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# THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 25, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.  
{ No. 12

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Wanted--A New Election Law.....	1, 2
The Winter Port and the Bridge at Quebec.....	2, 2
White Slavery.....	2, 2
"In Divers Tones".....	2, 2
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Our Winnipeg Letter.....	"Sciron," 7
Our Boston Letter.....	"Adios Amigo," 7, 8
CORRESPONDENTS.	
Chit-chat and Chuckles.....	3
News of the Week.....	4, 6
Religious.....	6
Parliamentary Review.....	8
Commercial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
Mining.....	12, 13
Home and Farm.....	13

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the 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 judging 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.

Premier Mercier, whose party now has a majority of twelve in the Quebec Legislature, hopes to be allowed to regain milk the federal cow.

British rule in Egypt is appealing to the hearts of the populace. Through it, forced labor has been abolished, and the Egyptian now begins to regard the Anglo-Saxon in the light of a deliverer. The abolition of forced labor has made Britain's occupation of Egypt less precarious.

The great English railway companies are crying out against the patronage by rich men of third class passenger carriages, the rate being but a penny per mile. These should take their cue from Canadian railways, where the second class cars are made so uncomfortable that the Indians find fault with the accommodation.

The committee having in hand the Victoria Memorial Art School are pushing on the project energetically. With three thousand dollars as the city's contribution towards their funds, they may reasonably expect that through Legislative and private subscriptions, a commencement will be made such as will assure the success of the enterprise, and make it one of the permanent institutions of the city and province.

The British American Claim Agency, of New York, has been proved to be one of the greatest swindles of the age. The persons representing this company advertised extensively that \$480,000,000 now lay in the Bank of England, awaiting the claims of the American legatees. These claims the company offered to investigate for a mere trifling cash deposit. 30,000 persons were thus inveigled; but the exact amount paid in by the dupes has not yet been ascertained. The "next of kin" are remarkably plenty when there is any prospect of pocketing handsome bequests, but it is surprising how many of them have been taken in by such transparent frauds as the above company.

Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-four new books were published in Great Britain last year, besides which there were 226 new editions of former publications. These were subdivided as follows:—Theology, including sermons, 752; educational, 572; juvenile works and tales, 445; novels, 969; law and kindred subjects, 33; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 246; art, science, and illustrated works, 178; voyages and travels, 221; history and biography, 350; poetry and the drama, 93; year books and serials, 294; medicine and surgery, 171; belles-lettres, essays, and monographs, 479; and miscellaneous, 407. It is almost impossible for any man to read a tithe of the works in which he is especially interested, yet still the multiplication of books goes on apace. What a lot of good reading we all must miss? Yes, and what a lot of trash, too?

If the Province receives nearly sixty thousand dollars from the City of Halifax in virtue of the award of the arbiters, the Government should expend \$20,000 in enlarging the present Hospital. According to the Report of the Medical Board, its wards are already so over-crowded as to prevent the admission of many applicants. This is a state of affairs which might most fittingly be obviated in this, the year of Jubilee.

The members of the Provincial Legislature do well in looking after the wants of their respective constituencies, but in the rush of other business, they should not overlook the lamentable condition of the paupers in some counties. The Government and a majority of the House are avowed Liberals. Let them prove their Liberalism by enacting a law which will make white slavery impossible in the land. Humanity, Philanthropy, and Christianity, call for immediate action.

Sir Isaac Newton fully understood the laws of gravitation and their effects, so far as this terrestrial sphere is concerned, but it would probably astonish even his vivid imagination to learn that if the force of gravitation were increased to that of the sun, the weight of an ordinary man would be increased to about two tons. Thank fortune our earth's gravitation is as it is. Fancy a two ton papa with a ton and a half mamma on his knee, and a four hundred pound baby in the cradle. With these conditions even Brigham Young would have been satisfied with one spouse.

The common-sense of the community emphatically condemns the few Halifax liquor sellers, who have encouraged their customers to make a public display of themselves by drinking the liquor purchased on the sidewalks in front of the saloons. The law may be *ultra vires*; it may be unnecessarily stringent; but when men undertake to break it, or to evade it in this high-handed and indecent manner, they most assuredly make a mistake. Public opinion in Halifax may not be prepared for Prohibition, but it is fully prepared to frown down any attempt to encourage liquor-drinking in the public thoroughfares.

We are pleased to announce, on the authority of the Quebec Chronicle, that an application is to be made at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament, to extend the charter of the company which has undertaken the construction of the bridge at Quebec, elsewhere referred to in this issue. Sir Adolphe Caron has undertaken to engineer the bill through Parliament, and so far, its success is assured. The company will ask the government for a guarantee upon its bonds; and as it can be proved that the bridge, when built, will yield a fair return upon the outlay, we assume the government guarantee will not be withheld. This should be good news for Halifax shippers, and to those who are fully alive to its bearing upon Halifax as a winter port.

Our American cousins would like to abolish the Treaty of 1818. They claim that at the treaty of peace, when Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, the two Governments agreed to a subdivision of the empire, making the North American Fisheries common property, and that the rights then obtained were subsequently restricted by the Treaty of 1818. This, from an American point of view may entitle them to fishery privileges from which they are now debarred, but they will first have to dispose of the existing treaty, which stands awkwardly in the way. If Uncle Sam has a good case, he should not fear to present it before an International commission; but from his hesitation to do so, we might infer that he has not faith in the justice of his own cause.

## WANTED—A NEW ELECTION LAW.

In each successive election campaign the attention of the public is forcibly drawn to the urgent need of more vigorous laws against bribery. We say this without being at all influenced by the protestations of the defeated party at the last or any other election. A beaten political candidate is apt to be fertile in excuses and reckless in accusations. But if he really has any faith in the truth of the charges he makes against the legality of his opponent's election, the public may rely upon his taking steps to obtain redress. The mere assertions, then, of a defeated party do not influence our opinion. But it is a matter of notoriety that the grossest corruption exists in some parts of this country in election campaigns. We know of one constituency in which the buying of votes has been so reduced to a system, that a regular tariff has been established,—five dollars being paid for a vote in the Dominion, and two in the Local elections. One result is, that money wins the election; another is that honorable poor men shrink from a political contest.

It is a consolation to know that we are no worse off in this respect than our neighbors. In the United States, the distribution of money at elections, and of patronage after them, is such as to stir the indignation of every honest citizen. After the late elections in Massachusetts, an American paper relates as a matter of fact:—"The Democratic aspirant (for the senatorship) the man who would have been elected if his party had secured a majority of the members, supplied his henchmen with what he supposed was a sufficient amount to secure a majority; and it would have served the

purpose undoubtedly, if the other side had not oversized his pile." In England, we are pleased to notice, the election law seems able to cope with the evil. But it is only of late that this has been the case. Formerly, and especially during the last century, bribery pervaded the whole political system of England. Walpole's saying, that "every man has his price," was amply justified by his own experience; and the evil continued almost unabated down to the election before the last. In that campaign, \$7,500,000 were spent for election purposes, including, of course, the price of votes. But since then, 1883, the present rigorous election law was made. This limits the total amount which it is lawful to spend at an election. Thus a borough of 2,000 electors is allowed £350 for each candidate, while the maximum for a constituency of 66,000 electors is £3,000. This sum must cover all expenses—printing, postage, hiring rooms, clerks, teams, and everything necessary in a campaign. All disbursements are to be made by one person, either the candidate himself or his agent. An account, with vouchers, is kept of all payments made, and after the elections, this has to be sworn to before the proper officers. In the first elections held under the new Act, only one case was discovered in which the expenditure exceeded the prescribed limit; and in that case, though the expenditure was accidental, the successful candidate, Mr. Jesse Collins, was unseated.

It might be difficult to apply such an election law to our Canadian elections, because it would not be easy to arrange an equitable schedule of expenses for the different constituencies. But difficult legislative tasks must be undertaken, and our legislators could not be better employed during the coming session than in making a law to purify in some measure the political atmosphere. Corrupt practices at elections have a demoralizing effect upon the masses. In a certain section of London, at a recent election, many would not go to the polls because, as they indignantly protested, they "always had got a quart of ale for voting, and they wouldn't vote without it." Men who will sell their birthright, and throw into the wrong scale their influence upon the destiny of their country for a quart of ale or paltry sum of money, ought to be deprived of the franchise. Any legislation on this question should aim at disqualifying unworthy voters as well as unworthy candidates.

#### THE WINTER PORT AND THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.

The *Montreal Bulletin*, in a leading article, condemns Halifax as a winter port, pointing out that the blockade of freight at Richmond depot during this winter has been most disastrous to the merchants of Montreal, and averring it would be far better to have Portland, Boston, or New York their recognized winter port, rather than submit to the paralyzation of their trade in this outrageous manner. As a commercial paper, the *Bulletin* has always sustained the claims of Halifax to being the winter port of the Dominion, but we think our contemporary is somewhat hasty in its unqualified condemnation of Halifax as a port during the winter season. It frankly admits that the failure is the result of the lack of the rolling stock upon the I. C. Railway, and not due to the snow blockades on the road. For this deficiency in rolling stock, Halifax is in no way responsible, but those interested through the Chamber of Commerce should call the attention of the Government to the inadequate equipment of the railway, and take such other steps as would effectually prevent the annoying delays of freight, of which the Montreal merchants complain. The *Bulletin*, however has completely overlooked the fact that the Grand Trunk, even more than the I. C. Railway, is responsible for the tardiness of the delivery of freight shipped west from Halifax. In time, we may have the short line to Montreal to overcome this difficulty; but to our mind, all that is required to prevent further complaint of Halifax as a winter port, is a bridge at Quebec, which would at once place the G. T. and C. P. Railways in competition for the trade. The building of that bridge is manifestly of vital importance to the commercial interests of Halifax, but hitherto we have been content to allow Quebec to be the sole advocate of its construction, never having given her that support which the merits of the scheme deserve. We should like to hear Mr. Pickford, or some other well-known shipper, give the Chamber of Commerce his views on this question. It is, we think, one that deserves the consideration of that body, and one which, if considered in a broad light, and without reference to localism, could not fail to convince the members of the Chamber that the construction of the bridge is even more important than we have represented it to be.

#### WHITE SLAVERY.

Under the farming-out system, the class of people who take paupers to board, are mostly but one remove above pauperism themselves, except in cases where the paupers are taken as servants. The usual price paid for the board of an adult is about one dollar a week, children half-price. A very small margin, if any, is estimated for medical attendance, judging by the reports of medical men in such localities. Upon those items is based the calculation for the annual vote for the support of the helpless and uncomplaining poor.

But even the amount of the annual vote in many places is subject to a very considerable discount. A middle man, called an Indemnifier, engages to provide necessaries for all the paupers of a given district for a lump sum. For this office of Indemnification there is competition, so that a private auction of downward bids, with vigorous canvassing, is often the result,—thus, as also in the case of choosing boarding places from the lowest bidders, evading that clause in the Provincial Statute which forbids the public sale of paupers.

The Overseers of Poor are in this Province appointed by the Municipal Councils, on the nomination of the councillor for the district. Should this councillor afterwards desire it, he stands an excellent chance of being

chosen Indemnifier or middle man, by his grateful nominees, the Overseers of the Poor. An Indemnifier, under such favorable auspices, having calculated the probabilities, names the lump sum for which he will provide food, clothing, and medical attendance for the paupers of the district for the year. Cases are known in which an Indemnifier has admitted that he cleared for his own benefit a sum equal to one-sixth of the amount voted for the poor for the year. In the first place, he is chosen by his own nominees, and runs no risk of loss, as such a one's loss, if any, is made good on petition. Next, it was proved in the Digby investigation, that so far as medical attendance is concerned, the present system leaves the Indemnifier to use his own discretion as to the necessity of employing a physician for an ailing pauper. Want of space forbids our quoting from the Digby investigation some shocking instances of neglect in this respect on the part of the Indemnifier—a neglect followed by the death of the paupers under dreadful circumstances.

Cheapest being a matter of the first importance, the boarding places selected by the Overseers or the Indemnifier, are mostly in out-of-the-way places, or back settlements, removed from charitable observation and oversight. Here, the small sum allowed by the rate-payers for the support of the pauper, after yielding a bonus to the Indemnifiers, must afford a profit to the boarding-master; and in many cases what is too little for the sufficient maintenance of the district pauper is shared by the family of the pauper-host.

Sometimes, though not always, the Indemnifier is himself the boarding-master. Such was Joe Nick Tebo, who was hanged not long ago for murdering a pregnant female pauper in the forest. On the night of his arrest at his home in Digby County, some pauper children under his care were found by the constable and his posse at a very late hour asleep on mats on the kitchen floor.

Female paupers, many of them half-witted, being under no proper oversight, as in a Poor House, and having, as a rule, no religious teaching or privileges, are made the victims of the lecherous around them. Illegitimacy, to use a very mild term, is exceedingly common among them, and this, in some instances, with the connivance of those who have the care of them, as the Tebo case, and another instance attested to, as the Digby investigation clearly proved. Covetousness and secrecy are under this system the hand-maids of the tender mercies of the wicked, and with them the cries of the helpless are smothered.

#### "IN DIVERS TONES."

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal, a neat little volume of poems, entitled "In Divers Tones," by Prof. Chas. G. D. Roberts, of King's College, Windsor. The title suggests the general make-up of the book, for it is most varied as to the subjects treated of, the structure of the verse, and the mode of treatment. The poet has availed himself of the great sources of inspiration—patriotism, love in its widest sense, and classical mythology. In his patriotic poetry, he proclaims himself above all things a Canadian. There can be little doubt about the meaning of these words, addressed to Canada:—

"How long the ignoble sloth, how long  
The trust in greatness not thine own?  
Surely the Lion's brood is strong  
To front the world alone!"

The longest, and perhaps the best, poem in the book is "Actæon" The legend of the punishment of Actæon is told with really dramatic force and vividness, the coloring is strongly Grecian, and the descriptions are well worthy of the theme. The bathing scene is especially inspiring to the poet, and elicits charming bits of description. Actæon's character is revealed to us in these words:—

"But this mount,  
Cithæron, hoisted deep in soundless hills,  
Its fountained vales, its nights of starry calm,  
Its high chill dawns, its long-drawn golden days,—  
Was dearest to him. Here he dreamed high dreams,  
And felt within his sinews strength to strive  
Where strife was sweet, and to overcome;  
And in his heart the thought to do great deeds,  
With power in all ways to accomplish them.  
For had not he done well to men, and done  
Well to the gods? Therefore he stood secure."

Among the other poems based upon Greek mythology there is a charming one named "Off Palorus," descriptive of the resistance of Ulysses and his companions to the seductive music of the Syrens.

When we mentioned love among the sources of the poet's inspiration, we referred not only to love of women, though that has its due share of attention, but to that love of the beautiful, of nature, of mankind, which warms every poet's heart. We regret that we have not space for more quotations, but we must insert the following lines from an exquisite poem called "In the Afternoon." These words are addressed to the afternoon breeze.

"Or hast thou any power to bear  
Even a little of my care?  
Ever so little of this weight  
Of weariness canst thou abate?  
Ah, poor, thy gift indeed, unless  
Thou bring the old child-heartedness,—  
And such a gift to bring is given,  
Alas, to no wind under heaven!  
Wind of the summer afternoon,  
Be still: my heart is not in tune.  
Sweet is thy voice: but yet, but yet—  
Of all 'twere sweetest to forget!"

The sonnets and the humorous poetry must be read in their entirety, although from the former we might select some fine descriptive passages. Altogether the book is a work of real merit, contains much true poetry, and will be a welcome addition to our rather scanty Canadian literature.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

Little Lillie: "Don't you think, doctor, that I look just like my mamma?" Mother: "Hush, child, don't be vain."

The English like French maids, and the French like English maids. That's the way a balance is made between the two countries.

The shade trees in New York parks have a hard fight for life. An official commission has just gone over them and reports that they are preyed upon by 1,028 different species of insects.

He: "I'm awfully glad to be able to offer you an umbrella, Mrs. Hauterivo." She: "You're very kind, Mr. Seizer; I shall take great pleasure in returning it to my husband. He left it at the club last night, you know."

A cow-boy married an actress belonging to a strolling theatrical company. In a short time a commercial traveller ran away with her. When the deserted husband heard of it, his brow grew dark, and convulsively clutching his revolver, he hissed, "I'll kill that scoundrel on sight if—ho ever brings her back!"

"See here, Talbot, you told me that Miss Courtney owned this country seat!" "No, I didn't, Joe. I said she owns a country seat." "Well, where is the one she owns?" "I don't know; I saw her carry it with her when she went to milk this morning." "Good gracious, Talbot, what are you talking about?" "A milking-stool!"

A henpecked gentleman determined to sup with a party of friends against the will of his wife. He was resolved that he would, and she that he should not go. He did not go. His friends missed him, and, just for a lark, invaded his residence, where they found him and his wife sitting in their chairs fast asleep. He had given her an opiate that he might slip away, and she had given him one that he might not.

A TERRIBLE INFLICTION.—At a family party a young prodigy was executing on the piano a symphony, more military than pastoral. Parents and friends were in ecstasies. "Isn't it beautiful!" exclaimed an old aunt, speaking to the neighbor from the next door, who had joined the party. "What splendid execution! You seem to hear the sound of the soldiers' footsteps dying away in the distance." "Ah," said the neighbor, "if they would only take the piano with them!"

A few days ago a well-known society young man shocked one of his lady friends by his ignorance of history. It was after a dinner party at his house, and she was telling him what she had learned in her private history class. One thing led to another, and all the time he was getting into deeper water. At last she surprised him by inquiring, "Now, tell me, Mr —, what are the Knights of Bath?" He stammered for a while, and finally blurted out, "Why, Saturday nights, I suppose."

A London correspondent says that the people of the English metropolis in a year's time eat 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 3,000,000 head of fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000,000 pounds of oysters, 200,000 lobsters, some million tons of canned goods, no end of fruit and other stuff, and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. It takes 200,000,000 quarts of beer to quench the common thirst. But more than this, they drink 10,000,000 quarts of rum and 50,000,000 quarts of wine. Taking out the water used for sprinkling, cooking, and fountains, and the actual drinking supply is desparately small.

A package has been received at the dead letter office which was mailed in Boston and addressed to the Prince of Wales, London, England. It was held for postage. When opened it was found to contain a brass figure of Christ, evidently detached from a small crucifix, and a small glass tube containing white liquid and having two wires running through the tube and projecting from both ends. A paper enclosed contained an incoherent sentence. The dead letter officials were apprehensive that the glass tube might be an infernal machine, as it was carefully packed in cotton, and they are trying to find some one who will test the explosive qualities of the liquid, if it has any.

The "Palace of Waters," not more than sixty years ago, was discovered, by the falling in of some of its arches, to exist beneath Constantinople. The roof of this enormous cistern, which is formed of massive arches, is supported by magnificent marble columns about 10 feet apart. Two Englishmen have attempted to explore this mysterious lake. The first of these attempts was made about 1830 by a traveller, who induced a boatman to accompany him. They never returned, and, it is presumed, either perished in a current of foul air, or bewildered among the columns, died miserably of hunger. The second explorer tied one end of a quantity of twine to one of the pillars near the entrance, and rowed in a straight line for two hours; he saw, however, nothing but avenues of columns stretching round him in all directions, and lost himself in the darkness. After this attempt the boat was removed, and no one is now allowed on the water. By the ground giving way in different parts of Constantinople, it has been found that this marvellous lake stretches many square miles beneath the city, but nothing definite is known of its extent or history.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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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.

Gaspe, P. Q., and Cariboo, B. C., have returned Members of Parliament favorable to the present Government.

Mr. W. H. Ray, ex-M. P. for the County of Annapolis, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

The next civil service entrance examination will take place on the second Tuesday in May, and qualifying examination will begin on the 4th of May.

Sanford Fleming has been appointed to represent Canada along with Sir Alexander Campbell at the Imperial Federation conference, to be held in London next month.

It is reported in Ottawa official circles that Sir John Macdonald will visit Washington before Parliament meets, to confer with Secretary Bayard on the fishery question.

The Stewarts, who are connected with the failure of the Maritime Bank of St. John, have brought a suit against the Montreal Star for libel. They claim \$100,000 damages.

Mortuary statistics for the Dominion show there were 54 deaths in Halifax in February, 43 in St. John, 13 in Charlottetown, 15 in Chatham, 6 in Fredericton, and 39 (?) in Montreal.

A temperance convention has been in session in Halifax during the present week, for the purpose of discussing and furthering temperance legislation. A resolution favoring prohibition, is to be forwarded to the Dominion Parliament.

The railway receipts on the two principal lines of Canada continue to give a good showing. For the first nine weeks of the current year they were \$200,000 more on the Grand Trunk, and \$128,000 more on the Canadian Pacific than in the same period in 1886.

Stewart & Co., of London and St. John, N. B., have taken action for \$500,000 against the Bank of British North America. Plaintiffs allege that the bank refused to honor their check while a balance stood to their credit, and that this caused the damage sued for. The suit arises out of the failure of the Maritime Bank.

The Quebec government advocates an interprovincial congress, at which all the provincial governments shall be represented. The avowed object of the proposers is to examine into the financial relations between the federal and provincial governments for the purpose of devising some means of securing larger subsidies than are now received.

Through the negligence of a despatcher a serious collision between a coal train and a special freight took place near Bathurst on Saturday. The engineers and firemen succeeded in jumping to the ground before the locomotives collided, which they did almost immediately after the hands sprang from the train. Twelve cars containing general produce, and a number of loaded coal hoppers, with the two locomotives, were destroyed by the collision.

A monster public meeting in the interests of temperance was convened at the Academy of Music on Monday evening last—the mayor occupying the chair. Upon the platform were a large number of city clergymen, members of the Legislature, and representatives of the temperance organizations and Women's Temperance Union. At least fifteen hundred persons gathered to hear the speeches and endorse the resolutions which were put to the meeting. Resolutions condemnatory of the traffic in liquor, favoring restrictive legislation, encouraging the organization of women against the growth of intemperance and asserting their right to the franchise, and pledging those present to support the act which has recently come into operation, and to take steps to elect, as members of the City Council, only tried temperance men, were spoken to at length, put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Rev. Mr. Cline said: "The records of our police and criminal courts pour into our ears, in language louder than words, the story of the terrible effects of the use of liquor, and yet he thought we did not fully understand the matter in all its dread reality." Rev. Mr. Teasdale said: "No law is perfect, but our latest license law is the best we ever had." Rev. F. R. Murray contended that the principle of the drinking system was radically wrong, and that the so-called vested interests of the comparatively few who are engaged in the liquor business must give way to the good of the people at large. Mr. Gayton, M.P.P., said his watchword to the meeting would be: "Hold what you have got, take no retrograde step, but press forward for greater things in the future." Dr. Burns declared that "strong drink is the curse of Canada. It is filling not only our prisons and asylums, but our graves as well." Dr. Partridge said that the liquor trade was "a failing business, and one daily growing in ill repute, while a good temperance sentiment is steadily increasing." Dr. Hole said "the law must be carried out, only waiting for a better one ere long." Rev. Mr. Huestis appealed for at least five hundred young men to aid in the temperance cause. Miss Johnston, president of the W. C. T. U., read an admirable paper. Their object was not to obtain high license or low, not to have liquor sold by pints or quarts, but the total extermination of the liquor traffic. Appropriate remarks were made by his worship the mayor and the Rev. Mr. Brown, and a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

Quebec is in financial difficulties. Her funded debt already amounts to \$18,000,000 and her government foreshadows a further loan of \$4,000,000. Ontario, on the other hand, has a surplus of \$6,000,000.

Major Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, states that the steamer *Lansdowne* would not be in commission for the fisheries protection service this year. A new steamer, the *Triumph*, of 105 tons' register, has recently been purchased for this service. She will have the usual armament and about twenty-five men of a crew. Negotiations for the purchase of other vessels are pending.

Party newspapers display an ominous silence regarding certain rumors of political changes, according to their leaning to the Conservative or Liberal side. Liberal journals assert that Sir John A. MacDonald is about to relinquish the Premiership in favor of Sir Charles Tupper. The truth or falsity of which rumor is neither affirmed nor denied by the Conservative press. Conservative journals, on the other hand, declare that the Hon. Edward Blake is about to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, and that he is to be succeeded by the Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Premier of Ontario. This declaration is received in silence by the Liberal press. The public will probably be let into the party secrets as soon as it is convenient for the recognized party organs to take cognizance of these rumors.

The Orpheus Club, in the concerts given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, proved, by its rendition of Grandin's sacred trilogy, "The Redemption," that the time since its last public appearance had been profitably employed in the study and practice of this glorious composition. The trilogy, as the name implies, consists of three parts, lyrically setting forth the three great facts on which depends the existence of the Christian church, viz. the passion and the death of the Saviour; His glorious life on earth from His resurrection to His ascension; The spread of Christianity in the world through the mission of the apostles. These three parts of the present trilogy are preceded by a prologue on the Creation, the fall of our first parents, and the promise of a Redeemer. The composer, with a master hand, has depicted the foregoing scenes in a manner well calculated to stir the hearts of deeply religious persons, and to impress the less thoughtful with the truth of Scripture. The music, especially in the first and second parts, is strange and decidedly original; but through it all, there is a deep vein of pathos which appeals to one's sensibilities. In the third part there is one glorious solo for a soprano voice, and several magnificent choruses, the closing one "The Word is flesh become," being truly superb. We heartily congratulate the Club on the decided progress it has made since its last appearance in public. The parts are now much more evenly balanced, and some of the other defects then noted, have in a great measure been removed. It may be the effect of our northern climate, but it is to be regretted that the sopranos, when singing above the fourth space, are obliged to force their tones, which not infrequently results in their being off pitch. We have always understood that the club had a superfluity of bass voices, but to judge from the performances of "The Redemption," two or three more basses are yet required, in order to make a perfectly even balance of parts. Among the soloists Miss Phelan, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. C. J. Ross, Mr. Gillis, Prof. Currie, and Dr. Slayter, rendered their respective parts in a most creditable manner, several of the other soloists doing fairly well, while the remainder still require months of coaching before they will be able to do their parts even common justice. Mr. T. J. Payne deserves a word of praise for the manner in which he played the accompaniments, which were uniformly, tastefully and correctly rendered. Mr. C. H. Porter, Jr., has produced "The Redemption" in Halifax despite great drawbacks, and the community owe him a debt of gratitude for his untiring zeal in endeavoring to cultivate a taste for works of such real merit.

Wolves are unusually numerous this winter in parts of Dakota.

Nearly \$25,000,000 worth of candy was made in California last year.

New York City pays a half million a year in pensions to disabled policemen and firemen.

Forty thousand bamboo canes are among the cargo of a vessel from Japan discharging at Portland, Maine.

Twenty years ago not 30,000 colored people in the South could read. Now the colored readers number over a million.

The citizens of Oswego, Kansas, raised \$7,000 recently in half a day for the purpose of sinking a shaft in search of gas and coal.

No rains have fallen in Crawford County, Kansas, for sixteen months, it is stated, and water sells there for forty cents a barrel.

Several towns and cities along the Missouri River are preparing to blow up ice-gorges with dynamite in the event of floods this spring.

Jay Gould proposes to have a new union railway station, a free bridge and no end of tracks at St. Louis. The station will cost \$1,000,000.

Indians in the eastern part of Nevada eat the flesh of the rabbits they capture, make robes of their skins and get a bounty on their scalps.

Many Michigan cities and towns have abandoned standard time, and it is thought the Legislature will repeal the law that authorized its adoption.

Bloomington, Ill., has paved seven miles of streets with tough, durable bricks. The pavement is smooth, easy for horses, and less noisy than stones.

A successful experiment of heating cars with exhaust steam from the engine has been made on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in Connecticut.

New York's claim to the possession of the youngest female pickpocket is disputed by Chicago, in which city Annie Kedlee, aged eight years, has been arrested as an expert thief.

It is believed that the coming tragedian of the American stage is a colored gentleman named Arneaux. His stage experience goes back eight years, and he shows marked excellence in many Shakespearean parts.

The late John George, a benevolent friend at Philadelphia, has left the larger portion of his estate for a boarding-school, to be located in Eastern Pennsylvania, for the education of children of the Society of Friends.

Some of the ice companies that cut this winter on the Kennebec have housed ice twenty-four inches thick. The crop from that river aggregates 900,000 tons, and is reported the best, as well as the largest, ever gathered.

In its prohibition law Maine has led the world. The legislature of that State believes that capital punishment is unnecessary, and shows its faith in this reform by abolishing capital punishment within the State. Civilization will watch the experiment in breathless expectancy.

There is mourning among the landlords of Florida. The winter crop of tourists has failed and the hotels of the interior are almost empty. This lamentable state of affairs is attributed to the diversion of winter travel to California. A reduction of fares on the railroads is suggested as one means of meeting the emergency.

By the accidental burning of the new Richmond Hotel at Buffalo on Friday last, thirty persons lost their lives in the flames and as many more were seriously or fatally injured. The fire took place in the early morning and the flames spread so rapidly that the guests sleeping in the fourth and fifth stories were unable to escape.

The United States fish commissioners have during the season succeeded in hatching 35,000,000 cod eggs. The fish were brought up by hand and afterwards placed in the Atlantic coast waters. The commissioners have undertaken the task of re-peopling these waters with halibut, which during recent years have become very scarce.

The Boston and Albany railroad have been running a car lighted with electric lamps for nearly a month now. So thoroughly satisfied are the officials of the road with the working of the experiment that they have given orders for the immediate equipment of the entire trains which leave Boston for New York and New York for Boston at 4 30 p.m. daily.

Boston is to have a Kermess on a colossal scale. Under canopies of brilliant bunting, amid gayly decorated bazaars, and in costumes of quaint design the worthy people of the Hub are to dance for sweet charity's sake. Immediately after Lent, on the 14th and 15th of April, Mechanics' Hall will be given over to the Dance of Nations. The entertainment planned by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union promises to be the most splendid and unique fete ever given in that city.

Some would-be sage has proposed that the United States settle the fishery difficulty by ceding Alaska to Canada, in lieu of the privileges which her citizens wish to secure in the British North American fisheries. Humph! we have two or three Alaskas lying up about Hudson's Bay which are ours already, and it is not probable that a peninsula four thousand miles away across the continent will be a sufficient award to induce us to give up our rights. Russia might as well offer us Spitzbergen, or Denmark, Iceland on the same terms.

The famous waterfall at Tivoli, near Rome, is to be utilized to work the engines for producing electric lights for the streets of the Eternal City.

Police have become alarmed at St. Petersburg. They have been informed that numerous widespread bands of Nihilists are ready for immediate action.

Advices from Uganda, dated January 24, say Dr. Junker's caravan reached Emin Bey safely, and that the messenger returned with a quantity of ivory. Emin was well.

It is believed the Queen is endeavoring to promote a settlement of the Irish question, and Her Majesty's interest in a speedy solution of this problem is the reason of the recent visit of Mr. Gladstone and John Morley to Windsor.

Advices from Rustchuk say that the recent executions at that place have exasperated popular feeling in St. Petersburg far more than the press is permitted to reveal. The clergy are said to be especially aroused, and are agitating the question of interference in Bulgaria.

The French have sent a man-of-war to bombard the walled town of Johanna, capital of the Island of the same name in the channel between Mozambique and Madagascar. The reason given by the French is that the King of Johanna refused to receive a French resident at his capital.

It was proposed yesterday in Dublin that the Royal Irish Constabulary shall at once open a fund to present the Queen with a Jubilee offering in the form of an Irish jaunting-car, a set of Irish-made harness, and a well-trained horse of Irish breeding, this being a suitable time to show the loyalty of the Irish force to the Queen.

It is reported that the Egyptian Government is meditating the release of Zobeir Pacha. He is a prisoner of state at Gibraltar, where he has been in captivity since March 30, 1885. He was arrested on March 14 at Alexandria, by order of the Khedive, for alleged treason, it having been charged against him that he was a secret ally to El Mahdi and had been largely instrumental in the securing for the False Prophet of Khartoum. Zobeir Pacha preceded Gen. Gordon as Governor of the Soudan. Gordon admired him even after his removal from the Governorship, and insisted that he should be restored to power as the only man capable of maintaining order in the Soudan. The arrest and transportation of Zobeir were attributed by a large and influential party in Egypt to intrigue, and this party has always insisted that he was a true patriot, and that the charges against him which effected his downfall were inventions.

**AGENTS WANTED!**

**LIBERAL TERMS!**

We need a number of live, energetic

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In different parts of the

**MARITIME PROVINCES**

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Apply at once to

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Business Manager Critic,

Halifax, N. S.

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**"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 House, &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 St. M. Orduna cc. 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 Tranville Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Inglis, with Dwelling thereto. Accommodation for 4 horses, besides carriages, cabs &c

Apply at the office of  
**GRAY & McDONALD,**  
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**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY 11th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

**BEAVER BANK AND NORTH BEAVER BANK,**  
under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Beaver Bank and North Beaver Bank, and at this Office.

**CHARLES J. MACDONALD,**  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1887.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 15th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between

**LAWRENCETOWN AND MINEVILLE**  
Under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st JULY next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lawrence-town and Mineville, and at this Office.

**CHARLES J. MACDONALD,**  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office }  
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1887. }

## 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 CIVIL 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 PROMOTED, 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.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 15th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

GLEN MARGARET AND HEAD OF ST. MARGARET'S BAY,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glen Margaret and Head of St. Margaret's Bay, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1886.

## WORKING GLASSES ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$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 STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## RELIGIOUS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The new church at Truro, which has been completed and occupied for 6 years, being now free from all legal encumbrance, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Tuesday, the 16th. A large number of the clergy were present, the day was fine, and the services well attended. The Truro churchpeople are to be congratulated on the happy result of their zealous labors. The church itself is handsome, solidly built of dressed stone; and if properly taken care of, will last for centuries. May it be the forerunner of many more stone buildings, in place of the temporary and perishable structures of wood erected by pioneers in a new country.

The cathedral question is still exercising the minds of the churchmen of Halifax. A canvass of the city is in progress.

The 36th year of the Bishop's Episcopate closes to-day (Friday). His Lordship has invited those who desire to celebrate the event to meet him at the service of the Festival of the Annunciation.

Many of the clergy in England are suffering from the agricultural depression. To meet the case of these, a fund, called the "clergy distress fund," has been established, to be applicable to the clergy in all parts of the country. This will meet the wishes of those who do not desire to subscribe to the proposed church house, on the ground that a jubilee memorial should meet an acknowledged want, and be of a charitable nature.

## METHODIST.

It is probable that the Rev. David Savage, of Ontario, will this year visit the Maritime Provinces, for the purpose of organizing Bands of workers in connection with the Methodist churches.

Rev. Geo. J. Bond, of the Newfoundland conference, is at present travelling in Palestine.

Last week, the Rev. S. B. Dunn delivered a very interesting lecture in this city. He occupied the pulpit of Grafton Street Church on Sunday evening.

The Boston Methodist ministers, at a meeting held lately, adopted resolutions against exclusion from Chattanooga University on account of color. The debate was continued from week to week, and was exceedingly warm.

## CATHOLIC.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, in a recent pastoral, speaks of intemperance thus: "If we consider the evils of intemperance from a worldly point of view, we can easily see how manifold they are. Health destroyed, property lost, children beggared, wives heart-broken, jails filled, brawls multiplied. Add to these the filthy language, the horrible curses, the blood curdling blasphemies, which are hourly vomited forth from drunken mouths, and any man of right feeling will cry out that the time has come for making a vigorous and united effort to crush out this soul destroying sin."

Rev. Dr. McGlynn is out in his own defence. His voluminous letters to several Catholic journals, however, do not shake the position of his Most Reverend Superior. Viewing the matter clear of its religious and political aspect, it must be acknowledged that whatever his position on the "Land Question" might have been, it was lessened by being void of that prudence which one would expect to see in a man of the Dr.'s calibre.

## BAPTIST.

The missionaries sent out to the Congo by the American Baptist Missionary Union, are meeting with much success. The great revival at Bonza Manteko is still in progress, and the number of converts, at last accounts, was over a thousand.

The proposed basis of union between the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces and the Free Baptists of New Brunswick, which has lately been published, is the subject of much discussion among the members of those bodies. It is generally thought that the difficulties in the way are not insurmountable, and that the union will shortly become an accomplished fact.

Dr. Munhall, whose labors were so manifestly blessed lately in Dr. Talmage's church, Brooklyn, is now engaged in holding special services in the Second Baptist Church, Boston, of which the Rev. Dr. Gifford is pastor.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. L. George, of Sherbrooke, having accepted a call from St. James' Church, Dartmouth, will be inducted in April.

At the last meeting of Halifax Presbytery, the resignation by the Rev. Dr. Archibald of the pastorate of Kentville Presbyterian Church, was accepted.

We are pleased to learn that the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Laing, on behalf of the proposed Ladies' College, have been crowned with success. The Duffus property has been purchased, and before many months we hope to see the school started.

St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg, of which the Rev. C. B. Pitblado is pastor, is making rapid progress. On the first Sunday of this month seventy names were added to the roll of membership.

Rev. J. A. McKoon has demitted the charge of the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton, Bermuda, to take effect on the 31st of May.

Rev. Wm. Gray, of Scotland, has accepted the call from St. Andrew's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

## OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

Dear Critic,—After a long silence your correspondent again takes up his pen to resume his news-telling.

We are all heartily glad the elections are over, for the talk about politics for some time before the elections was becoming rather monotonous, every breeze that blew through the air seemed to be laden with the breath of political strife, men lost their appetites over it, neglected their domestic duties as fathers and husbands, as well as their business, and the whole community seemed bent on a retrograde movement over the great all-absorbing question of the hour. Men who were the best of friends before, now looked upon each other as enemies, because they differed in their lines of thought and action.

And you, too, have had your exciting times, and, according to the papers, law-abiding Halifax had become a perfect hot-bed of intense party antagonism.

Yes, it is all over. We were fast developing the rowdy element amongst us; and every political meeting here, as it came nearer the election day, was also becoming more unruly. A great deal of this disturbing element was caused at first by boys and intoxicated individuals. The former should not be allowed admission at meetings of this kind; they have no interest in what is being discussed, and are often merely bent on mischief.

We had the curious spectacle of having three political candidates all professing the same platform, and only when one of them retired was it felt that we had two political parties. The one who retired, an independent, stood the best chance of being elected, but having a Conservative leaning, besides being a rival of Mr. Sutherland, the Grit member, in floating a H. B. railway scheme, he resigned in favor of Mr. Scarth, the Conservative, who has been elected by a small majority.

Mr. Sutherland is the President of the proposed H. B. Railway, and came out on his own responsibility. Many of the electors came to the conclusion that he could not be in Ottawa and look after the interests of the H. B. Railway also, and, no doubt, that was one of the causes of his defeat. On the other hand, he obtained quite a number of votes because it was thought if he was elected the H. B. Railway was also a sure thing.

The H. B. Railway is the great scheme that is bothering the people just now. That it will be built there is not the least doubt, but many are not satisfied with the way it has been started, and, for some reason, the government bonds have been withheld, which has brought the project to a standstill for the present.

Disallowance is another burning question. It virtually gives the C. P. Railway the monopoly of the carrying trade of the country, and most exorbitant rates can be charged, but it is useless to protest. It is a clause which should never have been entered in the contract in connection with Manitoba, which was then a province, and the people were not consulted. Now the one unanimous voice is to have it repealed as far as Manitoba is concerned. As soon as this is done rival lines, the Grand Trunk being one, will all connect with Winnipeg, and branch through the country. The Grand Trunk, with others, are heading this way, and waiting their opportunity, and it is thought by next August one or more will have their depot here.

One consequence of these railway projections has been a great rise in the value of real estate in this city, and this promises to be a pushing year in building in the city as well as throughout the country.

Many new large brick blocks and other buildings have been proposed for construction, and as soon as the frost disappears, which will not be before the end of April, work will commence. Quite a large number of private residences are also to be erected, some through the aid of a Building Society established here. Most of these houses will be of wood. There is no material difference in the construction of a wooden house here than in any other part of Canada, and, in fact, they are not so warmly sheathed, and, if with the intense cold we had continuous strong winds, in winter they would be perfectly uninhabitable.

The colonel commanding the favorite 90th Rifles has answered the last roll call. His death came like a thunder-bolt upon the community. A young man, handsome, hale and hearty, he looked of all others as specially appointed by nature to fill out the threescore years and ten allotted to her children. He was buried with military honors, and I thought as I saw the cortege passing down Main Street, what a difference between a pageant of this kind and one where an officer of the same rank in the Imperial service is being borne to his final resting-place.

We have also had a sensational murder case. Schofield, a bookkeeper in McMillan's Wheat Rolling Mill, killed some chickens, scattered their blood about the office, and then threw them into the river, and fled to the States. Being missed the next morning, search was made, and conclusions were arrived at that he had been foully murdered in the night, and his body thrown into the river. The papers came out with sensational headings, and one gave a plan marking out the course the cruel murderer had taken when he dragged the body to the river. An innocent man at the mill was arrested as the culprit. Then the discovery was made that Schofield had fled to the States. It was rumored that domestic troubles had made him adopt this plan of escape, but now it is believed (his life being heavily insured) he schemed the murder plot so that his wife could claim the insurance, when he would make himself known to her. That she was not a party to the affair is evident from the manner in which she received the announcement of his terrible end.

We have beautiful mild weather here at present, and there is every appearance of an early thaw. One night in the early part of this month was considered the coldest of the winter, although the temperature was not the lowest, a keen wind blowing through every crevice and cranny.

Yours, &c.,

SOIRON.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

On Saturday evening at 4 o'clock as I was strolling south on Washington Street, I met Mr. Murray of the *Herald*, and accepted his invitation to accompany him to the Hotel Vendome, where he had to report a dinner of some mercantile society. Boston seems to have copied London in this respect, and hardly a day of my stay passed without the papers containing notices of dinners of various trade and commercial associations. Mr. Murray is a Halifax boy, but has met with great success in Boston, and is now shorthand and political reporter on the *Herald*. He is a lover of Boston, and has made himself familiar with all objects of interest in the city, and at every turn is able to point them out and relate anecdotes in connection with them, which make them doubly interesting to the visitor.

Threading our way through the crowded streets we soon reached the common, and found that the plank walks temporarily laid down there in winter were a pleasant relief to the stone pavements of the rest of the city. We paused for a few moments at the noble shaft erected in memory of those who fall in the late war. Its designer, a talented young sculptor, was very dissipated, and now fills a drunkard's grave. Only another instance of talent and genius struck down by that demon drink. The celebrated equestrian statue of Washington next claimed our attention as we crossed the public gardens and entered Commonwealth Avenue, the grandest thoroughfare in Boston. A short walk through the boulevard in the centre of the avenue brought us to the Vendome, the swell hotel of the city. The dinner was in full blast, and the usual stammering, stuttering, after-dinner speeches (duly reported as eloquent, fluent, or witty,) had not been commenced. The secretary of the association promised to furnish full reports of the speeches and proceedings, and this gave Mr. Murray a few hours leisure, which he devoted to showing me some of the principle public institutions, for which Boston is so justly praised. We were first shown through the hotel, which is superbly furnished throughout. The state suite, consisting of reception room, bed-room, and private dining-room, had been occupied by the President on his late visit, as our darkey guide told us, his eyes rolling with the importance of the communication. As I looked around at the beautifully painted walls and ceilings, the heavy chandeliers, the most aesthetic and luxuriously upholstered furniture, the great bed, itself a work of art, as my eye took in all the details, and my feet sank deep into the rich carpets, I could not help thinking how the President would have been agitated had he had to foot the bill for his night's lodging. As he was the guest of the city, I presume that someone else had to do the swearing. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," but still more uneasy must be the head of the occupant of the state suite, if he or she has to foot their own bills. Prima donnas like Patti, great actresses like Bernhardt, have occupied these rooms, and have no doubt slept divinely, but think of the misery of their poor managers!

The Hotel Vendome is in the centre of aristocratic Boston, and many prominent families reside there permanently. They give reception dinners and balls with the same freedom from intrusion as though residing in their own houses. Private entrances give free access to their rooms, and when giving an entertainment the apartments allotted to them are shut off from access by the other guests of the house. Leaving the hotel we found that we were too late to gain admission to the art gallery, and so strolled along past the new Old South Church, Trinity Church, which, architecturally speaking, is the finest church in Boston, and finally arrived at the Boston Library building, about which so much has been written that little remains to be said. A long line of applicants were waiting for books, and all the vacant chairs at the tables were occupied by eager perusers of the works of reference. A good looking mulatto student rather amused me. He was poring over some work, and in order to keep his ponderous brain from running over or bursting its bonds, he had tied a white handkerchief conspicuously round his head. I stood watching him for a few moments where he could not perceive me, and noticed that he was continually glancing up as if to see if some one was not admiring him, and passing close behind him found that his book was upside down. From the library we went to the fine building owned by the Christian Union, and here passed a pleasant hour. There is a large library and reading rooms connected with the institution, and preparations were being made for a lecture on electricity, to demonstrate which a complete electrical apparatus was being fitted up in the extensive lecture room. The gymnasium in connection with the rooms is one of the most complete on this continent. There is a gallery in one end for spectators, and a number of members were performing difficult feats on the flying trapeze and turning bars. Descending to the floor of the gymnasium, I found that it was provided with every imaginable device to develop the muscles of the body. Underneath the gymnasium are extensive bath rooms, free to the members of the union. The Christian Union is a grand institution, and it is a pity that something of the kind is not in operation in Halifax.

Washington's birthday was a public holiday, but it was celebrated in a very quiet manner. The Governor held a reception, the bells of the city were rung night and morning, and there was a special service at the Old South Church. It was election day in the Dominion, and being anxious to learn the result I dropped into the *Herald* office in the evening, but up to 12 p. m. no despatches from Nova Scotia had been received. I looked on this as a good omen for the Conservatives, as the Nova Scotia special correspondent to the *Herald* had been predicting a clean sweep for the secessionists, as he called the Liberals. His silence convinced me that he had adverse news which he was anxious to hold back as long as possible. Going over to the rooms of the Associated Press, I found Mr. Johnstone busy receiving despatches. As fast as the telegraph instrument could convey the news, he would print it off on a typewriter, making over a dozen copies at



once. For this purpose he has two typewriting (Remington) machines, and while he is printing a page on one machine his assistant is arranging the paper on the other. In this way he prints off the despatches as fast as they can be received. By one o'clock in the morning he handed me a list of election returns from most of the counties in Nova Scotia, which varied but little from the final results.

Nova Scotians are in demand in Boston, and the best printers and telegraph operators are from the Province by the sea.

One of the most interesting places that I visited was the new post office and United States Treasury building. The assistant post-master, a most obliging gentleman, showed us through the building. The United States Court Room was the first chamber inspected, and although it is fitted up regardless of expense it is a dark, ill ventilated room, and is pronounced a decided failure. The sub-treasury department, in the vaults of which are stored millions of gold, is a very large room, perfectly ventilated, and is fire-proof. The walls and floors are finished in marble, and the absence of wood-work is very noticeable. As the carriers were soon going out, the post master hurried us into the gallery that runs entirely around the distributing room in the post office. We looked down upon what at first appeared a scene of wild confusion, but which we soon found was the personification of good order. The carriers were all busy sorting their letters. Suddenly a gong sounded, and in a very few minutes they had all filed out. Passing along the gallery we stopped above the cancelling department, where the now cancelling machines were being tested. They do not belong to the government, but are being worked by contract and have proved a great success. The old system of cancelling by hand will soon be done away with, and I suppose the post office clerks will not object. In one end of the gallery was a table piled high with letters and parcels to places in Canada. They had all been posted during the Christmas holidays, and contained Christmas presents. As they might all contain dutiable articles they would not be received by the Dominion postal authorities, and were consequently held in Boston until the senders should call and inquire about them. Hundreds of parcels had been returned to their owners, but hundreds still awaited claimants. It seems to me that such letters might be forwarded to the appraisers of the different towns to which they were directed, and the addressees notified to call and open them in the presence of the customs' officials. As I looked at the piles of refused letters I could not help thinking of the bitter disappointment the non-arrival of these precious missives must have caused in hundreds of families. The only particularly new feature that I noticed in the post office was the rapid delivery system for city letters. In the gallery were a number of boys who belong to the department. They are paid according to the amount of work that they do, and several of them on being questioned by the post master, said that they earned on an average thirty dollars a month, not but pay for boys under thirteen years of age. By putting a ten cent stamp on a letter, in addition to the usual postage, and dropping it into the post office, it is at once handed to these special messengers and carried direct to its destination.

ADIOS AMIGO.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

A large number of local and private bills were introduced in the House, and several passed their several readings, and were sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. McCoy introduced resolutions that the Government should support and maintain the main post roads in such counties, and portions of counties, as have not had railways built in them under Government subsidies, and that no deductions therefor shall be made from their ordinary road grants in consequence of the Government maintaining such roads. These resolutions have not been dealt with by the House at our present writing.

The Hon. Prov. Sec'y., by command, laid on the table of the House the financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1886. It shows a deficit on the year's operations of \$23,000. He also, by command, submitted the annual report of the superintendent of education of the common, academical, normal and model schools of Nova Scotia, for the year ending 31st October, 1886. This report is an interesting one in many respects, but especially as showing that essential progress is making. The total number of pupils on the school registers during the past year, was 105,410—nearly one-fourth of the population of the province—who had attended school for some portion of the year. The number shows an increase over the previous year of 2,122, and the attendance a ratio of one in 4.1. This ratio of attendance of the population was almost equal to that exhibited by the Province of Ontario. Our ratio of attendance exceeded that of New Brunswick, where the figures were one out every 4.7. A marked improvement is shown in the regularity of attendance. The Government expenditure on education during the past year amounted to \$209,833 59. The total expenditure on education, including Government grant, county fund and sectional taxation for the year, amounted to \$641,450.88, at \$1 45 per head of our population. That was all the aid given for education, not merely by the Government, but including county funds and sectional taxes.

The Atty. Gen. introduced a bill relating to the administration of criminal justice in the Supreme Court. The object of the bill is to put an end to the loose and slipshod manner in which the prosecution of criminals has been carried on in the Courts, and provide for a regular system under the direct management and control of the Attorney General's office. Hitherto usually, whoever happened to be the senior Q. C. present on any circuit was appointed at the opening day of Court, and it not infrequently happened that he was not a competent person. Monday was set down for its consideration, but at the request of the Opposition, it was allowed to lie over till Tuesday, when, after a short but animated discussion it was passed. The vote in favor of it was 22, and against it, 10.

In reply to enquiries, the Hon. Prov. Secy. said that there had been no correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments on the question as to which should pay the expenses of criminal prosecutions, for the construction of a railway in Cape Breton under the Act of last year. Also, no application had been made by an individual, nor by any company or association, but that if any such application should be made, the Government would give it most favorable consideration. He also said that the question of the abolition of the Legislative Council had engaged the attention of the Government, and was still under consideration, but that nothing had been determined upon beyond obtaining a pledge from new members that they would not obstruct the passage of, but would vote for such a measure whenever it should be thought proper to bring it up.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon, the House resolved to appoint a special committee to enquire into the working of the Municipal Incorporation system, which is said to operate very unsatisfactory in some counties. Some members were in favor of repealing the entire Act, but so drastic a course did not commend itself to the majority, who thought that, though many and serious defects exist in the law as it now stands, still it is based upon the correct principle of Local self Government, and is capable of amendment, so that its practical working will be as nearly satisfactory as any human law can be.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The weather during the past week has been more favorable, and the country roads are rapidly drying up. Although at the moment, trade may have a quiet look, a fair distribution, under the circumstances, has been effected, and it seems certain that, with the advance of the year, a satisfactory impulse will be shown to have been given to all branches of business. This is the view taken by most merchants, who look with confidence upon the future. Of late, owing to unfavorable weather, payments have been slow, and business in the country has been somewhat restricted in consequence. Still, though what would have been an excellent winter's trade has been somewhat hampered, there is good reason to believe in an active movement when spring gets fairly started.

The development of the truth respecting the Maritime Bank of St. John continues to be more and more unsatisfactory. The bank had a paid-up capital of \$3,000,000, and a reported reserve of \$60,000, whilst its public discounts were close upon a million of dollars. For several years past it has paid a dividend of 6 per cent per annum, but it is a serious question whether it had been earned. The announcement that bill-holders and depositors will be paid in full is discredited by persons who claim to have an intimate acquaintance with its affairs. It is evident that a very large proportion of the notes of the bank are held by the middle and poorer classes, owing to the fact that many corporations, commission and lumber operators did their business through this bank, and all, or nearly all, their labor was paid for in its bills. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the present trouble has been brought about by management that was incompetent if not worse. What can be said of a management that has allowed the affairs of the bank to drift into their present hopeless condition with two or three firms owing it about \$700,000, for which there is virtually no security, and those firms in the main all comprising the same set of people? To put the matter simply, the fact is, that the funds of the shareholders and of the depositors have been risked on a few enterprises such as Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart and Guy, Bevan & Co. In any other civilized country a strict legal examination into such a disaster would be held, and stern justice meted out to the President, Directors, and all others to whose misconduct the disaster could be traced. This was the case in the matter of the Bank of Glasgow, and in many other similar instances. Perhaps, in the case under consideration, a mild enquiry may be made, but no one hopes that penitentiary walls and bars seriously threaten the wrong-doers, whoever they may be. With the extremely small degree of information that the management has vouchsafed the public, it is difficult to judge who are the culpable parties, and where the blame ought to lie. No one has the slightest wish to blame any person who is guiltless; but the mere fact that the individual whose interests and whose impulses (if they are blameless) would lead them to "make a clean breast of it," and take the public into their confidence, do not do this, causes a deep feeling of suspicion, and makes the affair look to the public blacker than perhaps it really should.

The wretched mismanagement of the Intercolonial Railway, and its making a discriminating tariff in freight-rates against flour coming to this port for shipment to Newfoundland, as compared with those charged by it on flour bound to Great Britain, Bermuda, and other British possessions, is bearing its legitimate fruit. We read in the last issue of the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* that "a fair volume of business has recently been done in Canadian flour for shipment to Newfoundland via Boston, several vessels having been chartered at that port for St. John's, Newfoundland." We most earnestly protest against the course of the railway authorities in thus deliberately undoing the labors of our merchants, and baulking the aspirations of our people to have and to prove Halifax the winter port of Canada. In the early part of the season flour shipments were freely made via the I. C. R. and Halifax from western points en route for St. John's, and the trade promised to develop into a large and permanent business, in the handling of which our people would have found profitable work. Suddenly, however, the freight tariff was so changed as to discriminate to the extent of 15 cents against Halifax as a port of shipment as compared with Boston, and this valuable and promising business promptly transferred itself to the foreign port. At the same time the movement of incoming goods—notably sugar—was so slow and uncertain, owing to insufficient rolling stock and inefficient management of the Intercolonial, that importers for the Montreal

refineries find it cheaper to order their cargoes to be landed in Boston than to have them brought here.

**DRY GOODS.**—So far this season the dry goods trade has been satisfactory. A much larger distribution has been effected than last year to this date, and though the early sales of country merchants have been retarded by inclement weather, the prospects are regarded as satisfactory. Prices of all fabrics, both domestic and foreign, are very firm, and all the textile mills through Canada are fully occupied. Remittances have been slow, for reasons noted above, and this has been somewhat of a drawback to the otherwise satisfactory condition of the trade.

**IRON AND HARDWARE.**—The imports of iron, steel, brass, copper, lead and metals to Canada during the first two months of the current year, show an increased valuation over those of the same period in 1886 of \$260,418, and over the first two months of 1885 of \$122,265. These figures show the steady improvement that has taken place, and indicate the reasons for the confident anticipations of healthy development that are felt. A large number of contracts have been made for spring delivery of all kinds of iron goods, and the outlook is everywhere viewed with satisfaction. Late cables report warrants at 43s. 5d., No. 3 foundry in Middleborough at 35s. 3d., and hematite pig iron at Workington at 4s. 3d. In the U. S. iron centres, iron and steel are reported steady, though orders are said to have somewhat dwindled down.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—No change worthy of note has developed since our last report, wheat having remained steady at 80 to 81 for May delivery. French cables report country markets strong, and wheat and flour firm in Paris. London cables wheat cargoes all steady hold, and in passage quiet, but steady. Corn off coast was easier, and on passage dull. California wheat just shipped, or promptly about to be, was at 38s. 6d., and the same nearly due at 37s. 6d. Wheat and corn in Liverpool are cabled as easier. There is a good, steady local demand here for flour, but aside from this there is but little movement. Strong flours appear to be most called for. In Chicago the "bulls," though unable to advance prices, laugh at the efforts and threats of the "bears" to pull them down. When the latter talk of the millions of bushels in reserve, and threaten to throw them on the market en masse, the latter reply by asking, "Where can you store it?" the elevators are as full as they can hold, and your immense reserves must remain reserves.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a good enquiry for short cut mess pork. Lard is steady. There has been no change in the local provision markets. A fair jobbing trade is done, but no important sales have been effected so far as reported. Tallow continues low and dull. The supply of dressed hogs is quite equal to the immediate requirements of the trade. In Chicago prices of pork have remained steady at about \$20.50. Both there and in Cincinnati more has been packed than in the first three weeks of March 1886, but, as before reported, the total supply is much less than it was last year at this time.

**BUTTER.**—Choice qualities are very firm, and the demand for them is quite good, but for grades below fine the market is extremely dull; and, in order to sell, lower prices than have hitherto been asked will undoubtedly have to be taken. For two or three months past the "knowing ones" have openly declared that a scarcity of butter and high prices were not only among the probabilities of the near future, but were certainties. Still, as week after week passed and the predicted time drew nigh, the anticipated scarcity has developed into an abundance of supplies. It looks as if each individual holder imagined that he commanded the situation, and he now finds that the country is full of just such far-seeing speculators, as he fancied that he was, who would to-day gladly part with their stocks, if they could realize about cost price, without insisting on the large profits that they expected.

**CHEESE.**—Prices are quiet and steady, with the situation everywhere unchanged. Advances from Liverpool state that a better demand is experienced, and prices remain steady at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

**SUGAR.**—The market appears to be shaping itself into better form, and more enquiry is reported for granulated and yellows. Raw sugars are firmer and 6d. higher at producing points.

**COFFEE.** is firm with perhaps a slight tendency to improvement. The New York Commercial Bulletin says that "for Brazil grades the market has been in a very stupid condition all around. Demand, in fact, seemed to be wholly suspended, with buyers amazingly indifferent toward the situation, and valuations nominal only. In mild grades the movement has been fair, and values sustained. The total stock in the United States and afloat is now 668,512 bags, as compared with 696,655 bags for the corresponding time last year."

**APPLES.**—A cable from Messrs. Pitt Bros. & Co., apple salesmen, London, England, to the Montreal Trade Bulletin reads:—"The apple market is high, and sound fruit is enquired for, Baldwins, Greenings, Spitz, Spy and Canada red, being quoted at 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Swaar, Nonpariel and Golden Russets, 18s. to 19s. Kings are enquired for, and sound fruit commands 20s." Mail advices from Liverpool dated to 4th instant, report a quiet market with a small reduction in prices. The S. S. Oregon arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd with 6,500 bbls. of Maine stock. She made a long passage, which affected the fruit considerably, and lower prices than had previously been obtained had to be accepted.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Raisins and currants are steady with a fair consumptive demand. Prunes are quiet with but little demand.

**FISH.**—Three or four cargoes of frozen herrings have arrived from Newfoundland and the Labrador, and others are on the way. A number of fishing vessels from provincial ports have arrived in quest of bait and have purchased these herrings rather freely. The demand for these fish will increase during the next few weeks, or as long as they can be kept frozen. In Montreal there is reported a moderate Lenten enquiry, and quotations are steady and unchanged. No change is reported in the United States and West Indian markets.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	7 1/2 to 8
Granulated .....	6 to 6 1/2
Circle A .....	5 1/2
Fine Yellow C .....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
Yellow C .....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 29
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes .....	30 to 32
Demerara .....	32 to 35
Diamond N. ....	40
Porto Rico .....	30 to 32
Cienfuegos .....	27 to 28
Trinidad .....	27 to 28
Antigua .....	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black .....	37 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family .....	5 1/2 to 6
Soda .....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7 1/4
Fancy .....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

**PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.**

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets steady. No changes to note.

<b>Flour.</b>	
Graham .....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades .....	4.00 to 4.20
" mediums .....	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra .....	4.00 to 4.10
Lower grades .....	3.70 to 3.80
Oatmeal, Standard .....	4.00 to 4.10
" Granulated .....	4.20 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halifax ground .....	2.40 to 2.55
" —Imported .....	2.00 to 2.20
Bran per ton—Wheat .....	18.00 to 18.50
" —Corn .....	15.00
Shorts .....	19.00 to 19.50
Middlings .....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn .....	24.00 to 25.00
" Oats .....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley .....	nominal
Feed Flour .....	3.70 to 3.80
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs .....	34 to 36
Barley " of 48 " .....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 " .....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel .....	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs .....	65 to 70
Hay per ton .....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw .....	10.00 to 12.00

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	20 to 25
" in Small Tubs .....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs .....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted .....	15 to 17
Canadian, Creamery .....	20
" Township, Fancy .....	21 to 25
" " Finest .....	20 to 22
" " Fine .....	18 to 20
" Morrisburg and Brockville .....	11 to 13
" Western .....	15 to 17
Cheese, N. S. ....	12
" Canada .....	14

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

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
No arrivals. Prices Nominal.	
Extra .....	10 00
No. 1 .....	9 00
" 2 large .....	8 00
" 3 large .....	6 50
" 3 .....	6 50
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No arrivals. No sales. Quotations nominal.	
No. 1 Shore, July, very scarce .....	3.00
No. 1, August .....	none
" September .....	none
Round Shore .....	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 50 .....	none
Bay of Islands .....	3.75 to 4.00
ALASKA, per bbl. ....	none
<b>COURTIN.</b>	
Hard Shore .....	none
Hank .....	2.25 to 2.30
Bay .....	none
SALMON, No. 1 .....	none
HADDOCK, per qt. ....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE .....	2 10
CUSK .....	none
POLLOCK .....	none
HAKE SOUNDS .....	45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A .....	29 to 30

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

**LOBSTERS.**

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tail Cans .....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat .....	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m. ....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do .....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m. ....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m. ....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do .....	1 00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1 .....	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m. ....	2 00
Hard wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood .....	2.25 to 2.50

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid .....	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate, " .....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate, " .....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American .....	18.00 to 19.00
" " American, clear .....	15.00 to 16.00
" " American, clear .....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	17.00 to 17.50
" " " old .....	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	14.00 to 15.00
" " Prime Mess .....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails .....	11 to 12
" Cases .....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I. ....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.50 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 22
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	7
Ox Hides, under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	6
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	6 1/2
No 3 Hides .....	5
Calf Skins .....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each .....	25 to 30
Lambskins .....	25 to 35

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

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

<b>APPLES.</b>	
No. 1 Varieties .....	2.50 to 3.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new) .....	none
" Valencia .....	8 00
Lemons, per case .....	6.00 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions American, per lb. ....	2 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl. ....	none
Grapes, Almeria, kegs .....	00
Raisins, New Val .....	10 to 12
Figs, Eleme, small boxes .....	15 to 17
Prunes, Stewing, per lb. ....	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new .....	7 1/2

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

**POULTRY.**

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.**

Steers, best quality, per 100lb. alive ..	5 00
Oxen .....	4 00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights .....	3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs. ....	4.00 to 5.00
Lambs .....	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

One day Lord Caraven asked her if she would send out some notes of invitation for him, and Hildred asked him if he had a seal with his monogram on it.

"Yes," he replied. "It is somewhere in the drawers of my escritoire in my study. Will you look for it, Hildred?"

Since her appeal to him he had always called her Hildred. He pronounced the name in a quick hasty manner, as though anxious to get it over. She went to his study, and half smiled as she saw the utter confusion of his books and papers. He had followed her, and looked at her as she smiled.

"Man's untidiness is proverbial," she said, "but this surpasses all that I have seen. It must be quite impossible for you to find anything in this confusion."

"It is difficult," he owned; "but then you see I seldom want to find anything. I have often thought that the escritoire should be cleared out; the drawers are filled with locks of hair and love-letters."

"Locks of hair?" she repeated, looking at him aghast.

"Yes, love trophies of all kinds. There must be a latent fund of sentiment somewhere in my heart. I never could destroy them. You will find every variety of hair there—from sunniest auburn to darkest brown. You will find flowers as faded as the love of the hour which made them precious. I could not destroy my love-tokens, so I have kept them."

"They do not concern me," she told him with cold dignity. Do as she would, love would always be a sacred subject to her. She could never fall into a light fashion of discussing it—never. Nor did she care to hear others so discuss it.

"See," laughed the earl, "here are photographs enough for an album. Charming actresses, 'blue stockings,' fair *débutantes*—I have begged a portrait from each."

"And have discarded it as soon as you have received it. I would not give you my portrait or a lock of my hair for the whole world?" she cried angrily.

Lord Caraven laughed.

"Would you not? How proud you are, Hildred!"

"You are heartless," she replied. "Are all men like you? Do they pretend to love women just to amuse themselves, and then laugh and ride away? Do they all cease to value a heart as soon as it is won, and sneer at the love which they have sought? Are they all faithless and insincere, cold and cruel?"

"I do not know, Hildred. I can only answer for myself. I am all that you say, and a little more."

"Where did the poets get their ideas from?" she asked. "Surely not from the men of the present day. I used to believe in heroes."

"Used you? I believe in very little. Have you found the seal?"

With a proud flush on her face she closed the drawer.

"I refuse to look any further," she said. "I detest your love trophies, as you call them—I will not soil my fingers by touching them."

The earl laughed—her sweet womanly indignation amused him, she looked so charming in her anger.

"Did all those—those women from whom you won love-trophies—did they all believe you?" she asked.

"Believe me? In what way?" he asked.

"Believed that you loved them when you said so?" she replied.

"I do not know—I hope not. You must remember, Hildred, that every one is not so terribly in earnest as you are. In the world love is a comedy—men and women act their part in it, and retire with a laugh and a bow; with you it would be a tragedy, all fire and earnestness. The world would be unendurable if every one were as earnest as you are."

"It would be worse still if every one were as light and faithless as you are," she told him.

"Nay, Hildred," he laughed again, "I am not faithless. You do not understand—you have old-fashioned ideas about love. Suppose now that I go to a ball, and that I meet there the loveliest girl that ever drove a man to distraction with her smiles. I fall in love with her—I ask for a flower that she has worn. I elect her queen of my heart. I linger by her side, loath to leave her. We dance, we talk; we agree that we have never spent so pleasant an evening. I am hopelessly in love, and she is affable. I win a love-token from her—a flower or a glove—perhaps kiss her white hand. Three days afterward I have forgotten her name, and she perhaps barely remembers mine. That is the world's love—light, laughing, graceful, airy comedy. You would have it a tragedy, filled with sighs and tears. There is no place for such love in this laughing world of ours. A butterfly kisses a rose, caresses a lily, lingers on the sweet-scented carnation, hovers round the mignonette—there you have a true picture of love as the world knows it."

She looked at him steadily, her dark eyes all eloquent with sweet womanly thoughts.

"I am very glad, Lord Caraven," she said, with quiet contemptuous dignity, "that you do not love me."

He laughed again, a little uneasily this time.

"Have you found the seal?" he asked. "These notes must go."

"No—and I do not intend to look for it. All the perfumes of Arabia would not purify those drawers for me."

She turned to quit the room—he looked after her.

"Hildred!" he cried. But she did not turn back—she walked straight on. He laughed again to himself; but again the laugh was not a pleasant one.

"What a spirit!" he said. "She says that she would not have my love, and I believe it. She is terribly in earnest. Those dark-haired women generally are—they never treat life as a bagatelle."

"Lord Caraven," said Hildred, one day soon after this little scene, "who is the person—gentleman, I should say perhaps—who comes here so often?"

"Do you mean John Blantyre, my faithful friend and steward?" he asked laughingly. "He comes every day."

"Is that his name? I do not like his face."

"Why not, Hildred?" he asked.

"It is not the face of an honest man unless Nature has for once made a mistake in her own handwriting."

"It is not a handsome face certainly," said the earl—"far from it."

"I am not speaking of mere beauty of feature—and perhaps I judge him harshly," she replied. "But it does not seem to me an honest face. I would not trust the man for—Do you trust him, Lord Caraven?"

"I trust him implicitly—indeed I do not believe I have ever overlooked his accounts."

She looked at him in wonder.

"Never overlooked his accounts! How very careless of you!" she said.

"I am not careful by nature," he told her, laughing.

"But," she observed, earnestly, "such carelessness is wrong. You put a terrible temptation in his way by not keeping a check upon him."

"I suppose," said Lord Caraven, indolently, "that I find it easier to let myself be robbed a little than to look after matters for myself."

The dark eloquent eyes, as they were raised to his, expressed a great deal.

"What do you do with your life?" she asked. "It seems to me that you have no idea of duty."

"Nor have I. I know well what to do with my life—I enjoy it."

"There can be nothing more to add," said Hildred. "But, if I were you, Lord Caraven, I should look after my accounts."

She thought a great deal after that conversation. It had opened her eyes more fully to her husband's character than anything that had passed before. At first she had been somewhat dazed by the novelty of her position. She had been inclined to fall very deeply in love with her handsome young husband. She had idealized him—she had tried to make a hero of him. The very novelty of her position hid his faults from her. She had even at times mistaken indolence for ease. But her eyes were slowly opening now. She began to perceive that, although some good qualities might be innate in him, they were overlaid with selfishness and long habits of self-indulgence. Indeed it was difficult to tell what his original nature had been. She began to perceive that his character resembled a garden which had been sown with the fairest of flowers, but which had afterward been choked by the foulest of weeds. She decided to study him.

Was he generous? She thought at first that she might say "Yes." They were riding out one day, and they met a poor woman begging with a little child in her arms; she was poor, hungry, all in tatters, with pinched face and sad weary eyes—a pitiful spectacle of want and destitution. As they passed by the earl took out his purse and literally emptied it on to the ground at the woman's feet. She looked dazed and bewildered at this sudden bounty of fortune. He did not wait for any thanks, but rode on.

"I wish," he said, "that I could collect all the poor people in the world together, and make them rich."

"Was that generosity?" she said to herself. Yes, it must be. She did not think of the luxurious, easy-loving nature that shrunk selfishly from seeing pain in others, that would fain have kept all painful, sorrowful objects out of sight; that shrunk from the sight of suffering as it would have shrunk from pain. She did not think of this disposition or make any allowance for it when she pronounced her husband generous.

They rode on until they came to a small cottage—one belonging to the Ravensmere estate—at the door of which stood a man still young but crippled and bent double with rheumatism. A little cry of pain came from Hildred's lips as she saw him, but the young man's eyes were fixed with an evil light on the earl's face.

Hildred stopped to say a kind word to him; the cripple came on and stood in front of the earl's magnificent horse.

"My lord," he said, in a hoarse voice, "I have you to thank for these"—pointing to his shrunken limbs—"and for these, also"—pointing to his useless hands.

"What do you mean?" Lord Caraven demanded, his face flushing with anger.

"I mean this, my lord—that I was a strong young man when I took this cottage and brought my wife home here; now," he cried, in a sudden passion of despair—"now look at me!"

"What have I to do with that?" asked the earl, angrily.

"This much, my lord—I spent all my bit of money on this land; I had none left for repairing the house—your house, my lord. The water came in at the roof and at the windows—the wind blew through the doors. I begged to have it repaired; I have sent more letters than I could count to agent and landlord. Neither has attended to me. If I had had the money I would have done it myself, but I had not. I have had a sick wife and sick children, but never a shilling to spare for the broken roof, and your heartlessness has reduced me to this."

"Stand aside," said the earl, angrily, "you men are never contented—never satisfied—stand aside!"

"My lord!" cried the man, "the horses in your stables, the dogs in your kennels, are better cared for than I—they are better housed. If I die—and his voice changed to a cry of despair—"my death be upon your head!"

"You are an impertinent fellow!" cried the earl. "Out of my way, or I will ride over you!"

"Pray—pray listen to him, Lord Caraven," cried Hildred.

But the earl turned angrily to her.

"You do not understand these matters; you must not interfere," he said—"a set of idle rogues."

"Stop, my lord," cried the man, his face paling—"stop. Be satisfied with taking my health and my strength—leave my character alone. I am no rogue, I am an honest, hard-working man."

"Honest indeed!" cried the earl. "There is not one honest man among you."

The evil look deepened on the man's pale face.

"I will not answer, my lord," he said, with quiet dignity. "I am asking a favor; it is life to me. I have no money to leave the house; if I remain in it as it is it will be certain death to me. My lord, it is but a few pounds—very few—do not refuse them!"

But Lord Caraven's face grew crimson with anger.

"I shall do nothing of the kind. And let me tell you that I consider it a great impertinence for you to stop me in this fashion; I have an agent to manage my affairs—go to him. Out of my road, and take care you do not stop me again."

The man went away and the earl rode on. Was he generous? Only a few pounds, and for that a life must be sacrificed.

"Mind, Hildred," he said, sharply, "you are not from any mistaken notion of generosity to interfere; if you do I shall have to repair every house on the estate."

And she wondered to herself whose idea of generosity was mistaken—his or hers.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

Hildred's heart sank lower and lower—every day brought her some fresh revelation of her husband's character which was utterly unendurable to her. The worst trait of all was that he seemed to her, as it were, to lounge through life. He literally did nothing—no useful occupation ever seemed to attract him. He never read, he never wrote. If any letter of importance required an answer he passed it to her or threw it aside. If the agent brought the accounts he said in his indolent manner, "Lay the books down—I will see to them soon;" but he never looked at them. He had but one idea, and that was amusement. No idea of work ever seemed to occur to him—self-indulgence and indolence were all that he cared for.

Hildred's heart sank in dismay. She looked at him sometimes as he lay listlessly stretched on a couch, and wondered why nature had given so fair an exterior to one with so little soul. The handsome face seemed to have no purpose in it. If he spoke it was always about some plan or other for his own especial amusement—it was either of billiards or of one of the games in which he took such infinite delight. He never advanced any scheme for the benefit of others; in fact, other people, except so far as they ministered to his pleasures and his will, did not exist for him. His was a hopeless character—far more hopeless than that of a man of graver faults. His young wife looked at him sometimes, wondering if anything would ever interest him, would ever rouse him, would ever stimulate him to action.

"It is a terrible thing," she said, "to live so entirely for one's self—a terrible thing!"

She thought to herself once that she would sketch his day. He never rose until after ten; he sat for some time over his breakfast, reading his letters and newspapers. The former were thrown aside, and seldom if ever answered; even those of importance were ignored like the rest. There was generally a muttered word over the bills, if any came. Then he took a gallop on his horse wherever his wild fancy led. That was followed by luncheon, when his lordship did not spare his wine; after that came billiards or cards, if any one worth playing with was in the house. Dinner was followed by wine and billiards until the early hours of the morning. It was not a noble life, it was not even a dignified life—it had no end, no object except self-indulgence, and the young wife looked on in sorrowful dismay.

Would he never change? Would he remain selfish, self-indulgent, indolent, to his life's end? The contrast between what he did and what he should have done appalled her—she hardly dared to think of it. The estate was neglected and uncared for; the tenants were oppressed; appeals for mercy and for justice were made to him in vain. The farmers were all dissatisfied; the only person who really seemed to approve of matters as they stood was Jonu Blantyre, the steward, the man whom Lady Caraven instinctively disliked. He was always smiling, bland, and suave; he had a habit, while talking to Lord Caraven, of rubbing his hands—a habit that used to annoy and to irritate the young countess exceedingly. He was quite pleased if threats were made by the servants and the laborers that they would appeal to the earl. He had a fashion of saying, "You can try it—you will see what the earl says;" for the earl had but one answer to everything—complaint, excuse, or prayer—and it was, "Go to Blantyre"—indeed the order had become quite a by-word on the estate, "Go to Blantyre" being considered as equivalent to something far more dreadful.

The young countess looked around her. On every side she saw the same evil—nothing was attended to, nothing done—the indolent ease of the earl seemed to extend to every one with whom he came into contact. The servants were continually being changed; nothing went right, as nothing does when the master of the house takes no interest in anything that passes in it. Another thing distressed her. She saw that his old love of gambling was returning in force. There were times when his face grew very dark over his betting-book; and he would leave home on all the great race days, remaining away for some time, and returning more indolent, more selfish than ever.

(To be continued.)

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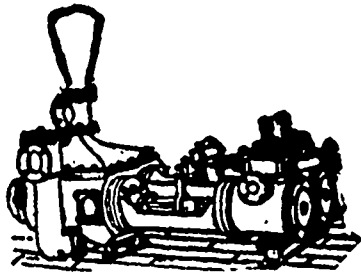
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A. M. FRASER,  
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

## MINING.

The McGuire, Nelson & Co. property at Melaga, is yielding rich ore, and soon the steam whistle will be heard in that district.

The mining people of Melrose, Guys., have been treated to a flying visit by a Mr. Symonds, an English mining expert from London, who has been examining different properties there, it is said in the interest of some English capitalists. It is to be hoped satisfactory results will follow.

Prospecting for gold is being conducted in the vicinity of Ardoise Hill, Hants Co., by a Mr. William Murray, Mr. Prince, of Truro, and others. It is said very good showings have been made. In the same vicinity a rather large deposit of antimony ore has been discovered. As it has not been sufficiently developed to give any pronounced opinion, further comment must for the present be postponed. The property has been bonded, and will soon be in shape for development, which will be undertaken at the earliest hour. The indications of a good property are apparent.

Mr. F. L. Downend is at the Queen Hotel, Halifax, with a model of a concentrator called the Common Sense Concentrator, which is, in effect, on the old Mexican Arastra principle, with pan attachments, and discharge pipes and agitator, &c. The object of it is to save all possible gold from the tailings of any mill in actual operation, or it can be operated as a separate concern in handling over the tailings of the old crushers of mills in past years. Mr. Downend has much faith in his invention, and thinks the tailings of the Nova Scotian mines would pay handsomely with this machine. Judging from the looks of the model, and Mr. Downend's explanations, it would pay well to put this machine in operation. Mr. Downend will sell out his right to any company to manufacture, operate, and sell the same on a royalty basis, or sell outright for cash. Here is a good chance for capitalists who may feel inclined to speculate.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—Editor Critic,—I have been roaming considerably of late, with not much chance for corresponding. Mining matters in New Brunswick are not very brisk at present. Owners of manganese properties and other metals hope for a satisfactory boom a little later on.

The developments at what is known as "The Globe" manganese deposit in Dutch Valley District are still satisfactory. The owners are very much encouraged indeed. A Mr. F. J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, is the principal promoter of this mine, and the development operations have been done under the superintendence of Mr. W. N. Gould, who has had extensive mining experience in this province as well as across the line.

The work at Mineral Vale, in Albert County, is progressing satisfactorily, and some English capitalists are to come out from London or Liverpool and have a look over the property. Messrs. Breeze and Robinson, of St. John, N. B., are largely interested in the matter.

At the village of Albert, (formerly known as Hopewell Corner), mining operations have been for some time in progress, under direction of a Mr. Seargent, of Boston. It is understood machinery will shortly be placed in position, if not already done, and that owners anticipate good results. It is said that quite a remunerative amount of gold is had from the ore which is being extracted.

The manganese property at Petitcodiac, I am told, is showing up very fairly. The manager, Mr. Brown, was very ill some little time ago, but, I presume, is gaining ground again. There seems to be an impression that this will develop into a good paying property.

In Hillsboro', or near there, operations are being conducted under the direction of Mr. Pendergrast of Truro. It is said to be some kind of a mineral paint—umber, ochre, or something of that kind. Not knowing correct particulars I will not endeavor to be too positive on the matter.

I do not know that I can take up more of your valuable space at present, and can only express the wish that your Nova Scotian correspondents would be more confiding, and let the mining world know what is going on in their different localities. I regret there has been no concerted action by mining men of your province to try and remodel, or improve, the mining laws of Nova Scotia. Perhaps the present session may develop something new. For the present I will weary you no further, and remain, as usual,

Yours,

\*\*\*

CALEDONIA, QUEENS CO.

Dear Critic,—In your paper of 11th inst. I notice a reference to the Malaga gold areas, in which the Parker & Douglas Co. are interested, and, knowing the interest you take in mining affairs, I propose giving you a short description of this now well-known property.

The discoverers were two young men of Brookfield—Hubert Spidle and Robbie Hunt—who located their claim in June last. The "find" created considerable excitement here at that time, and applications were soon filed for every available acre of land in the vicinity of Malaga Lake, some folks going so far as to take up areas, which, when located, were found to be in the lake.

Shortly after applying for their prospecting license, Spidle and Hunt bonded the property to Nelson F. Douglass for \$15,000, and Nelson Douglass had bargained with Philadelphia parties for \$20,000, when two neighbors of Spidle and Hunt appeared on the ground, and laid claim to six of their fifty-two areas. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Mines, and this proved fatal to the sale, as the Philadelphians declined to buy the property with a prospective lawsuit. In due time the Commissioner decided it in favor of Spidle and Hunt, and his decision has just been confirmed

MINING.—Continued.

by the Supreme Court, and the matter is now in all probability out of litigation.

Shortly after the Commissioner gave decision, Spidle and Hunt sold out to Messrs Wharton, Bartlings, the Parker & Douglass Co., and others, and these gentlemen are now prospecting the claim with the most gratifying results. Ten men are employed exploring two leads, and have sunk one shaft to a depth of 35 feet, on what is known as the centre lead, which at that depth is 25 inches wide, and shows signs of gold at every blast. Lying parallel to this lead, and separated by a narrow belt of slate, is another gold-bearing lead, 10 inches in width, so that there are two leads being worked in the same shaft.

The other lead on which they have sunk is north of the centre lead, and is opened to a depth of 25 feet. It shows considerable fine gold, and is from 8 to 10 inches wide.

In addition to these, they have traced nine other leads, varying in width from 6 to 12 inches, all showing good. Nearly all the leads stand perpendicular, having little or no dip, and lying between layers of soft slate, and are very easily worked. The estimated cost for mining is \$2.50 per ton.

A St. Louis mining engineer and expert, Mr. Chauvenet, who recently visited the mine, said that if the quartz would give 7 dwts. to the ton, it would be a veritable bonanza.

A test crushing from 13 tons of quartz, taken from the centre lead, made last week at the Parker & Douglass Co.'s mill, at Whiteburn, yielded 11 ozs., 4 dwts., 2 grs. The sight of gold mentioned in the last number of THE CRITIC (11th inst.) containing about 2 ozs., was withheld from the crusher, the average yield, therefore, was something over 1 oz. to the ton.

I am informed that a crusher will shortly be placed on the property. Everything is booming in mining transactions in Queens, and I look for a greater boom in the summer. I hope that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space; and if agreeable, shall be pleased to give you a brief account of other mining properties in this locality a little later on.

Yours, MINER.

W. J. Nelson is about making arrangements with a wealthy Scotch Syndicate to purchase and develop Nova Scotian mines.

A mill test of 6½ tons ore taken from a property owned by W. J. Nelson, at Brookfield, Queen's Co., immediately south of the Brookfield Gold Mining Co. property, yielded 18 ozs., 4 dwts., or 3 ozs per ton of quartz. This is one of the richest properties opened in the western counties. Mr Nelson is having this property rapidly opened up, and will sell it, if opportunity serves, or will put a mill on it.

COCHRAN HILL MINE.—In reporting the sale of the Cochran Hill Mine, Guysboro, we stated that Mr. George E. Foraythe, of Halifax, had purchased the property. On enquiry, we learn that Mr. Archibald still retains his interest in the mine, and that Mr. A. A. Hayward, of Renfrew, is a shareholder in the property to the extent of one-third.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD SUPPLY CONTINUES TO DECREASE.—The result of gold mining in the Victoria gold fields for 1885 shows an output smaller than that of any year since 1852; that is to say, since within a year of the discovery of gold in that quarter. The year's product, as abstracted by the London Mining Journal from the official returns, is given by quarters as follows, we adding the value at the rate of £3 17s. 9d., or \$19.43 per ounce:

Quarterly	ozs.	dwt.	grs.	Total
March 31	162,438	11	15	
June 30	195,037	15	10	
Sept 30	176,159	2	21	
Dec. 31	181,582	16	6	
Total weight	735,218	6	4	
Value				\$14,285,285

For the last quarter we append the table compiled from the estimates of ten mining registrars by districts:

Districts	Alluvial			Quartz			Totals		
	ozs.	dwt.	grs.	ozs.	dwt.	grs.	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Ballarat	34,500	13	15	22,741	11	21	57,242	5	15
Beechworth	8,412	15	1	5,300	3	12	13,722	18	13
Sandhurst	1,372	12	13	47,562	13	21	48,935	6	10
Maryborough	13,868	4	15	4,759	16	21	18,628	1	12
Castlemaine	5,775	3	21	12,821	14	20	19,596	18	17
Ararat	4,994	14	20	2,040	17	14	7,035	12	10
Gipps Land	2,054	17	4	14,366	15	21	16,421	13	1
Grand totals	71,989	1	20	109,593	14	10	181,582	16	6

The following table shows the product of the same fields during the last ten years for the quarter ending December 31st of each year:

Year	ozs.	dwt.	grs.	Year	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
1876	228,640	8	1	1881	225,071	14	19
1877	218,159	3	14	1882	236,303	1	17
1878	206,058	0	8	1883	190,931	17	18
1879	209,411	7	7	1884	200,789	16	13
1880	228,628	8	20	1885	181,582	16	6

Thus, it is to be seen that there has been a decrease in the same quarter from that of 1880 of 47,045 ounces. The dividends paid by incorporated companies aggregated about \$2,885,000. This was exclusive of a considerable amount paid by privately worked enterprises that make no report of dividends.—F. & M. Record.

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 Civic Board, I do so, prompted by the desire to do whatever lies in my power to promote the interests of the Ward and the welfare of the City.

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

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

WILLIAM CROWE.

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. HALLERTY & Co., Portland, Maine.

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties. Underground Surveys and Plans. Re-surveying 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 **COMPOUND** Female Complaints and Derangements so common with our best FEMALE POPULATION. (One trial will convince)

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

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

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

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

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



And Agent for the English Optician, **B. LAURANCE.**

Army and Navy Depot.

FANCY MACCARONI.

20 boxes for Ornamenting Dishes. Something new, 10c. per lb. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

STILTON CHEESE.

Per Steamer "Barnia." 60 choice Stilton CHEESE, direct from the Farm. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

TURTLE SOUP—Real Article.

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

SUGAR, SUGAR.

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

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.

Jerusalem Warehouse, 251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

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AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Dealers in Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

WM. J. HAMES,

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts. HALIFAX, DEALER IN

Pork, Butter, &c.

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

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

J. R. JENNETT,

Importer of and Dealer in China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, Electro Plate, &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

161 & 74 Pentagon Building, ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.

NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

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

AARON SINFIELD, Mason and Builder,

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations :

**Abbott's Aperient Pills.**—They will not gripe, and are a first-class Anti-bilious Medicine.**Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial.**—A superlative remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.**Abbott's Worm Tablets.**—Sure Death to Worms.**Brown's Astringent Gargle.**—For Sore Throat, &c.**Brown's Flavoring Essences.**—Good and Reliable.**Brown's Toothache Drops.**—An Infallible Cure.**Fiske's Lavodent.**—A delightful, fragrant and elegant Tooth and Mouth Wash.**Mayflower Cologne.**—A refreshing and fine flavored Perfume.**Mayflower Hair Gloss.**—Cleanses the Scalp, keeps the hair from falling out, 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.

PORT MULGRAVE, N. S., Feby. 7th, 1887.

## PUTTNER EMULSION CO. :

Dear Sirs,—I consider Puttner's Emulsion the best in the market. I have used it in my practice for over two years, and in every case it has given satisfactory results.

J. MACKENZIE, M. D.

FREDERICTON, N. B., 28th Feby., 1887.

## MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS &amp; CO., HALIFAX, N. S. :

Gentlemen,—On Saturday last while tobogganing, on account of the depth of the snow, I strained the muscles of my back, causing very severe pain, and no position in which I could get would give me any ease.

I applied Simson's Liniment that evening quite freely, with the result of being very much better Sabbath morning, the pain all gone and able to move about without any difficulty.

I also find it a very useful Liniment about my stable, in reducing sprains, and healing cuts and galls on my horses.

I consider Simson's Liniment a very valuable remedy for the purposes designed, and intend to keep a supply after this. Yours, etc.,

J. A. EDWARDS,  
Proprietor Queen Hotel.

## MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS &amp; CO., HALIFAX :

Gentlemen,—Simson's Liniment has been very beneficial in curing a sprain and cut on one of my horses, contracted while in the woods lumbering.

The sprain was so bad the horse could hardly put his foot to the ground. The cut was a very bad one, and had considerable proud flesh and humor in it.

A few applications reduced the sprain so that the horse does not limp while travelling, and cleansed the cut of humor and proud flesh, so that is now healing rapidly.

The Barony, Dumfries, N. B., 23rd Feb., 1887.

ROBERT PICKARD.

MONTMAGNY, QUE., Feb. 28, 1887.

During the month of Jan'y last I contracted a severe cold, which settled in my face, and for 2 days I suffered excruciating agony from Neuralgia. I expected to be laid up for at least a week, and would have but for the use of Simson's Liniment, with which I bathed the seat of pain, aided by inhaling the Liniment and in 15 minutes it entirely disappeared. There is nothing I can say in its praise that can express the appreciation I feel, and if it cost \$1 instead of 25 cents I wouldn't be without it. Yours very truly,

MRS. ELIZABETH PAQUETTE.

Sing a song of sixpence,  
You follow full of rye,  
With not a cent to bury you  
To-morrow, should you die.  
The barman's at the counter,  
Counting out his money—  
His wife is in the parlor  
With well-dressed Sis and Sonny.  
Instead of taking snifters  
To invigorate your frame,  
Use Simson's Jamaica Ginger,  
It answers just the same.  
It will put a glow and vigor  
Into your system frail;  
And as a cure for stomach acho,  
'Tis never known to fail.

**THE RAFT BUILDERS.**

Little Willie had been sent into the country to visit his Aunt Jane, who had no children of her own, and was consequently very fond of him. It was in the harvest-time when he arrived, and for several days he had great fun riding the horses to water, hunting for hens' eggs in the barn, and driving the cows home from the pasture at night. He gorged himself with apples and berries, and scared his poor aunt half out of her wits by insisting on climbing on the tops of the barns and sheds.

At first he was awfully good, and his Aunt in writing home about him spoke of him as the "little angel," and could not understand how his mother could have ever pronounced him a "bad, troublesome boy."

But "familiarity breeds contempt," and by the time that the novelty of his surroundings had somewhat worn off, the "little angel" began to show that he had teeth.

His aunt had particularly warned him against associating with a "bad, wicked boy," as she called him, who resided on an adjacent farm. This boy had been known to lie and steal, had made frequent raids on apple orchards, and was up to every kind of mischief. Little Willie listened attentively, and promised to shun the bad boy, but such is the perversity of human nature, that he inwardly longed to meet him and form his acquaintance. He did not have long to wait. He was on his way out to the fields to ride on the mowing machine when he met a boy slightly older than himself. This boy was not encumbered with clothing. A cotton shirt and a pair of unmentionables (real ones) held in position by a solitary suspender, and an old straw hat without any brim, completed the inventory of his very slender wardrobe. His face was freckled and tanned a dark brown color, but he had merry twinkling blue eyes that at once captured Willie's heart. "Be you the new boy from Halifax?" said the boy. "Yes," said Willie.

"Where are going?" was the next question.

"Down to the field to ride on the mowing-machine."

"Pshaw, that's no fun, I'm going down to Thatcher's Lake to build a raft. Come along, won't you?"

Willie could not resist the temptation and followed his merry companion two or three miles down to the lake.

Here they built a raft out of drift-wood, and in attempting to launch it Willie slipped and fell into the lake. He was fished out by his companion, soaked to the skin and half frightened out of his life, and then begged to be taken home. The bad boy led him to within a half mile of the house and then giving him a parting kick to help him on his journey, disappeared as rapidly as possible. He was soon in the arms of his distracted aunt, who undressed him and put him in bed.

He was now seized with violent vomiting, accompanied with fever and severe irritation of the bowels, and the country doctor was sent for.

On his arrival he pronounced Willie to be suffering from worms, prescribing Abbot's Worm Tablets. Willie thought it was the nicest medicine he had ever taken, and the effects were magical. In less than half an hour he was sleeping soundly, and the next day he was as well as over.

Read the testimony of a trustworthy sea captain.  
To the PUTTNER EMULSION CO., HALIFAX :

Gentlemen,—Through exposure from bad weather while on a passage from Portland, Me., to Buenos Ayres, South America, during the month of November, 1884, I contracted a severe cold and cough. It being a nine month's voyage, and failing to obtain relief from the contents of the ship's medicine chest and other medicines obtainable in the South, by the time I returned to New York I was so broken down from night-sweats and exhaustion, occasioned by the cough and expectoration of blood, that I was unable to do more than attend to the working of the ship.

Feeling that it would be foolishness to continue on board longer, I concluded to return home. I procured two bottles of Puttner's Emulsion, and, after using the first, I could feel a decided improvement.

My constitution being so impaired, I continued taking it for six months so as to entirely renovate my system, taking in all some twenty bottles, and gaining in flesh about twenty pounds. To-day I am thankful to say that I feel as strong as in my boyhood, and I unhesitatingly give this certificate as a testimonial of what Puttner's Emulsion has done for me.

Halifax, N. S., March 6, 1887.

THOMAS A. BALLONG.

Anatasia (about to be married). "Ned, see if this reads all right for the invitations: 'Your presence is requested——.'" Devoted brother: "Stop there, sis! It isn't grammatical. You mean: 'Your presents are requested.'"

## HOME AND FARM.

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

**RESTORING LOST FERTILITY.**—In some parts of Pictou county, and in other portions of the province which have been long settled, the farmers complain that the land has nearly run out, and that, notwithstanding the manure they plough in, the crop taken off the land will scarcely pay for the outlay of seed, time and labor expended upon it. This lost fertility of the soil is very frequently the result of continuous cropping; but even intelligent farmers, who thoroughly understand the value of the rotation of crops, find that the soil is year by year becoming less productive, and this despite the use of manure and commercial fertilizers. A practical farmer in Hants county, in writing to us on this point, says that he always spreads the manure on the land in the autumn, ploughing it in as soon as the first dry days in spring have come round. This covering of manure he believes to be of great advantage to the land, it probably producing some chemical action by which the soil is benefited; at any rate, after 13 years' experience, he is convinced that his crops are from 20 to 40 per cent. better in consequence; and, as he very tersely remarks, "Try it, brother farmers, and experience will make you converts."

A correspondent, writing to the *Country Gentleman* on this question, strongly recommends that turnip or kale seed be sown upon the land so soon as the regular crop is harvested. This crop, he says, may be affected by drouth, but, if given a fair chance, the seed will grow rapidly, and nature will thus provide herself with a covering for the naked earth, which will restore to the soil the vegetable matter of which it is so much in need. The correspondent referred to made the discovery of this by accident. Having a field of turnips, the growth of which had been retarded by drouth, he came to the conclusion that the crop was not worth harvesting; during subsequent rains and fine weather late in the autumn the turnips grew rapidly, the foliage being most abundant. As the frost and snow came on suddenly that season, he allowed the turnips to remain, and early in the spring ploughed the land, sowing it with timothy and clover. That summer he cut more grass from the field thus treated than he had ever done before, and this fact led him to think that a second crop of vegetables, if allowed to remain in the land, must be of great advantage to it. He says that for upwards of 20 years he has continued this practice, and while he does not ignore the fact that barn manure is absolutely essential to the fertility of the soil, he nevertheless attributes his more than average crops to his plan of allowing the second crop to go back to the soil. This plan, we believe, is known to some of the farmers in Kings and Annapolis counties; but that it is not very generally practiced in any part of the province is apparent to those conversant with the condition of many of the older farms.

**THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.**—If any proof were needed of the value of organization among farmers, or among those who follow a specialty, such as dairying, it would be furnished by the splendid gathering of the members of the Dairymen's Association, which took place at Amherst last week. Next to our own experience, the experience of others must always be of the greatest value; but, unless opportunities are given for the interchange of ideas, we are apt to grow conservative in our methods, and inclined to regard our manner of obtaining results as *par excellence*. Dairying is a branch of farming in which a man requires both knowledge and common sense; knowledge to know how best to improve the stock, how to feed the cows so that they will produce the largest quantity of milk without injuring the quality, and finally how to manufacture the cream into the best and most saleable butter; common sense to understand how to act when unforeseen circumstances arise, and take advantage of the experience we ourselves have gained. As a business, dairy-farming in the Maritime Provinces is still in its infancy, but that it has an assured future is beyond cavil. The advances made in the improvement of dairy stock during the past ten years prove that some, at least, among our farmers have their weather-eye open to the possibilities of the business, and each year we have additional proofs that dairying, under proper circumstances, will give any man a fair return for his outlay of capital and time. That we are enabled thus to speak is due entirely to the Dairymen's Association, the members of which, collectively and individually, have been untiring in their efforts to build up the dairying industry of this province, and to whose zeal we are indebted for the publication of most valuable papers bearing upon the several branches of this particular kind of farming.

**THE DAIRYMAN'S MEETING.**—Between fifty and sixty dairymen assembled in convention at Amherst on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Outside the routine business of the Association, the time was chiefly occupied in the reading of valuable papers bearing upon the industry, several of which are worthy of a wide circulation. The Rev. A. C. Macdonald presided in a manner most acceptable to the dairymen, and his remarks, which were the outcome of long experience, were listened to attentively by the members of the Association. A resolution favoring the adoption of the best means of disseminating information with respect to dairying was moved and strongly supported by Professor Smith, of Truro.

We think it would pay large breeders to experiment with their hens. Put them in small flocks from time to time and watch them. Pick out the best layers and put them together and select the pick of the flock for breeding stock.

**BEES AND FRUIT.**—That bees are an important factor in the economy of nature has long been proved. Only a few years ago I came across the following in the *American Bee Journal*: "Most of the readers of the *Journal* are aware that in England melons, cucumbers, pumpkins and squashes cannot be raised in the open air. They are all raised in greenhouses and hot-bed frames, and many hours have I worked in the garden at home in England, with a fine, long camel's-hair brush conveying the pollen from blossom to blossom, where the bees could not get to do the work; and even now in this climate, if we do not have good weather for the bees to work on the fruit-blossoms, and especially on red clover saved for seeds, we get but a poor crop. Last year I had a good crop of mammoth clover seed, while a few miles from here there was none, and I think I owe it to my colonies of Italian bees, for they worked on it first-rate.—W. Addenbrooke"

A few weeks ago I heard two old farmers discussing bees and buckwheat. "I tell you," said one, "buckwheat is a good thing for bees." "Yes," replied the other, "but the bees are not a very good thing for the buckwheat." "No, I suppose not," said No. 1. And thus the conversation ran on until I ventured to ask Mr. Farmer how he knew that buckwheat was injured by the bees. "Why, they take something from it, don't they? If they do, it injures it. How can it be otherwise?" replied my farmer friend. I then explained that I was a bee-keeper, and also a raiser of buckwheat; that my buckwheat, which was at times fairly "swarming" with bees, yielded fully as well, if not better, than buckwheat that was far removed from the busy workers. I explained how necessary were the bees for the fertilization of blossoms; that if the blossoms were covered with muslin, so that the bees had no access to them, they produced no fruit. My opponent contended that it might not be lack of visits from bees that made the covered blossoms unfertile, but lack of heat from the sun's rays, as the result of being covered. I then cited to him the experiments of Prof. Lazonby, of Ohio, in covering strawberries with boxes, and fertilizing one variety with the pollen from another. Specimens that were left unfertilized produced no fruit; those that were fertilized did. I also told that oft repeated story of how the fruit-growers of a certain town in Massachusetts years ago compelled the bee-keepers in that vicinity to move their bees out of town. The bees injured the fruit—so said the fruit-growers. In a few years they were persuading the bee-keepers to bring back their bees, as the crops of fruit had been exceptionally light since the removal of the bees. The bees were brought back, and with them came abundant crops. I told him that crops of red clover seed could not be raised in Australia until bumble bees were imported to fertilize the blossoms. I then waxed eloquent, and declared that the beautiful colors were not given flowers simply to please the human eye, the grateful fragrance to regale the human olfactory, nor did the nectar flow simply that it might be gathered up and used to tickle human palates; these things were the blossom's advertisement, which attracted to it the honey-loving bee, which came, bringing with it the fertilizing pollen from distant flowers.—From a paper read before the Michigan Horticultural Society at Adrian, by W. Z. Hutchinson.

**POINTS IN TILE DRAINAGE.**—The great secret in making underdraining a permanent and valuable improvement is in securing uniform fall when laying the tile, and maintaining a good outlet. Both these points are important. When the outlet has been closed for a year or two, if there be a good fall, re-opening it will cause the washing out of obstructing sediment.

**HOW TO SELL GOOD BUTTER.**—A floating paragraph contains a good (though not entirely new) hint on this point. It remarks that, wherever practicable, farmers can generally make it pay to produce the finest quality of gilt edge butter, and have regular days of taking it weekly to certain families in neighboring villages or cities, with whom a previous arrangement has been made. In this way a steady market can always be commanded, and at better prices than can be secured in any other way. Well-to-do town-people will always pay well for a quality of butter suited to their taste.

Meal will fatten old sheep better than grain, as they cannot masticate the grain well with their poor teeth. Sheep dislike to eat meal, as it flies up into their nostrils. This trouble can be remedied by wetting it slightly, or what is better, cut the hay, wet it and sprinkle the meal over it.

It is only a little provender that the fat cow throws from her meal box; only a few oats that drop through the horses manger; only a few nubbins of corn that the pigs root out of the trough; only a lock or two of hay that the sheep trample under foot at each feeding; but in the course of the long winter these little things amount to an enormous whole, and it is all unnecessary waste.

Ducks are very fond of cooked turnips, potatoes, &c., and will do much better when kept mostly on a vegetable diet.

**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 in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

## A CARD

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



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mond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

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25 cases Coates' Celebrated Plymouth Gin. Just  
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150 cases Hennessy's \*, \*\* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just  
received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

Lerond's Brandy.

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

Martell's Brandy.

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& Hibbett's—in quarts and pints Just received  
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CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 5:

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

Thanking those who have so generally prom-  
ised their support and soliciting the suffrages of  
the electors of the Ward generally,

I remain, respectfully,  
JOHN A. CUNTS.

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.

Respectfully yours,  
W. F. PICKERING.

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Canada and West Indies.

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance  
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day of May next, from persons or companies, for  
the performance of the following steamship ser-  
vices, viz:—

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

By command,

J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Dept.,  
Ottawa, 7th Feb 1887

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