soon be placed in a position to declare dividends. The Capt. is always on the wing, and remaining in the city only a day was off to his favorite home, the mining camp.

MOOSELAND.—We gladly note that the lead found on Mr. Stenshorn's property is between six and seven feet wide, instead of four, as first reported by us. We saw samples of the quartz, and it was studded with gold. Indications prove that two other leads are near by, and we have to congratulate Mr. Stenshorn, that his perseverance has been so well rewarded. He, and a gang of six men have been at work all winter, and the expenses have been heavy.

MINING.—Continued.

COWAN MINING Co.—In the list of official returns from the different mills published in our last issue the amount of quartz crushed by the Cowan mill was wrongly stated at 10 tons instead of 10 cwt. The yield of 8 oz. was a very large one.

NEW COAL MINE—Messrs. Grant, Muir & Son, being compelled to abandon the mine known as "Coal Brook," have resumed operations on the East River area, about two and a-half miles east of this town, where they have opened up a four-foot seam of coal, of fine appearance and of excellent quality. The coal is meeting with great demand, and wherever introduced gives good satisfaction. Messrs. Grant, Muir & Son deserve to be patronized for their energy and pluck in thus providing for the wants of the town such a very necessary article at the very lowest possible figure.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Another test has just been made of the quartz raised from the Parker, Douglas, Bartling gold mine at Malaga, and the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Two leads are being prospected, one being about forty-two inches wide between the walls, and the other ten inches. The yield from the widest lead at a depth of fifty feet was one ounce to the ton, and from the other two ounces and one half to the ton. The owners of this mine intend to at once put up a 20 stamp mill, which will be the largest in the county. This property is worked so easily, and the yield is so good, that the owners may be said to possess a veritable "bonanza." Considerable American capital is invested in this mine, and we are glad to know that their investment is likely to prove first-class, and hope it may have the effect of encouraging others to invest in the rich gold fields of northern Queens.—*Liverpool Times.*

CAPT. THEODORE HALE'S DEATH.—The *Territorial Enterprise*, of Virginia City, Nev., contains the following in its issue of May 6th: "Hundreds of old-time residents of the Comstock, and of all parts of Nevada, will regret to hear of the death of Theodore A. Hale. He was for a long time a resident of this city, and was for some years deputy county clerk of Storey county; indeed, he was always employed in or about some of the public offices of county or state. For eight years he was deputy comptroller of state, and therefore was not only well known to all Carsonites, but to the people of all parts of Nevada. He was also well known in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, and other large towns of California. A few years ago he went to Nova Scotia on a business mission, and never returned to the Pacific coast. He died at Carleton, Nova Scotia, early this week, but the date is not given. His death probably occurred on the 2nd inst., as his brother, W. E. Hale, sheriff of Alameda county, Cal., received notice of it on the 3rd inst. Theodore A. Hale was a native of New Hampshire, and was forty-nine years of age at the time of his death. All old-timers will remember him as a quiet, genial little gentleman who was very near-sighted and who always wore glasses. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was most conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and scrupulously honest in every place of trust. Though often perplexed by infirmity of sight, when he did make out a friend he was at once radiant with delight, and was then full of anecdote and fun. He probably did not have a single enemy or ill-wisher in Nevada or on the whole Pacific coast. If there is any good place on the other side of the dark river for good men, Theodore Hale is doubtless now safely anchored there."

CALLAO MONSERRATE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—This company has been organized in London, with a capital of £150,000, shares £1 each, to acquire and develop the mining concession known as the "Monserrate" mine, situated in the Roscio Department, Venezuela, and held under the mining laws of Venezuela for a term of 50 years from April, 1870, renewable for another term of 50 years. It is bounded on the north by the Nacupai, on the west by the celebrated "Callao mine" and the "Callao Bis," and comprises an area of nearly 28 hectares, or about 68 English acres. The concession is traversed by a quartz lode of iron of from three to five feet in breadth, prospected by an open cutting and a trial shaft, the ore from which gave three ounces of fine gold per ton. It is the intention of the directors to erect a 20-stamp mill, so soon as sufficient advance in the development has been attained to enable a continuous supply of ore to be made from the mine to the mill. The amount to be paid by the company for the property has been fixed at £50,000 in fully paid shares, and £60,000 in cash. A pretty good price for a mine proved with only an "open cut" and a "trial pit."

EL CALLAO, VENEZUELA.—The cave-in of the workings of this mine, which took place last September, was caused by an explosion of dynamite, it is stated by the *Bulletin des Mines*. That it was a serious matter may be inferred from the fact that it will take two months yet to clear away the debris. The last reports from the mines are that the largest production now which can be hoped for will not exceed 5000 ounces per month. Mr. Perkins is very hopeful of the success of the new development-works he has undertaken. Mr. Bell's experiments for retreating the tailings from the Callao have so far been very successful, notwithstanding the fact that the experimental plant was put up in a very crude and incomplete manner. These tailings prove now to be very much richer than the official reports ever allowed, and prove that the first loss in gold was excessively large. The sample sent on to Paris for assay were really more like concentrates than tailings.

The annual production of gold in the world has been on the decrease for a number of years.

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

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

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

AT BOTTOM PRICES!
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AGENTS FOR MINING SUPPLIES.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
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Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. **ON HAND**—Several New and Second-hand Engines.

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, REDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

Wiswell Crushing Mills!
The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms. One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this Mill and the Stamp Mill at Kempsville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the *Wiswell Mill will save one-third more gold than the Stamp Mill.* It will perform the work of a 15 stamp mill, and do it better. For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Mines, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Maunheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theodore A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Annand, of Halifax.

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

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—FOR—
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
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METALS, MILL, MINING,
—AND—
FISHING SUPPLIES
—AND—
GENERAL HARDWARE.

24 O'CLOCK.
Watchmakers desiring Rubber Numbers 12 to 21, for imprint on Watch or Clock Dials, can procure the outfit from us.
Rubber Stamps of all kinds manufactured.
NOTARY SEALS A SPECIALTY.
For prices and particulars address
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Any one desirous to learn the art of Cutting Gentlemen's Garments, I guarantee to Teach any one of ordinary ability in thirty days. Terms Moderate. For particulars apply to
D. J. GRANT,
19 Prentiss Street,
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Mine, Mill & Factory Managers
Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
Mason and Builder,

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

MONTREAL, 172 DALHOUSIE ST.
BALTIMORE, 220 SOUTH HOWARD ST.
TORONTO, 233 TO 271 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, 11 McWILLIAM ST., E.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,
Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets,
Works and Iron Yard—Cor. Sheffield and Charlotte Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.


MAIL CONTRACT.

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

under a proposed contract for three years and ten months from the 1st September next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of East Jeddore and Jeddore Oyster Ponds and at this office.
CHAS. J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 20th May, 1887

HOWARD CLARK,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
Special attention given to
MINING BUSINESS
Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to
161 HOLLIS STREET.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LORD HOWE.

Admiral Lord Howe, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him with great agitation, that the ship was on fire near the magazine. "If that be the case," said he, rising leisurely to put on his clothes, "we shall soon hear a further report of the matter." The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger, and almost instantly exclaimed, "You need not, sir, be afraid, the fire is extinguished." "Afraid?" exclaimed Howe, "what do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life;" and looking the lieutenant full in the face, he added, "Pray, how does a man feel, sir, when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks."

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,
Mrs. A. L. ANDERSON

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

Puttner's Emulsion is too well known to require any puffing. It is the best emulsion in the market, as is proved by the large number of regular physicians who prescribe it in their practice.

A SLIDE.—Near the top of Mount Ceniz, there is a spot where adventurous travellers sometimes descend to the town of Laus La Bourg upon a sledge, in the short space of seven minutes; whereas it takes two hours and a half to ascend in a carriage or on a mule. The precipice is really frightful, yet the English travellers frequently adopt this mode of conveyance during the winter.

Simson's Jamaica Ginger is a carefully compounded preparation, and makes a most refreshing drink. It gives relief to the dyspeptic by toning up and invigorating the stomach. It is a good antidote for those unfortunates who have acquired drinking habits. Once try it, and you will never be without a bottle in the house.

STEADY CARRIERS.—The Japanese cross the straits Singar from Matsmai to a well-sheltered bay near the city of Mimya. As they never undertake it except with a favorable wind, they are in general only a few hours at sea. Mimya is about two hundred rees, or eight hundred wersts, from Yeddo. Persons of distinction travel in litters or sedan chairs, and the common people on horseback. A great number of men are, therefore, always kept at the post stations. The Japanese say that the litter bearers, from long experience, proceed with so much steadiness, that if a glass of water was placed in the litter, not a drop would be spilt.

Children are great sufferers from worms. Why will you waste your money in purchasing worthless remedies when Abbott's Worm Tablets are a sure cure? For sale at Brown Brothers & Co., and all Druggists. Ask for Abbott's Worm Tablets, and take no other.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—The Chiltern Hundreds, so frequently mentioned as being accepted by members of the House of Commons, when they wish to vacate their seats, are divisions of counties made by King Alfred, and now annexed to the crown although they still retain their peculiar courts. The stewards of these courts are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their salaries are twenty shillings per annum; this sum, however, small as it is, being derived from an office under the crown, is sufficient to disqualify any person who accepts it from retaining his seat, unless re-elected. Accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, is, therefore, merely a formal manner of resigning a seat, when a member wishes to retire from Parliament.

Use Fiske's Lavodent. It is prepared from the receipt of the well-known Dr. Fiske, and is a delightfully fragrant and cleansing preparation.

EXPRESSIVE COMPLIMENT.—When Frederick the Great of Prussia had an interview with the Emperor of Germany, at Neiss, after conversing an hour, they sat down to dinner with the princes and officers in their train. The Austrian General Laudohn, who had been invited among the rest, wanted to place himself at the side of the table; but Frederick made him come and sit by him, saying, "Come and sit here, general, for I have always wished to see you at my side, rather than facing me."

Brown Brothers & Co. put up the purest spices in the market. Don't be imposed on by worthless articles, but call in or send to them and you will receive the Simon Pure article.

TAPPING.—A gentleman in the Highlands of Scotland was attacked with a dropsy, brought on by a too zealous attachment to his bottle; and it gained upon him, at length, to such a degree, that he found it necessary to abstain entirely from all spirituous liquors. Yet though discharged from drinking himself, he was not hindered from making a bowl of punch to his friends. He was sitting at this employment, when his physician, who had been consulting in an adjoining room, came in to tell him that they had just come to a resolution to tap him. "You may tap me as you please," said the old gentleman, "but no'er a thing was ever tapped in my house that lasted long."

The saying was but too true, he was tapped that evening, and died the next day.

Simson's Tolu and Aniseed is a sure cure for coughs, colds and sore throat. Don't wait until your cold has taken hold of the system, but put an end to it at once by the use of this most palatable remedy.

SERVANTS.—The celebrated Earl of Chesterfield left, by his will, legacies to all his menial servants, equal to two years wages each, considering them "as his unfortunate friends, equal by birth, and only inferior by fortune."

The venerable and godly John Claude, when on his dying bed, thus addressed his son who, with an old servant, was kneeling before him: "Be mindful of this domestic; as you value my blessing, take care that she want nothing as long as she lives"

Price's Glycerine Cream will cure Chapped Hands and Lips, being much better for that purpose than the celebrated "two lip salve" It also removes Freckles, cures Sunburn, heals the flesh and makes it soft and smooth.

CRAB FISHING.—Brickell, in his "History of North Carolina," gives the following instance of the extraordinary cunning manifested by the Raccoon. It is fond of crabs, and when in quest of them, will stand by the side of a swamp, and hang its tail over into the water; the crabs mistaking it for food, are sure to lay hold of it; and as soon as the beast feels them pinch, he pulls them out with a sudden jerk. He then takes them to a little distance from the water's edge; and in devouring them, is careful to get them crossways in his mouth, lest he should suffer from their nippers.

IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES.—A disregard of trifles certainly betrays a want of frugality. Many a fortune has been lost by carelessness, and many a man has filled a Consumptive's grave by neglecting a slight cold, which gradually settles on the lungs, sowing the first seeds of Consumption. We would therefore desire to impress upon all the necessity of keeping a bottle of Simson's Tolu and Aniseed, the Great Cough Remedy, constantly on hand, and with this safeguard of health one may defy all Bronchial affections.

NEWSMAN EXTRAORDINARY.—One of the carriers of a New York paper, called the *Advocate*, having become indisposed, his son took his place; but not knowing the subscribers he was to supply, he took for his guide a dog which had usually attended his father. The animal trotted on, ahead of the boy, and stopped at every door where the paper was in use to be left, without making a single omission or mistake.

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO., HALIFAX:

GENTLEMEN,—If my endorsement of Simson's Liniment will be of any benefit you are at liberty to use my name. Simson's Liniment has been in use in my family this summer, with good results, and we find it very pleasant in its operation.

TRURO, Nov. 22, 1886.

G. O. FULTON.

PAPER TYPE.—Type made from paper is the latest novelty. An American has patented a process by which he can make from pulp large type used for printing placards. Such letters are at present cut on wood. The pulp is desiccated and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a water-proofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried, and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mould of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it and heat to render tacky or adhesive the water-proofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mould, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.—*Liverpool Review*.

(From the Proprietor of the Queen Hotel.)

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 28, '87.

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO., HALIFAX:

Gentlemen,—On Saturday last, on account of the depth of snow, while out tobogganing, I strained the muscles of my back, causing very severe pain, and no position in which I could get would give me any ease. I applied Simson's Liniment that evening quite freely with the result of being much easier next morning, the pain all gone, and able to move about without any difficulty. I also find Simson's Liniment very useful about my stable in reducing sprains and healing cuts and galls on my horses. I consider it a very valuable remedy for the purpose designed, and intend to keep a supply for future use.

Yours truly,

J. A. EDWARDS.

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. Newsworthy 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.

UNPROFITABLE FENCES—The enormous amount of capital locked up in fences is a matter which one of these fine days will come to be regarded in its true light. It is said that in the United States it would cost \$5,000,000,000 to replace fences now in existence, and that the annual outlay on this score is not less than \$200,000,000. In talking this matter over with some of our brother farmers we endeavored to make some estimate of the cost of fences in Nova Scotia, and we arrived at the conclusion that \$5,000,000 would not begin to replace them. Just think of it—\$5,000,000! A sum large enough to give us a railway with branch lines in every county, not omitting counties in the Island of Cape Breton, and all this an unnecessary and an unproductive investment. We fence our orchards, our gardens, our fields of hay, roots, or grain, merely to protect them from being destroyed by our neighbor's cattle; whereas, if the law provided heavy penalties against allowing stray cattle to wander about the roads, we should merely be called upon to fence our pasture land, and would be relieved from the trouble and expense of keeping up our other fences. Think of the time that we would have to devote to productive labor, if we had no dread of the depredations of neighbor's cattle, no fence poles to get out, and no fences to repair or construct. Well has it been said, that we farmers have not yet come to look upon time as money: if we did, we would not tolerate a system which causes us a heavy annual expenditure in labor, and which is a serious drag upon our time.

Mooer's Arctic plum, which in several points resembles the Lombard plum, is very successfully grown in New Brunswick and Maine. It takes 60 degrees of frost to kill the flower buds in these trees. As our thermometers seldom drop more than 20 below zero, this variety of plum could be cultivated with profit in Nova Scotia.

A writer in the *Eastern Echo* says:—"The advantages of butter-dairying are so numerous, particularly in this country with so many natural facilities of good grasses, living waters, etc., the wonder is that our people have so long failed to secure them. Science and practice have demonstrated that butter, not only yields quick and liberal returns for the expenditure bestowed, but that in comparison with all other agricultural pursuits, it exhausts, to a far less degree, the fertility of the soil on which it is produced. This statement of scientists, corroborated by practical experience, is thus given:—800 lbs. of butter, (where the milk from which it is produced is fed on the farm, secured both in the private dairy and in the factory on the cream-gathering plan) carries away plant-food worth only 50 cents, while the carcass of an ox or horse carries off six dollars' worth, and two hundred dollar' worth of wheat takes from the soil when sold, sixty dollar' worth of this plant food.

The manufacture of butter has been, and will be, a large industry, the consumption increasing, generally speaking, as the quality of the goods is improved. For the improvement of the low grade and inferior article, now so universal in so many countries, and notably in our own, remedies have been suggested, which, although not proving altogether abortive, have certainly been meagre in their results, in the direction indicated. Experts have time and again declared, that in this Dominion, an improvement could be effected, at no great outlay, which would raise the price of butter from the present average of 12½ cents to 20 cents, and increase the quantity in proportion: that the sum of \$5,000,000 would be added to the revenues of this country from this source alone. In other words, were our dairymen to employ modern appliances, and secure available improvements, their tremendous loss would cease, and the sum thus saved would pay from the Dominion revenues, all the Provincial subsidies on the basis of one dollar per capita, instead of 80 cents. The Government is directly interested in this vast enterprise.

To exhibit at a glance, that superior butter commands a high price in foreign markets, take our Dominion exports in comparison with those of Denmark, in the markets of Great Britain. In 1885 the former country exported, in round numbers, 4,000,000 lbs. at 18 cents per lb., amounting to \$707,723. The latter country, in the same year, exported to the same market, 44,000,000 lbs. at 24½ cents per lb., amounting to \$10,305,675, showing a difference in favor of the latter of 10 to 1, in quantity or volume, 6½ cents per lb. in price, and a corresponding gain in total amount realized. How was this? Simply from the Danish dairymen employing greater intelligence, in improvement of the capacity of the herds, in better manufacture—in a word, in lessening the cost of production, and increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the product. But this improvement has been brought about by a system of dairy co-operation—in combination with dairy schools, sustained as well by Government aid, as by private enterprise. The same thing is being accomplished on this side of the water—notably in the United States. The Western States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, entering upon this line of improvement only a few years ago, have now hundreds of factories in operation, and the New England States are taking up the matter in great earnest within the past five years. It is a matter of satisfaction, that the Upper Provinces are following, if but slowly, in the wake. To be accurate, blue books reveal that Ontario, hitherto expending its strength in cheese-making, in which it is leading the world in quality and price, is getting into operation its creameries. Here, as elsewhere, it is found that the price of creamery butter always takes the lead over all other

makes. Thus Ontario manufactures in private dairies 32,000,000 lbs. per annum. The average price being 12½ cents, the output of creameries is about 1,150,000 lbs., but the price is 20 cents, or 7½ cents per lb. more than the private factory product. The same thing holds good in the United States, as any person may satisfy himself with regard thereto, by consulting market reports."

(To be continued.)

It is a great mistake for us to think that our country life is more tedious and monotonous than city life. Those who have experienced, invariably prefer the former, and the wealthy citizens of large cities always make their homes, if possible, in the suburbs, or in some country place within easy reach.

Many a fruit tree which appears thriving and healthy, fails to produce fruitful blossoms. This is, as a rule, due to the severe cold of the winter; and hence the blossoms are said to be winter-killed. The Kentish or pie-cherry tree frequently suffers in this way.

Field peas, especially in heavy soils, generally produce an abundant crop. They should be sown in rows 20 inches apart, with about three bushels to the acre.

The *American Agriculturist*, which is one of our most enterprising exchanges, propose issuing this month a special June number, with increased illustrations, and containing an exhaustive account of the great Dairy and Cattle Show which took place in New York last month. During the continuance of the show, the *American Agriculturist* Monthly issued a daily paper on the grounds every morning at ten o'clock, of eighteen pages, describing the scenes and incidents from day to day, and presenting illustrations of the various cattle and farm implements as premiums were awarded them. Every number contained from thirty to forty engravings of cattle, etc., etc. It was rather a novelty for the *Veteran American Agriculturist*, now not far from its fiftieth birthday.

Feed young poultry of all kinds early and late, and often.

Put one or two broods in the garden, keep the hen in the coop, and watch the chicks "go for" the insects. We have often kept a cabbage plant clear of the jumping beetle in this way.

Salt may be used in soft food for hens, as seasoning, but not much of it; but salt fed clear, or very salt meat or fish, will kill young chicks and also old hens, unless they can get all the cold water they want. Therefore salt must be used very carefully around hens.

COSY CORNER.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—A large wall bag to a housekeeper is what a desk full of pigeon holes is to a business man. It is a large piece of strong gray drilling with a dozen (more or less) pockets sewed on, three rows of four pockets, or four rows of three, according as you have a long or broad wall space on which to hang it. These pockets are from six inches deep and five broad to twelve by ten, according to the stowing room you require; they are stitched on, and on each is written in plain letters with ink the contents; for instance, buttons, tapes, ribbons, braids, curtain rings, etc.; in short, all the articles that may be too useful to throw away, yet because they are not new or seldom used may not find a place in the work basket. Ribbons a little soiled, just the thing to line or bind or strengthen some article; tapes still strong or buttons from a garment old fashioned, but sure to come in again; odd buttons, too, that only encumber the regular button box; all the odds and ends we may think it a duty to keep, if we have a thrifty soul, yet which are a nuisance if we constantly come across them, may find appropriate homes in these bags.

A BOX FOR THE BRIDE.—At a recent wedding a tin box was provided in which were placed a sheet of paper containing the autographs of all present, a list of the gifts received, photographs of bride and bridegroom, a piece of the wedding cake and the bride's dress; one of her gloves, some of the orange blossoms, and everything else of interest. The box was securely fastened, not to be opened for twenty-five years. The mother of the bride had had a similar box prepared, and found the opening of it twenty-five years after an event of such interest that she advised her daughter to do the same.

A favorite wedding gift for this season's bride is a collection of old second-hand spoons of different sorts and sizes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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

Lerond's Brandy.
 25 quarter casks and 20 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
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Bass's Ale.
 100 bbls. Bass's Pale Ale - Bottled by Patterson
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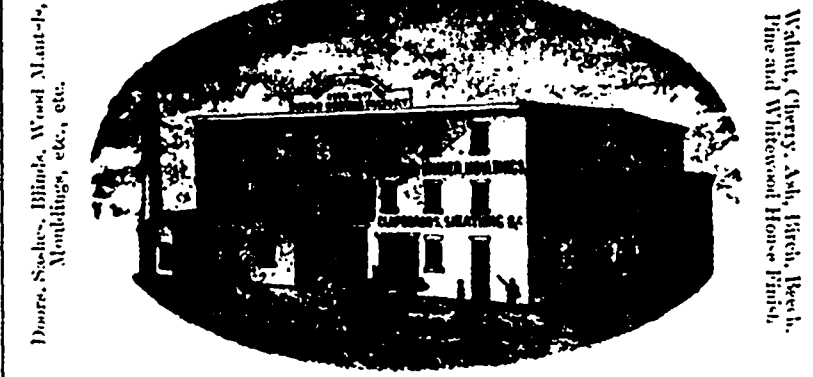
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