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THE CRITIC.

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THE CRITIC,

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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 exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We presume all congratulatory telegrams to the Emperor William were either franked or prepaid, otherwise the old Kaiser will not regard his birthdays as in all respects satisfactory. During the late anniversary the Emperor was deluged with 1,645 congratulatory telegrams, all of which had to be read by his secretaries and promptly answered.

The New York Herald, in discussing the fisheries question, bemoans the fate of the poor Newfoundlanders, who, through the actor of the Dominion government, have been prevented from selling their bait to American skippers. Apparently the geographical and political knowledge of some American journalists is limited to the great Republic.

A new telephone, it is said, has been invented, which presents some strange features. Instead of talking into a telephone as at present when sound is to be transmitted, there is a little button attached to the instrument, which is held against the neck, throat, chest or top of the head of the speaker, and the vibrations caused by the voice are transmitted distinctly.

During 1886 the United States imported from Greenland about 8,400 tons of cryolite, or ice-stone. This is the beautiful white material used in the manufacture of porcelain-ware, door-knobs, piano-keys, and clock-dials. It is likewise used in the manufacture of alum, lye and soda. One American firm in Philadelphia, which has seven barques engaged in this traffic, entirely controls this business.

Several artesian wells have recently been sunk with remarkable success in various parts of Algeria, and one of these, in the region of the Shotts, yields as much as 8,000 litres per minute of pure water, at a temperature of 25 deg C, forming a lake of considerable size, and more than 30 feet in depth. Large areas of waste land have been reclaimed by means of the water thus provided, and similar results are hoped for in other regions which have been hitherto quite unavailable for agricultural production.

Mr. John Herbin, of Acadia College, has just published a pretty little poem entitled "The Piper's Pond." To those familiar with the Clifton grounds at Windsor, which formed part of Sam Slick's magnificent property, Mr. Herbin's poem will recall the dark, forbidding, shadowy pool, which was almost completely shut in by the thick foliage of the evergreen trees. The tradition that a Scotch piper was drowned in this pond while attempting to take a bucket of water, and that his body, owing to the depth of the pond, had never been recovered, has been familiar to every Windsorian school boy. Mr. Herbin in this poem gives promise of talent that may yet mark him as the bard of Avon.

Newspaper men in Germany are to be very careful about punctuation. The *Hofer Tagblatt* a short time ago said that a decoration had been conferred upon Count von Holstein. By an oversight an exclamation point instead of a period appeared at the end of the sentence, and for this the authorities seized the whole issue, and instituted a suit against the editor for atrocious libel.

Lord Salisbury is one of the boldest men of his age; he has undertaken to coerce Irishmen to do that which Englishmen could not do were they placed in a similar position. Through coercion the Irish peasants may be driven from the land, but they cannot be made to pay exorbitant rents for potato patches. Laws must be bad indeed when they require special enactments to have them enforced.

The United States have by law declared that no foreigner, be his calling professional, mechanical or otherwise, is now allowed to enter the Republic if, before entering it, he has contracted to fill any post. This is protection carried to the extreme; how it will work remains to be seen. If, through it, the pauper labor of Europe is prevented from competing with American labor upon American soil, its promoters will be happy.

Time was, and not so long since either, when in our country districts the entire family down to the baby turned out to church on Sunday. But the youngsters are now generally left at home until they are old enough to know how to behave themselves during service. Up in Lapland the baby Lapps, well protected in their deer skin wrappings, are buried in the dry snow in the churchyard, and allowed to sleep a peaceful sleep, while their elders attend the services within the church. Baby Lapps have the advantage in this of lap babies.

We often hear surprise expressed at the number of aimless, apathetic men that we daily come in contact with; but, for our part, we are surprised that there are not more of these easy-going, vimless persons in the province. Men are but boys grown up, and if boys are allowed to idle away one half of their time in childhood, they will probably do the same when they come to man's estate. Men are creatures of habit, and if the boys are trained to be studious, industrious, persevering and energetic they cannot make failures as men. By all means train the boys.

The provincial government could not have acted more wisely in its choice of a memorial to mark the jubilee year of our beloved Sovereign. By changing the name of the Provincial and City Hospital to that of the Victoria General Hospital, and through the legislative appropriation of \$20,000 towards the erection of a new wing, the Nova Scotian Jubilee Memorial will be one worthy of a loyal people. Mr. Fielding and his associates deserve credit for having met the public demand for increased accommodation with such promptness and liberality.

The death of Capt. James B. Eads deprives the world of one of the greatest engineers of modern times. His name will be identified in history with three great undertakings, two of them successfully carried out in the face of great discouragements and scientific predictions of their failure—the bridge across the Mississippi and St. Louis, and the jetties at the mouth of that stream, which have made New Orleans accessible for deep-draught ocean steamers. The third scheme, the daring project for a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, making Mexico literally what Humboldt predicted it would become, "the bridge of the commerce of the world," is as yet unexecuted. Stupendous as it is, it has been pronounced entirely feasible by many other eminent engineering authorities, who believed it to be the only practicable solution for surmounting the barrier between the two oceans. Capt. Eads has left the details for this work so perfected that it is said to be easy to carry them out.

During the jubilee year building operations in Halifax will be very active. Among the improvements proposed, or now under way, are the new wing to the Victoria General Hospital, Dalhousie College, the City Hall, and probably the Church of England Institute. A new Church of England Cathedral is also projected. With respect to the latter an ingenious scheme for raising money is now in active operation in the city churches, and on all sides ladies are declaring themselves as D, F or G, as the case may be. A church dignitary styled A contributes ten cents towards the cathedral fund, and secures a like contribution from four other persons, who are styled B. These four B's each secure a similar subscription, and so on until the letter I is reached. Each I, not having to solicit further subscriptions, contributing twenty five instead of ten cents towards the fund. If the \$18,568 50 are raised in this manner, subscriptions will be obtained from 87,381 persons. Fortunately the promoters of the scheme limited the progression to the letter I. Had they gone on to Z they might have bought all the cathedrals extant, had them taken down and rebuilt in Halifax, and still have retained a sufficient surplus to endow them handsomely, that is, provided they had raised the money. After this, the story of the man who paid for the shoeing of his horse at the rate of one cent for the first nail, and so on by arithmetical progression until the thirty-second nail was paid for, will be thrown into the shade by the new cathedral progression fund.

Modern invention has been taxed to produce the most destructive weapons of war, but a German chemist has invented a bullet to diminish the horrors of war. It is brittle, and contains a powerful anæsthetic which produces complete insensibility, lasting twelve hours; so that a battlefield where it is used will be covered with bodies apparently dead, but only unconscious, which in that condition may be carried off as prisoners.

According to the *American Meteorological Journal*, an attempt is about to be made at St. Augustine, Fla., to sink a 12 inch artesian well to a depth sufficient to obtain water hot enough to heat buildings, pure enough for domestic purposes, and with pressure enough to run heavy machinery. Water can be found in Florida by boring 250 feet; and it is known that the artesian wells in that State have considerable pressure, and from a depth of 600 feet send water of warm temperature to a height of 45 feet when piped. The earth's internal heat is already forced into practical service at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk to supply hot water for public baths and other purposes. This well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water heated to 158 deg. Fahrenheit, and the boring is to be continued until the temperature of the water is raised to 176 deg. Heavy machinery is run by artesian well power in many parts of France, and the experience of the French shows that the deeper the well the greater the pressure and the higher the temperature. At Grenelle, a well sunk to the depth of 1802 feet, and flowing daily 500,000 gallons, has a pressure of 60 lbs to the square inch, and the water from this well is so hot that it is used for heating the hospitals in the vicinity.—*Nature*.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The opponents of Confederation may pronounce it a failure, but we do not. By this we do not mean to imply that in all respects Confederation has been satisfactory, or that the constitution under which it was effected is an inspired document, free from ill-judged provisions, and not capable of amendment. To those who honestly opposed Confederation at the time of its inception, we have nothing to say,—their day was not our day, and we have to deal with things as we find them, not as they were twenty years ago. What we find to day is—that the provisions of the British North America Act are causing friction between the Federal and Provincial Governments, and that the financial arrangement under which the Central and Local Governments are carried on, is proving to be a source of irritation, and one which, if not speedily re-adjusted, threatens to clog the wheels of progress, and check national development. Under the provisions of the Act the respective Provinces must depend upon the Federal treasury for the bulk of the moneys they have to expend; and while there is no proportional increase in their receipts, according to the increase in population, the Federal revenue is steadily growing with the growth of the country. It must be apparent to any observant man that the financial resources of Nova Scotia are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the public services; and yet, if the present financial arrangement with the Dominion is continued for the next twenty years, we shall not then be able to draw from the Federal treasury one cent more than we now do, while with the increase in our population our contribution to the Federal treasury will be materially augmented. To resort to direct taxation for Provincial purposes is manifestly out of the question, so long as our tariff wall is maintained as it now stands; and hence it is plain that the Federal subsidies to the Provinces will have to undergo a revision every ten years, or else the Federal Government will have to allot to each Province a schedule of dutiable articles—the revenue collected upon which shall be paid into the Provincial treasury for purely Provincial purposes. Mr. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, is moving for a congress of Provincial representatives to consider this whole question in all its bearings; but in view of the fact that the people's authorized representatives are shortly to assemble in Parliament at Ottawa, we see no reason for the convening of a special congress. Sir Chas. Tupper, as Finance Minister, should grapple with this question, and settle it, once and for all, in a manner that would prevent further friction. Should he do so, his name will be handed down to posterity as the saviour of the Confederacy.

A STRONG PRINCIPALITY.

The persistent arming of Montenegro is one of the worst signs of the coming storm in the East. The wholesale introduction of cartridges into the Principality, the purchase of Krupp batteries, and of European rifles to replace the few old flintlock pushkas still carried by young lads in the mountains, show that Prince Nicolas considers the time for action to be at hand. Montenegro has an army, but every man and boy over 14 years of age who is not hopelessly incapacitated is bound to carry arms in the defence of his country.

The events of the last few years have given Montenegro a position different to that which she formerly held. Before the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina she was surrounded by Turkish provinces. Now her northern boundary marches with Austria. No longer in chronic dread of her old-time foe, she now sits between the two stools of Austria and Russia. Prince Nikita has more characteristics than the hereditary valor of his race. He is a cool and skilful statesman, and balances himself and his little principality between the two great powers with consummate tact. He is, with good ground, credited with leaning to Russia rather than to her rival, but the preference is sedulously guarded from outward appearance.

The prowess of Montenegro always makes her a valuable ally, and now that the unexpected spirit shown by Bulgaria has, for the moment, somewhat foiled the designs of Russia, a friendly Montenegro would be a valuable *point d'appui* against those of Austria. The bugbear of Austrian

aggression is therefore continually paraded before the Prince, in order that the northern frontier may be well guarded, and Austria's road to Mitrovitz carefully watched. If Russia and Austria come to blows, we shall see a *coup d'état* in Serbia, and it is quite on the cards that Montenegrin forces may be found aiding in the deposition of King Milan in favor of Peter Karageorgievic, a descendant of her ancient rulers, and blocking Austria's road to Salonica by the occupation of Novi Barar, Russia hoping in this manner to replace Austrian influence in Serbia by her own.

WHITE SLAVERY.

It was with great pleasure that we noticed in a recent issue of our city contemporary, the *Acadian Recorder*, a very temperate editorial, dealing in part with what THE CRITIC had said with respect to the existence of white slavery in Nova Scotia. Our contemporary attributes our advocacy of legislative interference with the farming-out system in vogue in several counties, as prompted by sympathy for the unfortunate poor, but intimates that in giving expression to our views we had allowed sympathy to over-balance reason, or in other words, that our appeal was made from the heart, not from the head. What we have said, and what we do say, whether coming from our head or heart, is this, that farming-out the poor is an utterly pernicious system, and that its evils are quite apparent to all those who have had an opportunity of witnessing its results. We have no desire to paint things in darker colors than they really are; but we claim that the report of the Government Commissioner appointed to investigate the working of the Poor Law in Digby County, with the evidence taken before the Commission, proves conclusively that under the existing law, abuses are tolerated which are far from being creditable to Nova Scotian civilization. Our contemporary makes the following significant admission and statement in defence of the farming-out system, upon which we have a few comments to make. It says:—"It is too true that people who take paupers to board are generally but one remove above pauperism themselves. And yet these poor people often treat their boarders more humanely, and provide for them better than the inmates of some poorhouses are looked after."

We fail to see how persons who are only one remove from paupers themselves, can provide for those who are placed in their charge, better than they would be provided for in modern poorhouses; but what about the medical attendance of the unfortunate paupers in the event of sickness. If the weekly allowance for board is used by the semi-pauper boarding-master in providing the poor under his care with wholesome food and comfortable lodging, can he be expected to obtain for the paupers the needed medical aid. Our contemporary may claim that this is only a matter of dollars and cents, but it is an important matter, and one that should not be left optional with boarding masters. But why haggle over this question. It has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure that the poor of a municipality can be more economically and comfortably provided for on a County Poor Farm than they can be under the farming out method. To a Provincial inspection of poorhouses and jails we can see no objection, but this will not obliterate white slavery in the land. Our legislators should take a bold and determined stand on this matter; and by making the limit of the poor district co extensive with that of the municipality, forever put a stop to a system, under which some of our Provincial poor are left to the tender mercies of semi pauper boarding-masters, and through which cruelty and corruption may be cloaked under the mantle of expediency.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

The Education Act is the most important one that has engaged the attention of the Legislature during the present session. The circumstances of the case appear to be these. The Government finds the revenues of the province so limited as to hamper their operations in the direction of public works. Retrenchment of the present expenditure is determined upon as the best remedy. Now, we give the government credit for taking a practical view of the situation. At the present juncture it seems as if economy were necessary. Whether the revenue can be immediately and sufficiently increased, seems still to be an open question.

The necessity of limiting expenditure being acknowledged, we are brought face to face with the question, in which branch of public service this economy can be practiced with least injury to the future of this province, and it is the government's solution of this problem to which we take exception. As the population of this province increases, as new schools are opened, as the professional standing of the teachers improves, a gradual increase in the cost of education will be necessary. There are still 95 school sections without schools, besides 316 in which school is kept open only in summer and 187 only in winter. Under these circumstances, to limit the amount which shall in the future be expended upon education would be to make an iron boot for a growing foot.

But it may be argued that, although the government grant to education may remain stationary, the amount paid by each district may increase. In other words, if the educational system of this province escapes serious injury it will be because some of the money now derived from other sources will have been raised by direct taxation. Now, if direct taxation must be resorted to, we should prefer to see it adopted to meet the expenditure on roads and bridges. People are much more likely to pay readily for the repairing of a dangerous bridge than for the supplanting of a defective teacher. The result of this bill will be the increased employment of low-class teachers—of whom there are even now too many. While we approve of the government's endeavor to keep the expenditure within the revenue, we think that the Education Bill should have been a last, rather than the first, resource.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

You cannot expect a girl of the period to stand fire because she is accustomed to face powder.

It will have to be station before long. Deepo and doppo are going to take the elevator and leave for the far West, where things are not so English, you know.

From Panama Bernhardt went to Havana. She says, "I do not like the audiences in Havana." Her latest pet is a half-wild tiger cat given to her in Mexico, and she holds the snarling beast up by the tail for the edification of visitors.

A negro being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money!" "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock do man down free or fo' times before he would lend it to me."

"Well, John," said the judge to a pig tailed Celestial, "what can I do for you?" "Want to gettee name changed." "What's your name now?" "Sing Sing. No goodde. Too muchee alderman. Gettee changed to Walble Twicee." "To Warble Twice?" "Yep. Allee samee Sing Sing."

Oil Broker (to former customer): "How d'ye do, Mr. Lamb? I am glad to see you looking so well and prosperous." Mr. Lamb: "Yes, I've been on the right side of the market now for some months." Oil Broker: "What side have you been playing?" Mr. Lamb: "The outside."—Puck.

A CASE OF KLEPTOMANIA.—Once when Mr. Justice Byles was trying a prisoner for stealing, a medical witness was called, who said that in his opinion the accused was suffering from kleptomania, "and your lordship of course knows what that is." "Yea," said Byles quietly, "it is what I am sent here to cure."

"Servant: "If you please, mum, I'd like you to come and look at the bread. I don't know whether it's done or not." Housekeeper: "Mercy, Mary, I wish you wouldn't bother me with such things. I know nothing about cooking, and, besides, I'm busy just now writing my weekly letter on household receipts for the Bugle."

The Chicago Mail boasts of a citizen of fine discrimination and delicacy, who, riding in the suburbs with his best girl, passed a stable, in the door of which stood a couple of calves. "See," said the young lady, "those two cute cowlets." "Those are not cowlets, Araminta; they are bullets." And the procession moved rapidly on.

A SENSE OF DUTY.—A teacher in a San Francisco public school was informed by a lawyer at 2 o'clock p.m. that she was heir to \$20,000. He expected to hear a whoop, and to see her grab her bonnet and run, but instead she calmly replied: "I will hear the class in geography, lick three boys, and be at your office in an hour."—Detroit Free Press.

A correspondent in Mexico explains why the Mexicans call the American a "Gringo." She says that when the American army invaded Mexico a favorite song in the camps was Burns' "Green Grow the Rashes, O." The Mexicans heard it repeated over and over, and finally began to call the Americans by the first two words, which they pronounced "grin go." Hence "Gringo."

Professor F. S. Dennis, of New York, made some experiments on a recent trip across the Atlantic to test the purity of the air about 1,000 miles from land. He found that in a stateroom on the main deck the air was quite impure. In a cabin on the promenade deck, where the circulation was freer, it was much purer, while at the bow of the steamer it was found to be entirely uncontaminated.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.—It is now known that the aurora borealis has the same origin as lightning, that it is one of the visible manifestations of atmospheric electricity, and that it is due to slow movements of that fluid, while lightning is the result of violent motions. The effects of the aurora and of the thunderbolt are absolutely different; but between them there is an intermediary that connects them, and this is heat lightning.—Scientific American.

It is a remarkable fact, says the London World, that the cheapest way to send a certain class of goods from Liverpool to London is via New York. This arises from the keen competition between outward bound Atlantic steamers for profitable dead weight. The other day about 1000 tons of rough freight was offered for carriage to London, no time being specified. The London lines tendered at 10s. a ton, but one of the Atlantic firms undertook to deliver it for 6s. a ton, and the offer was accepted.

She was a real sweet-looking lady, with a sealskin sacque and a big plush hat, and she stood on the steps of an up-town residence, just having pulled the bell. "I called to see," said she to the lady of the house, who was very red in the face from frying doughnuts over the fire, "if you wish to give anything to the heathen to-day." "No, I don't want to give anything to the heathen to-day. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her sculawag of a boy that broke down my plants. That's all I can afford for the heathen just now."

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BRANCH OFFICE—76 GRANVILLE STREET:

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The New Brunswick Legislature prorogued on Tuesday.

Attorney-General Davies is forming a new government in B. C. He succeeds the late Premier Smythe.

A terrible wreck is reported off Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, of the sealing steamer *Eagle*, in which 250 lives were lost.

The Dominion fishing cruisers are again on duty along our coasts, and Yankee fishermen on the lookout for bait had better keep to windward of them.

Stove plate moulders would do well to consult the advertisement of H. R. Ives & Co., on page 5. The firm is one of the most extensive in their line in the Dominion of Canada.

A Bowmanville, Ont., merchant recently received an envelope containing \$1.50 and the following letter: "I owe this much to you. Better for me to pay it in this world than in the next."

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade a petition to the Federal government asking aid to the Quebec bridge was adopted, and it was decided to ask the Halifax and St. John Boards of Trade to adopt the same motion.

It is proposed to lay an iron sub-way beneath the waters of Hillsborough River, at Charlottetown, P. E. Island. It will be large enough for a carriage drive, a passenger walk, and a railway track. Its cost will be about \$250,000.

The officers of the garrison intend giving a Military Concert in Orpheus Hall on Wednesday evening next. The old reliable farce, "Box and Cox," will be presented by Capts. Rawson, Russell and Addison. See advertisement on next page.

All the French-Canadian St. Jean Baptist societies are to gather in Montreal in June, and hold high carnival. A similar gathering several years since attracted to the City of Quebec upwards of 30,000 visitors. Montreal will probably double these figures.

A gold piece, bearing the imprint "George III., 1869," and in weight about equal to a half sovereign, was unearthed the other day on Aug. Fenerty's farm at Upper Sackville, eight miles beyond Bedford. It is now in possession of Mr. J. L. Archibald, of Dufferin terrace, Cobourg road.

The Eagle Foundry, George Bush, proprietor, is one of the oldest in Montreal, and has already acquired an established reputation in the Maritime Provinces. Mill and mine owners would do well to remember it in asking for tenders on machinery, &c., &c. See advertisement on page 5. Sole makers of Blake's "Challenge Stone Breaker."

Owing to the breaking of a dam at Laing's Mill, Ontario, six persons were drowned. The dam was situated a short distance up a creek which empties into the Thames River. When it broke the torrent of water poured into the millyard and carried away bodily four tenement houses, three of which were occupied at the time. Some of the inmates were fortunate enough to escape injury, but six persons, four of whom were children, perished in the waters.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are obliged to hold over Mr. George E. Lavers' mammoth advertisement of the North American Life Assurance Company. Mr. Lavers may regard the crowding out of an advertisement as poor policy on our part, but then he will understand that our subscribers will appreciate such an unselfish policy quite as much as those who hold policies in the company he represents appreciate the stability and real merits of that company.

At a meeting of the City Council on Tuesday last it was decided to request the Dominion Government to take over Water Street, between North Street and the grain elevator, and construct a new street further up the hill. The proposal is to extend the terminal facilities of the I.C.R., so that freight may be delivered near the elevator. Freight coming over the W & A. R., which now is delivered at Richmond, would then be delivered one and one-half miles nearer the centre of the city.

The poor of Halifax who have been shivering for the past month over their scanty coal fires, will be rejoiced to hear that the ice blockade at Sydney Harbor is at length at an end, and that several coal-laden schooners are already on their way to this port. Halifax should never again be caught with such a short supply as that laid in last autumn. Many of our church associations which have been in the habit of supplying the needs of the poor in their congregations during the severe months, have found it impossible to purchase requisite coals at any price.

The Province now owns the former P. & C. Hospital, which building cost \$38,000, and in addition, the handsome grounds, comprising nine acres of land in which it stands. The City of Halifax built the Hospital, and donated the ground upon which it stands upwards of twenty years ago, but the arbiters have awarded both to the Province without giving the city any compensation. This, on the face of it, looks like jug-handled fair play. It may be all right, but impartial legislators should satisfy themselves that it is, before consenting to enrich the Province at the expense of the citizens of Halifax.

The Ontario legislature is to be asked to condemn Lord Salisbury's Irish Coercion bill. The legislatures of Nebraska and Illinois have already done so. This is a case of minding your neighbor's business.

We have received, as have also all Provincial exhibitors, a diploma and bronze medal from the executive committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The medal is very neatly got up—on the obverse side is stamped in relief the head of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with the inscription, "Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Executive President;" on the reverse side, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, is the inscription, "Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886." The diploma and medal have been awarded to *THE CRITIC* on account of our special Exhibition number, issued last summer, copies of which were regularly entered for exhibit.

It is stated that a bill is about to be introduced in the House of Assembly favoring the issuing of licenses for the sale of ale, beer and porter in the City of Halifax. It appears that since the new Temperance Act came into force, the sale of ale has been reduced to one-tenth of what it previously was, and there has been a corresponding increase in the sale of spirituous liquors. Under the existing law the distilleries will not suffer appreciably, but the breweries will have to be closed up. Whether the Legislature, of whose members about one-third are teetotalers, will consent to change the law, is doubtful. The truth is, that the temperance sentiment is now so strong that even representatives who habitually or occasionally use liquor, fear to follow the dictates of their common-sense, being awed by the fear that if so dealt with, their action would be found a troublesome matter to explain away when the next election comes round.

Thirty Chinamen gave a concert in a Jersey City (N. J.) church the other night.

John L. Sullivan is to have a new champion belt containing 300 diamonds.

The Connecticut Supreme Court decides that land belongs to a man who gains by the change in a river's channel.

Every minor under fifteen years of age is to be pardoned out of the Tennessee penitentiary by the governor of that State.

The Ohio legislature has passed a bill abolishing all discrimination against colored people. This legalizes marriage between persons of the two races.

The British societies of Boston are to make an attempt to induce James Russell Lowell to address them on the day on which they celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee next summer.

It is estimated that Mr. Beecher during his life-time earned fully \$1,000,000, by preaching, lecturing and writing. Of this he leaves an estate said to amount to \$150,000 or \$200,000.

A gentleman of Edgartown, Mass., has a coin, found lately in the woods of that town, which is pronounced a relic of the old Norsemen, the date, 1302, being discernible by the microscope.

Rev. M. C. Julien, of New Bedford, who is mentioned as a possible successor to the late Mr. Beecher, is one of the handsomest men in New England. He is also an excellent story-teller.

Last summer Dr. Talmage took his congregation on a trip to Alexandria Bay; next summer he will marshal them on board the steamboat *Pilgrim*, and sail for Martha's Vineyard, where they will be received with a profuse display of fireworks.

Mrs. Cleveland is spending her Lenten leisure in studying French. She finds that her present position demands a knowledge of the French tongue. Her instructor says that his pupil is making rapid progress and will be able to converse fluently in French when the next social season opens.

The idea of a monument to Mr. Beecher reared by a popular subscription, apparently meets with much favor in Brooklyn. It has been suggested that \$25,000 or \$50,000 should be raised by popular subscriptions and that a statue be erected, either in front of the city hall or at Orange street and Columbia heights.

A member of the Salvation Army is to be hung in Warsaw, N. Y., for the murder of his girl's half-brother. On the trial an album was offered in evidence, filled with the pictures of young women and inscribed on the cover in his handwriting, "The Conquests of Happy Bob, of Canada, with the names and ages of my mashes while in the Salvation Army."

There is no good reason, says the *Boston Traveler*, why railroads, at least for their through express trains, should not be in possession of as perfect passenger lists as are steamship companies, and the trouble and expense would, after a little time allowed for the development of the system, be slight. Such lists might also, doubtless would, be found an excellent detective agency, and furnish marked aid in apprehending fugitives from justice.

Colonel Flad, President of the Board of Public Improvements of St. Louis, suggests a new and somewhat novel solution of the telegraph and telephone wire trouble in cities. Colonel Flad's plan calls for iron towers 100 to 150 feet in height at each second street intersection, the towers to consist of four wrought-iron columns. The base of each to be implanted at the corner of the sidewalks, these columns coming to a common centre in the middle of the street, to furnish a resting place for all telegraph, telephone and electric light wires.

Queen Victoria, who is now taking a short continental tour, has arrived at Cannes, and has been enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants.

Henry Irving says his unsuccessful attempt to establish the reserved seat system in the pit of his London Lyceum theatre cost him \$15,000.

It is painfully rumored that Jenny Lind has turned austere in her old age, and laments the wickedness of her youth which induced her to sing on the stage.

Baron de Joest, of Paris, noted all his life for his cruel treatment of all men and animals he came in contact with, has left his whole estate of \$500,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A tablet commemorating the fact that Queen Victoria is of Huguenot descent, the Queen of George I. having been the grand-daughter of a French Protestant, has been placed in the Huguenot chapel in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral.

Alsace and Lorraine having gone against the German Government in the recent elections, are to be reduced to mere provinces within the German Empire. This will cause much discontent among the people, and may ultimately bring about a second Franco-German war.

Gen. Boulanger has decreed that in the future no officer in the French army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree is due to the fact that the governess of Gen. Davoust's children has been discovered to be the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Neuf Brisach.

If that wonderful perennial engineer and buoyant financier, M. de Lesseps, succeeds in his present designs on German capitalists, his total collections in aid of the Panama Canal will nearly reach the enormous sum of \$500,000,000. Certainly a very expensive ditch is that cut across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Japanese will probably soon permit foreigners to dwell and do business in any part of the empire. When this occurs, a foreign language will be necessary to supplement the native language for official purposes, and it is said that the Mikado and the leading statesmen favor the English, which has long been used in the Orient.

Lady Wylde, well-known as "Speranza" the patriotic poetess of Ireland, is penniless in her old age, and may have to be sent to the poorhouse, while her aesthetic son Oscar, whose tastes are so refined, you know, declines to assist his mother in this her hour of need. This should remove the glamour from the eyes of the twenty love-sick maidens.

The master of the Swedish steamer *Frithiof*, which arrived at Granton recently from Gothenburg, reports that early in the morning, with the very dense fog then prevailing, they had got within three miles of the May Island before the very powerful electric light recently placed in the light-house could be noticed, and it only resembled a dim light from a single candle. On the previous voyage this same steamer, with clear weather, sighted the May Island light at a distance of forty-six miles.—*Electrical Review*.

Capt. Haines, of the Cunarder *Aurania*, on being informed that two gamblers were at work on the steamer, at once told the passengers in the smoking-room that, while he did not object to a quiet game of whist, he would not allow poker and other gambling games. He warned them that two professional gamblers were in the room, and threatened if they played another gambling game on his ship he would put them in irons. We commend Capt. Haines' strict and effective measure to other steamer-captains and companies.

The newest sensation in London is an Austrian giant named Winklemeir, whose height is 8 ft. 9 in., which is over 1 ft. more than that of Chang, the Chinese Giant. Winklemeir was born at Freidburg, near Salzburg, Upper Austria, 1865, his parents being in an humble station of life. He is the youngest of a family of five children, none of whom are of abnormal stature, nor are his parents or grand-parents, unusually tall. His fingers can span two octaves on a piano, and the stretch of his arms is enormous. He showed no development of this extraordinary growth up to the age of fourteen, but since then he has grown rapidly, and medical authorities in Berlin and Paris have expressed the opinion that he is likely to increase till he is twenty-five.

The reasons which sometimes drive people to suicide are well calculated to puzzle those of us who attach some value to existence. A man has just drowned himself at Angervilliers, a little village near Limours, for no other reason than that there had not been a funeral in the place for a time past. The municipality went last year to the expense of providing a hearse for the use of the community, the cemetery being at a considerable distance from the town. It had, however, been standing unused in the municipal coach-house ever since its arrival; and at length one of the inhabitants, a young man of twenty, determined to treat his fellow-townsmen to the spectacle for which he seems to have been himself pining. He took his leave of them in a letter which was found in his pocket. "If you wish to see a funeral," he wrote, "come to mine. Be sure to bury me in the new hearse." His citizens dutifully determined to comply with his last wishes.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE BRINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MONEY

to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRAU & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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**METALS, MILL, MINING,
—AND—
FISHING SUPPLIES,
—AND—
GENERAL HARDWARE.**

To the Electors of the City
of Halifax.

GENTLEMEN,—Responding to the solicitations of large numbers of ratepayers from all sections of the city, I beg to state my intention of offering for the Mayoralty at the coming election.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN TOBIN.

ORPHEUS HALL.

Wednesday, Apl. 13, at 8 p.m.

Grand Military Concert

—AND—
Musical Triumvirate

COX & BOX!

Reserved Seats..... 50
Unreserved Seats..... 30
To be obtained at 157 Hollis street,
and at the door.

WANTED!

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS,
At Longueuil, opposite Montreal. Good
Wages, Steady Work, Cheap Rents—Will
Advance Money for Passage and moving
families.
H. R. IVES & CO.,
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EAGLE FOUNDRY,

GEO. BUIST, Proprietor.

14 to 34 KING AND QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL,

—MAKER OF—

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

—SOLE MAKER OF—

BLAKE "CHALLENGE" STONE BREAKER.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

1887. 1887.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!
SEEDS FRESH! SEEDS TRUE!**

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
HALIFAX.**

**Truro Foundry and Machine Co.
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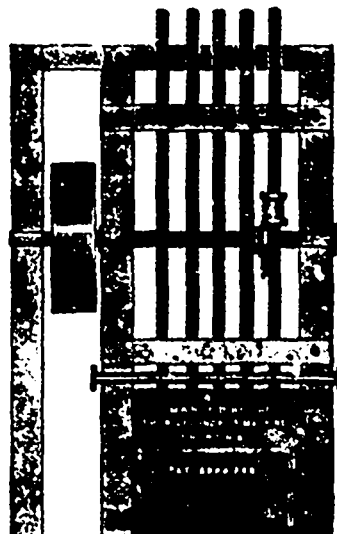
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings,
Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot
Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

**Manufacturers of Boilers and
Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,
Ship, Mill and General Castings.**



RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A full choral service will be held in St. Luke's Cathedral on the evening of the 3rd of May, by the united choirs of the city and Dartmouth churches, under the direction of Mr. R. King Pooley, in aid of the building fund for the new Cathedral.

The labors of the Church Army in Halifax, which have been conducted with much sobriety, are now showing good results. On Wednesday evening enrolment services took place in St. George's and St. Paul's Churches, and about 100 were admitted to full membership. The strong point of this movement is its attachment to the historic church.

The Year Book of the Church of England for the current year is just published, and deserves a very large circulation among church people. Among other things, the book shows that the church has contributed for church purposes about £5,000,000 sterling. Much has been given besides this, particulars of which can hardly be collected.

The results of a recent religious census in Wales has shown the numerical superiority of the Church of England in that principality, doubts of which had been strongly asserted.

More than £30,000 sterling has been already subscribed for the Church House, to be erected in London as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee; and £11,000 was contributed in a fortnight for the clergy distress fund.

BAPTIST.

There are 2,732,376 members of Baptist churches in the United States.

The Carleton and Victoria Counties Quarterly Meeting have withdrawn from fellowship with the Main Street Baptist Church, Woodstock, N. B., on account of the latter having embraced the doctrine of instantaneous entire sanctification.

Rev. F. H. Beals has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Billtown, and will commence work on the first Sunday of next month.

We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. J. A. McLean, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hantsport. The deceased was ordained at Pine Grove, and was afterwards pastor of the Baptist Churches at Falmouth, Newport, Bear River, Parrsboro' and Hantsport. He was a man of considerable ability, and took a lively interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the denomination to which he belonged. His death will be regretted by many in the Maritime Provinces.

METHODIST.

Recent returns show that the greater part of the pastoral and preaching work of the Wesleyan church in Great Britain is done by laymen. Last year there were 1,970 ministers, 24,579 lay class-leaders, and 15,009 accredited local preachers.

The new Methodist Year Book, published by the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, furnishes the following statistics of that church: Total number of ministers stationed, 11,885; supernumeraries, 1,045; superannuated, 2,050; travelling ministers, 14,980; local preachers, 12,588; lay members in full connection, 1,717,449; members on probation, 209,527; total, 1,926,976.

Last year there was a net gain of over 100,000 members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North). Including the itinerant ministers, this branch of Methodism in the United States has now a membership of 2,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Pierce, who has for the past fifteen years occupied the position of editor of *Zion's Herald*, is about to retire on account of ill-health. Under his management the paper has become one of the best religious periodicals in the United States.

A vigorous effort is being made by the English Wesleyans to establish a West London Mission. Among other things it contemplates a large tabernacle similar to Mr. Spurgeon's. The largest cities in England will be canvassed for funds. It is said that in the interest of the scheme the Rev. M. Guy Pearse, one of the leading Methodist ministers in England, will visit America.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Church will hold a fancy sale on Monday next in the lecture room of the church.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., the Rev. J. L. George will be inducted into the pastorate of St. James' Church, Dartmouth.

A call from the Roxbury Presbyterian Church, Boston, has been declined by the Rev. Godfrey Shore, of St. Stephen's N. B.

Since last July the venerable Rev. Dr. Somerville has been engaged in evangelistic work in the Highlands of Scotland, and has during that time conducted over two hundred meetings. Many of our readers will remember with pleasure his visit to Halifax some years ago.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Burns preached in Fort Massey Church a forcible sermon on the question of Sunday observance. He spoke favorably of the Act now before the Legislature.

Dr. Horatius Bonar, with the consent of his congregation at the Grango, Edinburgh, is about to retire from active service.

The Board of Home Missions in connection with the Presbyterian church (north), received last year contributions to the amount of \$671,728. Through the agency of the board 140 churches were organized, and 367 missionaries employed in home mission work.

The catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary shows an attendance of 157 this term.

VIVISECTION.

Dear Critic,—The horrors and cruelties perpetrated on innocent animals, by which successive advances have been made in our anatomical and physiological knowledge, are indeed lamentable.

It becomes a question whether the end justifies the means in this case, but mankind would be very reluctant to give up the benefit of the knowledge thus acquired by the experiments of Hunter, Majendie, and their followers, down to this as yet dubious inoculation of Pasteur.

Ought the certainty of benefit accruing to humanity to be considered sufficient ground for experiments giving torture to animals, who are after all our fellow creatures.

As a matter of "dry right" or of justice, the answer must be decidedly in the negative. The tiger or the shark must eat or die, if a man comes across them they will eat him. Man, however, is usually unwilling to be made a convenience of in this way. He would rather have a thousand sharks or tigers starve than one man eaten.

Clearly then there must be a tariff of rights. Man is the more valuable animal, and his right to existence is paramount.

From this point (to deny which would be absurd,) *facilis discensus averti*, we come down by easy steps to the right of man to inconvenience the "inferior" creatures for his own special convenience, and certainly as far as ox, horse, sheep and ass go, we practice the theory à *merveille*.

The question is really removed from the region of right into that of expediency, and expediency is the real basis of 19th century morality.

Were the matter put to a consistent Christian thus—to choose between vivisection, causing the torture of animals, to save his own life, or death, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter.

Pile on if you will the arguments, the importance of his life to his family, his church, his country, his answer would be, "All that is in God's hands—if I cannot live without breaking the law of kindness, let me die. It is the will of God, he will provide."

So too would decide a pious Hindoo Buddhist or Mahometan, and it is hard to say if they all would not be right.

This may be called casuistry, and doubtless it is; but when we are confronted as we all are with extremes, when we are to choose between the Christian scientist and his faith cure on the one side, and Pasteur with all his horrid diablerie of tortured dogs and rabbits, you cannot help taking a review of things to try and ascertain the real truth of the matter.

Time was when anatomy of any kind was a horror even of the dead subject. Anatomists were driven to horrid shifts to procure them. Men are yet living who remember the Burke and Haro atrocity, and going back through the ages we find the mummy embalmers of Egypt, who were priests, pelting with stones the "schistes," or pariah of a man who made the first incision in their dead patient.

He was supposed to have violated the sanctity of the human framework. But having thus satisfied their theoretical conscience, they proceeded to eviscerate and de-cervellize, and otherwise scientiñcially maltreat their subject for the due performance of their task.

The Egyptians and their mummies have been long merely objects of antiquarian curiosity, but are beginning to furnish material for research in many branches of scientific enquiry.

It is denied that they preserved the bodies of the dead with the idea of their resurrection. It was rather that when the spiritualized body of the deceased should visit the burial chamber, he might see with what tender care his relatives had preserved his earthly habitation.

Their jumble of superstition and sensuality, of refinement and barbarism, of sensibility and cruelty, is alluded to by the poets and satirists who found the Egyptian mythology establishing itself in Italy during the early Caesars.

There is, after all, a jumble not very dissimilar in this 19th century.

At the beginning of our era all that the intellect could attain by purely *a priori* reasoning had been attained, and no thinker believed the popular creeds in their entirety. For the mass there was a jumble to choose between of oriental and accidental superstitions.

Upon this state of things the simple faith of the early Christians came as a truly divine revelation. Its asceticism was not new, its element of the miraculous and supernatural was not new, neither was the principle of self-sacrifice for mankind read, to wit the Prometheus vinculus of Osobylus.

But their law of kindness was new, their self-denial and mutual love. "See how these Christians love one another." This was the link that bound them to humanity, and lengthened into the chain which included the whole then inhabited earth as far as it was actually known.

Success and ease bred corruption. The concessions to Pagan customs and times and seasons, the accessions on masse of the barbarians, an unquestioning faith and a decaying practice, the rapidly increasing power of the clergy as a superior class to the laity brought us the dark ages.

The reformation, the revival of letters, and the introduction of inductive reasoning in preference to the *a priori*, led to questioning of old and long established promises, and released the intellect from supineness and bondage.

Physical knowledge increased, daring theories based upon insufficient data rose and fell, accustoming men to doubt. Astronomical discovery and the invention of printing, placed before man a wider range of thought.

Within the last hundred years only have chemistry and anatomy made their rapid strides. Then followed geology and palaeontology.

All these brought to bear a force which greatly altered the relation of the intellect to the simple faith of the early Christians. And when within a half century we have Darwin's evolution theory, Spencer's sociology, and Buckloy's attempt at a science of history, how can it be otherwise than that a race of men be produced who have once more erected an altar to the

agnostic god; men with whom Paul, had he found them assembled on Mars' Hill, would have had even less success than at Athens.

But the law of kindness, the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, retains its full force to this hour, and has its full effect in spite of sciolism, of materialistic thinking, of disbelief in ghosts, witches and supernatural phenomena.

The burning bush may be an electrical phenomenon, the eleven tongues of fire, St. Elean's lights—but "Love thy neighbor as thyself" speaks to the human heart as forcibly as ever.

It is the shock to our sensibilities which makes the idea of vivisection so appalling, and yet things are done more atrocious yet.

Read the account of the execution of Mrs. Roxiana Druse, we hope it is not true. Could anyone conceive a greater jumble of absurdity, philanthropy, cruelty, religious fervor, mocking satire, sensibility and brutality in actors and spectators, in the law as carried out, and the details as described.

Vivisection is but a flea-bite to a transaction like that execution, for which we must presume the same arbitrary necessity is to be assigned as to vivisection.

Humana salus suprema lex.

But is it so?

There is another suggestion which has a shadowy honor about it, though whether it has foundation must be left to your able contributor, "Franc Tirour," to decide.

If, as we are told, this virus is capable of being attenuated by its transmission alternately through dog and rabbit, till it comes down to inoculation pitch, like the strychnine in a homeopathic globule, why may it not be capable of regaining its original strength by incubation and transmission through successive generations of men, differing in form of nervous temperament, and physical vigor no less than dog or rabbit, till it regain enough power to become a human malady. A race of hydrophobic men is fearful to contemplate. A dipsomaniac is not far off, but with the canine element a fixture added to his nature for good, man would be indeed terrible.

After all, would it not be better instead of all this fuss to eliminate dogs from society as we have wolves. Doubtless we should miss their society, but their utility, except to the shepherd, is mainly confined to the protection of property from the "dangerous classes." Why not deport by a compulsory "assisted emigration," both dogs and dangerous classes:

To some retreat in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No friends torment, nor Christians thirst for gold.

A TRAMP.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE LADY-FERN'S STORY.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

"You want me to tell you my story," said the lady-fern to the inmates of a large dark drawer, a lock of golden hair, and a faded rose. "I will comply with your wish and hasten to begin. Once I was the lady-fern of a sweet and pleasant forest, where anyone would be delighted to roam. We ferns indeed had a pleasant lot, there was a beautiful lake at the foot of our little bank, so calm and clear, we would gently bend over to watch our reflection and the breeze would every now and then make little ripples on the smooth bosom of it. The scenery was very beautiful. Many pleasant parties used to see, one fair maiden leaning over the boat now and then to catch a sweet-scented lily lest it should be forgotten for one more beautiful; then would the artist long for his pencil, but he could not copy on paper the full beauty of the scene; the birds caroling forth their song, the bulrushes in the marsh sighing to each other, and a little breeze from the lake would rustle among the trees. All was harmony.

We had many friends, the bulrushes told us pretty stories of little children that played among them and whispered their secrets in their (the bulrushes) friendly ears. Then in the early morning the glorious sun would stoop down and print a cheerful kiss on us, and when we were downcast the evening breeze would whisper 'cheer up' little ones, the sun will soon be here with his kindly light, and all of us would murmur 'thanks.'

"I remember one particular morning," the lady-fern continued, "the sun had kissed me with more fervor than usual, as it seemed to me, and I took it as a warning that something would befall me. All day long I was in a state of trembling, my friends comforted me as best they could, but it was in vain.

Near sunset a boat rounded the point, it was a signal for me to prepare myself. Nearer and nearer it drew, but it did not seem to come nearer the shore, and hope again rose within me, but alas! I was doomed to disappointment. There were two figures in the boat, that of a lady and gentleman, and as they drew near I heard the lady say—

'Oh! Arthur, do look at those beautiful ferns. Do you think you could get me one?'

'Oh yes, certainly,' replied he, laughing. 'I think I can easily find.'

'Thank you, Arthur,' she said, with a loving look out of the depths of her eyes.

'Which one will you have, Lily?'

She pointed to me, but I was prepared for it. He jumped out of the boat and climbed up the bank, not to me but another. When he went back she playfully scolded him for getting the wrong one, but he laughingly replied, 'They are all alike.'

However, he attempted it again and came up for the second time, when he stood before me he turned round as if to ask a question, but he never

asked it, for what a scene it was that met his bewildered eyes, the boat was upset, and he saw his beautiful Lily for one minute unconscious on the troubled waters, the setting sun gave a glow to her whole figure and never afterward did I see her so beautiful as at that moment, as she sank back in the water. Arthur sprang into the boat which was all right again and pushed out to her, soon he had her in the boat, dripping and wet, and I was soon glad to see her conscious. After that he rowed away, leaving me untouched. I never saw them again till the next spring.

Winter came, and we were for a time buried in the damp disagreeable ground, away from the blessed sun and our friends the bulrushes; who, when winter was over, told us about the silver-crested trees, and best of all, about the wonderful skaters that thronged the lake and made the woods ring with laughter, so merry and happy at heart were they.

But we bore up against all our grievances until the snow had vanished, when we had a long peep at the sun, and asked him to help unfurl us.

It was once more a fine day when I again saw a boat draw near, and to my surprise it contained no others than the identical persons, Lily and Arthur. They came ashore and sat down on a rock near us, they were talking in murmurs, when suddenly Arthur jumped up saying:

'Now, Lily, I shall get you a fern as you wished one last year.'

She shuddered at the remembrance of that evening, and I began to tremble with fear, and I had reason, he came slowly along and carefully selected a fern, which was me. I could do nothing but cling to my neighbor, but it was all up with me, I was plucked. But I will not grumble now at any rate. I was put in his pocket-book and he chose another for Lily, the reason why I could not tell. Soon I was conveyed to this dark drawer, and afterward you, my dear friends, joined me, and then I heard from you, madame," addressing the lock of hair, 'that his loved Lily has quitted this world of sorrows for the better one of perfect bliss, and whenever he is troubled and sorrowful, he looks at me until he is calmed and even happy. As I said, I will not grumble, for why should I if I make anyone happy I am and should be very happy and contented myself.'

T. S. PATZANT.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Crest of Creation, thou noble North!"—Frithiof apostrophizes his native land as he is going into banishment. "Crest of Creation," no doubt, every Nova Scotian thinks his country and patriotism (if not too narrow) is a sentiment of which it were to be wished we saw a little more. But Nova Scotia, in June 1886, declared herself by two-thirds for annexation—I beg pardon, repeal. In Feb., 1887, she decides by two-thirds against secession. May not the jibe lie in the mouths of the profane that the "Crest of Creation," lofty though she be, knoweth not her own mind. In 1870, the late lamented Mr. Riel appeared to Mr. Edward Blake in the light of a murderer, for whose neck it was proper to offer a large reward. In 1886, when Mr. Riel had gaily become responsible for sixty or seventy more deaths, Mr. Blake arrived at the conviction that he was a martyr. These things are edifying:

A good and gallant man has recently passed to his rest full of years and honors, so full of years that what one feels in relation to him is hardly so much regret as affectionate remembrance. The last English papers record the death, at the age of 85, of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. The late admiral was flag-captain to Sir Francis Austen, (whose name is mis-spelled in the tablet over one of the fireplaces in the dining room at Admiralty House,) who had his flag in the *Vindictive* on this station from 1845 to 1848. Sir Michael was posted in 1826, nearly 61 years ago. He was a pattern gentleman and officer. There must be some in Halifax, now getting up in years, who remember him. He was peculiar in appearance, being above six feet in stature; but, although wily and muscular, somewhat lank and narrow in the shoulders, and giving a general impression, face and all, of Don Quixote; and, in truth, all the best of the Don was in him, without a crank. Perfect, and always courteous, gentleman, with a sober, practical sense which compelled respect, and an unflinching kindness which made him loved. Splendid seaman and admirable disciplinarian, no ship had fewer floggings in that day than the old *Vindictive*, and three or four of what there were were the result of a chance outbreak, as ludicrous as, at the time, it was discreditably. I will describe it an early day, if it should be thought worth insertion.

The deceased admiral was captain of the fleet, and afterwards second-in-command, in the Baltic in 1854-5; commander-in-chief in India and China 1856-8; commander-in-chief at Portsmouth 1863-9, Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath 1830 to 1857, and M.P. for Devonport 1859 to 1863.

Only two officers stood senior to Sir Michael Seymour—the venerable Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, Admiral of the Fleet, who was posted in 1819, and is, I believe, about 96; and Sir W. Fanshawe Martin, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, who was posted in 1821.

The CRITIC published recently a very interesting article of Dr. Richardson's, from *Longman's Magazine*, on "Woman's Work in Creation." It bears throughout the stamp of that sober tone of thought so pleasant to those to whom the "falsehood of extremes" is abhorrent. But, in speaking of the mathematical or arithmetical powers of the human mind, Dr. Richardson seems to miss one or two striking illustrations. If mathematical powers and powers of calculation exist in a high degree in two instances, why not in perhaps two thousand? On the other hand, the comparison of two heads is altogether inconclusive, especially the heads of two persons

differing so essentially in idiosyncrasy as (the supposed) Sappho and the "Calculating Boy." But the instances I allude to are the notable ones of Mrs. Somerville and Miss Herschel, the former famous for her reduction of Laplace's work, which she called "The Mechanism of the Heavens," and her "Connection of the Physical Sciences;" the latter an astronomer so able as to make her the right hand of her great brother.

All the strenuous measures taken against Jack Rabbit in Australia threaten to be failures, and that individual actually seems to threaten ruin both to the squatter and the agriculturist, unless his progress can be arrested. There seems to be a suspicion that rascals who make their living by the various devices adopted against the marauder, take care that he shall not be extinguished, by letting loose a pair here and there in "fresh fields and pastures new." I should think that there would be short shrift for one of these gentry if caught in the act. Queensland is as yet free, but in dire terror. Preventive measures are actually costing millions sterling, and as yet with little result.

FRANCIS THUR.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The government bill to restrict the expenditure by the province on educational account to the amount paid last year (\$210,000) was passed—after a debate that was practically useless, but that occupied the time of the House for three days—by a vote of 28 to 8. The only member not recording his vote was a government supporter.

This "debate" has been a curious one. All, or nearly all, who opposed the passage of the bill, acknowledged, that in view of the present condition of the provincial finances, and, taking into consideration the probabilities of the future, the present expenditure was as large as circumstances would permit.

Mr. T. R. Black introduced a bill to prevent the profanation of the "Lord's Day." The animus of this bill being plainly directed against the running of the cars on Sunday by the Halifax Street Railway Company—all other matters concerning which it pretends to deal being amply provided for by existing laws—it is probable that our country legislators will wake up to the fact that legislation that has not been asked for by the citizens through their regularly chosen representatives in the City Council and in the Assembly, or in any other way, is uncalled for on the part of outsiders. It is barely possible that this preposterous bill may find a seconder in the House, but the common-sense of the overwhelming majority will rebuke the proposition. Even—supposing an impossibility—that the bill carries in both Houses, it could not be carried out without saddling the Province with legal expenses, in the vain attempt to enforce it, that the state of the exchequer will not admit.

Mr. Hearn's bill to amend the License Act of 1886 as regards Richmond and Inverness Counties, passed its second reading without opposition, and will, doubtless, become law.

On Friday, the usual motion to adjourn till Monday was made, and was resisted by the government, so that the House only adjourned till the next day. This shows that the Local Parliament has nearly completed its labors for this year. The House and the Government deserve congratulations for the rapidity with which the public business has been transacted. Although the assembling of the Legislature was at a later date than has generally been customary in this Province, it found the executive so prepared on all points with well-matured measures for its consideration that no time has been wasted, and the order of the day has been strict attention to work. Short sessions in which little time is lost in "twaddle," tend to decrease the legislative expenses more than is apparent to those who have not given thought to the subject.

The Atty. Gen. laid on the table of the House the rules recently adopted by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Fraser, (Guysboro') gave notice of resolution to refer the school-book question to select committee, which shall have power to examine under oath publishers and others interested.

The Prov. Sec'y., in reply to Mr. Hearn, said that the government had not yet received any communication from Mr. Mercer about an inter-provincial conference. Also, in reply to Mr. Fraser, (Guysboro') that the views of the government in reference to Repeal would be communicated to the House in a few days.

During the week petitions were presented from the overseers of the poor in a district in Antigonish county; for the construction of a public road to connect a proposed new settlement to be called Fielding) of emigrants in Antigonish county with other and older settlements in its vicinage; from the overseers of the poor in Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro' county; from William Bolong and others for aid to a ferry; from Archibald McDonald and others for aid to a road; from certain inhabitants of a part of Kentville township to be separated from that town; for the establishment of a half-way house between Cheticamp and Pleasant Bay; from W. H. Matheson, an aged teacher of Wood's Harbor, for a grant of crown lands; from Dugald McLaughlan relative to a grant of crown lands; from the overseers of the poor in a district in Kings county; from W. Wilson and others for aid for a road in Kings county; from the inhabitants of Burlington, Kings, praying that the Provincial Engineer examine a bridge, from a Mr. Elderkin relative to certain lands of his that had been escheated; from the inhabitants of Washabuck, Victoria, for aid for a new road; from Julius Delong asking for a grant of crown lands; from Rev. Father Quinan and others asking to be reimbursed for certain expenses as school trustees; from John Morrison and others for aid to a road; from inhabitants of Ketch Harbor for aid to a road; three in favor of the passage of T. R. Black's bill respecting the Lord's Day; from Miss Hugo and others of Arichat, asking that a surveyor be sent to settle the boundaries of certain lands now in dispute.

Bills were introduced as follows:—By T. R. Black to incorporate the Cumberland Lodge of Knights of Pythias. By McKinnon to change the name of a settlement in Inverness. By the Prov. Sec'y. relative to the City of Halifax. By McGillivray to amend chap. 97, Acts of 1886, of the Cape Breton and Pictou Railway Company, limited. By T. R. Black to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day. By Weeks to amend chap. 50, Acts of 1886, relating to the Nova Scotia Judicature Act. By the Prov. Sec'y. to change the name of the City and Provincial Hospital to the Victoria Hospital, and to borrow \$20,000 to add a new wing thereto. By Rank to amend the Act incorporating the town of Kentville. By R. L. Black to confirm certain poor districts in Cumberland. By the Prov. Sec'y. to authorize the sale of an old Presbyterian church in Musquodoboit. By R. L. Black to amend chap. 56, R.S., of county incorporations. By the Prov. Sec'y. to incorporate the Halifax Young Ladies' College in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. By McCoy to enable the municipality of Barrington to borrow money to build a poor house. By McNeil, (Digby), to unite Long Island and Briar Island in one poor section, and to partially remove them from the control of the municipal council of Digby. By Laurence to incorporate the Onslow Breakwater and Marsh Company. By MacCoy to amend 42 Victoria, chap. 75, of the laws respecting the Benefit Building and Loan Society.

The bill to change the name of the hospital and to borrow \$20,000 to build a new wing was carried by a vote of 29 to 6.

The bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day passed its second reading by a vote of 19 to 17. Mr. Roche, however, stated that he voted in the affirmative at that stage, reserving the right to vote against it when it returned from committee unless it was radically amended. It is understood that the member who was absent will vote against it on the final stage.

The Prov. Sec'y. gave notice that he would move an address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee.

COMMERCIAL.

The condition of trade has been without material change since our last report. Though the snow-blockade of the railways was broken at the end of last week, stormy weather has continued to such an extent as to seriously impede movements, and has affected the volume of business transacted in nearly every department. Despite all the drawbacks, as much progress has been made as could be expected, though the markets have presented a generally quiet aspect. Payments still continue slow, but they will undoubtedly improve with better weather. The general feeling in mercantile circles is healthy and confident. The results are so far better than they were a year ago at this date, while the outlook for further improvement in the near future is encouraging.

A new revelation *in re* the late disastrous failure of the Maritime Bank of St. John has been made. It is, that on the 16th of September last an anonymous circular letter was mailed in London, G. B., to all the principal banking houses in Canada, cautioning them against the suspicious business transactions of Stewart Bros, of Fen Court, London, and R. A. & J. Stewart, of St. John. This document asserted that the Stewarts issued drafts from Canada on companies in London, discounted them with Canadian bankers, and appropriated the proceeds, in order to meet the accommodation bills that they made daily in connection with other firms, in order to keep themselves afloat. The circular further stated that the Stewarts and their debtors were doomed to fail shortly, and sink a lot of people with them. Also, that when the drafts were melted in Canada the proceeds were transferred by cable to Stewart Brothers, of London. Although this document was anonymous, still, its predictions and assertions have since been proved so true in all important particulars, and the circumstances attending the failure of the Stewarts, and the breaking of the bank that was for many months their main stay and support, that they cannot fail to attract the attention of even the most careless. Had the Maritime Bank accepted the warning conveyed to it over six months ago, and been guided thereby even partially, it would have been far more creditable to its managers, and better for their unfortunate depositors and shareholders. Other banks and bankers were not too self-opinionated or reckless to take proper precautions to see that, if the assertions of that document were true, those who had entrusted them with their funds would not find them swept away.

The Street Railway Company will at once commence the work of constructing the branch through Ball's Lane and Granville street, and will also shortly lay the rails on the branch through Buckingham, Argyle, Jacob, Brunswick, Cogswell, Gottingan, and other streets through the North end of the city, where the sleepers and ties were placed last fall. This will be followed by completing the construction of the branch through Spring Gardens, Inglis street, and connecting thoroughfares. It is expected all this will be accomplished by about the first of June next. Further extensions are projected, and a final decision concerning carrying them out only awaits the return of the President, who is just now absent on business of the company, but who is expected back in a few days.

The Toronto *Merchant* reports that what may be called the annual meeting of the Dominion Grocers' Guild, was recently held in that city. The business under consideration was principally of a private internal character, but it is understood that negotiations have been commenced with the object of securing, if possible, the appointment of a permanent committee to fix the price of granulated sugar throughout the Dominion each week. Another matter of discussion was the regulation of uniform rates of discount on cash sales, proportionate with the increased rates of interest latterly; the majority of houses are in favor of allowing a discount of 3 per cent on sales at fifteen days, and 2½ per cent on sales at thirty days. No action whatever was decided upon.

The following are the list of assignments and business changes in this province during the past week: McDougall & Cook, auction and commission, Halifax, assigned to Wm W. Foster; Amos H. Hubbley, shoemaker, Hubbards Cove, assigned to Henry A. Shatford; Matheson, Harley & Co., dry goods, Halifax, assigned to Thomas Bayne and John S. Macleim; Watson Eaton & Son, commission and produce, Halifax, sold out to Bremner Bros.; John Fraser, general store, Hopewell, asks extension of time.

THE GOODS.—This trade has labored under the disadvantage of continued bad weather, and a quiet week has in consequence been experienced. A good, steady business is, however, predicted with the advent of better weather. Some merchants have already begun to place orders with manufacturers for fall goods. We think this is a mistake, and that no orders should be given before the first of May for fall goods, or before the first of December for spring goods. If this rule was adopted the wholesale houses would then have two extra months in which to sell their stocks of spring and fall goods. This would in turn bring about shorter terms of credit both by manufacturers and by wholesale houses.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Values have undergone no modification that can be quoted, the whole list showing a steady tone. Glasgow warrants have somewhat declined. On every hand a large and healthy volume of business is expected.

BREADSTUFFS.—Owing to the near approach of the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, both buyers and sellers are holding off. Shipments of flour via Boston have been stopped, owing to the coming into force of the Inter-State Commerce law on the 5th instant, and as those via Halifax have been virtually put an end to by the action of the I. C. R. managers, already referred to in these columns, both dealers and shippers from the Upper Provinces appear willing to await open water before contracting, as freights are rather uncertain. Business in this line is very quiet.

PROVISIONS.—The hog-products market is dull and quiet, though prices are well sustained. In Chicago the prices of regular pork keep up well, but are shaded for export to Canada. It now looks as if pork was likely to sell short. Other provisions are dull, but steady.

BUTTER.—Very little new butter is coming in, which gives a good opportunity for holders to work off the old stocks that they have carried through the winter. The market is quiet and dull for the general run of stock, but strictly fine, fresh goods are readily sold.

CHEESE.—There has been no especial change in this staple, last week's condition being duplicated. It appears that the demand in England has fallen off in a very marked degree. High prices have driven many to substitute other and cheaper articles of food for this. The Liverpool cable is, however, steady at 65s.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There has been more activity in refined sugars, and the late advance is well held, though it has not improved. Raws are reported to have advanced in Montreal in sympathy with figures at points of production, and if refiners are to make a living profit on their operations they must obtain higher prices than they now command. New molasses is firm, and many anticipate that better prices will shortly rule, as it is reported that the production is a short one. Several vessels hailing from this port returning from the West Indies, have recently been ordered to land their cargoes at Boston, where better prices are realized than are offered here just now.

TEA.—The tea market has been quiet and about steady. A fair ordinary shipping distribution has been effected, but the market has been almost really featureless. The Boston Commercial Reporter says that "there seems to be an impression in the trade that values will shortly advance."

COFFEE.—In outside markets coffee has been strong. Fair Rio has advanced in New York to 15 1/2 cts. The stock of Rio in Montreal is reported to be cleared out, and prices there are stated to be higher.

FRUIT.—The market for dried fruit has ruled quiet, and there has been no animation in any line and prices have undergone no change. Valencia raisins, currants and prunes are steady. The stock of raisins remaining in buyers' hands in Spain consists chiefly of fruit out of condition, and, therefore, instead of being packed for export, will probably be used in that country for distilling purposes. A prominent shipper in Denia writes:—"Farmers are now preparing the ground for the next crop, and we are glad to report the prospects for raisins of better quality are so far encouraging, there having fallen just sufficient rain necessary for the cultivation of the vines."

WOOL.—The market is by no means buoyant. A letter from Calgary says:—"The Province of Alberta will place on the market this year between 1,000 and 200,000 lbs merino wool, the quality of which may be known as Montana medium. The Association will meet the sheep owners at Calgary after the clip, when the samples will be seen."

FISH.—There is little or no change to note in either the home or foreign markets. Considerable quantities of fresh cod and halibut were brought in during the week, and a large portion of it was packed in ice for shipment to the States. This proves that the fish are beginning to congregate in numbers on the banks near our shores. Montreal quotations are as follows: Green cod, \$2.50 to \$2.75; dry cod, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Labrador herring, \$3.00 to \$5; N. F. and French shore herring, \$1 to \$4.25. Boston advices:—"Owing to there being a small supply of mackerel on hand prices are rather firmer. The majority of the fleet has started for the southern mackerel grounds. Stocks of codfish on hand are very light, and prices are firm. There are said to be no pickled fish at Gloucester or Provincetown. The catch of George's this spring is the smallest for twenty-five years. The herring trade continues unusually light. There are no genuine loaders in first hands, but Newfoundland split are largely branded as such, and are of very good quality. Round shore are arriving in small lots, and are selling at \$3.75 to \$4. The trade in salt fish continues dull, and the market is much easier."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press. We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items like Sugar, Flour, and Molasses with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions with prices, including items like Graham, Patent high grades, and various flours.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Creamery.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herring, and various codfish.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster products like Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) Tall Cans and Flat.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions like Beef, Pork, and Lard with prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and hide products with prices, including clean washed wool and various hides.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits like Apples, Lemons, and Dates with prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry products like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"I came down to find a book, because I could not sleep, and, seeing the lamp burning, I intended to extinguish it."

Lord Caraven took out his watch.

"Four o'clock," he said. "I am late—or rather early. I have been playing at billiards since eleven."

She looked contemptuously at him.

"I believe," she said, "that your whole soul is engrossed in billiards."

"I have played the best game to-night that I have ever played in my life," he told her, laughing.

She made no reply. He continued—

"I will quote a popular line—'If you're waking, call me early'—that is, some time after noon. We shall have a grand match at the club to-morrow evening, and I have staked a small fortune on the champion billiard-player of England."

Hildred looked at him—the handsome face was worn and haggard, the eyes were tired and dim. The picture was a striking one—the girl-wife in all the fresh beauty of her youth; the husband, still in his evening-dress, haggard, pale, yet handsome even in his fatigue; the lovely light of the morning struggling with the garish light of the lamp.

Hildred spoke at last—the valet had discreetly disappeared.

"I had no idea that you stayed out so late," she said gravely. "I do not think it is right."

"If I were you," returned her husband, "I would not waste my time in thinking about it. You know the old song—

'The best of all ways to lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear.'

"It must be hard for your servants," she said, "though perhaps very delightful to yourself."

"You forget our compact, Hildred," he said, his face clouding. "You go your way, and I go mine; but I will allow no interference; my outgoings and incomings have nothing to do with you—do not forget."

"I do not forget," she told him haughtily.

"I will never allow any one to make any comment upon my actions," he said. "I please myself, and I always shall."

"I make no comment," rejoined his wife.

He recovered his good humor—it was impossible to look at her and do otherwise.

"We both, it appears, steal a few hours from the night, but mine are taken from the beginning, yours from the end. Good morning, Hildred;" and the next moment she was standing in the hall alone.

She went into the drawing-room and opened the shutters, letting in all the glory of the sunshine, all the fragrance of the morning air. She opened the windows and looked out at the tall green trees. How fair it was—this world on which she looked! The sky was glowing with crimson and gold, the dew lay shining on the grass, the western wind was fragrant with sweet odors.

Looking at the morning sky, she remembered her husband's handsome haggard face under the garish light of the lamp, and she turned away with a shudder. What a false unnatural life it was! How she loathed it! She laid her head against the cool green leaves of the plants that half filled the window, and, looking still at the morning skies, dreamed of the world, of life as it might have been—so different—ah, so different, if she had only married some one who loved her!

The beauty of the morning sky, the fragrance of the flowers, awoke in her heart a longing for love. If she had only married a husband who loved her—who would have talked to her, cared for her—who would not have placed her outside his life, and have treated her as a stranger—she could have lived in the green heart of the land, away from the brilliant city, the sun would always have shone for her.

So thinking, so dreaming, she fell asleep, with her head amongst the leaves and the sun shining on her face.

When she awoke it was with a shudder: her dreams had all been of the earl's anger. She remembered the scene of the early morning.

"And now," she thought, "he will sleep until noon, and then play again until sunrise to-morrow. What a life! May Heaven pardon us for the time we waste!"

It was not until dinner-time the same day that she saw her husband again, and then he did not look very well pleased.

"Hildred," he said sharply, "I hope you do not intend to repeat this morning's performance. If you want books, take them upstairs with you. It is like a scene from a French drama, to open the hall door and find one's wife waiting there."

"It was quite an accident," she replied. "How can you imagine it to have been otherwise?"

He appeared rather ashamed of his harshness.

"I have heard so many stories," he said. "I thought perhaps that some one had been telling you that I spend whole nights at billiards, and that you wished to find out for yourself whether it were true."

"You do not understand me," she returned haughtily, "if you think that I would allow any one to speak evil of you to me."

He looked pleased.

"That is right," he said. "I see it was accidental. Do not let it occur again, Hildred. I should not like it. After all, you know liberty of action is the one great thing. I will let no one interfere with mine."

"I can assure you, Lord Caraven," she answered, "that I for one shall never try to do so."

"That is right," he said. "If you keep to that, we shall be good friends."

CHAPTER XVII.

A week after this little incident Arley Ransome called to see his daughter; he wished to congratulate her on her success in society, to tell her all that he had heard in her praise, and how his most sanguine dreams were being realized. As the father of Lady Caraven, people thought it worth their while to conciliate him. He was invited to houses which before this marriage he had never hoped to enter; he had been made welcome in the drawing rooms of Belgravia and Mayfair. What was even better, his practice was increasing. Arley Ransome was a happy man.

He was shown into the library, where the young countess sat alone royally beautiful, in a close-fitting dress of black velvet—velvet that fell in rich folds and swept the ground around her. The charming head and face were set off by the dark drapery; she held a book in her hands, but she had not read one word it contained. She looked up when her father entered, and he was struck by the despondency of her young face, the weariness of the dark eyes, the drooping attitude. He went up to her and, as usual, complimented her. She was looking so well, so beautiful, he must say, and what a success she had achieved!

No smile answered—the weariness and the despondency deepened. He took a seat by her side, and told her all that he thought would interest her most. Was she listening? He did not know, for she made no reply. Suddenly—and the shock of it quite startled him—she raised her eyes to his face.

"Father," she said, "do you know what manner of man this is to whom you have sold me?"

"My dear Hildred, hush! Pray be more guarded in your speech."

"I repeat, do you know what manner of man my husband is?"

"Oh, now you put the question in better form, I can answer it: You really should not use the word 'sold,' as though you were a slave; we do not sell people in England."

She laughed—surely the most dreary, the saddest laugh that ever fell from such young lips.

"We will not dispute about a word, papa. Answer my question—do you know what manner of man my husband is?"

"I know the earl is considered a very handsome, fascinating man by all who are acquainted with him," he replied.

"Handsome!" she repeated sorrowfully. "What has that to do with it? Do you know that he is utterly incorrigible—that he spends his days and nights in playing and betting—that he comes home at sunrise—that he neglects every duty?"

"Little foibles, my dear," he replied quickly; you must not think too much of them."

She folded her hands, and they lay listlessly on her dress.

"Little foibles, papa? If men call those things little foibles, I should like to know what they consider great sins?"

"We will waive that, my dear—it is not a matter for discussion," said the lawyer, almost wishing that he had not called on that particular morning.

But she was not to be silenced.

"Did you know what he was when you allowed me to marry him?" she continued.

"I knew that he was Lord Caraven—and surely that was enough—a peer of the realm, a man of ancient descent."

"Did you know that he liked gambling and betting better than any thing else in the world?" she asked.

"Mere foibles. All men have their weaknesses—those are his. You must have patience, my dear."

"Did you know," she continued, "that he does not even like me, and never did?"

"Nonsense, Hildred! You have all that you require," he said hastily.

"And a dead heart," she murmured—"a dead heart! Papa, did you remember that I was young, and that youth lives on love?"

"Nonsense!" he replied. "You have grown sentimental through having nothing to do, Hildred."

"It was a cruel thing, this marriage. I was so young—I might have been spared. It was a cruel deed!"

"My dear Hildred," said Arley Ransome, growing alarmed, "I did not deceive you. I never told you that Lord Caraven loved you. He asked you to be his wife; there was nothing said about love."

"You told me that I could live without it," she said in a low voice.

"I did," he assented.

She struck her hands together with passionate fervor.

"I cannot!" she cried. "Heaven help me, I cannot. My heart is empty, my heart is dead, my life is vain. You deceived me when you told me that. You, my father, who should have saved me—who should have taught me better—you deceived me, and I wish that I were dead!"

"You are very unreasonable, Hildred," he said slowly.

"What have I to live for?" she cried. "I have no one to love me. My husband is a stranger to me; he values me less than his horse or his dog; he would not miss me if I died to-morrow; he has my money, he does not want me. There is no one in all this wide world so forlorn, so desolate as I am."

"You forget that I love you, Hildred."

"No, you never loved me, papa," she declared. "I am quite—"

"I am sure," interrupted Arley Ransome, "that Lord Caraven always seems kind to you."

"Kind!" she repeated. "He does not beat me; he is just as kind to his favorite dog as he is to me. Kind! That is not the relationship that should be between husband and wife; he does not love me, and he never will. Think of that—remember how young I am, how lonely. How am I to live through the stretch of years? My husband, papa, rarely speaks to me; he never takes the least interest in me. I do not believe that if I fell dead at his feet he would attempt to raise me from the ground."

"You exaggerate, my dear; it will all come right in time," he said soothingly.

"It will never come right for me, papa—and you know it."

With a passionate gesture she rose from her seat. She went over to him and laid her hands on his shoulders. She raised her sad beautiful face to his.

"Father," she said, "I am frightened at myself. I cannot tell—I dare not think—how it will end. I was indifferent at first, but now," she continued, in a low tone, "I begin to dislike him."

"Oh, my dear, that is very wrong—very wrong indeed: A woman should never dislike her husband."

"Should a husband ever dislike his wife?" she asked. "Because my husband does dislike me. I am frightened at myself, for if I were to be here much longer I should hate him—hate him for his indolence, his self-indulgence, his weakness of character—hate him, because through him my whole life is spoiled."

"Hush, Hildred! I will not listen to you. You are unreasonable. You have everything that a woman's heart can wish for; you have position; you are surrounded with luxury; you have boundless wealth. What more can you want?"

"I have all that, and I am an unloved wife. I have all that, yet I would change places with the poorest peasant-woman whose husband loves her."

"That sounds well, my dear, but, were you to try it, you would soon change your opinion. Now be reasonable, Hildred. Be content with what you have; do not long for what you have not. I wonder at your want of reason—your want of sense. You are like a child crying for the moon. How many girls in England would have been glad of the chance to be Countess of Caraven!"

"I hate the title!" she said, with a stamp of the foot.

"You are in a passion, Hildred. You are not yourself to-day. I am sorry that I called."

With an imploring gesture she held out her hands to him.

"Can you do nothing to help me, papa—nothing?"

He looked embarrassed and perplexed.

"What can I do, my dear? I can speak to Lord Caraven, but I have grave doubts as to whether that will improve matters. It is never a wise thing to interfere between husband and wife. I could ask him to take just a little more interest in you, if you like."

"No!" she cried vehemently. "You do not understand. I mean, help me that I may not hate him—help me that I may be more patient. If I hated him, I should be compelled to leave him—and I am drawing near it fast."

"You must not, Hildred. I am sure he is very lovable."

"But then, you see, papa," she objected, "he does not love me."

"He will do so in time. Every one likes Lord Caraven. He is called 'The handsome earl.' I assure you, Hildred, that there is not a woman in London who would have refused him—not one."

"I wish that I had refused him," she said dreamily. "Papa, I am so frightened at myself. Do you know that I do not want him to love me now? I am beginning to dislike him—the sound of his voice is positively unpleasant to me. I would far rather be broken-hearted, longing for his love, than be what I am now. I should be a better woman if I wept for his love, instead of feeling as I do now that it is not worth having. My better self is dead."

"My dear Hildred, all this is most absurd. I do not know what you want. You tell me that your husband does not love you—you make that the groundwork of your complaint—and then you tell me you cannot regret his want of love. The fact is, my dear, you are not yourself—you are over-tired. After your quiet life at St. Roche, all this excitement is too much for you. I should advise you to keep quiet for a few days, and then you will be all right."

The tragedy of sorrow seemed to pass from her face.

"Thank you, papa," she replied. Her hands fell listlessly. "You speak as you think. It is not your fault that you do not understand me. We will say no more about it."

"That is right," said Arley Ransome, looking greatly relieved. "Now you speak like a reasonable woman. Philosophers say that women have impulse but no reason—I shall begin to think that they are wrong."

He talked with his usual brisk cheerfulness about many indifferent subjects, and then took his leave. But, although he had silenced his daughter, he was not disposed to allow this kind of thing to continue, if he could help it. It would end badly—his own knowledge of the world told him that. So he called at the earl's club; and there he found him as usual.

"I have just been to Halby House," he said, "and have been spending half an hour with Hildred."

The earl raised his eyebrows, which was the only mark of interest he thought it worth his while to bestow.

"I did not think that she looked very well, and, what was worse, she did not appear happy."

(To be continued.)

WARD III.

REQUISITION.

To WILLIAM CROWE, Esq.:

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

Signed by over 130 Ratepayers of Ward Three.

REPLY.

To THE ELECTORS OF WARD THREE—

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

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

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

WILLIAM CROWE.

Tuesday, March 8, 1887.

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

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties. Underground Surveys and Plans. Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage, Tramways, Flumes, &c. Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus Reports written. Address by letter or telegram— F. W. CHRISTIE, Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

New and Specific REMEDIAL CURE FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND DERANGEMENTS SO COMMON WITH OUR BEST FEMALE POPULATION. (One trial will convince)

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

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

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

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London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St. J. GODFREY SMITH, DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.



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STILTON CHEESE.

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500 Quart Tins, 40c. per tin. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

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NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions—

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

When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample" tenderers should understand that the samples is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

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

- NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. AGENT. AGENCY.
J. A. Markle.....Hittle.
J. J. Campbell.....Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald.....Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant.....Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams.....File Hills.
J. H. Lash.....Muscowpetung's Reserve.
H. Keith.....Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rae.....Prince Albert.
J. A. MacKay.....Hattersford.
G. G. Mann.....Omon Lake.
J. A. Mitchell.....Victoria.
W. Anderson.....Edmonton.
S. H. Lacey.....Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington.....Blood Reserve.
M. Hegg.....Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Balmhard.....Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its offices or Agencies aforesaid.

These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering

letter accompanying their tender, names the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feby., 1887.

To the Electors of Ward 1.

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

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

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

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Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

CHARITIES DEPARTMENT. HALIFAX, N. S., April 2, 1887.

HOUSE SURGEON and CLINICAL CLERK.

Applications will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 26th APRIL,

at noon, from candidates for the positions of House Surgeon and Clinical Clerk at the P. and C. Hospital.

Copy of Hospital rules and other information required will be furnished on application at this office.

By order, R. T. MURRAY, Secretary to Commissioner.

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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.

HERE AND THERE.—Never have the prospects of gold mining in this province been better than they are at the present time, and the confidence of the proprietors and managers of our mines prove that they anticipate a successful season's operations. From Yarmouth, Queens, Lunenburg, Hants, Halifax and Guysboro, we have received encouraging reports of the outlook, but as these are rather prospective than absolute we shall not publish them in full, but merely give the pith of their contents.

From Yarmouth we learn that prospectors have discovered two new leads, both showing gold, in a district not hitherto supposed to have been auriferous. In Queens County preparations are being made at Whiteburn and elsewhere to carry on heavy development work during the coming summer. New machinery is being purchased and set up, and a lively season's operations is already assured. Nothing of special interest is reported from Lunenburg, but the mines at Pleasant River and at Gold River are being worked for all they are worth.

In Hants, prospectors are to be seen in every direction, and one new discovery about ten miles from Mount Uniacke is reported as showing signs of carrying gold in paying quantities. The Rawdon and Renfrow mines are doing well and making first-rate returns. In Halifax several of the camps are preparing for spring work, but the Oxford mine at East Chezzetcook, under the management of Mr. J. M. Reid, has been steadily worked during the winter, and its owners are realizing something handsome from the result. During the past three months Mr. Reid has brought to Halifax over 1000 ounces of gold, the last brick which he brought in a few days ago, weighing 236 ounces, was the product of a fortnight's labor. From several camps in Guysboro we have not received reports, but we learn that the Cechran Hill mine, recently purchased by Messrs. Forsythe, Archibald and Hayward, has been pumped out and the very first shot put in resulted in quartz being exposed, which showed some splendid sights.

EASTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—We have received from the Boston office of the Eastern Development Company a very neatly printed circular, calling attention to the prospects of the Cape Breton copper deposit, and to the intention of the Company to erect smelting works in Sydney Harbor at the earliest possible date. A careful analysis is given of the copper yields of different countries, and it is asserted that even at the present price of copper, £39 to £40 per ton, the copper ore of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Eastern Canada could be smelted at Sydney at a profit. We sincerely trust that the company may see its way clear to commence operations during the present year, for aside from an prospective benefit to shareholders, the working of the smelting furnace near Sydney Harbor, and the mining of the copper ore, will give employment to hundreds of men, to say nothing of the impetus that will be given to coal mines and other industries.

An old miner writing to the Halifax Herald says:—SIR,—I see by the reports on debate in the house, that Mr. Fraser (Guysborough) complains that there are 1,000 gold areas and 1,300 coal areas in the province, contributing nothing to the revenue. While this may be literally true, the statement is rather misleading to many whose business and occupation does not necessarily require a full knowledge of our mining laws and operations. In the first place, those 4,000 gold mining areas, 150 by 250 feet only, cost their owners \$2.50 each, 50 cts. for license and \$2 for lease, \$10,000 to secure them. A large number of them have yielded steadily for years, while working, a large amount of revenue to the government in the two per cent royalty on the total production of gold taken from them, probably not less than ten times the amount of their original cost; and if they are now idle, it is only because the owners have failed to be able to make them pay longer. There are some, 'tis true, of those 4000 acres that have never yielded returns in the way of royalties. And let me tell you, sir, it is not so much the misfortune of the government as it is the owners of those areas who have spent thousands and thousands of dollars upon them in their endeavors to find pay lodes. At this moment of writing I can think of at least a dozen poor, but honest men, who have spent what little means they had and many valuable months' labor upon their individual little blocks of areas, endeavoring to discover "pay." Failing to do so, for the time, but by no means believing it does not exist on them somewhere, have had, temporarily, to abandon them and work on day's pay long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars to help them renew their labors on their areas. I fear, sir, that Mr. Fraser does not represent either of the above class of mining men, notwithstanding I understand he is a mining man, and has been quite successful in tributing upon certain properties, which are now idle. I understand the gentleman is extremely anxious to make a complete revolution in our mining laws. He wants a law compelling every owner of areas to work them continuously, or pay for them continuously in order to hold them. I wish to heaven I could think he was sincere in his endeavors, and had not selfish motives in view for such procedure. On the coal mining interests in the province, I am not so familiar. I find, however, each area comprising a square mile costs for a right to search \$20 and \$50 more for a lease, \$70, 1300 areas that Mr. F. claims are not bringing "one cent" of revenue have already contributed in rents alone, no less a sum than \$95,000. And bear in mind, sir, both in coal and gold, in securing the

MINING.—Continued.

mining rights from the government, you secure no rights whatever to the surface, but have to make the best bargain you can with the owner, which in many instances costs much more than the mining right. The mining laws as they are now are quite burdensome enough, yet, with the exception of a few clauses which might be amended, we are content to abide by them. What with the cost of the mine; two per cent royalty on the whole amount of gold produced, whether the mine pays or not; seven and a half cents royalty on every ton of coal; heavy duties on all explosives, steel, etc., we use; I think, sir, our burdens are quite heavy enough. Increase them more and not only will many of our people be driven out of the business, but no foreign capital can possibly be induced into it.

The following is a portion of Mr. James A. Fraser's answer:—I notice that in to-day's issue of your paper a writer signing himself "An Old Miner" undertakes to deal with me somewhat personally. I have not by me the official report of what I did say with reference to the number of outstanding leases of mining areas, but if I said that there were "4,000 gold mining areas" in the hands of men who had not fulfilled the conditions of the leases under which they held them, I was incorrect. The facts regarding these areas are these:—During the session of 1885 I asked for a return of the number of gold and coal mining leases then outstanding, the terms of which had not been complied with by the holders, and which covered areas upon which no work, as the law expressly stipulates, had been performed for two years previously. The return was prepared with great care and with much labor by the late deputy commissioner of mines, and was to the effect that the number included 12,000 leases containing gold mining areas and 1,300 coal leases. No areas covered by prospecting licenses, rights of search or leases to work were included. The gold leases comprised in each, with few exceptions, several areas, how many I am not prepared to state, but I know that the total number of areas was considerably over 50,000.

* * * The communication in question is misleading, especially where it seeks to convey the impression that I sought to procure legislation, compelling the worker to pay a yearly rental in addition to his other expenses. Its writer knows, or should know, very well that any such proposition was never made by me. When any person leases a gold mining area he enters into a contract to perform forty days labor upon it annually. Knowing the great hardship, that, in most cases, this entailed, I proposed that, if the holder did not choose to work upon it, he would be permitted to hold his lease good by paying a yearly rental of one or two dollars into the provincial treasury. * * * Regarding the "taking up" of gold mining areas I proposed that prospecting licenses be abolished, and instead that a miner be allowed to go upon unlocated land, stake out an area 1500 feet by 750 feet, which would comprise 30 of the present areas (for which he has to pay under prospecting license \$15 for one year, and if covered by lease \$60, and afterwards 1200 days labor annually), enter into possession thereof, and hold it free from charge for an indefinite period while seeking for "pay lodes." These propositions do not look like a "revolution in our mining law," whereby "poor but honest men" would be saddled with increased burdens. I am inclined to think that it will be some time before so favorable an offer will be held out to them again. However, selfish men, like "An Old Miner," who had obtained leases of mining areas, but who did not comply with the conditions of them, and who were simply holding them by the mistaken clemency of the mines department, and contrary to the law of the province, pounced upon the proposed legislation and succeeded in defeating it. I would advise "An Old Miner" and his associates, who make it a business to grab up all the mining areas they can, to put their house in order, for they will not always be permitted to hold such areas from year to year in direct violation of the agreement they have entered into with the government of Nova Scotia.

The Sydney Advocate says:—"We understand the boring on the Smith Brook iron property is developing an exceedingly fine deposit of iron. We understand that the Cape Breton companies have sold a considerable amount of coal, to be delivered at Montreal and other points on the St. Lawrence. The prices, owing to keen competition, rule lower than last year. The amount contracted for exceeds that of last year.

From the official returns for the month of March we gather that the Rawdon Gold Mining Co. crushed 550 tons of quartz, which yielded 159½ ounces—and the McNaughton Gold Mining Co., 97 tons of quartz, which yielded 139½ oz. During the months of January and February 75½ tons of quartz were crushed at the Carleton mines, the product being 95 oz. of gold. From 7½ tons of quartz crushed at the Cowan mines, 8½ oz. of gold were extracted.

A miner in Leadville, Col., who can neither read or write, is worth to-day at least \$3,000,000. Four years ago he hadn't a penny except what he earned from day to day as a miner. His name is John L. Morrissey. He is a young man not over 32 or 33. There is said to be in the mine of which he is half owner \$5,000,000 worth of ore in sight. Morrissey cannot even tell the time of day. It is a stock joke among the boys if you ask Morrissey what o'clock it is for him to pull from his fob a \$500 watch and, with a condescending air, tell you to "luk for yerself and then yo'll know I am not lying to yez."

During the past sixteen years there have been produced in Utah from our mines over \$100,000,000 in silver, lead and gold.

REQUISITION

HALIFAX, 5TH MARCH, 1887.

To ALDERMAN ALEXANDER STEPHEN,

Chairman of Board of City Works.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. STEPHEN.

REQUISITION.

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,

Alderman for Ward Six:

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.

TO BE LET.

"THE BOWER."

HOUSE and Grounds near North-West Arm. This well known and attractive residence, near Maplewood and Pine Hill and the Point Pleasant Park, is open to occupation on a lease for one or more years, FURNISHED.

The property comprises about seven acres of Land, Porter's Lodge, Stables, Coach Houses, &c., and the Dwelling contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellars and closets.

Office Rooms & Apartments.

ALSO,—Office rooms and apartments at 91 Hollis street—1 office on ground floor. Unfurnished apartments for gentlemen on second floor, commanding a fine view of the Harbor.

Warehouse.

ALSO,—That large and commodious Warehouse, fronting on the east side of Upper Water Street, adjoining north H. M. Ordnance, suitable for a merchant's office and store rooms, or for commission business.

Livery Stable.

ALSO,—That centrally situated Livery Stable Premises, Nos. 20 and 22 Granville Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Inglis, with Dwelling thereto. Accommodation for 4 horses, besides carriages, cabs, etc.

Apply at the office of

GRAY & McDONALD,
91 Hollis Street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations :

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

AGENTS FOR

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

Chemists and Druggists,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

"Before the wedding day she was dear and he was a treasure; but afterwards she became dearer and he treasurer."

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

He (entreatingly): "Won't you give me this next waltz, Miss Helen?"
She (coquettishly): "Perhaps, if you press me." The Bold, Horrid Thing
—"I'll do that as we dance."

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

WHAT DID HE MEAN?—"I notice in the papers," said one St. Louis man to another, "that Chicago men kiss each other when parting."

"There's nothing strange about that," remarked the other.

"Well, it strikes me there is."

"You never saw a Chicago girl, did you?"

"Not that I know of."

"I thought not."

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

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

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 12, 9, 6, 17 is a girl's name.

My 2, 4, 16, 6 is past participle of a very small verb.

My 11, 8, 16, 13 is a receptacle for liquids.

My 7, 1, 10 is sodate.

My 14 is a vowel.

The whole is the name of two prominent men in Halifax.

To everyone sending to THE CRITIC office the correct solution of the above enigma, Messrs Brown Bros & Co. will send free by return mail a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

March winds are proverbial for their penetrating qualities. What are more annoying and disagreeable than chapped hands and lips? Don't suffer a moment with them, but purchase "Price's Glycerine Cream," a sure preventive and cure for chapped hands, sore lips, &c. Prepared only by Brown Brothers & Co.

SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD,

A COMBINATION OF

Iron, Lime and Phosphorus.

Medical science teaches us that the body is composed largely of Phosphorus, Lime and Iron, the bones consisting almost altogether of Phosphorus and Lime, and the blood containing a large quantity of Iron, whilst the three are diffused throughout every part of the system, even to the hairs of the head, which turns white from a lack of one or more of these three elements. In the same way persons who are nervous and weak from overwork or sickness, or have a poor appetite, Loss of Energy, Impoverished Blood, or feel that their brain does not do the work, may be quite sure that they are suffering from a deficiency of one or more of these three substances. Children who are pale and fretful, who complain of being tired, children whose limbs are weak, who have Rickets; women who are run down from nursing or from overwork and family cares, or who are troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex, should take Phosphorus, Lime and Iron.

To those who are suffering in the ways above described we would say that SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD is a scientifically compounded preparation, containing the three elements above mentioned, made into the form of a syrup, is pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the digestive organs, making it the best vitalizing tonic ever offered to the sick. Its merits are recognized by all physicians who are acquainted with its composition, and it is largely prescribed by them.

Thousands have used it and testify to benefits received from it.

To guard against being deceived by inferior preparations called *Chemical Food*, the public will please see that the signature of

W. H. Simson Ph.D.

is on each label in red ink.

Ask for SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD, and do not take any other.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., CHEMISTS,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SIMSON'S TOLU AND ANISEED has been prepared and largely sold for many years, and wherever introduced it has become a household remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and also for the relief of patients in the more advanced stages of this disease. TOLU AND ANISEED is very pleasant to the taste, and is readily taken by children.

A DOCTOR WHO KNEW FIGURES.—Patient—"Tell me candidly, Doctor, do you think I'll pull through?"

Doctor—"Oh, you are bound to get well; you can't help yourself. The Medical Record shows that out of 100 cases like yours one per cent. recover invariably."

"That's a cheerful prospect."

"What more do you want? I've treated 99 cases and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try. There's no humbug about statistics."

Nothing is more trying to the eyes than the glare of the sun on the snow. Doctor Kane in his Arctic voyages gives abundant proof of this, and we all see painful evidences of it in the weak and inflamed eyes of our friends. "Simson's Golden Eye Water," for weak and inflamed eyes, has no equal.

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.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—Sir,—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of the powers that be to the importance that exists for improving our breeds of horses in this province. These, I regret to say, have been much neglected in late years, and the animals now raised, with some few exceptions, are a poor weedy stock, scarcely suitable for our home market, to say nothing of outside markets. The importance of improving our breeds of horses was never more apparent than it is at present. The English Government are desirous of procuring a number of suitable horses for remounts and artillery purposes, and they have authorized Col. Goldie, the Staff Adjutant General, to purchase a large number in the Dominion, but I am afraid that the Colonel will not find nearly so many suitable horses in this province, as he would have done had the stock been kept up to what it was some years ago. There was a time in the history of this province when our farmers had a chance to breed from first-class thoroughbreds, and then Nova Scotian horse flesh was of a higher type than now. Traces of this good stock can be found even to-day, but it has been greatly degenerated, by being crossed and recrossed until we have nothing but weedy stock not even suitable for the plough. If this state of things is to be remedied, the province should at once purchase several thoroughbred English stallions, sound in every particular, of large bone and substance, not less than sixteen hands high, and with an undoubted pedigree, such as would be recognized by our horse-breeders. The province should likewise import several Norman Percheron and English shire mares. By crossing these breeds with the thoroughbreds, the produce would be horses suitable to the needs of the army; their speed, endurance, weight and bone, would in fact be sufficient for all purposes; and our farmers would find that in such salable stock they could make a handsome profit. Were the thoroughbreds to which I have alluded imported this summer, we should be placed upon an equal footing with our sister provinces in competing for a trade which promises to greatly develop in coming years. Already New Brunswick, fully alive to the need of improving her horse stock, and realizing that both in England and on the continent there exists a good market for first-class animals, has imported several stock horses of the classes referred to.

If our Nova Scotian Government will take the initiative in this matter, it will deserve the gratitude of all those who are interested in seeing our stock improved. I trust you will send a copy of your paper containing this letter to Mr. Fielding, and also to the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, so that the question of improving our stock may be brought definitely before the Legislature during its present session. In conclusion I would like to call the attention of these gentlemen to the French law with respect to horse-breeding. In France all owners of stallions are obliged to have a Government license, and a veterinary surgeon is appointed as an inspector in every district. This effectually prevents breeders being imposed upon by owners of unsound animals, and the result is that the French stock has been greatly improved, and is considered equal to the best that is to be found on the continent. I trust that the burden of work imposed upon the government and legislature will not be so great as to prevent their giving this matter attention during the present session. If we allow the years to slip by, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will take advantage of the trade, and Nova Scotia will get a reputation for not having horses suitable for the market, in which case it will take her many years to overcome the prejudice thus established. Yours,

HORSEMAN.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.—Many farmers complain that they cannot afford to purchase first-class stock; but if they would only try and improve their breed from those which they own, they would, in a few years, instead of owning scrub cattle, have a herd of really excellent grades. Farmers should think twice before selling their best calves to the butcher. It is all very well to imagine that you can replace these for less money by purchasing from your neighbors, but this is a mistake; butchers, as a rule, understand their business, and they are quick to buy up calves in good condition, and slow in bargaining for the lean ill-conditioned young animal. Hence, a large percentage of the calves that are kept for raising are those which have been un-salable; and these, when grown, are comparatively inferior animals. You may not be able to purchase thoroughbred stock, but you can take advantage of those owned by the county, and keeping over only the most promising-looking calves, you can improve your stock at a comparatively small outlay. A Colchester farmer, who is fully alive to the value of good stock, writes that he is surprised that so few farmers recognize the importance of raising only good animals. He says a poor steer or a poor heifer will cost as much to feed, and require quite as much looking after as well-bred animals, which would be much more profitable to raise; and regrets that so many of our farmers are tempted by what they consider a good offer to sell their best calves. The cheapest and most sure way for a farmer without large capital to improve his herd, is first to breed from the best, and second, to carefully select those calves which he intends to raise.

When a crop, whether of grain, hay or animals, has been made, it is the worst possible policy to sell it injudiciously. Marketing the produce is half the battle. A farmer should use as much judgment on this point as any other.

EGGS SHOULD BE SOLD BY WEIGHT.—Any one visiting the country produce markets in Halifax must be surprised at the number of eggs which are offered for sale at this season of the year. The hundreds, yes, thousands of dozens which are sold every week, are bought up readily; and the city housekeepers, who, during the severity of the winter, have had to depend upon the supply of eggs laid down in the autumn, or who have had to pay fancy prices for eggs which had the name of being "fresh," although they oftentimes proved not to be so, are thankful to be able to again buy genuine fresh eggs at moderate prices. Another thing that strikes one in visiting these markets is, that eggs are still sold by the dozen at the market price, without any regard whatever to their size. One city dealer has made a new departure by selling his eggs at so much per pound; this is the true method upon which eggs should be bought and sold. It is just to both buyer and seller; and were it to become a general practice, those who have taken the trouble to raise good breeds of fowls would reap a fair reward. As it now is one dozen eggs laid by the ordinary native hens fetch the same price as an equal number of eggs laid by a thoroughbred Brahma or a Leghorn hen. This is not as it should be.

Never cut down a tree in a field that is to be cultivated, but dig around it and cut off the roots, when it will fall over and the stump can be removed at once. A stump in a field or garden is as bad as a rock and harder to dig out, but if taken out with the tree the job is not a difficult one.

The farmer's wife has to do a greater variety of things than most people who work for hire. There is no word comprehensive enough to cover all her occupations. If the woman devotes her life to beautifying the domestic circle, giving up her taste for out-door pursuits, she should at least have the wages of appreciation. The farmer's life is the natural life, while others are artificial.—Miss Emily A. Brunnell at South British Farmers' Club.

A fair estimate will certainly make twenty miles a day the average of a farmer's walking. Up about daybreak, the farmer goes to the barn, fudders his cattle and spends an hour moving to and fro and returns for breakfast, having walked at least three miles before this duty is performed. If he goes to the field and ploughs until noon and gets over half a acre with a 7-inch furrow on a 10-acre field, he covers ten miles; then walks home half a mile to the barn, then to the house, making in all near or quite eleven miles; repeating this in the afternoon, and fuddering and doing up chores until sundown, he completes twenty-five to thirty miles in a full day's work.

It said that the celebrated Bakewell, who has done much to advance the agricultural interests of England, once advised the young farmers to "spare no pains to know what they are doing." This may be accomplished by associating with other farmers, and learning their methods, their successes and failures. Many new ideas can be obtained by a friendly interchange of thought. Success in agriculture demands a fair knowledge of all the real improvements in husbandry, of labor-saving machinery, the preparation of soils, of manures and their application, but when the knowledge is obtained, the judicious use of it is important. Much can be obtained by associating with other farmers, and by observation, and much by the reading and study of agricultural literature. The farmer who hopes for success without keeping up with the times, will be likely to discover an important mistake.

The idea that every farmer or farm operative can successfully use farm implements and machinery is a serious mistake. If a machine is properly set for work, the greatest bungler may perhaps for a time run it successfully, but it is far better that the operator of a machine understand all its parts, their relative importance and dependence, so that he can watch every movement and avoid breakage or injury. A valuable machine may be seriously injured by breakage of some part that a skilled eye would have avoided by seasonable attention. Let labor be reasonably skilled.

Columbia, Conn.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

There is one pretty sure index to good farming, and that consists of the condition of the farm from year to year, by way of comparison. Because a farm is producing large crops is not of itself an evidence of good farming; some peculiar modes may be adopted that will, by a robbing of the soil for a time, appear to be profitable, but which in the end prove otherwise. Many farms are put through a sort of *skinning* process, which renders them poorer year by year. Any system which will rob the farm is bad farming, and should be abandoned.

Farmers must look for their profits in reduced cost rather than higher prices.

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

A CARD

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

MOIR, SON & CO. MAMMOTH WORKS MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread, Biscuit, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups, etc., etc. Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street HALIFAX, N. S.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE Nova Scotia Steam Laundry, No. 9 Blowers Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. FOND --- Proprietor. Shirts, 10 Cents. Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents. Cuffs, 4 Cents. Collars, 2 Cents.

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

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

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

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

Lerond's Brandy. 25 quarter casks and 50 octaves and 200 cases Lerond's Brandy Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

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

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

Islay Blend Whiskey. 150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay Blend Whiskey Just received and for sale by

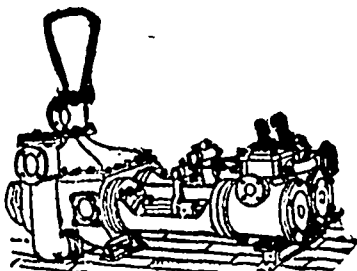
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JOHN McINNIS.

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 3:

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

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

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