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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

50 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 16, 1886.

(VOL. 3.
No. 16.)

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The ugly form of agrarianism is now stalking through the fruitful vine yards of Italy. The murmurs of discontent which have been audible for some months, have at length broken forth in one discordant howl. The dissatisfaction of the agrarian population was quickly followed by agrarian troubles, and has culminated in agrarian outrages like to those in Ireland. The frosts of socialism threaten to destroy the foundations of society as now constituted.

The City Council of Montreal have set aside \$2,000 towards aiding the Montreal section at the Colonial Exhibition. Montreal will, no doubt, make a creditable exhibit, but it is to be hoped, in the interests of emigration to Canada, that the carnival craze will find no expression there. If the object of the exhibition is to discourage emigration, a few tobogganing costumes, pictures of ice palaces, and a mild exaggeration or two in the way of rein-deer sleds and dog teams would probably have the desired effect.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is the leader of the radical wing of the British liberal party, but the measure for the government of Ireland, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, appears to be too radical for Mr Chamberlain. In his criticism of the measure, he referred to the mistake made by Mr. Gladstone in asserting at the time of the American war, that the South had formed a nation, and pertinently asked whether the Premier was not now making a mistake in his Irish policy. Chamberlain is a keen observer of men, and he believes that public opinion in Great Britain will condemn the measure "in toto."

The coming season promises to be one of unusual activity with one class at least—the hotel keepers across the Atlantic. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition offers special inducements to tourists in its own attractiveness as well as by the cheap excursion rates in connection with it. We notice in a Toronto exchange that the teachers of Ontario can make the round trip to London and return, via New York and Glasgow, with first class passage accommodations, for \$100. If the different lines of steamers were asked to tender excursion rates for Nova Scotian teachers, we have no doubt the trip could be made for an exceedingly small sum. We hope the "education department" will take the matter in hand.

Among the curiosities discovered at Mandalay was an eighteen pound bronze gun, which is beautifully overlaid with gold. This was the oracle that Theebaw consulted as to the result of the war with the English. The muzzle of the gun was slightly elevated, and a small quantity of water poured in. If the water had remained in the gun, it would have been regarded as an omen of success, but the priest who was making the investigation on behalf of His Majesty, cunningly devised a plan to have the water at once expelled. When Theebaw observed this result, he at once became disheartened, giving up all hope of offering successful resistance. The gun is now on its way to London.

Those belligerent American journals whose position on the fisheries' question is so strongly jingo-istic, appear to have little support in the West, where the editors have little or no "fish to fry." One Western paper, quoted by the *Herald*, declares that the American nation is not sufficiently fond of cod-fish to go to war about it. The New York *Tribune* claims that the phrase "three miles off any of the coasts, bays, creeks, harbours," does not warrant the construction from headland to headland. Well, if *within three miles of a bay* means anything it means within three miles of a line joining the two headlands which mark the entrance to the bay. Besides, as pointed out by the *Herald*, the evident intention of the clause in the treaty of 1818 was to exclude Americans from our in shore fisheries; and the recent case of the Alleghanian *versus* the United States Government has set a precedent, in this case to the advantage of the government, for the measurement of in shore waters by a line drawn from headland to headland.

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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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 this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper, and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the names of Lily and Blanche are becoming common among the negro children of the Southern States.

The Dominion Franchise Act will increase the number of electors in every city and county by between two and three thousand. These new voters will be the element of uncertainty in the next general election, and the political wire-pullers will have to look alive or their occupation will be gone.

Canada wants a bankrupt law to prevent dishonest traders from making preferential claims in favor of their relatives. There should be no backdoor business which will allow a man to pass over his stock to an interested party, and then make an assignment to his creditors of his uncollectable book-debts.

The Yankee speculator is always on the *quai vive*. His latest move has been to make a corner in peanuts, 100,000 bushels of which are now stored in Norfolk. These will be shipped so soon as the demand jumps the price of the speculator's figure. The peanut vendors will probably find trade all with "peanuts, twenty cents a pint."

No bank or private corporation would think for a moment of superannuating an official who is still able to fully discharge the duties of his office, and yet this has been frequently done by the Governments of the country, the only apparent excuse being that the removal made room for another. Perhaps the *Herald* and *Chronicle* can give the public the respective accounts for which the Grits or Tories are responsible on this account.

Those who remembered the warm personal friendship existing between Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington must have been surprised to hear the latter denouncing Gladstone's Irish scheme in such a vigorous manner. Hartington made a bid for Tory support when he insinuated that party lines could be obliterated and loyalists combined to defeat the measure. He said they should unite as one man to hand down to their successors the great empire complete as they had inherited it, and to maintain throughout length and breadth the undisputed supremacy of the law.

DEPRESSION AND HARD TIMES.

According to a statement based upon official industrial statistics, the consumption of the products of American industry is now reduced to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars below what it otherwise would be, owing to the number of unemployed working men throughout the United States. Surely this is a fact more than ordinarily significant and suggestive. It shows that consumption as well as over production, is chargeable with the business depression of the past two years.

If in the United States the demand for food and clothing and other articles of consumption should increase to the extent of three hundred million dollars beyond what it now is, it is not likely that there would be a general depression in business. But when there are in that country a million of unemployed wage-workers reduced to the greatest distress possible without famine, and over a million working for wages that render subsistence barely possible without eleemosynary aid, consumption of many products—natural and manufactured—must be greatly lessened.

That there are so many men that formerly had employment at high wages, and that now either are unemployed altogether, or are working for the barest living, must clearly be demoralizing upon business. The unemployed workman is compelled, by the fact that he is receiving no wages, to limit his expenses and those of his household in every possible way. And the workingman who makes only half time, or only two-thirds time, and whose wages are only sufficient to keep him from absolutely needing public charity, must reduce his comforts and even his daily necessities to a minimum. When all are employed and receiving fair remuneration for their work, consumption of the products of industry at once increases: the demand for them becomes active and constant; farmers, manufacturers, and merchants feel the impulse given to trade—all are likely to get fair prices for what they make or have to sell.

Low wages prevailing, and the forced idleness of many workmen, therefore, necessarily bring about stagnation or depression of business. Mining, manufacturing, and railway capitalists, then, make a great mistake in combining to limit production, with a view to keep up the prices of coal, iron, transportation, etc., by that means alone. Manufacturers, by limiting production and lowering wages, help to injure manufacturing industries by restricting and narrowing the home market, and lessen consumption. While this applies more directly to the United States, it has its effect also upon Canada. We are strongly of the opinion that this long-continued commercial stagnation is owing in part to under consumption superinduced by the causes we have outlined.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

The publication of the sermon or lecture delivered at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the emphatic condemnation of its publication by a "Believer in Revelation," has for the past week been the general theme of conversation. The editor of the *Herald* apologizes for the publication of Mr. Kent's lecture, upon the ground that it was paid for as an advertisement; and the apology, we admit, will be generally accepted, perhaps, by those connected with the press, as satisfactory; but by the general public, such an apology can only be regarded as a subterfuge. If a newspaper undertakes to publish as reading matter an article which is paid for as an advertisement, it should at least mark the same in an unmistakable manner, so that its readers may fully understand it to be an advertisement. If, however, the publisher agree with the advertiser to omit anything that would indicate his article to be an advertisement, it appears to us had faith upon the part of the publisher to apologize for its insertion, as a general article, upon the ground that it was paid for as an advertisement. But an article having been paid for, by no means relieves the publisher from his responsibility as a journalist. If the editor of the *Herald* is prepared to endorse the views of Mr. Kent, he had a perfect right to publish the article in the form in which it appeared; but we do not consider his justification for its insertion worthy of an independent journalist, excepting upon the ground that he was prepared to uphold the views therein expressed.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH—GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

At length Gladstone has made his long-looked-for speech with reference to the Government of Ireland, and has introduced in the British House of Commons a measure which virtually reduces Ireland to the position of a Colonial possession, at the same time imposing upon that country taxation for Imperial purposes without representation in the Imperial Government. On the day upon which Gladstone was to speak, London was stirred to its very core. Members of Parliament, anxious to secure good seats, took their places in the Commons at half-past five a. m., eleven hours before the grand old man rose in his place in Parliament to address the House. In his opening remarks, Gladstone said that the present crisis required definite action upon the part of the Government: no temporary expedient could be resorted to, and only a measure that dealt effectively with the future as well as the present relations of Ireland to Great Britain would be satisfactory to the Irish people. Coercion had proved a magnificent failure, the truth being that the laws under which Ireland was governed always presented themselves to the Irish people in a foreign aspect.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Gladstone admitted that the establishment of a separate Parliament in Dublin might be thought to endanger Imperial unity, but he considered that in Norway and Sweden, as also in Austria and Hungary, there were excellent examples of diversity of legislation with unity in Imperial affairs. The Parliament he proposed to establish in Ireland would have entire control of domestic affairs, its functions would be legislative as well as administrative; but he desired to provide for the equitable distribution of Imperial burdens, the safeguard of the minority, and the religious liberty of the Queen's subjects in Ireland. It would be impossible for him at present to give the full text of his proposals respecting Ireland; but he stated, that in framing his measure, he had taken into consideration the vested rights of the land-owners, the officials in the Irish civil service, and the Protestant minority. The Irish Parliament being a purely domestic Legislature, the Irish people would no longer be represented at Westminster, in either the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The 28 Irish peers now sitting in the House of Lords would, with 75 representatives chosen by the Irish people, form the first house, and the 103 Irish members now sitting in the British Commons, with 103 additional members elected by the Irish people, would form the second house, a property qualification would be required of all electors, and those sitting in the

first house were obliged to be property-holders to the value of £4,000 sterling. The Viceroy or Governor-General would represent the Crown, and everything which related to the Crown would remain under the control of the Imperial Parliament, as also all matters connected with defence, the army and navy, and colonial and foreign relations. The Irish Government would have no right to interfere with the laws governing trade and navigation, coinage, and the Irish constabulary. To the maintenance of the latter, they would, however, contribute £1,000,000 per annum. The Irish Parliament were to have control of the judiciary and the civil service, after providing for the pensions of all officials to be retired.

IRISH FINANCES.

The income of the Irish Government, Gladstone estimated would be £8,350,000; of this sum £3,242,000 would be Ireland's contribution towards the Imperial expenditure. £4,704,000 would be required to carry on the public service in Ireland, giving a total expenditure of £7,946,000, which would leave a balance to the credit of the Irish Government at the end of the year of £404,000.

REMARKS.

This brief synopsis of Gladstone's great speech, which occupied 3 hours and 25 minutes in its delivery, will give our readers a clear idea of the measure which has been introduced respecting the government of Ireland. There are several clauses in the bill which neither the Irish nor English people can accept. The provision to deny to Irishmen representation in the British Parliament, and at the same time to oblige the Irish people to contribute annually £3,242,000 towards the Imperial revenue, cannot recommend itself to thoughtful men. It virtually has the effect of reducing Ireland to the position of a colonial dependency, at the same time taxing Irishmen, without giving them any representation whatever. The examples of Norway and Sweden, and Austria and Hungary, cited by Mr. Gladstone as instances of countries in which diversity of legislatures and Imperial unity had proved workable, cannot be considered as analogous governmental systems, seeing that in both of these countries appointments to the respective Ministries in the separate Parliaments are directly in the hands of the Sovereign; in other words, the Ministers are irresponsible to the people's representatives. Had Gladstone taken his model from the countries to which he refers, he would have inserted a clause providing for the formation of an Imperial Council of State, in which Ireland, as well as England and Scotland, would have been represented.

The provision for the payment by the Irish Government of a large proportion of the expense of maintaining the Irish constabulary, and the retention of the control of that constabulary by the Imperial authorities, cannot be regarded as just or equitable. If an Irish police force has been rendered necessary in that unhappy country, its cost should certainly be defrayed in full by the Irish Government, but that Government should have the power of control. It is possible that the measure may be accepted by the Irish people upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but it is certain to evoke criticisms from both the friends and foes of Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The bill introduced in the Dominion Parliament, for the establishment of farmers' banks, is a striking example of a growing tendency towards legislative interference between capital and labor. We are accustomed to think with pity of the Irish peasant who is so hopelessly in arrears to his landlord that all his industry and economy will never enable him to pay off his debts and lead to any other than a hand-to-mouth existence. But there are already in this country thousands of farmers who are practically in the same position. With farms mortgaged for, say, two-thirds of their marketable value, the mortgages bearing a high rate of interest, these men are barely able to keep the interest paid, and thus prevent foreclosure—which is almost tantamount to eviction.

The object of Dr. Orton's bill is to enable farmers to borrow money at lower rates than they at present pay, often to foreign capitalists. Agriculturists owning, for instance, \$1,000,000 in real estate, may be chartered as a banking company, to lend money to farmers at a rate of not more than 5 per cent. The members of the company are to give mortgages on their lands in favor of the bank, which is to place these mortgages in the hands of Government. In return, the Government is to issue in favor of the company, bank notes to the value of half the amount of the mortgages; and with these bank notes the business of the company is to be conducted. The profits realized are to go in part towards defraying the expenses of the banking operations, and in part to those whose property has become guarantee for the bank notes.

By this arrangement the proprietor, whose lands are used as security, derives a double revenue from those lands—from their cultivation and from their use as bank bullion. If he is a poor man, he has a further inducement offered him, in the possibility of raising money at a low rate of interest, to improve his property. A large amount of capital, now invested in mortgages, would also be released, and would be forced to seek other investments. By this the industries of the country would be benefited, though, for a time, the greater abundance of money would lead to extravagance and consequent distress.

Of course, the scheme is not without its objections. It would be rather a sudden blow to the other monetary institutions, and might cause a financial crash. And, again, should the agricultural bank suffer heavy losses, its stock-holders might find it difficult to meet a sudden demand for money, and a general disaster would result. Nevertheless, the project is a very ingenious one, and if these dangers can be guarded against, it will be of incalculable good to our agricultural interests.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EPISTOLARY PUZZLE.

LIFE IN THE SOUDAN.

We — in — days. — calls for — recruits, and England's — is — to many who — have — death instead of victory.

The poor — who — in luxury once, — got a — for his dinner, and catch — fish in a — to go with it, but he would — exchange one homo dinner for a — of such rubbish. To — with —, ah, that were happiness!

He wanders into the — by the —, and flinging himself down on the —, idly — the two — of a — between his fingers. He would — it honorable — to die, if need be, for his country, and so — the land from the — Arab; but as he — his lips from a flagon of water near by, confesses the army is in something of a —.

In — he — an orange for the fair one whom he hopes to — ore the — of youth be gone, and as he rises, seems to hear a voice in his — calling — in his ear, while the — coated — whispers—"It might have been."

He would rather perish by a blow from a — than — vainly in such dreams. So springing a — from his —, he tries to — a smile, and — "good morning" to his men. A. F. H.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person giving the only correct answer to above puzzle. When two correct answers are sent in, THE CRITIC will be sent free for six months to each of those answering correctly. Answers should arrive at Critic office before Tuesday, P. M., marked answer to puzzle.

Answer to Charade published last week:—

My first is Gold,
My second is Win,
My third is Smith,
My whole is GOLDWIN SMITH.

TIT-BITS.

Brown—"I don't see how you can find time to go to church every Sunday. I'm sure I can't, I've so much to do." Fogg—"Yes, I suppose you do turn off a good deal of work Sundays. I wish I could do it; but the fact is, I can't go without my sleep as well as you can." Wonder what he meant!—*Boston Transcript.*

"I'm sorry," observed the parishioner, "that I can't pay my pew-rent this quarter." "I'm sorry too, Mr. Jones," returned the clergyman; "I presume you lost your money gambling in stocks?" "No, I can't say that I did." "Then in speculating in oil?" "No. To tell the truth, I did not. I attended your church-fair the other evening, and got roped into a lottery." "O!"—*Puck.*

Two beggars, who ply their trade in Fifth avenue, are taking a leisurely stroll, when they meet another of their guild, who lifts his hat to them with great respect. One of the two is about to return the salutation with equal civility. "Hold on!" cries the other; "what are you up to?" "What's the matter?" "Why"—with withering contempt—"he begs in the Fourth Ward!"—*N. Y. Mail.*

A specialist in diseases of the throat was called to treat a Boston, U. S., lady, who manifested so much interest in his surgical instruments that he explained their uses to her. "This laryngo-scope," said he, "is fitted with several mirrors and an electric light; the interior of your throat will be seen by me as clearly as the exterior; you would be surprised to know how far down we can see with an instrument of this kind." The operation over, the lady appeared somewhat agitated. "Poor girl," said her sister, who was present, "it must have been very painful." "Oh, no, not that, not that," whispered the Boston lady, "but just as he fixed the instrument in place, I remembered that I had a hole in my stocking."

A story is told of a New York drummer who was detained at a small town in Western New York, a while ago, where a revival meeting was in progress. He had met a party of convivial friends during his stay there, and had what is popularly known as "a load on." Nevertheless, he drifted into the revival meeting and took a seat well up in front. It was rather close in the church, and the warm air was conducive to sleep. The drummer yielded to the drowsy god, and, after nodding a little, sank into a profound slumber, and slept through the minister's rather long and dry discourse. The audience sang a hymn and the drummer slept on. Then the evangelist began his address, and wound up his fervid appeal with this request: "Will all who want to go to Heaven please rise?" Every one in the church, except the sleepy drummer arose. When the evangelist asked them to be seated, one of the brothers in the same pew as the sleeping drummer, accidentally brushed against him as he sat down. The drummer rubbed his eyes, and partially awake, heard the last portion of the evangelist's request, which was—"Now, I want all of you who want to go to Hell to stand up." The drummer struggled a little, leaned forward unsteadily, and rose from his seat in a dazed sort of way. A sort of suppressed laugh he heard from some of the younger people, and an expression of horror he noticed on the faces of some of the older ones. Steadying himself against the rail, he looked at the evangelist an instant, and then said—"Well, Parson, I don't know just exactly what we're voting on, but you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

The Dominion Parliament having disposed effectively of the Riel question, it has now been taken up by the Legislature of Quebec, the opposition to the present government hoping to make political capital out of the discussion.

Provincial affairs in the three Maritime Provinces will be pretty fully discussed during the next three months. The elections in New Brunswick are now in full swing, those of P. E. Island are to follow in a few weeks, but as to the date of the elections to be held in this Province, nothing yet is definitely known.

Book keepers and others should call at John W. Gabriel's, Buckingham St., and examine the new fountain pen which he advertises in another column.

Sir John McDonald has, according to the despatches, been seriously ill, but the latest telegrams announce his health to be improving.

Halifax is to be treated to another demonstration by the Salvation Army. This time Marshal Ballington Booth, son of the commander-in-chief, General Booth, is to appear before the public. If Marshal Booth would take the trouble to read to his audience a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Army, he would probably be able to remove from the minds of many persons one strong objection against the organization. People who contribute money towards a cause very properly like to know how the money is expended.

The Earl of Shaftsbury died on Tuesday last from the effects of several revolver shots which he himself directed against his person. The cause of the suicide still remains wrapped in mystery. The Earl was the son of the celebrated philanthropist who died a few months since.

Gladstone has obtained leave from the Commons to introduce his Irish bill, which it is understood will come up for a second reading on May the 10th. From late despatches it appears that the Premier has agreed to modify the measure so as to allow Irish representatives to sit in the British House of Commons. Some other modifications are also hinted at.

Senator Frye, of the American Congress, is a typical down-east blusterer. He characterized our inshore fisheries as worthless, and the privileges secured by American fishermen under the Washington Treaty, as good for nothing. Now that Canadians have intimated their intention of not supplying bait and ice to the New England fishermen, Frye indulges in a characteristic harangue and threatens the Provincials with dire results should they carry out such a policy.

The legislature of British Columbia has adjourned after enacting a law to the effect that no company chartered under the laws of the Province should in future employ Chinese workmen. This it is said will seriously interfere with railway construction in British Columbia during the coming summer.

The government of Newfoundland having come out at the close of the last fiscal year with a deficit of \$366,000, propose to increase the revenue by the levying of duties upon bread stuffs and other necessaries of life. A surplus will probably be the result, but the Newfoundland fishermen will have to go on half rations.

The first paper printed from moveable type was published in Nuremberg in 1457, and was named the *Nuremberg Gazette*. The first paper published in Halifax was likewise named the *Gazette*. It appeared in 1752, three years after the settlement of the town.

Correct answers to puzzle published last week were received from I. Arthur Roberts, Bridgewater; E. G. Larder, do; C. A. Snyder, Mahone Bay; Clarence Trueman, Amherst; Colin Wm. Macdonald, 280 Robie St. City; D. O'C. Madden, Arichat, and "Unknown"

Once again rumors are heard of troubles having arisen as to the settlement of the Afghan boundary. It is worthy of note that during the existence of the Conservative Government in Britain little was heard of Russian aggression. Russia knows full well the weakness of Gladstone's foreign policy, and she will not be slow to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer.

Bland's bill favoring the unlimited coinage of silver in the United States has been defeated in Congress. Its defeat was a forgone conclusion, as its passage would have resulted in a great financial crash. To put eighty cents of silver in a coin stamped one dollar, and expect business men to accept it at the face value, is sheer presumption. So long as gold remains the standard of value, Uncle Sam cannot hope to make an eighty cent coin pass for one hundred cents.

The Firemen's Tournament, which is to take place in Halifax during the second week in August, will last for three days. The programme, which has evidently been prepared with care, includes a pleasing variety of sports, processions, festivities, etc., such as will doubtless attract to the city a large number of visitors. The members of the different unions in our fire department are to be congratulated for their enterprise.

Henry W. C. Cook, L.L.B., Barrister at law, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 103 Hollis Street, Halifax. Mercantile Collections and Commercial Litigation a specialty.

The Provincial Secretary has evidently determined upon such a settlement of the Hospital difficulties as will prevent the possibility of any trouble like to that at present, occurring at any future period. A Bill has been introduced in the Legislature by him abolishing the Charities Board, and passing over to the City of Halifax, upon certain conditions, both the Hospital and the Pools' Asylum. The cost of maintaining these institutions is \$35,000 per annum, of which sum the city pays \$15,000, the balance being a charge against the provincial treasury, less the amount paid by the Dominion Government on account of sick mariners treated in the Hospital.

There has been quite a sensation in Montreal over the discovery that several leading business firms had made fraudulent entries of goods, thus avoiding the payment of customs duties upon the full value of their importations. One firm alone were obliged to pay to the Government uncollected duties, the amount of \$33,000. Such transactions are a blot upon the fair name of Montreal, and those who practice such frauds take a mean advantage of honest business men.

One cannot attend St. Paul's Church without being impressed with the musical part of the service. The singing is good, the parts being well balanced, and the voices generally speaking musical, while the organ playing of Professor S. Porter leaves little to be desired, the selections being choice, dignified, and appropriate.

"Our Boys in the Riel Rebellion," was the name given to a so-called drama performed on the boards of the Academy by some of the members of the 63rd Regiment on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. The acting was decidedly poor, which may, however, be attributable to the actors endeavoring to represent a play in which there was no plot. The singing was of the most primitive amateur order, but "our boys" apologize for their failure in this respect upon the ground that their available talent was extremely limited. The only redeeming feature in the performance was R. B. Elliot's personation of "the Major-General."

List, the great pianist and composer, visited London a few days ago, where his oratorio St. Elizabeth was to be performed. Liszt has not been in England since 1841.

The Newfoundland fishermen have succeeded in securing an unusually large number of seals. If the sealing steamers meet with good luck, hard times in this ancient colony should vanish at least for this year.

The Railway Committee at Ottawa has, during a recent investigation, been treated to some unsavory details respecting the obtaining of the charter for the building of a railway in the North-West Territories. From these it would appear that members of Parliament occasionally use their public positions to forward their private interests. Where this can be brought home to the representative, impeachment should follow.

The people of Rhode Island have, by a three-fifths majority of the electors, agreed that the granting of licenses in that State shall henceforth be considered as unconstitutional.

There are 469 married men in the North West Territories who have left their wives behind in the Eastern provinces and elsewhere, but there are a much larger number of bachelors in these Territories who will have to go to the Eastern provinces or elsewhere to secure wives. Matrimony may be a lottery, but the young woman who goes West can have no fear that she will draw a blank.

Bombay boasts of a new railway station costing a million and a quarter of dollars. Montreal boasts of being a railway centre, but deplorable apologies for stations which are now used as railway depots.

As one of your correspondents asks where the words "pulpit, ferry-boat, and outlandish women," are mentioned in the Bible, I send you the texts:—The pulpit is mentioned in Nehemiah, viii., 4; ferry-boat, 2 Sam. xix., 13; outlandish women, Nehemiah, xiii., 26. SUBSCRIBER.

It is pleasing to note that among our subscribers are a large number of Bible students, at least so we may judge from the number of those sending us the references to the above.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope has instructed the sacred congregation of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to study the Irish question in the light of Gladstone's recent speech.

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Select soil of a warm moist nature, avoid standing water, prepare a manure as for turnips, then mark in rows three feet apart, and as straight as possible, select plants of last season's growth, and set them firmly in the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart, it will require from twelve to fifteen thousand per acre. If set in the spring, which is always best in this climate, the plants should be dipped in water previous to setting to prevent them drying before they become established in the soil. In a few days they will begin to grow and many of them will blossom, these should be picked off and not allowed to fruit the first year that they are set. After culture consists in keeping the ground well cultivated and free from weeds and the runners cut off or trained along the rows so as to form a matted net or bed. It is an open question among growers which method is the best. The second season the bed will come to bearing, and continue two or three years if kept clean and well cared for, then the beds should be ploughed and planted with some other crop.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A., Oxon., Professor of Divinity in King's College, Windsor, and Acting President, has been appointed to the Canonry in St. Luke's Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of Rev. John Dart, D.C.L., late President and Professor of Divinity at King's College.

The Synod of the Diocese of Nova Scotia will meet this year on July 1st. We notice among other improvements that the Synod assemble on Thursday, and is to last over Sunday. The annual Missionary Meeting is to be held on Friday, and a Conference of Clergy and Laity on the Monday following.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the communion lately held in St. Andrew's Church, Spring Hill, 160 members were added to the roll of the congregation.

The Rev. J. Wallace, late of Bermuda, left last week for California, where he will be engaged in the work of the ministry. He was compelled to leave the Province in consequence of ill-health.

The Rev. J. C. Cattanaoh delivered a very interesting lecture on "Savonarola," in the basement of St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday evening last.

The Rev. Wm. Grant, of P. E. Island, has accepted the call received by him from the Presbyterian Church at Cow Bay, C. B., and will shortly be inducted.

The churches connected with the Presbyterian Union in Japan have increased their membership eighty per cent in two years.

CATHOLIC.

On Lullars Sunday in each year, a beautiful gold medal is presented by the Faculty of the University of Notre Dame to some Catholic personage distinguished in literature, science, or art. This year, the distinction is conferred upon General John Newton, the eminent scientist, noted as the successful remover of Flood Rock, New York.

The Jesuits have been permitted to return to Madagascar. They say that their flocks have continued constant in the faith, and are now liberally supporting the schools and orphanages established by the first Jesuit missionaries.

A few weeks ago, Cardinal Jacobine sent a note to Prince Bismarck, saying that the Pope is willing that notification of religious appointments be sent officially to the German Government, on condition that the oppressive clauses of the ecclesiastical bill be removed, either now or very soon.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien is expected home in May. Rev. Dr. McNeil, of St. F. N. College, has been in the city.

We learn from the Southern Cross that Mr. Percival G. Hill was recently received into the Catholic Church at Buenos Ayres. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Mr. Hill's brother, Rev. Fr. Edmund Hill, (of the Passionist Mission), who is himself a convert and a graduate of Oxford.

The generosity of the Holy Father in maintaining large numbers of schools, both elementary and advanced, has often aroused among Catholics feelings of wonder and admiration. It is with particular gratification, therefore, that we are able to announce that these schools not merely compare well in the general examinations with the schools set up by the Italian Government, but that they even far surpass them, both in the number of children in attendance and in the order and discipline that is preserved amongst them.

METHODIST.

The Methodists of Oxford intend erecting a handsome church this year. Chau Hon Fau, a Chinaman, of Portland, Ore., is a regularly ordained preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BAPTIST.

On Friday evening last, a very successful entertainment was held by the Granville Street Sunday School, in Spring Garden Vestry.

The Rev. Hugh L. Hastings, the venerable Baptist minister, of Boston, and publisher of Sunday School literature, was lately fined thirty dollars and costs for preaching on the Common in violation of a City Ordinance. Declining to pay the costs, he was committed to jail.

The Baptist Churches throughout the Maritime Provinces report a considerable addition to their membership.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES

The following Price-Lists have been corrected up to the time of going to press, and are thoroughly reliable and accurate.

GROCERIES.

Table of Groceries including items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Canada, Biscuits, Confectionery, Butter, and Fish from vessels.

BREADSTUFFS.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

Table of Breadstuffs including items like Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, and Oats.

A. GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Table of Provisions including items like Beef, Pork, Lard, and various meats.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of Wool, Wool Skins & Hides including items like Wool-clean washed, Green Hides, and Calf Skin.

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

LUMBER.

Table of Lumber including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

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

POULTRY.

Table of Poultry including items like Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Table of Live Stock including items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Warehouses.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table of Fish from vessels including items like Mackerel, Salmon, Haddock, and various fish oils.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of Home and Foreign Fruits including items like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and various berries.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

APRIL TEARS.

The earth long mourned the sun's delay
And wept for wailings of distress
The sun's return, and now the earth
Thro' tears, waits for her great happiness.

Winnipeg, April 1884.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A LESSON

O soul that always craved a full return
For every gift bestowed, now learn to love
More widely, till thy heart responsive be
For every heart that beats in Humanity
To which thou art linked so closely—Pour thy love
Into the whole, not into one small part
Of this God's world. Why fret? The time is
Lost, and moments where a touch may
Be needed still to fill the gaping void.
And man remains a mortal cannot fill
His better given than withheld. One said
Lose three or four in that world and the life
And what is life, if *two* life be not lost?

M. S. N.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A GLANCE AT SOME BRILLIANT (OR NONSENSE).

In these days, when people are accustomed to hear so many heres attacks on Christianity, it cannot be otherwise than exceedingly gratifying to those of that faith to know that a learned metaphysician of our city places the book which they believe to be inspired on a level with the works of Shakespeare. This opinion—the result, no doubt, of close study and great deliberation—must be a terrible blow to the unbeliever. To the practical Christian who accepts it (and who can refuse to do so), this question may possibly suggest itself.—As there are in the English language two books, each of which teaches "the same lesson," as both are bulky and time is short, which shall we take for our guide? This, however, need present no difficulty is, according to the learned professor, it is altogether immaterial which is selected. Our Christian might be led to the further inquiry:—"In what does the peculiar gift of inspiration, which we have heard claimed for the writers of Scripture, consist? Is it the same as that which prompted the writings of Shakespeare? If so, he might conclude, then all our poets possess it in greater or less degree; and in a corresponding degree this "lesson" is taught in "Tam O'Shanter" or "Don Juan."

In all seriousness, the confounding of the natural and the supernatural is the great error of this age. It is the rock on which many of our greatest thinkers have been wrecked. It was throughout the error of Carlyle, who tells us that "Byron and Burns were sent forth as missionaries to their generation, to teach it a higher doctrine, a purer truth." It would indeed be difficult to say what the critics of Shakespeare have not discovered in his works—but it may safely be said that no one of them has ever maintained that the great dramatist inculcated the eight Beatitudes or preached the doctrine of self-denial.

One can understand the man who, rejecting the supernatural altogether, worships a Venus of Milo or a Greek Tragedy; but the professing Christian who thinks his Bible contains nothing essentially different from Shakespeare is altogether inconceivable.

A correspondent of the *Mail* takes a Reverend lecturer to task for his description of John Wesley as a very high churchman. "If," says this correspondent, "the example be imitated in the next generation, we shall have Mr. Gladstone's general position in English history described as that of a Tory of the first water, and Cardinal Newman's as that of an Anglican professor of evangelical proclivities." "A staid Methodist" seems to have altogether overlooked the fact that there are different degrees of acuteness of mental vision, and that consequently, while John Wesley appears to ordinary minds to have been a Methodist, it is quite possible that a keener intelligence may have discovered in him the precursor of Pusey and Keble. To prove this proposition to the satisfaction of any reasonable person is by no means difficult. No one doubts the transcending ability and critical acumen of Goldwin Smith. Now, this acute writer has recently shown how utterly groundless is the popular supposition that John Henry Newman is a Roman Catholic. It is perfectly clear to Goldwin Smith that the Cardinal is a rationalist, an infidel, or something of that sort. Erroneously supposing him to be a Catholic, many persons thought that he believed the Roman Catholic Church to be the one fold of Christ, and that he held the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. Indeed, the Cardinal's frequent assertions that he *did* hold these doctrines afforded some slight ground for the supposition. But Goldwin Smith is not to be deceived by the assertions of Cardinal Newman. He seems to know perfectly well that the latter believes no doctrine of the kind.

Another Canadian genius lately undertook to show that Cardinal Manning is thoroughly disgusted with the church he belongs to. But, alas for his theory. Instead of adopting the simple method of taking the Cardinal to mean the direct contrary of what he says, he chose the more hazardous one of manufacturing a letter saying exactly what he wanted; and Cardinal Manning himself, when he learnt of the forgery, hastened to expose it.

We may hope to see some acute critic come forward and prove Herbert Spencer to be an Ultramontane in disguise.

Among those who undertake to show, with unerring certainty, the error into which Christianity has fallen, is Professor John Stuart Blackie. In a recent lecture on "What Can History Teach Us," he completely exposed the excesses of asceticism. Many good Christians will, however, have to be excused, if, as expounders of the spirit of Christianity, they prefer Theophrastus, Kempis, Ignatius Loyola, and St. Francis Xavier to the genial and scholar of Edinburgh.

GLEASER

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

Dear Critic, As I dwell but slightly on the subject of a writer's life in Winnipeg in my last, I would fain complete it in this, but am afraid your readers will cry out "enough."

Spring is now commencing to smile upon us, the remaining snow and ice is fast disappearing from the streets and by-ways, and the tenacious mud is showing itself everywhere. Manitoba mud, and especially that of the city, is well known throughout Canada for its adhesive and unctuous qualities, for when it gets on the clothes it means to stay, and is almost bad in this respect as the yellow ochrey paste, one is sure to get smeared with in the neighborhood of the levels at the Londonderry Iron Mines.

You will be able to understand its nature when told that it is a pure clay and has provided nearly all the bricks for the buildings of that material in the city. The raw material is of a blueish grey color, and when baked makes a brick of a dirty yellow shade, which if used in large structures does not add at all to their beauty, especially if the building is a church. The dirty yellow shows out clearly against the white winter's snow, and in summer has a most uninviting look which one cannot rid the mind of. Blends well, however, with the red brick, but such a feature is seldom met except in some of the large public buildings, on account of the expense of the latter. The red pressed brick used in Winnipeg have all been brought over from St. Louis or some other part of the States, and what with freight and duty have reached as high as \$80 per thousand. The Hudson Bay Company paid as high as 10 cents for every red brick laid in their large building here, which is not so much to be wondered at when we consider that at the time of its construction labor and material were at their dearest, and although the red brick formed only the faced work, it must have mounted well up into thousands of dollars; but the company is a rich one, and could well afford it. One visit to their establishment would be enough to convince a stranger that they have not lost much by the settling of the country, in fact from all reports it has set them on a firm basis they never before dreamt of as possible. One striking feature any visitor cannot fail to notice on his first visit to their extensive depot is the great number of clerks about the place—like bees in a hive—and he would feel inclined to question whether they were all workers and not some drones amongst them.

Many of the towns and other settlements throughout the country have been established at the Hudson Bay Posts, and on the Government taking over the country, large reserves at these points were retained by the Company, and since then divided up into town lots and sold at good figures, land for which they would have realized nothing if the country had remained unsettled. The fur trade also to a large extent remains as a monopoly in their hands, furs in general fluctuate so much that none but moneyed concerns care to handle them. I saw at Rat Portage, not long since, a lot of furs in a corner of the Company's store worth \$50,000, which would have realized \$25,000 a few months before; amongst them were three black fox (very rare), for which the trappers get \$50 each, beaver, otter, and racoon, muskrat, bear, moose, wolf, etc., as great a variety almost as one would wish to see in any fur establishment; these furs were to be sent to Montreal, thence shipped to England.

When the Hudson Bay railroad is built to give the North-West direct communication with the seaboard, which it will be sooner or later the greater portion of the productions of the country for Europe will pass along that route. The project is at present in abeyance, the principal promoter, Hon. H. Sutherland, being on a visit to England to lay the matter before capitalists. The contract for construction has already been let for \$6,000,000, a large sum in itself, but not more than enough to complete the road properly, in fact some think not enough. Whether the navigation through the Hudson Bay at the proper seasons for trade is safe, and whether consequence the road will be a paying venture remains to be seen. The people here are bound to get an outlet of their own to the ocean, no matter who suffers, and they do not count the cost, and unfavorable reports from those making observations on the Bay will hardly deter them from a course once chosen. They go on the maxim of nothing venture nothing have. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not look with very favorable eyes upon the scheme, as no doubt, if it prove successful, it will take a large share of the trade, but in future years a second outlet from the North-West will be absolutely necessary.

It is now found, too late alas, that Winnipeg is wrongly situated, and it were not for the railway and other permanent improvements many would probably suggest its removal to the shores of Lake Winnipeg further north near a place called Selkirk, from whence the projected railroad will start to the Hudson Bay. Selkirk was settled about forty years ago by emigrants brought out by Lord Selkirk from Scotland, who also settled Kildonan, near Winnipeg, some years after.

Spring with us is an important season of the year. "Wait till the spring comes," the merchant cries during half the year. Try to transact business with parties in the city during the autumn and winter, and they will put you off by saying, "wait till business looks up in the spring." By all spring, spring, till, almost exasperated, one is liable to exclaim, "wait till the flowers that bloom in the spring." Autumn is the season to deal with the farmers, when they have received pay for their grain and stock;

then only—but not so with the city folk. A stranger is apt to question the reason for this great business outlook in the spring, and unless told it is owing to the influx of emigrants, would hardly be able to comprehend its real importance. Woe betide the spring that does not bring its new comers; then we will hear the wail of hard times spreading from this municipality over the length and breadth of the North-West. Emigrants from the "Old Country" and Ontario are already coming in, and one day last week as many as nine trains from the East brought passengers and freight; those coming from Ontario bring all their stock and portable goods, and are as a class just the people required, being well inured to the hardships of a Canadian farmer's life, and more likely to succeed than the English farmer with the same amount of capital; but all who have money and wish to till the ground are welcome. Let the young man who intends to come here and do clerking and that kind of thing think twice before he takes a step; many young men willing and able to work have been idle all over the country during the past winter, and are glad to do any manual work to stave off absolute want and starvation. If prospects of big salaries are held out, they really amount to sometimes not as much as received in other parts of Canada, for besides living being more expensive, a young man can more easily lighten his pockets of \$10 here than he could of \$5 at home. My advice to all young men would be not exactly that of Horace Greely, but with the proviso that "if you intend to farm 'go west,' if not, stay where you are." Many have come to this country on the invitation of friends and are doing well, because their friends gave them a first start, but when they advise others to come on their own hook, and without some little means, they do wrong. Mechanics can do well, but even in Winnipeg there is hardly room for more at present; at the outside towns they can do better, and having a trade to fall back on if they do not desire being idle in winter can emigrate south to the States.

The prospects of business are better than they have been for the last four years, and a general feeling in that respect had existed during the past winter. Real estate is also looking up and offers a good field for investors, better than any town or city in Canada at present. What is greatly wanted here is a Building Society, and it is a wonder some enterprising individual doesn't make a move in the matter, as great numbers would avail themselves of its advantages.

The C. P. R. have lost their depot, or station, and it is strongly suspected it has been the result of inconsideration by depositing chemicals in a trunk in the baggage room. It was a large yellow brick block, two stories high, very plain in appearance, and contained all the principal offices of the Company, except the freight department, which is a large wooden building some distance off. The fire spread under the floor and made it dangerous to enter, there being no solid walls under the foundation; the fire made great headway; nothing comparatively was saved. Some curious incidents generally happen at all large fires; one of these was: An individual tried to open a safe containing a large amount of money, but through excitement lost the combination, whilst the fire was making rapid progress behind him, and finally he had to give it up. Another—a young fellow rushed into the Superintendent's office and secured some letters, which he handed to that official, which proved on inspection to be requests for free passes over the road. The water-works proved inefficient on this occasion; Winnipeg is badly off in this respect.

Yours, etc.,
SIRON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
SESSIONAL NOTES.

FREDERICTON.—The vacancies in the Legislative Council have been filled by the appointment of Messrs. G. Hudson Flowelling, M. P. P. for King's County, and George W. White, M. P. P., for Carleton County. The total number is now 18, and is about evenly divided in its political sympathies.

Mr. Ellis' Bill to appoint a Commission to arrange the terms of union between St. John and Portland has been shelved for the present, though all the members agree upon the advisability of bringing about the union as soon as the Councils of both cities move in the matter.

Attorney General Blair has moved for a committee to investigate the conduct of the ex-Surveyor-General, while in office. His request has been agreed to, and the following appointed members of the committee:—Messrs. Stockton (Chairman), Killam, Wetmore, Quinton, and Humphrey.

There has been much excitement over the attempt of the Government to dissolve suddenly on Monday, the 29th ult. The attempt was frustrated by the Legislative Council unexpectedly postponing the discussion of Supply until Tuesday, in order that their Address to the Governor on the financial condition of the Province might receive the consideration of the Assembly, and, if agreed to, its concurrence. It was to avoid the consideration of the Address that moved the Government to attempt this *coup d'etat*. On Monday, Mr. Wetmore moved the resolution of which he had given notice, to the effect that the Assembly join the Legislative Council in the latter's address to the Lieutenant Governor, on the financial state of the Province. He spoke in support of his resolution, and Attorney General Blair against it, both at considerable length. Mr. Ellis moved and Mr. McManus seconded the following amendment:—

Whereas, The present Executive has already made very considerable reduction in the expenses of government, and this House has confidence in its willingness and desire to still further economize wherever it shall be found practical and consistent with the public interest; and

Whereas, In all expenses affecting the public revenue and expenditure, the Executive Government is responsible to the representatives of the people in this House, and not to the Legislative Council; and

Whereas, It is not deemed by this House to be within the constitutional right or duty of the Legislative Council to tender advice to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, especially in respect of matters which, under our sys-

tem of government, it is the exclusive right of this House to regulate and control; therefore

Resolved, That this House declines to go into consideration of the Message of the Legislative Council communicated to this House on the 26th day of March, instant.

After a fiery speech from Mr. Hanington, a sarcastic reply from Dr. Stockton, and a rejoinder from Mr. McLeod, the vote was taken on the amendment with this result:—

Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Blair, Gillespie, McEllan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, and Turner; Messrs. Quinton, Killam, Glaser, Hetherington, Loblaw, Wheten, Labilloy, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, Baird, Morton, Purcell, Pugsley, Palmer—25.

Nays—Messrs. Wetmore, Hanington, Adams, McLeod, Colter, McAdam, Park, Perley, Humphrey, Black, and Lewis—11.

The vote was straight Government vs. Opposition, except that Dr. Lewis left the Government side.

The Legislative Council have passed the Supply Bills, and will present their address to the Governor without further reference to the Assembly.

The House was prorogued rather suddenly on Friday, the 2nd inst., and still more suddenly came the announcement next day, that the General Elections are to be held on Easter Monday, the 26th of April. No doubt the Government have some deep design in thus forcing on the contest; but it may not turn out to their advantage to lay themselves open to the charge of being afraid of a thorough investigation into their administration, and of a lucid exposition before the country of their principles and practices.

Following are some of the Bills passed this Session.—To extend the Franchise to widows and Spinners in Municipal Elections:

Relating to the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton.
To authorize the issue of Commissions under the Great Seal in certain cases and for certain purposes.

Respecting the administration of justice in Equity
To provide for the repair and improvement of roads, bridges, and other public works and services.

Relating to Highways.
To incorporate the Town of Marysville.
To incorporate the St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company.

Relating to the Ductouche and Moncton Railway Company.
The legislation has been mostly on trifles, amending Acts, establishing polling places, authorizing issue of debentures, and other local measures.

M. H. C.

THE OLDEST PIANO.

For at least a century and a half the town of Salem has stood a veritable "old curiosity shop" to the American people. Its weird traditions took root and domicile much earlier, but were not valued at all until time had given the sure appreciation. It is doubtless supposed at present that research has obtained its final victory, and that "old Salem" is before the public in complete undress.

The present research leads into an old Salem dwelling, not an "ancient" house nor a structure veiled in any romantic mystery, but a genuine museum of rare commercial trophies of the old time trading ventures when Salem and Salem ships were known wherever Yankee enterprise could find a wharf, a landing, or a market. There may be a good many such houses in Salem. At any rate, this is one of them. On its exterior it is a massive, unpretentious old mansion, built so long ago that the work was done "pon honor," and yet not long enough in lang syne to admit it into the category of ancient houses. It is not more than a century old, and a century in Salem gives nothing a respectable age.

One of the most interesting articles in the house, which is the old Rogers' home, is the old piano, which is quite likely the oldest musical instrument of its kind in the United States, which is now fit for use. The "inventor" of the first Amer can piano, which was brought out in Salem according to more than one chronicler, would not have cared to have the fact generally known that he spent hour after hour at different times studying the Rogers piano, and that he copied the essential points. This venerable instrument is a surprising revelation to those who ponder on the "strides" made in the manufacture of piano fortes in this country. This musical relic of "ye olden time" is a pretty convincing bit of testimony to the fact that there have been no astonishing improvements in pianos for a hundred years. The essentials of the modern splendid piano are all in that old instrument, and its notes are still surprisingly excellent, while the "action" is almost a marvel of mechanical achievement, when the remoteness of the production is taken into account. The case is a costly one, fillets of rare inlaid work profusely diversifying the beautiful rosewood and mahogany, while the keys, though varying slightly from the present pattern, are about as good as those now standard. In size this instrument is in no wise to be compared with the modern piano. It is so diminutive that its real excellence is obscured. It is 66 inches long, 23½ inches wide, and 33 inches high. Its legs, six in number, are as slim and of the shape as those of a stand or small table. The legs are square, tapering to the bottom, slightly beaded. Four of the legs are on the piano. At each end, underneath the piano proper, are small music closets with door opening to the front, while still nearer the player and underneath are shelves with gracefully rounded corners. Just above the legs handsome brass rosettes are set upon the body of the instrument. There are two pedals, one being used to prolong the notes, and the other serving a double purpose. One of its uses is to increase the volume of sound somewhat by lifting a section of the top of the piano or lid near the front. The other use of this pedal is to produce an imitation of the firing of cannon, in this case a slam-bang operation, as the player suddenly lifts the section of the top referred to and as suddenly lets it fall.—*Boston Herald*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

WORDS AND THOUGHTS.

There are in Webster's unbridged dictionary 114,000 words. These are the winged messengers without whose help our thoughts might indeed look forth from our eyes but could never leave our busy brains and be conveyed to the minds of others. Most of these thought-carriers are of an age that invests them with a peculiar interest. If we could trace the descent and wanderings of some plain little word which is in every lady's mouth—such as "lovely"—we should find our minds carried back far beyond the time from which the noblest and most ancient families of Europe date their origin. A few of our common words are Celtic, and formed part of the language of the Britons when Julius Cæsar over 1900 years ago invaded and conquered their island. Many of them are of pure Saxon blood, crossed the German Ocean with Hengist and Horsa 1300 years ago, and were already the age-long messengers of the rude nations of the forests of Germany when the Christ-child lay in the manger at Bethlehem, and had followed the wanderings of wild tribes from the time when, 3,800 years ago, they left their primal fastnesses in the Highland plains of Central Asia. Is there any greater curiosity than a word thousands of years old? Many words, too, with a distinguished Roman lineage, came to Britain with William the Conqueror, and just as the polished imperious Norman at one time to a large extent supplanted and almost annihilated the Saxon race, so also he attempted—in factually, however—to root out the Saxon language to give place to his own. The large number of words of Norman parentage to be found in our vocabulary reminds us that the attempt was not without notable effect. Others again have been dug out of Greek and Latin graves, have had some English flesh put on their bones, and English blood in their veins.

Who knows exactly the office as well as the name of each of these words? An intimate acquaintance with each of them would imply a familiarity with the great bulk of the knowledge which the human race has learnt to call its own; for every step of the world's progress in civilization and knowledge has left its impress upon some word. They are not all at everybody's service. Some, indeed, somewhat like unselfish, humble missionaries, are the faithful, patient messengers between man and man, obedient alike to the call of child or peasant, of philosopher or sage. Some, like the Roman legionary, are equally ready for any service—to do the most menial work or to adorn the grandest of triumphs. Others have been on duty for many a century, but now, disabled and neglected, have been forced into retirement. And there is an immense corps, which, like the sappers and miners, are used only for special scientific purposes, and can serve as well on embassies to foreign countries as on duty at home; for these words are practically the same in all cultivated modern languages.

The English language, copious as it is, appears but meagre when compared with the nice shades of our thoughts and with the truths of nature. Who has not thoughts that baffled every attempt to represent them exactly in words? Who can express in language the precise difference between the flavors of any two well known varieties of apples? Scientific men tell us there are 90,000 varieties of beetles, each of which is patiently waiting for a name. Where is the Adam that is able to name them?

One is astonished when he reflects for the first time on how limited is the proportion of our language that any one man uses. A Burke or a Webster enchants his audience with less than 11,000 words. An intelligent laborer or mechanic of limited education uses between 1,500 and 2,000, and with these generally gives forth with clearness his ordinary thoughts and seldom seems to lack a suitable expression. Have you never been charmed with the prattle of a child of three or four summers who, with less than 300 words, was able to converse with you and rarely hesitated a moment for an appropriate word-picture? The little prattler's ideas and words have been acquired together, and one is but the reflection of the other.

It is easy to see why the vocabularies of children and ignorant people are limited. Such persons have no use for many words, not having the corresponding thoughts. They use general terms. Making immense generalizations, they group their ideas into classes without making refined subdivisions. What an industrious word is "good" in the child language! How busily it moves about, not only on missions of virtue, but for any excellent purpose whatever, thus saving the use of many other adjectives! The language of the schools in discussing the subject of aesthetics is recondite; but in the uneducated man's vocabulary it is all comprised in the two words "pretty" and "ugly."

It is not so easy to see why cultured people should often have such a limited command of language. The persons that can read and understand thoroughly anything in the language are not always the most fluent speakers or conversationalists. How is this? Possibly it may arise from thinking without giving expression to thought, so that the connection between the idea and the word is not intimate; or it may come from a habit of using vague general terms instead of specific ones, and from a weakness of using paraphrases for that which it would be better to set forth in a single word.

There is no accomplishment more desirable, none so seemingly difficult, and yet none so certainly attainable by an educated person as the art of expressing one's thoughts in correct and elegant language. Of course one's words are useless unless they represent thought. There should be in every one's mind an idea corresponding to each word in his vocabulary. An idea without words to picture it and give it a precise and definite character, is, on the other hand, of no value. Words and ideas ought ever to have a reflex action upon each other—the word naturally suggesting the idea, and the idea naturally seeking to embody itself in the appropriate word. The fluent speaker keeps his ideas with their garments beside them in the fortresses of his mind—each ponderous thought or trivial notion ready to march forth arrayed in well-fitting words, to defile before his hearers in companies,

regiments, or battalions, with solemn stately tread, at a double-quick, or at a charge, obedient to his every beck. The ideas of others seem to be always in dishabille when called for, and they must rush frantically through the mind, seeking a becoming dress in which to appear; and often they mortify their owner by donning the garb of some other idea, thus becoming utterly unrecognizable, or stubbornly refusing to make their appearance until the fitting occasion is past.

Practice in dividing and classifying one's thoughts that we may avoid indefinite expressions—practice in discovering the relations in which similar words stand to each other, and then practice in expressing one's thoughts with the greatest possible accuracy—these are the indispensable conditions. One's being enabled always to put the right word in the right place. It is no easy task for a person to add even one word permanently to his speaking or writing vocabulary. If, indeed, we find we have an idea and lack a word to give it satisfactory expression, certainly if we get the word required, and ascertain its force and scope, we can generally use it properly and make it our own. But then if we do not understand what particular place it is designed to fill, and its duties as distinct from those of other similar words, the latter are likely soon to impose upon the stranger and finally to crowd it altogether out of the ordinary memory.

He must be able to think well that writes or speaks with accuracy and ease. To use language with precision one must have ideas distinct, clearly defined, clean-cut, and the representative words likewise. Just as in scientific nomenclature, the division of genera into species, and of species into varieties, has created the necessity for an immense number of technical words, so in the kingdom of our minds a careful discrimination between similar thoughts is the prolific source of an enlarged vocabulary. There is many a word in our language whose signification is almost identical with that of some other; hence, in order to find the proper use of each and all of them, we must be marvelously accurate in making distinctions.

We may improve and enlarge our vocabulary, (a) by familiarizing our minds with the usage of the best writers; (b) by frequently translating from foreign languages; (c) by freely practicing writing and speaking. In reading (or listening to) masters of expression we have both the idea and the corresponding expression furnished us. In translating foreign languages the ideas are given, but we must seek the appropriate English words. In writing or speaking we must supply both the thoughts and the fitting language. An idea lying dormant in the mind is often aroused by the arrival of a corresponding word. And a word that lies useless in the memory and apparently dead, is revived into usefulness and vigor by the appearance of the idea of which it is the fitting representative.

Our best institutions of learning recognize the fact that a mastery of our tongue cannot be better acquired than by the study of other languages. Proficiency in at least one of the noble and ennobling languages that preserve to us the best product of Greek and Roman civilization and culture, should be acquirable in every system of liberal education. Translating not only familiarizes us with the philosophy and sentiments of the author, but it is likewise a training in the selection of right words to express ideas already known. Macaulay states, in his essay on William Pitt, that this great statesman and finished orator accustomed himself to translate freely Latin and Greek into idiomatic English, and his admirable command of the resources of his mother tongue is attributed, both by himself and his friends, to this constant practice.

Of all the languages most studied by English-speaking people, French least improves the student's English vocabulary, because several thousand words are, in form and signification, though not in pronunciation, the same or very similar in both English and French. The order of the words, moreover, being much alike in both, too readily suggests the combination of English words required.

The Latin, although it has many words similar to the English, yet from its method of denoting the relations of words through terminations, and from its license in their arrangement, taxes the ingenuity of the student not only in the choice of words but in combining them in conformity with the usage in English. He who can take up a Latin or a Greek book, and render it into pleasing, idiomatic English must needs be a good English scholar.

One may know nominally many thousands of English words and apparently have an unlimited command of language, and yet may not be able to write even a readable newspaper article; just as they say the Emperor of China has troops in abundance, but is not able to plan a campaign and fight a successful battle, but marches his disorderly multitude out of their barracks with a prodigious beating of drums, and does nothing more than allow them to go back again. The possession of brick and timber by no means implies the architectural ability to build a house. But on the other hand, without bricks and timber, and without soldiers, we can neither build a house nor fight a battle. Many other elements besides the choice of words enter into writing and public speaking, and thus place them beyond the range of the present subject.

SARTOR-RESARTUS, JR.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—Thursday, April 8th.—Tupper introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia River railway company.

Charlton's seduction bill was referred to a select committee.

The House then went into committee on Orton's resolution respecting the farmers' or real estate bank. The third resolution was thrown out and the fourth resolution carried, and Dr. Orton then introduced a bill in accordance with the same.

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of a bill constituting a court of railway commissioners, and amending the act of 1879. After some

discussion Thompson urged that the bill be not proceeded with, as it was the intention of the government to appoint a commission during recess to consider the whole subject with a view to making a report to the government, so that the subject could be dealt with before the expiration of the present parliament.

Friday, April 9th.—A bill was introduced to incorporate the Yarmouth Steamship Co.

Jamieson introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act 1878. The bill proposes that druggists be allowed to sell in quantities of less than one quart; that provision be made for the punishment of medical men giving fraudulent or colorable certificates, that the right to search be given at any time.

Mr. McMullon introduced a bill providing for the distribution of estates of insolvents.

White introduced a bill amending the Dominion Lands act of 1883. By this bill the right of pre-emption is extended to 1890. Settlers will have to give six months notice of intention to apply for their patents, and poor men will be able to do certain work on their land, and not be required to take up their residence for two years after selecting their homesteads.

The act extending the Intercolonial Railway to Pictou came up for a second reading. Cartwright, Mills, Davies, McMullon, and Kirk, opposed the bill, and Tupper and McDougall supported it. The bill finally carried.

Monday, April 12th.—Foster introduced a bill respecting the protection of navigable waters. He explained that it was mainly an adaptation of the law as it at present exists.

Kirk called attention to an attempt which he said had been made to misrepresent the debate and division which took place in the House upon an amendment moved by Cameron of Inverness, to his motion for correspondence in relation to the financial arrangements with Nova Scotia.

Cameron assumed the responsibility of publishing the report and claimed that it was correct.

Wilson moved for a return showing the total number of assisted and unassisted emigrant who entered Canada in 1885. He claimed that the government ought not to give assistance to artisans to enable them to come to Canada and compete with our own skilled workmen, but should assist only domestic servants and agricultural laborers.

Jackson said that a large amount of money was spent and we had no returns for it. There were at least 150,000 of our people in the North Western States, as appears by statistics.

Ross denied the accuracy of the statistics. By the census of 1880 in the North Western States, 80 per cent. were native born, leaving only 20 per cent for all others, of which Canadians were a small fraction.

Carling said that not more than \$40,000 had been spent for assisted emigration. The government does not assist mechanics who desire to come to this country.

The debate was continued by Lester, Foster, Mills, Charlton, White, and others; the motion was then put and carried.

Tuesday, April 13th.—Pope moved the third reading of the bill respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway from Stellarton to Pictou.

Vail said it was more necessary to complete the railway from Halifax to Yarmouth, the Nictaux and Atlantic railway, and the railway through Cape Breton. He moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that the expenditure of so large a sum of money to provide a second line of railway to Pictou is inexpedient until railway communication more pressing is extended to other places on the mainland of Nova Scotia, and the Island of Cape Breton.

Tupper said that the money had been voted last session, and Vail's resolution therefore did not affect the question. The bill was merely for the expropriation of land.

Cartwright thought the bill not in order as it proposed to create a statutory charge, and should have been introduced by committee on the whole.

Thompson explained that the bill simply extended and made clear powers thought to be conferred on the Minister of Railways by the consolidated railway act.

Kirk said he would not vote to pay the people's money for a second line of railway to Pictou while Cape Breton had not a mile.

The House divided on Vail's amendment which was lost, 51 voting for, and 107 against it.

A discussion took place on Pope's bill to change the terms of the subsidy to the Chignecto Ship Railway project, which finally passed.

PROVINCIAL.—Thursday, April 8th.—The House went into committee and passed a large number of bills. Mr. White gave notice of the second reading of the bill respecting the Avon bridge on Friday.

Friday, April 9th.—The bills to legalize the assessment of New Glasgow, and to amend chaps 56, 57, 35, and 128, R. S., passed the third reading.

The reading of the Avon Bridge bill was at the instance of Mr. Fielding postponed.

Mr. McCurdy requested a statement of bridges built of wood and stone in each municipality, also a statement of particulars respecting each bridge to be rebuilt in each county.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to change the name of a settlement in Halifax county, known as Shoal Bay, to "Pleasant Harbor."

Mr. Fraser presented a bill to amend the act to divide Milford polling district, Guysboro Co.

Mr. White a bill to change eastern boundary of polling district number Cape Breton Co.

Monday, April 12th.—Mr. Longley presented a bill to amend chap. 56, Revised Statutes, in relation to corporations; Mr. Dodgo a bill to incorporate the town of Kentville; Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to restore the former name of a settlement in Inverness; also, a bill for the benefit of the inhabi-

tants of Belford, in relation to school assessment also a bill to incorporate the First Baptist Church, Spring Garden Road, Halifax.

Mr. Fielding moved the second reading of the bill to provide a free bridge across the Avon River. The bill authorizes the government to pay the company \$60,000 for the bridge, and to set aside \$10,000 towards the building of a new bridge. He explained fully the provisions of the bill.

A lengthy discussion took place, some of the members concluding that the Province ought not to be called upon to provide a free bridge for Hants. On the vote being taken, 20 voted for and 9 against the bill.

Tuesday, April 13th. Mr. McKae moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of distress for rent. He expressed himself as being unable to see why landlords should be invested with powers in excess of those held by all other creditors—powers frequently exercised in a tyrannical and remorseless manner.

Mr. Mack seconded the bill and eloquently advocated its adoption.

Mr. Longley defended the existing law, and claimed that it was beneficial to tenants, as without the lien on their furniture, landlords would not let houses as freely as at present.

Other members spoke for and against the measure. On the vote being taken the bill was lost by a vote of 11 to 26.

COMMERCIAL.

Fish.—Since our last issue some pickled fish have come to market and are still unsold. It seems that the low figure they are offered at will not induce purchasers to buy. The market is still in a very unsettled state as regards pickled fish. Some hard dry shore codfish have changed hands the past day or two at about \$3.25 per qtl. Litz advices from the Jamaica market show quite an advance there, but we fear from shipments that have gone forward and which are now going forward, that a decline will follow. We think there is no advance in any other of the West India markets.

Advices from Boston to 10th inst. are as follows:—There is no improvement to note in the market for any kind of fish. The jobbing trade continues to run light, and dealers are more anxious to sell than to buy. Mackerel are very dull, and all kinds are lower. There are hardly enough selling in round lots to make a reliable price. Codfish are without movements of importance and prices are in favor of buyers. Pickled cured Bank, \$2.00 to \$2.12 per qtl. for large; Dry Bank, \$3.00 for large, \$2.50 to \$2.62 for medium; new George's codfish, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per qtl. Hake, haddock and pollock are without sales of importance, and prices are nominal. Pickled herring are slow of sale at any price; the very best shore splits cannot be quoted at over \$3.50 per bbl. Labrador are easy at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per bbl.

Below will be found a comparative statement of arrivals of mackerel at Boston for past four years, for week ending April 9:—

1886	1885	1884	1883
9295 bbls.	8284	9749	8339

WINANS' HOTEL, E. J. POWER,

(Formerly the Fremont)

TRURO.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

The house having been entirely renovated, I am sanguine of success in pleasing all patrons.

Ample stabling and good attendance.
J. T. WINANS.

FOR SALE.

280 bbls P. E. I. Mess Pork
300 Pails Leaf Lard
189 Smoke Hams
170 tubs choice butter
250 boxes Cheese
280 Bbls Flour
150 bbls Corn Meal
20 puns Molasses
Also Mill Feed at Lowest Price.
W. WHEATLEY, 203 Barrington Street.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

One Box sent postage free, to any address, 50 cents; Six Boxes for \$2.50.

L. J. MYLIUS, Chemist,
104 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROFESSOR S. PORTER,

Organist and Choir Master, St. Paul's.

INSTRUCTIONS ON

ORGAN, PIANO and VOICE-CULTURE

Residence, 69 Birmingham St.

PAINTER & GLAZIER,

44 SACKVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging,
Whitewashing and Colouring.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$25, and fine screened, \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs., on barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape Canso. Orders for next season are booked from this date at Halifax, No. 67 Hollis Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common lobster waste as now used, but has no pernicious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate.

For further particulars apply to above address or P. O. Box 33.

R FLEMING.

Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser,

WINDSOR, N. S.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

I avoid his look for the rest of the evening, though more than once I am conscious that he is quietly studying me. Gus seems rather annoyed at my absence of mind. Once or twice he has offered me a penny for thoughts which I certainly would not have communicated to him for a great many pounds. Retribution has not been long in following on the heels of my offense; but I hope the lesson will be a salutary one, and congratulate myself that no worse mischief has befallen me.

The dance I have begun to dread has come at last—the dance for which I am engaged to Mr. Baxter. He comes up at the first notes of the mazurka.

"This is ours, I think?"

I take his arm; and, as I take it, my heart gives a sudden bound of dismay. In the button-hole of his sombre evening coat he wears—a bunch of half-withered violets!

"This has been a pleasant evening," he says, when we have taken a couple of circuits of the room.

"Yes," I answer vaguely, my heart beating fast.

"Small dances like this are much more enjoyable than gigantic cruises—don't you think so?"

"Yes."

After the first glance at the violets, I do not dare to look at them. Any one might wear violets—almost every one wears violets in March. But these are my violets—I know it intuitively, though why he should care to wear them, having no clue to the giver, puzzles me more than the name of the giver can have puzzled him.

"You do not go out much?"

"No," I answer, wondering if the remark is a question or an assertion. If it is an assertion, how does he know?

"Shall we take another turn, or are you tired?"

"I am not tired," I say, thinking what an amusing companion he must find me.

We take a few more turns, and then come to a stand-still. Mr. Baxter seems to prefer to talk.

"You are fond of violets?" glancing at the bouquet in my dress.

A rush of foolish, guilty crimson dyes my cheeks which I would have given worlds to have kept out of them. But it comes there, and it stays, while my partner lowers his dark imperial head to look into my half-frightened, half-defiant eyes.

"Very fond," I answered glibly. "I think every one is fond of violets."

"I am," he says, smiling a little.

"You must be, to wear so poor a bunch."

"You would not call them poor, unless—"

"Unless what?"

"No matter," he returns, laughing. "But it is not very polite of you to disparage my violets."

"It is not indeed, I hope you will forgive me," I say, conscious that, unless he is on an entirely wrong scent, I have stupidly betrayed myself.

"Certainly. There is nothing to forgive. You only spoke the truth when you said my violets were a little faded—they were badly treated, poor little flowers."

"How was that?" I ask innocently.

"Well," he says deliberately, looking not at me now, but at the violets, they were given to me by a lady whose name I did not know. And, if I had not fortunately discovered them in time, they would have died for want of water in a dusty glass."

"Indeed?" I observe quietly, looking past him at the dancers.

"It was kind of her, was it not—to me—not to the violets?"

"So much depends upon her motive," I answer carelessly, wondering if he knows.

"She could have had but one motive."

"And that?"

"Well," he says, smiling. "I do not know that I ought to tell you what I think."

"You think so badly of her. I exclaim, the troublesome crimson rushing to my cheeks again.

"If I thought badly of her, should I wear her violets?"

"She never meant you to know who left them for you probably."

"Probably."

"You say you do not know her name?"

"I did not know her name."

"But you know it now?"

"Yes, I know it now."

"And it is—"

He shakes his head.

"I know you do not think so badly of me as to suppose I would answer that question."

I breathe a great sigh of relief. He does not know then—he does not connect me with the suspected party, whoever she may be. Perhaps he thinks it was the younger Miss Pryce? Mary Anne told me they sometimes got flowers up from the country.

"She scarcely deserves so much consideration at your hands," I say shortly.

"Why not?" he asks, with a laughing look from under his long eyelashes.

"It is scarcely a lady's place to send violets to a gentleman, even if she were acquainted with him."

"You women are very hard upon each other,"

"Not so hard as you are, perhaps," I say, a little bitterly. "Now you think the woman who sent you those violets—or gave them to you—scarcely worthy of your respect."

"On the contrary," he answers quickly. "I know she did it out of mere thoughtless kindness—perhaps mixed with a spice of mischief. And she thought I would never know it—I am very sure she intended that I never should."

There are tears of mortification in my eyes that I should have lowered myself by doing this foolish thing. How I hate those miserable violets, how I wish they had withered among their native ferns and mosses under the elms and chestnuts at Woodhay, before they tempted me to make such a fool of myself!

"You seem to take it to heart," Mr. Baxter says, looking down at me. "I suppose I look very cross and disagreeable. I am sorry I told you anything about it. Do you care to try the mazurka again?"

"No, thank you. I do not care to dance any more."

"Miss Scott," he says, standing before me, and speaking gravely enough now, "I must ask you to forgive me. I am ashamed of myself for having spoken of what I should have kept secret—of what I ought to have taken for just as much as it was worth. The violets were put—where I would them—in jest, and I have worn them in earnest. I had no right to do it, and, if you will return them to the owner, I will expiate my fault by giving them up to you."

He takes the bunch of withered violets from his button-hole tenderly in the tips of his white-gloved fingers, and hands them to me.

"It costs me more than you think to give them up," he says, looking at them wistfully.

"I think she would not refuse to let you keep them, whoever she is," I answer, laughing, with such a sudden change of mood that it even puzzles myself.

"You think that?" he questions eagerly.

"They do not look very valuable, do they?"

"Because they are a little withered. I value them—more than we know."

"Take them then," I say carelessly, feeling that Gus is watching me, and that to keep Mr. Baxter's violets would look more remarkable than merely to inhale their fragrance and hand them back again. "Take them and pay her the further compliment of forgetting the folly which put them into your possession."

"And will you ask her," he says eagerly, "to pardon my presumption in daring to pretend that I misinterpreted her gracious gift?"

"If she can forgive herself, she may very well extend her forgiveness to you," I answer, gathering up my billowy train in my hand as I stand beside him, looking very tall and slim and dignified outwardly, but with feeling several degrees smaller than I have ever felt in my life before. "For my part, I do not see how she can ever forgive herself."

"She need not blame herself," he says, looking down at me from his superior height with a smile which displeases me by reason of its unguessed amusement.

"I do not suppose she blames herself very much," I return deliberately with the careless insolence with which I think to recover my own conceit. "It would be different, you know, if you were—"

"Anything but a poor landscape-painter," he interrupts, at no loss to comprehend my insolent pause. "She would never have dared to do it if she had thought him her equal. She would never have ventured to do it if she had dreamed of his thrusting himself into the same society which she frequents."

His dark eyes have blazed up quite suddenly. I had not thought it could change like that.

"Probably not," though I think she was more to blame for that reason," I answer, with a slight, almost imperceptible movement of my shoulders.

"I think so. I would rather take a liberty with an equal than with inferior myself," he says quite quietly, but with an indecipherable inflection of voice which enrages me.

"It was a liberty," I acquiesce, with cheeks which have deepened to crimson again. "You are right when you call it a liberty. It was a pardonable liberty."

"I did not say so. I merely said that I should not presume on the once of rank to play a trick upon another person—that was what I said."

"I played no trick upon you?" I exclaim indignantly.

"You?" he repeats, his face changing suddenly back from angry to amusement. "I never accused you! We are talking of another person."

"Oh, yes, of another person!" I agree, moving away with the insolent disdainful air which had infuriated him. "Of a person who ought to regret bitterly that she so far forgot herself as to put it into your power to insult her."

He is holding the bunch of violets still in his hand. As I turn, he lets them fall, and sets his heel upon them, grinding them into the floor. I pity Mrs. Kollection's Brussels carpet more than I pity the violets which have done me too much mischief to expect sympathy from their ignominious end.

"Oh, here you are, Allie! We've been searching for you ever since Mamma is going home."

Olive comes up to me breathless, Gus, at some distance behind, looking black as thunder.

"I am ready," I answer, without a glance at my late companion.

"Have you quarreled with your handsome cavalier, Allie?"

"Quarreled with him, Olive?"

"You looked as if you were quarreling like anything just now."

"I wonder Mrs. Rolleston cares to ask such people to her house, Olive. I don't think that man has the smallest pretensions to be called a gentleman." Olive laughs, looking at me.
 "Ah, I see you have quarrelled!" she says, shaking her head. "Allice, I'm afraid you are going to fall in love with Mr. Gerald Baxter."

CHAPTER IV.

For two days, even to myself, I ignore the existence of Mr. Gerald Baxter. I never mention his name to either Mrs. Wauchope or Mary Anne, nor do they mention his name to me. I fancy he is in the house—I fancy I hear his knock at the door sometimes; but I never look out—I never listen for the sound of his voice. I practise a great deal, having promised Madame Cronholm to sing at her concert, and Olive has lent me "Probation," so that I do not find time hang heavily on my hands. I spend the mornings at Madame Cronholm's and very often lunch with the Deanees, only coming back to Carleton street at about four o'clock in the afternoon. It is cold, disagreeable weather, with an east wind which reddens one's nose and eyelids, and makes my fire and hammock chair very pleasant in the evenings, which would be getting shorter every day now, if I did not pull down the blinds early, and so shut out the dull March twilight, which is so cheerless and so long.

One afternoon—the third since the Rollestons' dance—I hear a knock at the door, which I feel sure is Olive's knock; and, having my hat and jacket on, and having promised not to keep her waiting if she called for me, I run down stairs to meet her in the hall. But, instead of Olive in her blue and cardinal dress, I come rather violently against a young man in a drab colored overcoat, who stands back to let me pass, pulling off his hat as he endeavors to place himself as fleetly as possible against the wall.

I recognize him in a moment, as I have no doubt he recognizes me. But I brush by him brusquely, without looking up. Before I have passed him I regret having so far forgotten myself, whatever his offense; but when I glance up, he is looking straight before him, ignoring me as utterly as if I were the plaster figure of a boy with a basket on his head which stands before the window with the painted blind on the landing. The whole incident does not occupy half a minute—it is over almost before I am conscious that it has happened. But it leaves an uncomfortable impression on my mind, which I cannot shake off.

I walk along the sunny side of the gloomy old brown brick street, looking out for Olive, whom I hope to meet before I reach the corner: but all the time I am wondering whether Mr. Gerald Baxter "cut" me, or whether I might be supposed to have administered that process to him. I have acted with unpardonable rudeness, no doubt; but, if I had bowed to him, would he have dared to pretend not to see? Long after I meet Olive Deane the question annoys me—it follows me into Madame Cronholm's house, into the great crowded class room. For the first time my music lesson bores me; Herr von König's illustrations of the weird melodious music of "Faust," as compared with the silver-sweet cadences of Rossini, do not interest me; and Madame Cronholm accuses me rather sharply once or twice of singing out of tune. It is not till I find myself in the great untidy drawing-room at Dexter Square, looking at Poppy's latest wedding present, that the uncomfortable feeling of having acted untruly to myself begins to wear away. I exorcise it chiefly by a resolution not to treat Mr. Baxter, should I ever meet him again, as if I were indeed the "village maiden" with whose fancy for a landscape-painter Olive is always taunting me.

This evening, while I am at dinner, Mrs. Wauchope comes in to ask how I liked a pudding she made for me, because it used to be a favorite of mine long ago at Woodhay, when I was a child. From the pudding our conversation wanders away to other matters—the dearth of everything in London, how she manages in the way of catering for her lodgers.

"I do the best I can for them," she says, "especially for the poor young man upstairs. Another person might not trouble her head as to whether his beef-steak was tough or not: but I take just as much trouble about his meals as I do your own. I do not one to neglect a lodger because he cannot afford grand joints. Many a time I've gone out of my way to get a chop or a cutlet cheaper for him, though he'd never know it—ay, and added a bit of my own to it too. In a house like this, where there is so much going, nobody would miss a couple of slices of butcher's meat."

Is he perchance fed from the joint that left my table, this proud young man who had dared to tell me that I had taken a liberty in presenting him with a bunch of violets? The thought gives me pleasure—fills me with a little, small, womanly triumph, of which a man would have felt ashamed.

"I know he's hard up sometimes, poor lad!" Mrs. Wauchope goes on. He wouldn't say so to save his life; but we landladies know more than people think. And somehow I feel more for the proud distant ones, that wouldn't tell you their troubles if they were starving, than for them that makes a poor mouth about themselves, and is always down on their luck."

Had I dared to insult him, and he so poor as this! My mind nigivages me for having brushed by him so cavalierly this morning on the stairs, for having spoken to him so rudely the other night in Berkeley Street. He must have cared for those unfortunate violets, or he would never have worn them, half withered as they were; and yet I had vexed him so much that he had ground them with his heel into the floor. I am ashamed and angry, with a vague uncomfortable feeling of having made a fool of myself besides. The next time I meet him I shall act differently: though it is a fact that I am beginning to hate him for having put me out of conceit with myself.

But the next time I meet him he turns the tables upon me—supposing me to have been the aggressor in the first instance.

(To be continued.)

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- ALSO
- 200 cases Brandy, *., **., ***., V.O.
 - 100 cases Old Scotch and Irish Whisky
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Under the authority of a rule granted by the Chief Justice, on the 14th day of April, 1896, I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 27th day of April inst, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, BEDFORD ROW

in the City of Halifax, I will offer For Sale at Public Auction without reserve, the whole of the Property and Assets of the

Hall Anderson Gold Mining Company,

on blue. Said Property consists amongst other things of Ninety-One Gold Mining Areas, situate at 15 Mile Stream, Halifax County held under lease from the Crown: One Ten Stamp Crusher, with Boiler, Engine, and connecting Machinery. Also, One Engine and Boiler for hoisting out of Shaft: a quantity of Mining Tools and Mining Material: several Buildings, Cart, Team, Wagon: about 500 Acres of Timber Land, and generally all personal Property of every kind. The sale will be subject to the approval of the Court or a Judge.

Terms—10 per cent deposit on sale, which will be returned, in case the Court or a Judge disapproves of the sale. The Balance to be paid on Delivery of Deed of Transfer to the Purchaser.

Halifax, April 16th, 1896.
 JOSEPH STARR,
 Liquidator.



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I am preparing for Spring Trade a large assortment, and several

NEW DESIGNS

of above goods. Inspection invited. Special Discount to Builders.

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We also offer for sale at lowest prices, finest quality of

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And shall be pleased to receive orders for any of the same.

Satisfaction always guaranteed.
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 259 Harrington Street, Halifax.

THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CRILE, M. D., Newport.]

As already noticed, Hunt's Division Grange held a quarterly session at Ashdale, Upper Newport, on the first day of the month. We have not space at our disposal, nor is it our aim to give in this column full reports of Grange Sessions. We aim rather, in noticing these almost invariable pleasant and profitable Grange gatherings, to present their prominent and suggestive features which are, in our judgement, indicative of agricultural opinion and sentiment. The noteworthy features of this session are—The large number of Patrons in attendance, considering the condition of the roads and the weather. This indicates appreciation of the facilities which Division Grange gatherings afford for social intercourse and enjoyment; for interchange of professional experience and opinion; and for the discussion of matters of county and general interest and importance. The papers read and the discussions following on "Farm Management," "Stock Raising," and other agricultural subjects evinced knowledge, intelligence and ability, with which few farmers could have been fairly credited before the advent of the Grange. If the sentiment expressed in discussion, and the resolutions unanimously passed concerning the liquor traffic, its evils and the responsibility of the government of the country in connection therewith, be a correct indication of the popular mind, the days of the iniquitous traffic, and the governments that share in the spoils thereof, are numbered. So also are the days of partizanship in provincial politics, if the feeling expressed in our Grange is a sample of the prevailing popular sentiment. Even if this sentiment is at present only a leaven having its inception in the Grange, so good a leaven must soon leaven the whole lump. Political partizanship is blind and clings to the skirts of the acknowledged leader, following wherever led. It is time that principles of political economy were generally understood, indeed formed a part of popular education. It is time that men should think for themselves (*women are very apt to*) on political questions. It is time that we could appreciate fairly *the other side*; get rid of the old notion that political wisdom, integrity and capacity are *with us*, and only incapacity, dishonesty and villainous on the other side.

As Patrons, "we acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and that 'Progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion,' while 'the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy.' We desire proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power." (Vide Patrons' Declaration of Purposes.)

The mission of trees, and ARBORETUM DAY as a means of promoting a knowledge of Forestry and Arboriculture, were discussed in a way that more than surprised us. But a few years ago the noble monarchs of the forest were regarded *only* as cumberers of the ground, as enemies to be ruthlessly felled and burned. No regrets troubled our sturdy pioneers as the giant trees trembled, swayed, and with rush and roar and crash, that echoed through the sombre isles, fell prostrate at the feet of companions that sighed and moaned, and sang requiems for the dead and their own approaching fate.

Now, the sons and grand sons of the men that cleared the forest, in their Grange meetings, talk of the need of trees for shelter, shade and ornament, and of the forest as the home of the springs and the brooks, and as wooing the summer showers to the parched fields.

The Report on "Agricultural Education," published in THE CRITIC of last week, is from Brother J. M. Freeman, one of the delegates from Morning Star Division Grange to the Maritime Provincial Grange. This Report contains several excellent suggestions. The establishment of a Model Farm in each County of the Maritime Provinces would be one of the best means for furnishing teaching by example; provided, of course, that these farms were really Model Farms. Such farms might be equipped with stock, implements, etc., at the joint expense of the Municipality and the Local Government, and should be self-sustaining. Here the farmers of the counties should see the teachings of modern agricultural science practically equipped in the field, the barn and the dairy. The improvement that might be effected in the butter products of the country, through the example set by model dairies, should alone repay the cost of equipment of such farms. The suggestion concerning prizes for best conducted farms is not new, as the plan is in successful operation in Ontario. This plan, if carried out by our exhibition authorities, would afford a really valuable stimulus to agriculture, which the giving of prizes for mammoth pumpkins and squash, big pigs and potatoes, or perfection in "points," etc, does not.

An eminent scientist attributes the remarkable longevity of a woman who recently died at the age of 109 to the fact that she never wore a high bonnet in a theatre. We also understand that the vigorous health of a Philadelphia man, now in his 99th year, is due to the fact that he never went out between the acts to make astronomical observations through a glass.—*Norristown Herald.*

Blessed be human nature, after all. "Jo," a thirteen-year-old Russian newsboy and bootblack in Cincinnati, has just paid the passage from the old country of his nine-year-old brother, Sammy, who has made the journey alone, and arrived safely. "Jo" proposes to educate Sammy, and says he will make a great man of him in this free country. All who read the incident will suddenly realize that they have hearts.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way between HALIFAX AND SAMBRO

Under a proposed contract for four years from 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 Halifax and Sambro and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1896.



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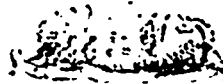
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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1896.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between SALMON RIVER AND SHEET HARBOR PASSAGE

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 Salmon River and Sheet Harbor Passage and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1896.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between MUSQUODHOIT HARBOR AND PETERSWICK HARBOR

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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

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Halifax, 2nd April, 1896.

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Orders received till Wednesday night, 21st, for our celebrated X Buns, Easter Cakes, &c. Samples now ready. 24 Cts per Doz.

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SCOTCH BAKERY, - - 233 Barrington St.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between ISAAC'S HARBOR, EAST SIDE, AND NEW HARBOR

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 Isaac's Harbor, East Side, and New Harbor, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1896.

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This REFINERY situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

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MINING.

GOLD IN LUNenburg Co.—In the western section of the County of Lunenburg the gold fever runs above par, and if we may judge from appearances, the end will amply justify the means employed by the treasure seekers. A large tract of country in this part of the County, being the best blue-berry field for miles around, lying adjacent to Queen's County—Pleasant River Barrons, so called—changed from a primeval forest land to its present condition by that devastating element, fire, which almost yearly swept over some parts of it, and completely destroyed the excellent timber that otherwise might have been worth a million or more, has now been found, deep in the rock, to contain large quantities of the most precious metal, which would seem to most persons to defy human skill to rescue from its natural stronghold.

Something like a year ago, Messrs. McGray, McDonald and Deal, commenced prospecting and obtained some excellent specimens of the pure stuff. They have now sold out to an American company of capitalists, Messrs. Norton, Eaton and McQuire, who, if we may judge from present appearances, are in right earnest, and if the hidden crop proves adequate to their estimate of the cost of extricating it, will not only add to their own capital, but will benefit the country materially. The company has already built up quite an establishment, the cook-house now being in readiness, and capable of accommodating about 150 men; two shaft houses are in operation with shafts sunk 70 and 10 feet respectively, out of which have been taken at least 75 tons of very rich quartz; one crusher, of quite sufficient capacity for the required work, will soon sound the whistle. There are also a dry house, magazine, blacksmith shop and office. We may reasonably hope that this large tract of rock-bound soil may prove a rich gold field, not alone for the benefit of the company, but for the Government, the country at large and the laborer as well. It is stated that the company has already expended the neat little sum of thirty thousand dollars in the enterprise, and that it is capable of spending an almost unlimited amount.

Other claims have been taken in different parts of the field, but as yet we have no information as to the operations on them. We hope, however, that the parties who have secured them will meet with success.—*Lunenburg Progress.*

CAPE BRETON COAL.—The following tribute to the quality of Cape Breton coal was paid by Professor J. P. Lesley, State Geologist of Pennsylvania, at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held in Pittsburgh, in February last:—"The quality of the coal of the Pittsburgh region, especially of the Pittsburgh bed, is A No. 1 on the scale of merchantable coals of the world. This is not said in the spirit of any odious comparison. There are coals equal to it in every respect. The coals, for example, of the Hub veins of Glace Bay, in eastern Cape Breton, are quite like it in every feature. The resemblance between that and mines on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers is almost ridiculous: the plies are arranged in the same way, the chemical analysis is identical, the mining operations are conducted on the same plan, so that if a shipload of Pittsburgh coal were laid on the same wharf with it, they could not be distinguished from each other."

The danger from spontaneous combustion, so much feared in New England, is due to the presence of iron pyrites, which, however, occurs in lands, easily separated in screening and decreasing as the outcrop is left behind. For steam, domestic and gas use, the Cape Breton coal compares favorably with the celebrated Pittsburgh coal, possessing the same character of low ash and adaptability for coke-making which distinguishes the latter. In fact, during the existence of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, most of the Cape Breton mines were opened to supply the markets of New England and New York.

SALMON RIVER.—The following pithy account of the Salmon River Gold Mine is culled from a letter written to the *Yarmouth Herald*, by Mr. Lewis, the Temperance lecturer:—"Having been at Salmon River, and paid a visit to the far famed and valuable gold mines, it might be expected that I should say a word or two about them. I am not able to say much. The "Dufferin" mine (so called) is evidently a "Bonanza," \$23,000 being the return of gold for January, and about \$14,000 for February. It is reported, as you may have noticed, that it is being negotiated for in the market at figures in the neighborhood of \$400,000. That figure sounds tolerably large to the most of us, and I once, twenty-four years ago, heard Gough say in a lecture, that "there were plenty people in the world who had no money themselves, but who lived to hear tell of large amounts." It is something which I do not understand, but I am told that the excavations of quartz at about 200 feet down are from a lead the size of an ordinary room, say 12 or 15 feet in width; that this quartz is loaded, so to speak, with gold fine in its formation not plainly seen in the rock. Cables are now run over huge rollers or wheels well on to a mile from the mines to the water power of the Salmon River, and so the hoisting is to be done. Hitherto, it has been performed by steam power. The mines are all owned by one company, with about a half dozen shareholders. It is said the two Archibalds (who are actively engaged in it) and their father, own one half."

GOLD MINING.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Whiteburn Prospecting Company, was held at the office of James E. Rusa, Esq., on March 25th. A full report of the work, and its results, was submitted by the manager, which was of a highly satisfactory nature. Additional stock was subscribed by the shareholders present, and it is intended to resume further operations about the first of May.—*Liverpool Times.*

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Gold Mining Supplies,
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GENERAL HARDWARE
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Best Salmon Twine,
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,
Salmon Trawl Twine,
Trawl Twines,
Mullet Twines,
Net Norses,
Cotton Nets,
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Seal Trawl, do,
Mackerel Twine,
Caplin Twines,
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Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, L. b. or Marline, etc., etc

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India Pale Ale and Porter,
ENGLISH ALE & BROWN STOUT.

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"This is rather dry work," said Dave, with one of his knowing winks. Taking the hint, I supplied the longed-for liquid refreshment, and Dave proceeded to "spin his yarn."

"I had a bad streak of luck down at Tangier, and was so completely hustled, I didn't know which way to turn. There were lots of ducks off the coast, and I determined to give up mining, and shoot ducks for the Halifax market. But there was the rub—I had no powder or shot, and no credit, or cash, to buy with. But I never was stuck yet, and I soon hit on a plan to raise the wind. I found a piece of old lead pipe, and melted it down into a solid lump, and you could hardly tell it from a piece of gold amalgam. This I carefully wrapped in my handkerchief, and took it down to old Hawkins. No one knew better than I that he bought all the stolen gold that the miners offered him. He was behind the bar when I went in, and sang out—"No use, Dave, I won't give any credit until you pay that six dollars you owe me."

"Who wants your credit," says I, "they as —, "come into the back room, I wish to speak to you."

In he goes, and I follows, and shuts the door. The room was middling dark, so I pulled out the chunk of lead, and without unwrapping it, handed it to him.

"What is it," he asked.

"Don't give me away, old man, that's full of gold! I stole into the crusher last night, and scraped the plates, and there's over two hundred dollars worth of gold and quicksilver in that lump.—Hush! don't let any one hear, for Heaven's sake!"

"I'll give you ten dollars for it, and call the debt square," said he.

"No you don't, old man!"

"If you don't take it, you'll get nothing," and I knew that he tumbled to me, and was trying to frighten me into taking his price.

"You don't mean to split on a fellow?" I asked in a quaking voice.

"Well, it's a go; but sixteen dollars for two hundred, after all the risk I have run—it's too bad!"

"I'll throw in the drinks," and going up stairs, Hawkins secreted the lead, and hurried down.

Out into the shop I goes, and calls all hands up for the beer. Old Hawkins secretly slipped the receipted bill into my hand, and after I had purchased a large supply of powder and shot, I bid him a most affectionate adieu, and hurried out of town. Gentlemen, since that little transaction, Hawkins and I are "two."

If Dave would have confined his sharpness to men of the Hawkins' stamp, outsiders would have no cause to grumble, as it was a clear case of "diamond cut diamond." In spite of his little infirmities, he was a capital companion for a day's sport, and Ralph and I felt that we had made a valuable acquisition to our party when Dave agreed to join us in our sports on the morrow.

It was late when the miners shouldered their packs and started on their three mile tramp through the woods, so bidding good night to our host, we retired to the snug sitting room adjoining our bed room. A cheerful fire was burning in the wood stove, and as the necessary ingredients were at hand, we determined on a hot drink before turning in. Ralph brewed one of his favorite punches, which, as we were too sleepy for conversation, we soon disposed of, and then hurried into bed. Everything was scrupulously clean, and the bed, with its snowy sheets, looked most inviting. Ralph made some indistinct remark about downy couches, turned over, and was soon fast asleep.

CHAPTER III.

A DAY'S SPORT.

Before daylight, we were roused by Dave, and resisting our first impulse to sleep on and start at a more reasonable hour, we hurriedly dressed, and gulped down a very meagre breakfast by candle-light.

The wagon was at the door by the time we had finished, and Ralph and I stumbled sleepily into the back seat. Dave appeared with a long, single-barreled gun in his hand, and a comical-looking one-eyed retriever at his heels. Raising the dog, he placed it under our seat, and taking his place beside the driver, we were off for the beach. The morning was foggy and chilly. Some children that we passed on the road, loomed up to the height of giants, while small cottages assumed the guise of extensive homesteads. As my teeth chattered with the cold, I mentally resolved that this should be the last time that the paltry prospect of securing a few birds should draw me from my couch at such an early hour.

"We are likely to put up some partridges down the road," said Dave, so we languidly charged our breech loaders, and peered sleepily into the fog.

"Dave, who were those two pretty girls who waited on the table last night?" enquired Ralph, evidently speaking from his thoughts.

"Brown's daughters, by his first wife."

"Hum," and Ralph relapsed into silence. The sun now began to assert his away, the fog slowly rolled away, and a fine panorama of harbor and woodland, bold headlands, and quiet valleys, was spread before us. On our right, across the harbor, the large settlement of West Chizzetcook glittered in the sunlight; but what took our eyes were the large flocks of sea-birds that were winging their flight to the feeding grounds around the entrance to the harbor.

(To be Continued.)

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Safety Fuse, etc. DYNAMITE.

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Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between THREE MILE HOUSE P. O. AND FOR R MILE HOUSE STATION,

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 Office of Three Mile House and at this office

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



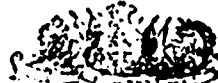
MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between ISAAC'S HARBOR AND ISAAC'S HARBOR, EAST SIDE,

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 Isaac's Harbor and Isaac's Harbor, East Side, and at this office

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twelve times per week each way, between BEAVER BANK P. O. AND RAILWAY STATION.

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 Beaver Bank and at this office

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the water signal, and endorsed "Tender for Cape Tormentine Wharf," will be received until WEDNESDAY the 21st day of APRIL, 1886, inclusively, for the construction of

A WHARF

Cape Tormentine, Westmorland Co., N. B.

According to plans and specification to be seen at the office of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, Music Hall Block, Parkville N. B., at the Office of the Public Works Department, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, here, at each of which places forms of tender can be obtained

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCRUIT bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for \$1,500, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBRIE,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1886.



Office of Commissioners of Public Charities.

HALIFAX, March 25, 1886

APPLICATIONS will be received at this office until four p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 21st of April next, for the positions of

HOUSE SURGEON AND CLINICAL CLERK, AT P. & C. HOSPITAL.

Rules under which applications are made and any information required, will be furnished on application at this office.

By order,
R. T. MURRAY,
Secretary.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT AND MURPHYVILLE.

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 Middle Musquodoboit and Murphyville and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between HOLLAND HARBOR AND PORT HILLFORD.

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 Holland Harbor and Port Hillford and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.

**HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH
Steam Ferry Co.,
(LIMITED.)**

Incorporated under Provincial Act, which limits the liability of subscribers to the amount of their shares.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

with power under Act of Incorporation, to increase to \$200,000, if deemed necessary by the Company.

Shares, Ten Dollars Each,

Payable \$5 on allotment, and the balance as and when required by calls, of which thirty days' notice will be given. The present issue is limited to 10,000 shares, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

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- A. H. F. WOHRLAT, Esq., Merchant.
- R. W. CHIPMAN, Esq., Warden County of Halifax, Merchant.
- CHARLES ALEXANDER, Esq., Publisher.
- C. F. FRASER, Esq., Journalist.
- F. C. ELLIOT, Esq., Merchant.
- GEO. A. PIER, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:

The Bank of Nova Scotia Halifax, N. S.

Applications for shares should be made to J. C. Mackintosh, Esq., Banker, 106 Hollis Street Halifax, N. S., or to A. C. Ross, Esq., Agent of Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co. (Limited), Halifax Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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MANUFACTURED AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND.**

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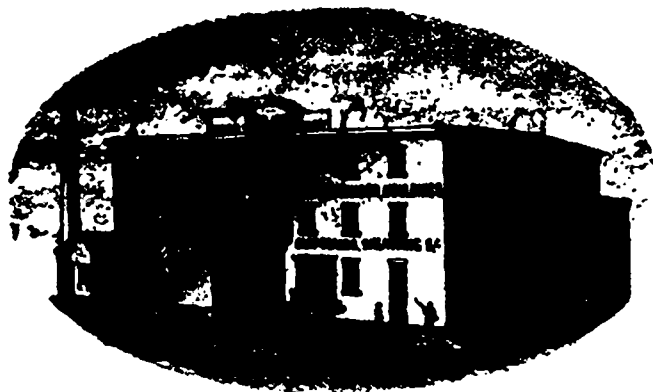
It possesses more body and it is at least twenty-five per cent cheaper.

Do not be deceived by other brands, you can always tell "Mac Urquhart's," of which above is a facsimile. This Sauce can be obtained from any reliable dealer.

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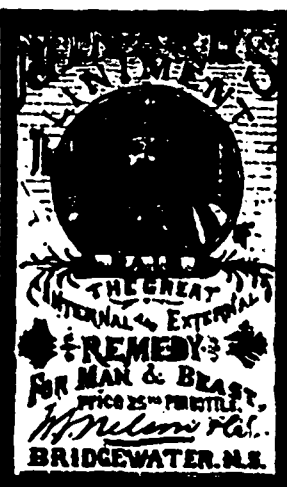
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