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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 13, 1887.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recent death of John G. Sixo brings to mind that some years ago he received an annual salary of \$5000 from the New York Ledger for publishing one short poem each week.

It is a curious result of a faulty drawing of State lines that a strip of territory between Kansas and Texas belongs to neither, and is known as No Man's Land. The people there have organized a kind of a territorial government, and are getting on very contentedly.

In view of the strict censorship which Russian officials make of all telegrams which are sent from St. Petersburg, it is difficult to understand the present position of affairs in Russia; but sufficient is known to prove that the Czar's life is menaced on every hand, and that his enemies are to be found in all ranks of society, and even among his own courtiers.

It has generally been considered an indispensable part of the formality of taking an oath in an English court that the witness should remove his hat, if he happens to wear one, before taking the book in his hand. Recently a judge has had the courage to give an opinion that there was no reason for doubt whether a man may not swear a perfectly good oath with his hat on.

A great sensation has been caused in literary circles in London by the discussion which has taken place over the appropriation by Mr. Rider Haggard, of the poem which appears in "Jess," "If I should die to-night." That they were not his verses is now quite certain, as their previous publication in several magazines and newspapers has been proved. The verses are sweet and touching, and their author, whoever he or she may be, deserves to be known.

A company in New York City is endeavoring to perfect a process for the desiccation of garbage, with a view to utilizing the vast quantity of city refuse now dumped in the sea from garbage scows. The matter to be treated is run through a chute into one end of a revolving cylindrical oven about sixty feet long by ten or twelve feet in diameter. The oven, which is strongly constructed of boiler iron, is inclosed in a brick furnace, one end being higher than the other. A fire in the furnace keeps an equal heat in the oven, and the latter is slowly revolved by a steam engine. The garbage refuse enters at the elevated end, is thoroughly stirred and dried as it slowly travels from one end to the other of the revolving oven, and emerges from its lower end desiccated and inoffensive.

During the heat of the election campaign the Quebec Mercury, a Conservative journal, made charges of hoodluming against Mayor Langelier, which have since been investigated in the courts and proved to be utterly groundless. The editor of the Mercury has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in addition to having to pay a heavy fine. It is a pity that the editors of all the newspapers who have indulged in this despicable kind of political warfare had not to undergo a similar sentence. How many of the five hundred editors of Canadian papers would, in this case, be now behind the bars, is a question that party journals might discuss with advantage.

The experiment of workingwomen's clubs, which was begun in New York about four years ago, has succeeded far beyond the expectations of its promoters. In the parent society during the past year there has been an average attendance of 106 members. They have rooms in the central part of the city. With dues amounting to but twenty-five cents a month and some extra fees for the payment of teachers, they enjoy advantages which were formerly out of their reach as individuals. Among the occupations which have been exercised to advantage by the parent club and the many branches that have sprung up in New York and vicinity are dressmaking, type writing, millinery and drawing.

In the centre of the tobacco warehouses at the London docks there is an immense kiln, which is kept continually burning day and night, and goes by the name of the Queen's tobacco pipe. The English Government has a different way of treating confiscated articles than that in use in this country, one of them being to utilize them as fuel for what is termed the Queen's smoking. Whenever merchandise is seized for non-payment of duty, or because it is considered under the law as in a damaged or unsalable condition, it is taken to this great kiln and is buried there, the owners having no remedy. There is a similar but smaller Queen's tobacco pipe in the Government tobacco warehouses at Liverpool.

It is not quite clear as to what has caused the present strained relations between Great Britain and Hayti. On the one side it is affirmed that Britain is simply pressing the Haytian Government for the payment of an old debt, but this is denied, and the cause of the trouble is attributed to the controversy which has grown out of the leasing of certain forest lands on the Island of Tortugas to a Madame Maunders; who, having failed to pay to the Haytian Government the stipulated rental, was deprived of the use of the property. As Madame Maunders is a Haytian by birth, we cannot see what the British Government has to do with her claim, but that it has in some way become mixed up in the affair, there is little reason to doubt. Madame Maunders' claim amounts to \$725,000.

The dispute with Venezuela, which is said to have caused the British Minister to withdraw from Caracas, is the old one about the boundary of British Guiana. The frontier line of these British colonial possessions has never yet been determined. The dispute on the question has been not only with Venezuela, but with Brazil, and it dates back several generations to the time of Dutch control. The British claim is founded largely on that of physical or natural boundaries, and demands, in its extreme form, the inclusion of all the regions drained by the waters which find their outlet into the river Essequibo. If this claim should be admitted it would cover an area of something like 80,000 square miles, extending as far as the Corymb, which separates British from Dutch Guiana. But Venezuela's claim would greatly reduce this area. Hitherto the controversy has not been pushed to extremes, but some mining discoveries in the disputed tract west of the Essequibo have revived it. There would seem to be a fair chance for arbitration in a question of this character.

The pet theory indulged in by so many of the lords of creation as to the inferiority of the fibre of woman's brain seems to have been thoroughly exploded by the way in which she mastered the abstruse arts and sciences when once she had the chance. When the history of the present century shall come to be written the advancement made by women as regards education, both social and professional, will be one of the most conspicuous incidents recorded. This advancement is conceded as phenomenal, even by those who never doubted woman's mental capacity, and the inferior-brain-tibre fanatics are fairly put to route. They, however, find some small consolation in pertinaciously clinging to the statement that we have no great female musicians, and that the women artists have in the past gained fame solely from their scarcity. They forget that even so late as fifty years ago the systematic training of women in music and art was a thing almost unknown. It is true that women of even a remote day learned a little music as a polite accomplishment, but the thorough training tending to develop talent to the utmost was unheard of, while an art school for women did not exist, and the list of artists of that day represents merely isolated instances of such instruction. That any one of them succeeded in winning a name is marvellous, considering the difficulties with which they were hedged about.

A CLOSER VIEW OF NIHILISM.

The late attempt upon the life of the Czar has again drawn attention to the principle of Nihilism. We who enjoy the blessings of constitutional government have been taught, for fear is a mighty persuasive, to look upon Nihilism as the offspring of Atheism and Socialism, or at best of oppression and ignorance. The truth is, that ignorance will none of it. The Nihilists, far from being ignorant peasantry, are made up of the educated young people of the higher and middle classes, who, chafing under a most tyrannical system of government, have learned to hate even the most necessary and salutary forms of restraint. Young military officers, whose necks have not yet become hardened to the yoke, patriotic students at the universities and young ladies' seminaries, toiling editors, unemployed teachers, noblemen impoverished by the abolition of serfdom, sensitive, high spirited children of a despised clergy, starving professional men,—these are the apostles of Nihilism. The works of foreign writers, especially those which have a socialistic tendency, are read with avidity by people to whom almost any political change would be an improvement. In fact, no topic of discussion is more fashionable in Russian society than the latest political fads of English, French, or German writers.

It will thus be seen that ignorance is not the proper soil of Nihilism; rather it is imperfect political intelligence, under the influence of tyranny. Indeed, to reach the peasantry has been the main difficulty of the Nihilist propagandist. In order to accomplish this, refined young ladies have made themselves cooks and house-maids; university students have handled the pick and shovel; and a vast mass of foreign literature is being industriously smuggled into Russia, and translated into the native dialects. Still, the sluggish Russian peasant is in no hurry to adopt new theories, especially as those theories call for action, and it may be a very dangerous action.

The aims of the movement, as announced by the chief official organ are:— 1st. A regular representative assembly, elected by universal suffrage. 2nd. Local self-government of all provinces and districts. 3rd. The creation of the village commune. 4th. The appropriation of all land by the state. 5th. The handing over of all factories and workshops to co-operative associations. 6th. Liberty of conscience and expression for all assemblies and for the press. 7th. Universal suffrage; and 8th. The abolition of the standing army, and the substitution of a national militia. The terrorist methods which have been adopted by one wing of the party since the division of 1879, are intended to intimidate the Czar into granting the main demand, a national assembly. During the last three years, no serious attempt has been made to assassinate the Czar, the time having been spent, as has been suggested by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in spreading Nihilistic doctrines among the peasantry. How successful these efforts at propagandism will be, remains to be seen. It may be that the Russian peasantry are too benighted to understand political questions, or too hopelessly dejected to oppose a government backed by an army of four millions. As for the Nihilists themselves, we must confess there are too good grounds for their agitation; and their claims are only slight modifications of political theories which have lately found so able an advocate in Henry George. We may not approve of their methods of procedure, any more than we do terrorism in Ireland; but we must give the Nihilists credit for untiring zeal, unflinching courage, and devoted patriotism.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

As announced in our last issue, the official correspondence *in re* the fisheries question, has been laid by the government on the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa. It comprises a somewhat bulky volume of 255 pages, or enough matter to fill every column of THE CRITIC for fully eight weeks to the exclusion of everything else.

The correspondence, as brought down, covers the period from the 17th of June, 1885, to the 27th of April last past, and is to a large extent entertaining reading.

In the season of 1885, that in which the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty were annulled, American fishing vessels were, by mutual consent, permitted to prosecute their calling in our waters. During the summer of 1886, however, the most rigid interpretation of the treaty of 1818 was enforced. By comparing the results we can arrive at a just appreciation of the facts involved in the situation.

Last year a number of American fishing vessels were seized on various pretexts, but it is a rather singular fact that not a single reprisal was made for fishing within the three-mile limit. All the seizures were made for technical violations of customs regulations, and it was so evident in most cases that these violations were innocently committed, that the vessels concerned were released and their fines remitted.

It is true that the American catch of fish was far below the average of a series of preceding years, but, at the same time, that of our fishermen, though they had "full swing" and ample protection, was also lamentably diminutive, and prices for what we did take ruled low, because we were practically shut out of the United States markets.

To "boil down" the facts and the correspondence, it is evident that the allegation that the Americans do not want to fish in our waters, is a true one. The most valuable fishing grounds are proved to be outside and not inside of the three-mile limit.

All that the American fishermen seem to require is what they claim the comity of nations grants them—the right to buy all needed supplies of food, fuel and bait, and to come and go in our harbors without let or hindrance, so long as they do not do what is forbidden to our own vessels, indulge in smuggling—and, also, to land their catch in bond in our ports for transshipment to their principals.

Early in the current year, the U. S. Government proposed to the Imperial authorities the appointment of a joint commission to adjudicate on

the entire matter of dispute, and that, pending the work of such commission, both parties temporarily revert to the treaty of Washington. On the 24th of February last the British Colonial Secretary cabled to Ottawa expressing a general concurrence in the proposals of the U. S. Secretary of State and adding:

"Her Majesty's Government, while endeavoring to procure this *ad interim* arrangement, feel it right to intimate to you that they are disposed to think, after much consideration of the entire subject, that the best and simplest settlement of the present difficulties might be arrived at if both parties would agree—so as to permit the discussion of the more extended commercial arrangements—to revive, for a term at least, if not permanently, the condition of things which existed under the treaty of Washington, fish and fish productions being again reciprocally admitted duty free, and the fishery being once more reciprocally thrown open.

"They are, however, of the opinion that it would be the clear interest of the Dominion that no suggestion of a pecuniary indemnification should be made in proffering this arrangement."

On Feb 26, the Canadian Government answered by cable:

"Referring to your telegram of the 24th February, the Canadian Government is prepared to accept your suggestion of reverting temporarily to condition of things existing under the Treaty of Washington without at present raising question of indemnity."

Canada, or rather Great Britain, which is the only party in the negotiation recognized by our neighbors, is bound to give foreigners all the rights that are theirs by the law of nations. If what they ask are rights, there should be no question of indemnity, and until more is asked than what is clearly right under that law, and irrespective of special treaties, we should be above demanding a monetary consideration for what we cannot in justice, or with any degree of self-respect, withhold or refuse.

On the 24th of March the Imperial Government addressed a communication to that of the United States, which, after referring to the proposal for an International Commission, added:

"But there is another course which Her Majesty's Government are inclined to propose, and which, in their opinion, would afford a temporary solution of the controversy equally creditable to both parties.

"Her Majesty's Government have never been informed of the reasons which induced the Government of the United States to denounce the Fisheries Articles of the Treaty of Washington, but they have understood that the adoption of that course was in a great degree the result of a feeling of disappointment at the Halifax award, under which the United States were called upon to pay the sum of £1,000,000, being the estimated value of the benefits which would accrue to them, in excess of those which would be derived by Canada and Newfoundland from the operation of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty.

"Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada, in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberality and friendship, are now willing to revert for the coming fishing season, and, if necessary, for a further term, to the condition of things existing under the Treaty of Washington, without any pecuniary indemnity."

In response to that despatch Mr. Bayard, U. S. Secretary of State, has submitted a draft of a proposed treaty on the subject. This draft calls for the appointment of a mixed commission, to agree upon the limits which shall separate exclusive from the common right of fishing off the coasts of the British North American colonies; to agree upon the regulations to secure to the fishermen of the United States the privilege of entering the bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, repairs and purchasing wood and water, and to agree upon the penalties for violations of such privileges. Pending definite arrangement, Great Britain agrees to instruct Canadian officials not to molest fishing vessels of the United States unless they are found actually fishing within three miles of the coast. Both governments agree to send each to the Gulf of St. Lawrence a national vessel, and also one each to cruise during the fishing season on the southern coast of Nova Scotia. When a vessel is seized for violation of the foregoing provisions the matter shall be reported to the officer in command of one of these national vessels, who, in conjunction with the commander of another of the said vessels shall constitute a court of inquiry. If both are of opinion that the seizure was not for a good cause the vessel shall be released, and in the event of a difference of opinion between the commanders, a third person shall be selected to act as umpire. It is proposed to give fishing vessels the same commercial privileges in Canadian ports as are enjoyed by other United States vessels, including the purchasing of bait and supplies. All vessels now under seizure for alleged violation of the fishery law are to be released, and all fines exacted in such cases are to be refunded. Great Britain is asked to agree to appoint a joint commission, to ascertain the amount of damage caused to American fishermen during 1886 by seizure and otherwise, the commission to make awards therefor to the vessels injured.

It is to be hoped that the main feature of this suggested treaty will be adopted. Some of the details will bear amendment, and will doubtless be altered, but the general outline is satisfactory, and such a settlement would be worthy of the civilization and enlightenment of the two great nations interested.

We believe that such an arrangement is but fair and equitable. It is certainly a great advantage for inhabitants along the shore to have the privilege of selling bait, ice, and other supplies to the American fishermen, but as, without these, the Americans are practically cut off from the deep sea fisheries, we should be allowed to compete with them in their own markets on an equal footing. Nova Scotian fishermen are obliged to buy their ice, bait, and supplies in this province, but if we extend the same privilege to the Americans without their allowing our fish to enter duty free, the Americans would, in fact, reap the harvest.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Cards announcing divorce are now en vogue.

PAINT FOR SHEET IRON.—Good varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; boiled linseed oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; add red lead sufficient to bring to the consistency of common paint. Apply with a brush. Applicable to any kind of iron work exposed to the weather.

Hotel proprietor: "We don't allow any games of chance here." Gambler: "This isn't a game of chance. My friend here has no chance." —*Chicago Rambler.*

They thought they heard burglars in the house last week, and, on going downstairs to investigate, Bibbs said to his wife, "You go first; it's a mean man that would shoot a woman."

Bilkins: "Send me up two tons of coal and I will settle the first of the month." Coal-dealer (derisively)—"Chestnut! Bilkins (anxious to mis-understand)—"Yes, chestnut will do, I guess."

A lady coming from the Continent assured the Custom house officer that she had nothing but wearing apparel in her trunk, but he went to the bottom of the article and found a dozen bottles of brandy stowed away. "Madam," demanded he, sternly, "do you call those wearing apparel?" "Yes," the lady demurely replied: "they are my husband's night-caps."

Mr. John Clerk (afterward Lord Eldon) in pleading before the House of Lords one day, happened to say, in his broadest Scotch accent: "In plain English, ma lords." Upon which a noble lord jocosely remarked: "In plain Scotch, you mean, Mr. Clerk." The prompt advocate instantly rejoined: "Nae matter, in plain common sense, ma lords, and that's the same in a' languages, ye'll ken."

An Englishman was accosted thus: "What will you take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul's?" "A beefsteak and a pint of beer," was the frank reply. The next one thus accosted was a Scotchman. Says Sandy: "What will ye gie?" Lastly, came along Patrick, and when he was asked what he would take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul's, he willingly answered: "Sure an' I'd be af' to take a bad cowld."

A FACT IN FRENCH COUNTRY PRACTICE.—A French doctor being asked by a man one day to go to a distance to see his sick child, replied that it was too far to walk, and that he had no carriage. "Oh," said the man, "that doesn't matter; I am a livery stable keeper, and will drive you." Some time afterwards the doctor's bill was asked for. It was five francs. The livery stable keeper then presented his bill for the hire of the carriage. It was six francs. —*Lancet.*

SWEET EXPECTATION.—A good story is told of an old lady from the country, who took a seat in the elevator of one of our leading dry goods stores the other day, and placidly kept her sitting while the elevator plied from street floor to top story indefinitely. At length the elevator boy inquired if she intended to get out anywhere in particular. "Yes," replied the dear old soul, "I guess you may let me out at Temple Place." —*Boston Commonwealth.*

The re-organized church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter Day Saints, or non-polygamous Mormons, have been holding a conference at the Old Mormon temple, which was erected at Kirtland, O., 50 years ago by Joseph Smith and his followers. About 70 delegates were present. Joseph Smith, of Iowa, son of the original Joseph Smith, is president of the church, and he opened the conference with a speech. There are at present 19,236 Latter Day Saints, the net gain during the past year being 1306. Iowa has the largest number, 4227, and Virginia the smallest, six. There are 196 in Utah.

THE QUEEN AND THE REPORTER.—Even the divinity that doth hedge a king yields to the power of the press. The reporters who were puzzling over the toilets at a recent court ball at Rome were taken in tow by King Humbert, to whom they frankly stated their fix, and introduced to Queen Marguerita, with the suggestion that she should coach them. She did this with a readiness and winning grace that completely captivated the quill-drivers, dictating to them a description of the handsomest dresses. She wound up with an injunction not to forget her necklace of pearls. "For these are the things that especially interest your lady readers." —*Boston Transcript.*

NEGRO BALLS IN PARIS.—This month a reigning social sensation is a series of negro balls. They are under the patronage of several ladies of noble blood from Zanzibar and Ethiopia. The dark hued contingent of Parisian society is a numerous one, and contains many families of rank and wealth. So you must believe that these balls are truly aristocratic gatherings. The supposition is that only persons of negro blood are invited. As a matter of fact, however, nearly half of these are white. But all such have to stain their faces black for the time being. These disguised revelers are persons of the best standing in French society. Indeed, no less personages than Prince Waldemar and his bride, Amelia d'Orleans, attended the first of the series. Their faces were stained a rich brown, so that they looked like rather dark quadroons. Several cavaliers of the Duc de Morny's set attend all these gatherings, with their hands and faces dyed, and with wool wigs over their natural hair. —*Paris Letter.*

FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley C. Leon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dor Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O''," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
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A. M. FRASER, MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The schooners *Laura Belle* and *Siber* have been crushed in the ice off the Cape Breton coast. Several other schooners are known to be damaged.

The war ships *Emerald* and *Lily* have arrived from the West Indies. These are always regarded as the harbinger of warm weather, but until the ice off the coast of Cape Breton evaporates or liquifies, we need not look for summer.

Towing schooners on the Great Canadian Lakes has now become very general, but the dangers of this method were recently illustrated. The tow line having broken, the two schooners being towed became unmanageable, and in a collision which followed one of them was sent to the bottom.

The *Island Reporter* says that the melting of the snow at Middle River, C. B., has revealed a number of empty whiskey flasks near to the polling booth. The discovery would have been worthy of comment had the flasks been full, but the *Reporter* is silent as to the cause of their emptiness.

The obsequies of the late Bishop Binney were of a very impressive character, and the thousands of citizens who turned out to view the funeral cortege, and to visit the grave of the deceased prelate, prove that the late Bishop was held in high esteem by those among whom he labored for the past thirty-six years.

The Salvation Army in Halifax held a grand jubilee during the first three days of this week. From the size of the turnout we should judge the army has obtained a permanent footing in this city, and from the number of the representatives from provincial towns in attendance, it is evident that the army is bivouacing in all parts of the province.

The Halifax Electric Light Company are now building a large and commodious electric light station near the Three Mile House, the company having secured all the best electric lighting patents now in use. Within five weeks it is expected that at least 1000 incandescent lights will be in use in the hotels, clubs, and private houses. The company are evidently determined to keep abreast of the times.

The City of Halifax has sustained a heavy loss in the removal by death of the venerable Sir Wm. Young. For fifty years Sir William has stood in the front rank of prominent Nova Scotians, and whether as a statesman, as Chief Justice, or as a private citizen, he always maintained his position with dignity and ability. At the ripe age of eighty eight years he has been called to his rest, leaving behind him a record which it will take centuries to obliterate. His funeral was one of the largest that has been seen in Halifax for many years.

Colonel Macdonald, Post-Office Inspector, has succeeded in trapping a man named Corey, alias Gilbert, of Economy, who has been using the mails during the past four months for shady transactions. Gilbert offered to furnish "green goods" at the rate of \$100 for \$5, which was understood to mean that he would supply his customers with \$100 in counterfeit notes for \$5 in good money. As a matter of fact, Gilbert had been selling worthless confederate notes to those who had been caught in his trap, and the dishonest purchasers who reckoned upon selling others, were themselves completely sold. Colonel Macdonald is to be commended for the prompt and vigorous steps he took to discover the fraud.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, has come to Canada to tell us Lord Lansdowne's wickedness as a landlord, with the hope that the agitation will result in making the Governor-General unpopular in the Dominion. However strongly we may sympathize with the Irish cause, it is plain that this method of carrying the war into Africa can serve no good purpose, and must tend rather to discredit the Irish cause among liberal-minded Canadians. Being the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne's tongue is tied, and he cannot, therefore, answer Mr. O'Brien's charges, and Mr. O'Brien must not expect that a Canadian jury is going to decide and pass judgment in this matter without hearing both sides.

There appears to have been a good deal of opposition to the Dominion Government's action in setting apart 250 square miles of land in the Northwest Territories, to be known as the Banff National Park. Considering that the government has already realized \$15,000 on the sale of an adjacent town-site, in view of the setting apart of this park, the project is not altogether indefensible. After all 250 square miles is a mere bagatelle in a country which still has upwards of two millions of square miles of unoccupied territory. In the United States, where unoccupied land is at a premium, they have just set apart in the Yellowstone National Park 5000 square miles, and yet no one grumbled. We should like to see a National Park in every province in the Dominion.

The chief horror sensation of the week has been the terrible mining disaster at the works of the Victoria coal company, which are situated at Nanaimo, on the east side of Vancouver Island. The mine has been worked for a mile below the waters of the harbor, and at the time of the explosion two hundred men were in the pit—a large proportion of whom were married. The explosion fired the pit, and as there was but one exit the men were cut off from escape or assistance. Eighty of those in the pit at the time of the explosion were Chinamen. It is time that a safe portable incandescent light was used in coal mines, instead of the Davey lamp, the opening of which by indiscreet and ignorant miners has ever been the fruitful mother of mining disasters.

A serious accident has taken place on the Intercolonial Railway just west of Trois Pistoles, P. Q. A snow slide had fallen into a cutting on the railway fifty feet deep, and into this a train ran at full speed. Both the engine and four first-class passenger cars ran off the track and were piled up in a heap of ruins. The fireman was instantly killed, and a brakeman subsequently died from injuries received.

The inhabitants living in the valley of the River St. John are now beginning to feel the effects of the cutting down of the forests near the sources of its many tributaries. The rapid melting of the snow has this year caused a freshet which is quite unprecedented, and the damage to property has already reached enormous proportions. Barns and outbuildings have been floated off and carried down the stream, roads and bridges have been destroyed, and many sheep and cattle have perished in the unchecked floods. In the city of Fredericton many of the streets are passable only by boats, and the cellars of many shops and houses, as well as those of the new Parliament buildings, are filled with water. The worst of it is, that the freshets are liable henceforth to become unwelcome annual visitors.

Manager Clarke deserves to be supported in his efforts to afford Halifaxians a chance of hearing first-class singers. The Kellogg company, which is advertised to give concerts on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, comes to us highly recommended by the press of the United States, but to those who are at all familiar with the successful prima donnas of the day, no special recommendation of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's attainments as a vocalist are required. Our advice to all is to attend at least one, if not more, of the three concerts. Every member of our city church choirs, and every one who is studying vocal music, should hear Miss Kellogg sing. It will be worth to all such many times the price of admission, as our opportunities for judging of finished and correct style are lamentably meagre.

Where is the individual who has not been tortured by the constant banging away at pianos by pupils? In hotels, in boarding-houses, and in what should be quiet homes, the pious "friend" manages for the time being to banish comfort and drive people with weak nerves almost frantic. Behr Bros. & Co., piano manufacturers of New York, have succeeded in mitigating the nuisance, and the public at large owe them a lasting debt of gratitude. They have established an enviable population for the superiority of their instruments, and have also patented several valuable improvements. By a simple but effective device called the "Muffler," a felt stop is thrown between the hammers and strings, producing a soft yet pleasing and distinct tone, scarcely audible beyond the room. With this attachment pupils can now practice their scales without annoying others and also without damaging valuable instruments, as the hammers are protected from wear. There are other important improvements which need only be seen to be appreciated. W. H. Johnson, always on the lookout to furnish his patrons with the best instruments, has secured the agency for these pianos for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, and we had the pleasure of examining some fine specimens that he has on exhibition at his warerooms, 121 and 123 Hollis Street. The Behr pianos took the first prize at the World's Exposition at New Orleans in 1885. We would advise intending purchasers to call at Mr. Johnson's rooms and inspect the superb pianos and organs which he always keeps in stock.

Mr. Frank B. Wilkies, of the *Chicago Times*, is lecturing on the somewhat original topic, "Is death worth dying." Really we cannot tell, perhaps Mr. Wilkies knows.

Queen Kapiolani and Princess Silinokalani, of the Hawaiian Islands, are now in the United States. They will shortly leave for England, where they go to attend the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty.

Walking on water is not unprecedented, but 'tis said that Wallace Ross is creating a great sensation in New York with his boat-like shoes, which he ties on and walks around on the water without difficulty.

Barnum is always striking out in a new line. He has exhausted novelties in the way of big elephants and little monkeys, and now proposes to add to his popular museum the French crown jewels, for which he has offered the government of France fifteen per cent. more than their appraised value.

The report of the Massachusetts commission appointed to investigate the cause of the accident at Massey Bridge on the Dedham branch of the Providence Railway, has been made public. As no competent engineer superintended the construction of the bridge, or has since inspected it, the company is held responsible for the fearful loss of life which resulted from its collapse.

The labor organizations of Chicago have at length cut the gordian knot, and have in distinctive terms disavowed any connection with the socialistic element in the great prairie city. This will remove from the minds of the timid the fear that labor, in struggling for its rights, had overstepped the bounds of prudence, and had thrown in its lot with the dreaming theorists and the socialistic cranks who are properly styled anarchists.

The young women of Newton, N. J., have formed an "anti-vice" society, having for its object the regeneration of young men. All members bind themselves to refuse any attentions from gentlemen using alcoholic liquors or tobacco in any form, and over fifty marriageable young women have signed such a pledge. The men generally refuse to submit to what they consider an arbitrary rule, and are seeking social enjoyment in the neighboring villages. The action of the women is the result of agitation of the temperance question, and creates a social *furor* never before equalled in that place.

It is probable that the British Government will subsidise the proposed Canada Pacific mail service to the extent of \$300,000 per annum.

The jubilee yacht race in England promises to be an interesting affair, no less than seventy yachts having already been entered for the race.

The threatened insurrection by the Greek population of Crete against the Porte's authority has quieted down.

The Times announces that the British Government has sanctioned the Newfoundland bait bill. The law will come into operation in 1888.

The London Standard says that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner in Egypt, has fixed the evacuation of Egypt by the British at five years hence.

The Temps says M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, has been instructed to propose an Anglo-French Naval Commission for the protection of the New Hebrides Islands.

The Czar has invited the King of Denmark, King and Queen of Greece, King of Servia, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, to be his guests during his sojourn in the Crimea.

The arrivals of European emigrants en route for the United States have attained such unusual magnitude that many extra steamers are being employed to transport them, the capacity of the regular liners being inadequate to the demands for passage.

The Colonial Conference now in session in London, strongly favors the laying of a cable between Vancouver and the Australian colonies. It has also endorsed the proposal that the Queen's title should be extended so as to recognize the colonies and dependencies, as it now does Great Britain, Ireland and India.

Advices say the Governor of the Zooloo Islands and a force of 900 European and native troops, aided by Spanish ships, attacked several thousand native rebels at Maibug, and took many prisoners. A large number of guns also fell into the hands of the Spanish. Maibug was burned after being looted. Only the Chinese were spared. There were heavy losses on both sides. The native chiefs have fully submitted.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of \$5,000, to be awarded in 1889, to the author of the best work on the progress of electricity in its uses as a motor and for lighting purposes, with all applications that can be made of it for such purposes, and the economy and advantages which its use may offer. The prize is open to all nationalities, and the manuscript may be written in English, French, Flemish, German, Italian, or Spanish.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, by a vote of 88 to 59, has adopted a resolution declaring that the systems of trade bounties and protection adopted by other countries has so injured English trade that there is justification for asking that Great Britain revise her fiscal relations. On the other hand, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by a vote of 64 to 33, has adopted a resolution affirming unabated confidence in free trade as the best national commerce policy.

In answer to the Jubilee address of the Corporation of London, the Queen replied, "I thank you for this renewal of your assurance of loyalty and attachment to my throne and person. It gives me great satisfaction in looking back on the history of my reign to recall how much its prosperity is owing, under God, to the sound sense and good feeling of my subjects and to the sympathy uniting the throne and people. I trust that, under divine blessing, this cordial sympathy may remain unbroken."

The great Egyptian Sphinx is being gradually excavated, the work having been going on for the past twelve months. At present the entire front of the great stone monster has been bared, together with its chest and the space between its paws. In addition to this, the altar in front of the Sphinx, with the platform on which it rests, is once more open to the sky. A fine flight of steps, about forty feet in width, lies between the Sphinx and the large pyramid plateau. These steps were discovered by Pliny, and were uncovered in 1817, but have been hidden for the past seven years.

It is reported that the troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan were recently routed near Jellalabad, that Khilat-I-Ghilzai has been captured, that Ghuzni is surrounded and that the insurgents threaten Candahar. It is also reported that in a second battle near Marup, the Ameer's Colonel Sekander Khan and 400 men were killed, the insurgents suffered equal losses. The Governor of Herat has sent another demand to the Ameer for reinforcement, he states that Russians are advancing their posts and exciting the Afghans. Traders arriving at Herat report that the Russians have removed the pillars erected by the boundary commission. Numbers of Russians frequent the bazaar at Herat.

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Print for druggists,
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For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
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**NOTICE TO IMPORTERS
—OF—
HORSES
AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.**

Government of Nova Scotia,
OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE,
Halifax, 9th May, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view to promote the importation into the Province of Percheron and Clydesdale Horses, and especially the former for the improvement of horses and encouragement of horser raising, applications to the Governor-in-Council will be received at the Office for Agriculture for bonuses at the rate of ten per cent on original cost of purchase (not including expenses) on Percheron and Clydesdale Horses imported for service in the province. All such applications must be made on the prescribed printed forms, and in sufficient time to allow of enquiry, consideration, and the granting of permission to import before the animals are actually imported. It is to be distinctly understood that no application for bonuses will be considered where this requirement had not been strictly fulfilled.

Any animal imported under such permission will be subject to approval after examination by the Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, or such other person as may be appointed for that purpose. Persons to whom bonuses may be granted will be required to give bonds to retain the horses in the province for five years, under such conditions as to service fees and facilities for use to the public as may be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, and to report annually to the Secretary for Agriculture during such period, the extent and nature of services rendered. In thus offering bonuses for horses it is desired to concentrate attention especially upon this class of stock. Henceforth no bonuses will be paid on cattle or sheep.

By order,
GEORGE LAWSON,
Secy. for Ag.

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

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C. McKENZIE, Prop.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The late Bishop of the Diocese was buried on Friday last, May 6th. A very large concourse of people attended his funeral, and the ceremonies were exceedingly solemn and touching. The Executive Committee will have an early meeting under the presidency of the Archdeacon, who now administers the See, for the purpose of settling the time of the special meeting of the Synod, which will elect a new Bishop. The Synod cannot meet in less than thirty days from the date of its summoning. The official income of the See is about \$3000, which the Diocese will have to increase to at least \$5,000.

Several names are freely mentioned as likely to be nominated for Bishop, but it would be premature at this juncture to express any opinion. From all appearances the battle will be fought out on the principle of taking, if possible, one of our own men. If one cannot be elected, then of going elsewhere in the Dominion; but the feeling is decidedly against obtaining a stranger from England.

In any case Bishop Binnoy's successor will have a comparatively easy task in administration, since everything is left in good working order. He will therefore be free to concentrate his energies on the spiritual welfare of the Diocese, and on methods of internal work.

The Revd. Mr. Kaulback is rector of the pretty little English Church at Truro. In conversation with some of his parishioners it was found that the reverend gentleman has endeared himself to his flock, and that he is doing valuable work in his parish.

BAPTIST.

Rev. A. H. Lavers has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at North River, P. E. Island.

Quite a large sum has already been received on behalf of the Adoniram Judson Memorial Church, to be erected in New York. Contributions have been received from India and Burma.

The receipts of the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the year ending March 31st, amounted to \$552,510.72. During the same period the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Union received \$353,109.46. The total receipts of the two societies were \$905,620.18.

Mr. Spurgeon has lately expressed a strong disapproval of the methods used by the Salvation Army.

Baptists of Ontario are delighted over their position in regard to education. The bill to charter McMaster University has passed, and through the princely generosity of Senator McMaster, who has given \$700,000 to its educational institutions, the outlook is very promising.

METHODIST.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, one of the foremost Wesleyan preachers in England, is at present in Canada. He is expected in Halifax on the 21st instant, and while here will conduct a number of meetings.

Rev. John Read and C. H. Paisley, of New Brunswick, occupied the pulpits of the Methodist churches last Sunday.

It is stated that in the Dominion and Newfoundland the Methodist Church has more Sunday-schools and more officers, teachers and scholars, than all the other Protestant churches combined.

The Methodist denomination in Philadelphia eclipses all others in the number of churches. It has now one hundred and twenty eight; fourteen of which are colored.

Next Sunday special services of praise will be held in Grafton Street church. In addition to the usual number of hymns, several anthems will be given by the choir, and voluntaries, including Mendelssohn's Volkslied, Beethoven's Hallelujah (Mount of Olives), Mozart's Kyrie Eleison, and a selection from Handel's Messiah, will be rendered by the organist, Mr. Powell.

Over £20,000 have been already contributed to the funds of the proposed West London Mission, to be established by the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain, and it is expected that half of the required amount will be raised before the assembly of the next Conference.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Alex. Campbell will be inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Noel, Hants Co., on the 31st instant.

Rev. Dr. McRae, of St. John, N. B., was in Halifax last Sunday and preached in St. Matthew's church. He left for Newfoundland on Monday, where he is to take part in the induction of the Rev. Wm. Thompson, as pastor of St. Andrew's church, St. John's.

Mr. H. K. McLean has received a call from the Presbyterian church at Lochaber, Pictou County. Should he accept he will be ordained and inducted on the 9th of June.

Erskine church, Montreal, of which the Rev. J. H. Jordan, B. D., is pastor, has contributed in twenty-one years \$150,000 for missionary purposes.

The Presbyterian church in Ireland now comprises over 550 congregations, with 626 ministers and 102,000 communicants.

A congregational meeting will be held in Chalmer's Church this evening, to consider the plans and tenders for the new school-room building.

The meeting of the General Assembly, which takes place next month in Winnipeg, promises to be an exceedingly interesting one. It cannot fail to exercise a great influence on the Presbyterian Church in the Northwest. The next Moderator will doubtless be the Rev. Dr. Burns, who has been nominated for the position by almost every Presbytery throughout the Dominion.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SPRING TIME.

Down in the meadows
The green grass is springing;
Once more in the tree tops
The sweet birds are singing,
Their carols of gladness
Are borne on the air;
All nature is smiling
In beauty so rare.

Away in the distance
The hill tops are glowing
In soft purple radiance,
While south winds are blowing;
The voices of wild fowl
Ring out on the air,
As they wing their way back
To the well-known lair.

The streams are overflowin',
The wild waters run
To the depths of the ocean,
Ere their journey is done;
The buds are all bursting
Into life once again,
And Nature is singing
Her loving refrain.

Oh, spring time so glorious,
How sweet are thy showers,
How radiant thy beauties,
How fragrant thy flowers,
We welcome thee gladly,
We rejoice as we see
All the glories of Nature
Unfolded by thee.

New Brunswick.

11000

LIFE ON THE FRENCH SHORE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dear Critic: In writing from this portion of the "Land of fish and dogs" I shall not try to give you any statistical information, for such you must refer to Newfoundland's blue books. I intend to send you merely my impressions of the country.

The French Shore extends from Cape St. John round the north of the Island to Cape Ray. The whole region is rich in minerals, including coal, marble, and gypsum beds, and it is one of the finest agricultural portions of the Island. Indeed, the wooded slopes of the French Shore present an agreeable contrast to the dark frowning cliffs, from two to three hundred feet in height, which stretch for miles along the southern shore.

The winter which is just past has been one of unusual severity, vast quantities of drift ice being in sight. At times the Bays were full of ice when if the wind happened to change, in a few hours nothing but blue water could be seen.

The people are British subjects, generally of French descent. From what we sometimes read, many of us suppose the French to be a most economical race, if such is the case their descendants who inhabit this region have not inherited that distinguished trait.

There are many families here that earn in the year nearly twice as much as the ordinary workman in Nova Scotia. Yet when the spring comes, it is hard for them to keep the wolf from the door. There must be several ways of accounting for such a state of affairs, but I will just mention two that occur to me. Although vegetables will readily grow here, yet few people have gardens, the staff of life being in their case literally bread and pork. Again, the people are very hospitable, and supplies that would be more than sufficient for a man's own family, are quite inadequate to meet the demands of custom. Their motto seems to be, that what one has is for all.

The people are most intelligent, and when one comes to consider all the disadvantages under which they labor, one is really surprised at the advancement that has been made. Imagine a town in Nova Scotia receiving in summer a mail only once a month. As for newspapers, I think I am safe in saying, that outside of St. John's there are not more than half-a-dozen published in the whole Island. At least, there are none on this shore, and we all know what an important factor newspapers are in the education of a people.

Schools are few, and are denominational. The greater number of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, there is a Catholic school in nearly every place of any importance.

Some of the people have ideas that to many of your readers would seem very strange, and to say the least, they are not very liberal.

Let me give you an instance, which is said to have occurred this winter. A certain couple went to their clergyman to be married. The clergyman objected, on the grounds that they were cousins, but said he would marry them if they gave him sixty dollars. This the man could not do, as he was most miserably poor. Yet the clergyman persisted that unless the money was paid he could not marry them. The man at length grew desperate, and went to another clergyman. Clergyman No. 2 asked why the man's own clergyman would not marry him, and finding that money alone stood in the way, he agreed to perform the ceremony, and did so. Clergyman No. 1 heard of this, was wroth, and ordered the girl's father to turn her and her husband out of his house, declaring that the ceremony was no ceremony at all. The father not feeling inclined to turn his child out, the clergyman assured his people that the couple and all who had anything to do with them, were lost forever. Believing such to be the case, you may imagine the feelings of these poor people.

The winter seems to be breaking up, and if all continues as at present, we will have an early spring, and the busy season will soon be here.

Many men are now on the look out for seals, and as soon as the ice is clear, the herring and lobster fishing will begin, an account of which I will send you later.

H. M. A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
ODDS AND ENDS.

The letter which was lost the week before last in transmission to your office contained, in some "Odds and Ends," a few remarks on the interesting letter signed "A Tramp," which recently appeared in your columns, and the papers and pamphlets which reached you were intended for your correspondent's perusal, if he should desire to read them, and that of any one else interested in anti-vivisection, whom you might allow to see them.

Incidentally, I ventured to think that the legal execution of a criminal, without—however disgusting it might have been made by a vile sensationalism—anything which could properly be called torture, could not be compared in importance to humanity with the endless tortures inflicted on countless unhappy animals by a science which, in this respect, produces no results beneficial enough to condone its atrocities. To this minor extent I could not quite agree with what I took to be your correspondent's meaning.

I also cautioned kind-hearted persons, whose sensibilities are strong and whose nerves may be weak, that they had better not expose themselves to the distress of reading them.

M. Pasteur's Necrology amounted on 1st April to 75.

I have before me a review of a work by Mr. Lutaud, Editor-in-chief of the "Journal de Medicine de Paris," on "M. Pasteur et la Rage."

"Never," it begins, "since the history of science began has a more crushing blow been struck at the reputation of one of her votaries than that dealt by the author of this volume, at the monstrous reputation acquired by M. Pasteur in connection with his hydrophobia experiments."

M. Pasteur's unprincipled statistics, his loose scientific method, and the unquestionable levity of his practice, are exemplified, and instances given of the ridiculously groundless evidence of "rabies" in most of the animals whose bites were the occasion of treatment.

It appears that a considerable number of the most eminent French surgeons and physicians declined to lose their equanimity, and to accede to the craven panic of "rabies," which owes its very existence to M. Pasteur's quackery.

M. Von Frich, of Vienna, has further demonstrated (unfortunately by more horrible experiments on the hapless brute creation,) that, while the Pasteurian prophylactic is absolutely helpless against street rabies, he has succeeded in inventing a new malady. "M. Pasteur's virus does not set up a mild form of hydrophobia when injected into the human body; but it creates an entirely new disease." This has been designated by Dr. Hime, of Bradford, a devoted adherent of M. Pasteur, "Pasteur's Disease."

"Of this malady, it is tolerably clear, several persons have died; persons who, had they never been inoculated, might have had a good chance of being alive to-day."

In the papers which were lost, I also ventured to advert to the increase of respect which the Legislature of Nova Scotia has earned by its recent rejection of the counsels of a narrow bigotry, and especially to the manly speeches of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Longley, and Mr. McIsaac, on the "Sawbuth" Bill. The latter gentleman, as reported in the "Herald," admirably epitomizes the contention of the upholders of individual liberty against the attempted encroachments of a sombre and shallow faunticism.

I cannot but think that the agricultural columns of THE CRITIC have gained in direct and practical interest since the resumption of editorial control.

The enlarged field opened up to Nova Scotian farmers and breeders by the demand for cavalry remounts, ought to prove a stimulus to more careful breeding. I have long been struck with the forlorn weediness of a very large proportion of country horses. You often look in vain for a single good point, and, notable among the bad points, are the common absence of development of shoulder or forearm. It is surely time that the farmers of the country ceased to breed from miserable runts. There is always sale for good horses at good prices in the States, as Ontario and Quebec have known, to their great advantage, for many years.

Last January, three hundred souls were sent to their account "in the twinkling of an eye," by gross neglect of the laws of the sea as to lights, and by seamanship paralysed by a sudden emergency. All the blame lay with the *Ada Melmore*. A careless commander makes careless officers, and officers who, through habitual carelessness are nerveless and flurried at a supreme instant. A captain of the Navy, whose laxity of discipline should be manifested as that of the master of the *Ada Melmore* was, would probably be cashiered. Certainly, the officer of the watch, who so far lost his head as to put his helm hard down when he should have kept away, would. The skipper's certificate is suspended by the Wreck Commissioners for two years, and a first mate's certificate is granted him during that term!

This is the punishment meted out to a man who drowns three hundred people by his important interior economy of oil. If the Wreck Commissioners themselves were sent to penal servitude for five years, something like justice might be done.

Similar failures of justice (who seems to be essentially goodnatured in Maritime matters) have more than once come within my own experience. A notable case was the wreck of the first *Canadian*, on the Pillar Rocks, 48 miles below Quebec, in 1857. I was a passenger on board her, and having been a sailor in earlier days, observed the whole affair critically.

It was a heavenly night, but we had had rough weather in the gulf, and the captain, who had been up for three or four nights, justly thought he

might turn in, the ship being in the pilot's charge. It was nearly calm, only just enough air to help some sailing vessels up with the last of the flood tide. A full moon, and the Pillars light need hardly have been lighted, so bright was it. Between the Pillars and the south shore there are two or three miles width of navigable channel; between the Pillars and the north shore, perhaps one, whether navigable or not, I do not know, but at all events, no ship has any business there. We were going quietly along, and naturally expected to be in Quebec to breakfast. I had been in the smoking room till past midnight, and then went to my cabin, loth to part from the exceeding beauty of the night. I had half undressed, when I was sent flying against the bulk head by a shock, with an ensuing grind and grats which told at once that we were ashore. I hurried on my clothes again, and went up on deck, and, to my utter amazement, I found we were on the rocks, within 400 yards of the light house. Far away towards the south, there were three or four sailing vessels holding on their quiet course. There was no possible excuse for landing the ship on the rocks. We afterwards learned that the chief officer, who had the watch on deck, had remonstrated with the pilot about keeping so far over towards the rocks, and had been told to mind his own business, as the ship was in his (the pilot's) charge. Nevertheless, the master was about to send down to Capt. Balantyre, when the shock came. Never was there a more gratuitous, and, apparently wilful, wreck, and moreover, the pilot was not drunk. Some of the steerage passengers were minded to pitch him overboard, and it would have been no more than he deserved. Some motive there must have been, but it remained buried in profound mystery. This miscreant had his certificate suspended for, I think, a year! That there was no loss of life was no fault of his. The good ship hung on a pointed rock which penetrated her star-board bow, and filled up aft. The apparent danger was, that she might slip off and go down stern foremost in the deep water. As it happened she was so firmly hold that she still remained there when I was a passenger to England again in the *Great Eastern*, in 1861. Passengers were put on board a sailing vessel passing up, and did not reach Quebec till the following midnight, with much discomfort. Commend me to a Maritime Liberal! If I remember rightly, Capt. Balantyre, who was quite blameless, was more harshly dealt with.

It is not easy to comprehend the principle on which general officers are tumbled over each others heads in promotion in these latter marvellous days. At the beginning of 1886, Sir Harry Prendergast, the conqueror of upper Burmah, stood about 63 down the list of Major-Generals.

At the beginning of 1887, he was 13 or 14 above the bottom of the list of Lieutenant-Generals. So far intelligible, as it is to be supposed he was promoted for his rapid success in Burmah.

But on the 22nd Feb, 1887, he becomes a full General, while Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, of whose services no one needs reminding, and who had himself to go to Burmah to put down the risings which ensued on annexation, still remains (except for local rank as General) a Lieutenant-General 19 from the top of the list.

Here is an opportunity for distinction! And gain too! Under the head "pi" in large capitals, is a horrible looking sentence of transposed words, which, if any read aright, their names will be published and they will get a bottle of liniment. Here is a chance! It is something about Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors, but I don't want any liniment, and am not greedy of fame.

FRANC-TIMEUR.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In reply to a question by Mr. Flynn, the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries stated that fishery bounties were being paid as rapidly as possible.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a return in detail of the amounts expended under warrants signed by the Governor-General without parliamentary authority in the period between 1883 and 1886—both inclusive. After an excited debate, in which alleged instances were adduced in support of the view that such warrants were issued in contravention of the spirit of the law, the motion was granted. If this enquiry is pushed—and there seems to be no reason to doubt that it will—there is likely to be a lively time on the parliamentary floors.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill respecting defective letters patent; Mr. Tisdale, a bill to amend the franchise act by allowing votes to tenants and occupants who reside in constituencies at the time of the registration instead of a year before as under the present act; Chapleau introduced a bill to amend the Chinese immigration act providing that Chinese women, the wives of white men, may enter the country without the payment of impost; also providing for the passing of Chinese through Canada to other countries; also allowing Chinese residents to return to Canada after three months absence. Charlton's amendment to the seduction bill, reducing the age of responsibility of males from 21 to 18, passed committee. The consideration of the insolvent measure was resumed. The main features of the measure is that when an insolvent has distributed equitably among his creditors two-thirds of their claims, if a majority of creditors representing a majority in the value of claims, consent to discharge, and the creditor has handed over all his property, he may be discharged. Where the estate pays between one-third and two-thirds the discharge requires two-thirds of his creditors and value of claims. When less than one-third, it requires three-fourths of the creditors to consent to discharge. Edgar, Casey, White, (Renfrew,) and Kenny, (of Halifax,) advocated the second reading of the bill, Mr. Kenny, however, only asking for further consideration and not undertaking to support the measure. The bill was opposed by Patterson, (Brant,) Curran, Jones, and others. The second reading passed. Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Edgar's question about subsidizing a Pacific

mail steamship line, said that if the imperial government granted a subsidy of £60,000 a year, the Dominion government would supplement it with a subsidy of £15,000 a year, and the imperial authorities were considering the question. Mr. Charlton's resolutions, requiring that departmental reports be published before the meeting of parliament, were adopted. Mr. Fisher moved a resolution proposing to abolish the position of deputy speaker. He pointed out that the position was unnecessary, and the action of the government in neglecting to elect one during the present session proved that it was so. The house divided on the motion, which was rejected by 108 to 67. Mr. Pope moved a resolution to make a complete road from Oxford to New Glasgow as a public work. Mr. Blake reviewed the course of the government with respect to this road, pointing out that the minister of finance was now trying to mend his broken promises. It was fortunate for the counties of Cumberland, Pictou and Colchester that the finance minister re-entered the cabinet and had to run an election, otherwise they would never have got their railway or have got the Short Line railway debts. Sir Charles Tupper said the road was an important one, and charged Mr. Blake with sending down Mr. Anglin to offer bribes to Nova Scotia before the last general election. Mr. Blake said the assertion that he sent Mr. Anglin to Nova Scotia was utterly untrue. He did not know Mr. Anglin was going to that province until after he had returned. Mr. Kirk said the government would never have undertaken to build the Oxford and New Glasgow road had not the Royal party carried Nova Scotia in June.

Mr. Thompson, in answer to Mr. Weldon, said that the delay in trying the case of the schooner David J. Adams had been because it was believed to be more convenient to have two or three similar cases tried together.

Mr. Somerville moved for papers showing why Indian Agent Creighton, of Saugeen, had been dismissed. Sir John Macdonald opposed the motion, and declined to agree to bring down the information asked for. Mr. Blake condemned the conduct of the government, in refusing information in regard to the conduct of a public officer. After some discussion Sir John stated that the agent referred to had been dismissed for intemperance and trading with the Indians. The motion was then dropped. Mr. Flynn, in moving for correspondence relating to the lobster fisheries, complained that the regulation in reference to this fishery was very unsatisfactory. The fishery season should be extended. Mr. Welsh said that if the destructive methods of fishing were allowed to continue, lobsters would soon be extinct on Prince Edward Island coasts. After remarks from Messrs. Davies, Kirk, and Landry, the motion was carried. The report of John T. Wylde, the agent sent by the government to the West Indies to report on trade relations, was presented. Mr. Wylde says that the steamers plying between New York and the West Indies have succeeded in building up a vast trade, while Canada is without a single steamer engaged in direct communication with the West Indies. He says the merchants of Porto Rico expressed a desire for more regularity in receiving fish supplies in Nova Scotia. The ports of Yarmouth, Lunenburg and Halifax carry on a large trade with Porto Rico by means of sailing craft. Mr. Wylde says: "I do not suppose it would suit the shippers from Lunenburg to send their cargoes in steamers from Halifax, but the opportunity might sometimes be used. To those engaged in the trade in Halifax with their own crafts such a change, if made, of doing business would doubtless cause inconvenience, but the change from sailing vessels to steamers has been made in other countries." Mr. Wylde says that, in addition to fish, flour, cheese, wire fencing, apples, beans, potatoes and hams could be shipped to Porto Rico with profit. The government of Jamaica refused to grant any subsidy to a steamship line, as no subsidy is given to the lines plying to the United States, but the suggestion is made that the duties upon Canadian products might be reduced if West Indian fruits were admitted free into Canada. Some of the large receivers of cargoes at Jamaica from Nova Scotia are reported adverse to steam communication, but Mr. Wylde recommends that a subsidy be granted for a line of steamers between Halifax and Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Santiago and Cienfuegos, voyages to be made every three weeks.

The committee on privileges met on Friday and discussed the Queens election case. The sub-committee reported up without comment a large number of precedents bearing on the case, which were distributed on printed slips. McCarthy reviewed these precedents in an elaborate argument, maintaining that the Queens case was one for the courts and not for the house. He moved accordingly that the house do not deal with the matter, but that the question be left to the courts to decide. Davies argued against the motion, taking a different view of the precedents. He said that parliament had not divested itself of interlopers. It might be expedient to deal with a controverted election in some circumstances, but this was not a case of that kind. Here the house was compelled to act in order to preserve its own dignity. He would support the motion or resolution moved by Mr. Skinner in the house. Mills (Bothwell) followed in the same terms, seeing great dangers in the adoption of the resolution. The minister of justice replied. He could not see where the line was to be drawn if it were decided that this house should undertake to amend election returns. If the house inquired into returning officers, it must deal with the actions of deputy returning officers. The right to deal with this question implies the right to deal with all matters connected with elections, and deprives the controverted election courts of jurisdiction. Weldon (St. John) moved an amendment to McCarthy's motion, being the same as Skinner's first resolution in the house. He argued that the case was a question of privilege of parliament, and parliament could always deal with questions of privilege. After remarks by McCarthy a vote was taken on Weldon's amendment, which was lost—18 to 13. Edgar moved an amendment to the effect that the house has yet a right to correct election returns which were false, as showing a wrong summing up of returns, etc., and these principles apply to the Queens County case. Lost on the same division. Casgrain moved an amendment that the returning officer acted

beyond his power, and that he be summoned to the bar of the house to answer the charge. Ruled out of order as an amendment. McCarthy's motion was then carried by the same division, whereupon Casgrain moved his resolution as a substantial motion. Objection was taken by the minister of justice on the ground that a hearing should take place first, and the delivery of judgment afterwards. McCarthy proposed to amend by affirming that whereas the document shows the conduct of returning officer Duun requires explanation, therefore the committee recommend he be summoned to the bar of the house to explain his action. This motion was adopted after some confused discussion, and the secretary was instructed to report accordingly.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the act respecting sick and distressed seamen.

A resolution providing money to build the Oxford and New Glasgow railway was passed through committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Elgin, in moving for correspondence in relation to the claims of veterans, who fought on the side of the crown during the rebellion of 1837-38, for pensions or gratuities claims, contended that if anybody was to be rewarded, it should be the men who fought on the rebels' side. The veterans were supported by Messrs. Purcell, Scriver, Hickey, Dennison, Taylor, White, Somerville, and Brehard. Mr. Jones said that the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should not be called upon to pay any share of the pensions proposed to be given to the men who fought in a civil war in the old provinces of Canada. Mr. Blake said the veterans should present their claims to the governments of Ontario and Quebec. The motion was carried, and a number of other motions for returns were passed.

COMMERCIAL.

The advent of settled fine weather has given a decided impulse to business generally, and trade has assumed a much more active tone, though the delay in the announcement of tariff charges continues to work some injurious effect. There has been a considerable influx of country buyers, while travelling salesmen have generally sent in satisfactory orders. The general feeling in mercantile circles continues to be one of confidence, and the indications point to an active trade all around. Remittances are gradually improving.

On Tuesday last the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick appointed Hon. D. McLellan, Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. McLeod, ex Attorney-General, and Mr. J. G. Taylor, of the Halifax Banking Company at St. John, liquidators of the Maritime Bank, and they are to try to fish something out of that most disreputable wreck.

Among the more recent exposures of the peculiar methods in which R. A. & J. Stewart did business is the fact that they have been obtaining the disbursement bills of their ships. As a rule the captain of a vessel is supposed to furnish one of these bills at each port at which he calls, which he fills up and signs as master. The Stewarts, however, who are well-known as "the wreckers of the Maritime Bank," had a most ingenious method of their own in procuring these disbursement bills. They were not satisfied with one bill for each port, but they actually demanded and, at least in some cases, obtained half a dozen, as is shown by the evidence given by Captain Charles E. Hoult, of the steamship "G. W. Jones," taken in the U. S. District Court at New Orleans on the 16th of April last. He testified that being ordered to do so by a telegram from R. A. & J. Stewart, he purchased when in New York six forms of exchange, signed them in blank as master of the steamer, and sent them in that condition to the St. John people. It is easy to infer that this departure from all customary commercial usage was not intended to further any honest purpose. The mere facts that so many were called for and that they were in blank, that is that no amounts were filled in by the captain, show conclusively that a swindle was deliberately planned and carried out. The entire business of this firm was one continued course of systematized robbery, not only of the Maritime Bank, which they effectually fleeced of much more than double its entire capital, but of everyone else with whom they came in contact.

Another recent bad failure in St. John was that last week of Messrs. Thomas R. Jones & Co., dry goods merchants. They have gone under for \$166,000 of direct liabilities, and show nominal assets amounting to \$160,000. They made an offer of 62½ cents on the dollar at four, eight, twelve and sixteen months without security, but the creditors preferred to investigate the true state of affairs before accepting this offer. Some of the creditors are very dubious of the firm's ability to pay so large a dividend as 62½ per cent, and most of them demand security. Another large St. John dry goods concern is reported to be in difficulties, with little hope of averting a formal failure. In fact all lines of trade appear to be in a very bad condition in the neighboring city, and it is well at this juncture that the business relations between Halifax and St. John are not more intimate than they are.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past week:—H. B. Ward, saw mill, Canning, burnt out; Mrs. N. Banks, general store, Barrington, sold out to Alfred Banks; Fortune & McMillan, general store, Sydney, dissolved, Joseph McMillan continues at Sydney, and Thos. F. Fortune at Low Point; Morrison & Musgrave, Comm., Halifax, registered co-partnership; Scott & Brown, Comm., Halifax, registered co-partnership; Thos. Rutherford, general store, River Hebert, sold out to A. E. Greenfield; F. Mumford & Sons, foundry and machinists, Dartmouth, burnt out, total loss, insurance light; Wm. H. Nickerson, general store, Port Clyde, assigned to H. H. Whittier; E. Steadman & Son, general store and woodware, Mill Village, dissolved; Fenwick & Whitman, grocers, Digby, dissolved, J. N. Whitman continues and liquidates; Robt. D. Rico, grocer, New Glasgow, selling off.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade here shows considerable activity and a very satisfactory amount of business has been transacted. Respecting the English markets in this line, a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian* says that transactions are there light in all departments. The tone was generally flat. Prices were, however, firm, and in some departments quotations were rather higher. The firmness does not proceed from the strength of the demand nor the condition of distributing markets. Indeed were these alone considered, the tendency would undoubtedly be downwards. Producers are so powerfully impressed with the narrowness of margins and the threatening appearance of the cotton market that they are constrained to hold rates, despite the fact that the practical business is trifling. Clearly therefore, the forces are tending toward the curtailment of production, either by the shortening of time, or the stopping of machinery, unless the price of cotton recedes noticeably.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Late private advices from Ottawa regarding the proposed increase of duty on pig iron are to the effect that it is not probable that the Government will interfere with the present duty, as it would involve too radical a revision of the whole list of duties on cast iron goods. Regarding cast scrap iron the same advices say that it is thought improbable that it will be removed from the free list. Until the budget is brought down, however, the whole trade will be too unsettled and feverish to admit of any business of importance being done. Interviews with members of the trade indicate a unanimous opposition to any increase in the tariff, especially as the whole iron and hardware list would have to be revised. Industries which have flourished under the existing tariff would, it is claimed, be injuriously affected, and any increase in the tariff, which at the best can only be problematically beneficial to a limited extent, would not be treating present established industries in a satisfactory manner.

BREADSTUFFS.—The late dullness in the flour and wheat markets has been supplanted by an active enquiry for export, which has resulted in some extensive sales. Cable advices have been very strong, especially from Liverpool, where wheat has been in active demand at an advance of 1d. per cental. The wheat market in Chicago has also been strong and more active. In Montreal there has been a satisfactory demand for shipment since the opening of navigation. We note that, owing to the fact that recent low prices were below cost of production, quite a number of Ontario millers have closed down, and sold their wheat at a good profit, rather than turn it into flour. A Newmarket miller who bought in his wheat at 75c. to 78c. recently sold it to a Toronto firm at 84c., which paid very much better than grinding it would have done. A Brantford, Ont., miller has been shipping large quantities of low grade flour to Antwerp via New York and Baltimore, which have netted him 10 cents per bbl. more than he could have obtained for them in this country. It is believed that Antwerp and Hamburg will become important markets for Canadian low grade flours such as spring, extra, superfine and fine. The market is firm and brisk all around with excellent prospects for the future.

PROVISIONS.—In Chicago the hog products market has been firm and active with pork at about \$23 per bbl. The local provision market has been steady and unchanged, with a fair jobbing movement. In Liverpool, G. B. pork has been weak and has declined 1s. 6d. In Montreal, New York and other American centres, lard has been a shade firmer and higher under a good demand.

BUTTER.—The question is frequently asked, how it is that with comparatively light stocks in the hands of commission houses this spring they have been so difficult to sell. The reply is that last fall the principal retail dealers, anticipating higher prices and a good wind up similar to that of last year, laid in supplies in excess of their requirements. The consequence was that commission firms did literally nothing for a long time, and, to their surprise, they witnessed an increase instead of the expected decrease in stocks; and now, though the receipts of new butter are below the average for this season of the year, old butter is still a drug, although offered at very low prices.

CHEESE.—The Liverpool market is cabled weaker, and prices lower, being 62s. 6d., which is doubtless the beginning of a steady decline. Very little new cheese has yet been received, but Ontario advices are, that there are more milk cows than there were last year, and a larger make is consequently looked for. The English demand almost always falls off somewhat in the early summer, so that we expect prices will decline during the next three months.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There has been an active trade in refined sugars at the late advance, and the turn over during the week has been quite large. Raw sugar has been quiet and steady. Molasses is easier, and sales are harder to effect.

TEA.—Cable advices from Japan quote an advance of \$2 per picul for choice to choicest teas, owing to large purchases. The opening figures for choice to choicest were \$33 to \$34. It is expected that prices will recede, as the advance was caused by the large purchases made for the first steamer, which has now sailed.

COFFEE.—The advance in coffee during the past few months has been very marked. Sales of Rio have been made in Montreal recently at 17c. to 17½c., which eight months ago it would have been difficult to have sold at 15c. Eight or nine months ago coffee was looked upon as one of those staple commodities which should be avoided for investing capital, but to-day it is thought good property, although it has advanced over 100 per cent in value. In this article it is the unexpected that has happened.

FISH.—Fish continues quiet and unchanged, though the demand has somewhat improved in some of the West Indian markets. Our fishing vessels are busily engaged in pre-paring, fitting out, and shipping crews for their summer work.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| SUGAR. | |
| Cut Leaf | 6 to 8½ |
| Granulated | 6 to 8½ |
| Circle A | 6½ |
| Extra Yellow C | 5½ to 6½ |
| Yellow C | 5 to 6½ |
| TEA. | |
| Congou, Common | 17 to 19 |
| " Fair | 20 to 23 |
| " Good | 23 to 25 |
| " Choice | 31 to 33 |
| " Extra Choice | 35 to 38 |
| " —Choice | 37 to 39 |
| MOLASSES. | |
| Barbadoes | 30 to 32 |
| Demarara | 32 to 33 |
| Diamond N. | 10 |
| Porto Rico | 29 to 30 |
| Cienfuegos | 27 to 28 |
| Trinidad | 27 to 28 |
| Antigua | 27 to 28 |
| Tobacco—Black | 37 to 44 |
| " Bright | 42 to 58 |
| BISCUITS. | |
| Pilot Bread | 2.80 to 2.90 |
| Boston and Thin Family | 3½ to 6 |
| " do. in lb. boxes, 60 to case | 5½ to 3½ |
| " do. in lb. boxes, 60 to case | 7½ |
| " Fancy | 8 to 15 |

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints | 20 to 25 |
| " in Small Tubs | 20 to 24 |
| " Good, in large tubs | 16 to 18 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted | 10 to 14 |
| Canadian Creamery, old | 17 |
| " Township, Fancy, new | 20 |
| " do. fine old | 16 to 19 |
| " do. finest old | 14 to 16 |
| " Morrisburg and Brockville | 12 to 14 |
| " Western | 8 to 12 |
| Cheese, N. S. | 12 |
| " Canada, old | 14 |
| " New | 13½ |

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| MAKRELL. | |
| Extra | none |
| No. 1 | none |
| " 2 large | none |
| " 3 large | none |
| HERRING. | |
| No. 1 Shore, July | none |
| No. 1, August | none |
| " September | none |
| Round Shore | none |
| Labrador, in cargo lots, per lb | none |
| Bay of Islands, from store | 2.75 |
| ALASKANS, per bbl. | none |
| CONSTIT. | |
| Hard Shore | 3.00 to 3.10 |
| Bank | none arriving |
| Bay | none |
| SALMON, No. 1 | |
| Haddock, per qt | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| Hake | 2.10 |
| Cusk | none |
| Pollock | none |
| Hake Sound | 45 to 50c per lb. |
| COD OIL A | 29 to 30 |

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Pine, clear, No. 1, per m. | 25.00 to 28.00 |
| " Merchantable, do do. | 14.00 to 17.00 |
| " No 2, do do. | 10.00 to 12.00 |
| " Small, per m. | 8.00 to 14.00 |
| Spruce, dimension good, per m. | 9.50 to 10.00 |
| " Merchantable, do do. | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| " Small, do do. | 6.50 to 7.03 |
| Hemlock, merchantable | 7.00 |
| Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| " No 2, do do. | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| " spruce, No 1 | 1.10 to 1.30 |
| Laths, per m. | 2.00 |
| Hard wood, per cord | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| Soft wood | 2.25 to 2.50 |

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Flour. | |
| Graham | 4.40 to 4.80 |
| Patent high grades | 4.40 to 5.00 |
| " mediums | 4.40 to 4.50 |
| Superior Extra | 4.10 to 4.30 |
| Lower grades | 3.80 to 3.90 |
| Oatmeal, Standard | 4.10 to 4.15 |
| " Granulated | 4.40 to 4.50 |
| Corn Meal—Halifax ground | 2.83 to 2.90 |
| " —Imported | 2.00 |
| Bran per ton—Wheat | 18.00 |
| " —Corn | 18.00 |
| Shorts | 20.00 to 21.00 |
| Middlings | 22.00 to 23.00 |
| Cracked Corn | 27.00 to 28.00 |
| " Oats | 25.00 to 26.00 |
| " Barley | nominal |
| Feed Flour | 2.75 to 2.90 |
| Oats per bushel of 34 lbs | 35 to 36 |
| Barley " of 48 " | 55 to 60 |
| Peas " of 60 " | 1.10 to 1.10 |
| White Beans, per bushel | 1.50 to 1.00 |
| Red Barley, per barrel | 4.85 to 4.90 |
| Corn " of 56 lbs | 45 to 70 |
| Hay per ton | 14.00 to 15.50 |
| Straw | 10.00 to 12.00 |

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| " Am. Plate, " | 13.00 to 13.50 |
| " Ex. Plate, " | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| Pork, Mess, American " | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| " old | 15.00 to 16.00 |
| " American clear | 19.00 to 20.00 |
| " P. E. 1 Mess, " new | 11.00 to 12.00 |
| " old | 11.00 to 12.00 |
| " P. E. 1 Thin Mess | 14.00 to 15.00 |
| " Prime Mess | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails | 11 to 12 |
| " Cases | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| Hams, P. E. 1 | none |
| Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl. | |

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Wool—clean washed, per pound | 15 to 22 |
| " unwashed | 12 to 15 |
| Salted Hides, No 1 | 7 |
| Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1 | 7½ |
| " under 60 lbs, No 1 | 6½ |
| " over 60 lbs, No 2 | 6½ |
| " under 60 lbs, No 2 | 6 |
| Cow Hides, No 1 | 6½ |
| No 3 Hides | 5 |
| Calf Skins | 7 to 8 |
| " Deacons, each | 25 |
| Lambskins | 10 to 15 |

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| APPLES. | |
| No. 1 Varieties | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new) | none |
| " Valencia | 6.50 |
| Lemons, per case | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| " boxes | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| Bananas, per bunch | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Cocoanuts, per 100 | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Onions, Bermuda, per lb. | 5 |
| Grapes, Almeria, kegs | none |
| Raisins, New Val | 6 to 7 |
| Figs, Elme, small boxes | 13 to 16 |
| Prunes, Stewing, per lb. | 6½ |
| Dates, boxes, new | 6 to 7 |

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

POULTRY.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Turkeys, per pound | 12 to 15 |
| Geese, each | 49 to 60 |
| Ducks, per pair | 60 to 75 |
| Chickens | 30 to 60 |

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

But every one made the same remark—the face was so sad, the dark shadowed eyes did not look as though they had ever smiled, they were full of strange sad dreams; the beautiful lips were sad, and looked as though they had never laughed in girlish fashion.

Sir Raoul pointed this out to the artist.

"I see it myself," he said, "and like it. It was the expression that I noticed on the face. In speaking it was bright and animated; in repose it was, for a young face the saddest I had ever seen. I cannot understand it. Look, Sir Raoul, at the lovely curve of the lips; yet you would think that it was the mouth of a grieving child. Look at the sad eyes. Do you know what I should like, Sir Raoul? I should like a companion picture to this, a picture painted in a few years' time, when the sun of happiness has arisen for this dear lady—it has not risen yet. I should like those two pictures to be side by side. I would call one 'Spring,' the other 'Summer.' And, Sir Raoul, do you know that I see a shadow on this face that I do not at all like—a shadow that I have seen on the face of those who die young? I have painted the portraits of some of the fairest and most beautiful women in Europe—I have never seen eyes so dark as these, with that peculiar expression in them, without feeling sure either of death in youth or that a story belonged to them."

Sir Raoul looked up in alarm.

"Do you think Lady Caraven delicate?" he asked.

"No, not exactly, though her face has brilliant, almost hectic coloring; but it so sad. Youth should be bright, smiling, gay. When this shadow lies on a face, it is either because the sword of the angel of death is raised or because there is a story in the face."

The artist mused for a little while, and then he said to Sir Raoul—

"I have seen beautiful faces that I felt sure could never be happy ones. I have one in my mind as I speak, as lovely as a woman's face can be—but there is a tragedy in it. She to whom it belongs is a young girl now; but I prophesy that her life will end strangely. She has striking eyes and beautiful lips, but I can never picture them smiling happily. So," he continued, rousing himself from his musing, "there is something in this face of Lady Caraven's that interests me greatly—a strange story, yet untold."

That conversation made Sir Raoul unhappy. It might be all the artist's fancy or nonsense, or it might be a serious warning. He could not rest until he had repeated it to the earl; it might be a warning to him, and make him more thoughtful about her. He did repeat it, and Lord Caraven looked up with an incredulous smile.

"The shadow of early death in her eyes?" he said. "Raoul, you are growing sentimental—I do not understand it."

In his simple soldierly fashion Sir Raoul repeated what the artist had said.

The earl laughed.

"It is wonderful," he said, "how foolish men of genius are. To me Lady Caraven looks as strong and well as any one I know."

"But not happy, Ulrich—not happy," repeated his kinsman, "and a young face should never be sad."

"I do not know that she has any particular cause for sadness," was his careless reply—"she has all that her heart desires."

"Except your love," said Sir Raoul, speaking more boldly than was his wont.

"And that," laughed the earl, "she does not want. You must allow something for hereditary tendencies, Raoul. To Arley Ransome, I should imagine, the word 'love' is unknown, except perhaps in a brief for breach of promise."

"You pain me, Ulrich," said Sir Raoul gravely—"no man should speak so of his wife."

"I am saying nothing against her," was the impatient reply; "I merely remark that I should not expect from the daughter of a man like Arley Ransome what I should expect, we will say, from the child of an artist or a poet."

Sir Raoul would not continue the conversation; but long afterward, when the portrait, which was a gem of art, came home, he asked Lord Caraven to look at it.

"See for yourself," he said, "the perfect contour of head and face, the beauty of eyes and lips; then see how utterly sad they are. One longs to see the lips smile and the eyes grow bright. I am not a man of many words, Ulrich, but I should not like a wife of mine to have a face like that."

The earl laughed lightly, but he did not quite like Sir Raoul's remarks. The portrait was hung up in the drawing-room. It did not remain there long; the earl did not like to hear the comments upon it. One morning he said to Sir Raoul—

"This portrait of Hildred's is considered a very fine picture: I think I should like it to hang in the picture-gallery at the castle."

"Side by side with all the dead-and-gone Ladies Caraven?" replied Sir Raoul. "I do not blame you. To me there appears to be a quiet reproach in the face which it is not pleasant to see."

"There is no cause for reproach," said the earl. "You seem to think that I deceived Hildred, Raoul. From first to last there has been no mention of love between us. It was a case of money versus title. We both have what we wanted; therefore no more need be said."

Sir Raoul, being a wise man, said no more just then.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Never did the fine old mansion of Ravensmere look fairer than in the

leafy month of June. It made a picture that gladdened one's heart—the quaint gray towers covered with clinging ivy, the oriel windows with ivy growing so thickly round them, the square turrets, the quaint picturesque building that seemed to defy yet to accord with all the rules of art. It rose, noble and lofty, a perfect picture of harmonious coloring. The castle was situated in the loveliest part of Devoushire. The foliage that surrounded it was magnificent. The Ravensmere woods stretched out far and wide, antlered deer reclined in the shade of them. They were woods always full of music, where bluebells grew with the red foxglove and wild hyacinths, where starry primroses grew at the roots of the trees, and cowslips hid their sweet yellow heads—a home for the ferns—one of the loveliest of all the lovely nooks in England. On the other side of the castle lay rich fertile lands, pleasure gardens, a fine old orchard, a long line of glass-houses, undulating corn-fields, where the wheat was fast ripening, clover-fields where the cattle browsed in the sunshine, green lanes and meadows that led to the sea. During this June Ravensmere was looking its fairest, the trees were all in full leaf, the hedges were pink and white—for the hawthorn was at its best—the rich scent of the clover came over the land. The interior of the castle was just as attractive. Covers and wrappers had been removed, and everything restored to its proper order, for the earl and countess were expected home with a large party of guests.

This home-coming had not been a source of great pleasure to Lady Caraven. All places were alike to her; the shadow of her unhappiness darkened them all. In London notwithstanding the crowds, the balls, the dances, the opera, the *fêtes*, the admiration she had met with, she had been miserable. A noble and loving heart like hers could not be satisfied with such frivolities; she wanted the realities of life—a husband to love her, a husband to love. She had taken her part in the gay pageant, she had gone with the crowd, she had shone fairest at balls and parties, but all the time, all the long dreary time, she moaned to herself that her heart was empty, her life was vain. She was frightened too at finding that her dislike to her husband was increasing day by day; while she had been indifferent it had been easier to bear—it was even easier with the mocking shadow of a never-to-be-gained love. Now that she disliked him it was terribly hard. And she did dislike him. She shrunk from the least touch of his hand. In passing near her, he touched even the hem of her dress, she drew it aside. She shrunk from the sound of his voice. She never voluntarily entered a room if he was in it; she avoided meeting him when she could. She disliked him, and she trembled with fear at the thought.

Going back to Ravensmere gave her no particular pleasure. She knew that the earl would take a whole troop of friends with him; beside which she was rapidly losing all hope. In Paris she had hoped that their going to Ravensmere might bring them nearer together; at Ravensmere she had hoped that in London they might perhaps do better. Now no such delusion came to her. She knew that there was no hope—that she might as well be at any other place as at Ravensmere.

They had a pleasant journey home from London—pleasant so far as sunshine was concerned—but Sir Raoul, who traveled with the earl and his wife, was pained at seeing the coolness between them. There was dislike on the part of the countess, avoidance on the part of the earl. He himself was the only one who talked or seemed at his ease. During the journey he tried once or twice to bring them to converse, but on Lady Hildred's face there was the cold proud expression that he was beginning to know so well, and on the earl's face he read the very intensity of impatience. It was of no use—so he allowed matters to take their course; the consequence was that husband and wife barely exchanged one word on their journey.

It was a lovely evening when they reached the castle. The sun was shining full on the towers and turrets. Sir Raoul cried out in delight when he saw the place.

"This is just how I have seen it a hundred times in my dreams," he said. "There is no other spot in England one half so fair."

"Upon my word," said the earl, turning to him suddenly, "I wish that you had had it instead of me; you would make a thousand times better master."

And Sir Raoul could not help seeing that the young countess turned to him with the same wish most plainly written on her face.

"You will be a better master yet than you have ever been," said Sir Raoul, touched at the unexpected humility of the words.

"No; I shall never improve," replied the earl with a short laugh. "We shall soon see the quiet of Ravensmere disturbed. Do you know that only three out of twenty declined my invitation? We shall have the prettiest woman in England here."

"Who may that be?" asked Sir Raoul.

"Do you not know Lady Belle Winston—the lovely golden-haired young widow?"

Sir Raoul looked at the noble, beautiful face opposite to him; it could not have been colder or prouder.

"Lady Belle Winston," he repeated. "I have never even heard the name before. I incline to the belief," he continued, with a bow to the countess, "that we have the loveliest lady in the land at Ravensmere now."

"You are a courtier, Raoul," laughed the earl. "*Chacun à son goût*. Do not commit yourself to any decided opinion until you have seen Lady Belle."

"My opinion has long been formed," replied Sir Raoul pleasantly. Whenever he advanced the cause of the neglected unloved wife he did it with so much good humor that the earl could not possibly take offense.

"Lady Belle," continued his lordship, "has had more admirers than any woman in England."

"Then I should say," replied Sir Raoul, "that she was a great coquette." Lord Caraven laughed.

"She is indeed; but then her coquetry is so delightful that a man does not mind being made the victim just for once."

"Tastes differ," said Sir Raoul calmly. "A coquette would never please me."

Then the carriage stopped at the great entrance, and they were at home. Remembering that after all he owed this house to the wife he did not love, Lord Caraven deigned to say a few kind words to her; he said that he had never seen so many roses at Ravensmere, and never such beautiful blooms. She did not even turn to look at the flowers he indicated, but passed on, the words he had spoken about Lady Belle ranking in her heart.

What mattered the bloom of the roses to her? He did not love her; she did not even like him; but she could not forget that he was her husband, and it was intolerable that any other woman should have all his admiration. With a gesture of haughty pride she swept into the house. Sir Raoul understood the action well.

It was not a very bright home-coming. Lady Caraven went to her room, and sent an excuse for not appearing at the dinner table—she was tired from the journey; but Sir Raoul, who had grown to understand every thought, every look of hers, knew quite well that she had found the earl's ardent praise of Lady Belle unendurable.

It was true. Hildred was asking herself how she could bear it. She did not love her husband, yet in some vague way she was jealous of him. She did not like him offering even the light flattery of the hour to another woman.

Sir Raoul was more troubled that night than he had ever been before. He sat down to review the situation. If he was to do anything for this unhappy husband and wife, it must be done at once. It was a strange position, and to him there came no gleam of light—no inkling as to how he should avoid his difficulties—no knowledge of what would be best to be done.

He saw one thing very plainly. The present state of things could not last long. It was impossible to think calmly of such a life as Hildred's—always unhappy, always lonely. He remembered how with the saddest voice he had ever heard she had said to him one day—

"I never feel so entirely alone as when I am in a crowded Mayfair ball-room."

He understood why—this brave, noble soldier, to whom had been given the delicate instinct that reads a woman's heart. She missed the love that should have been hers. As time went on she would miss it still more—and then? What then?

Her noble, womanly nature revolted against her fate. She disliked the husband who had lost no opportunity of showing how little he loved her. This dislike, with one of her earnest nature, must deepen into hatred. What then? Sir Raoul saw that things must grow worse.

"If this coquette, this lovely Lady Belle, comes to Ravensmere and the earl flirts with her, evil will ensue," he thought. What could he do?

If one had loved the other, matters would have been easier. But it was not so; there was nothing to which he could appeal—no love, no tenderness, on which he could build even the slightest foundation. It was the husband's fault that this beautiful young wife disliked him; he had been unkind, neglectful—he had hardened her heart against himself. The earl visited on his girl-wife the wrong that he considered Arley Ransome had done him. The dislike and contempt he had for the father were vented on the daughter; although she was quite innocent, they fell on her. To him she was never his wife, Countess of Caraven, a lovely dark-haired girl. She was simply the money-lender's daughter.

Pride, coolness, indifference, neglect, dislike, contempt, all lay between them. How were these to be bridged over or vanquished? Added to all the rest was the dissipation, the want of purpose, the indolence, the self-indulgence that characterized Lord Caraven.

"I would rather be at the head of my regiment, facing some wild savage horde, than here with this struggle before me," thought Sir Raoul, almost despairingly.

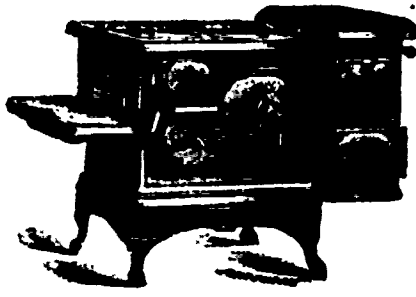
For her sake he must do it. He loved her very dearly—not with a love in which was one iota of wrong; if she had been a fair young sister of his own, he could not have loved her better. He rendered her true and knightly service—he admired her beauty, her grace. He saw what her husband could not see—that a whole world of passion and tenderness lay hidden beneath the cold, calm pride. He cared more for her than any one else living, but it was with a true and knightly love—a love that would fain have placed her where she ought to have been—in her husband's heart.

CHAPTER XXV.

Perhaps the distress that Sir Raoul Laureston could not help feeling for the sorrows of his fair young kinswoman was too much for the weak shattered frame, or it may have been that the air of Ravensmere did not suit him. He was not well for many weeks after his arrival. He did not actually keep his room; the earl, who was tender enough and anxious enough where his cousin was concerned, had ordered two of the largest, lightest, and most cheerful apartments in the castle to be prepared for him, and Lady Caraven was only too anxious to arrange everything most luxuriously for him. No sitting-room in the house was so comfortable as his; the fairest and most fragrant of flowers were there, the richest and ripest of fruits. Thither all the magazines and periodicals of the day were taken, and there the beautiful young mistress of the castle spent many hours that would otherwise have been most wearisome. She would take her drawing materials thither; and many charming pictures were sketched and painted in the Red Room, as Sir Raoul's sitting room was called.

(To be continued.)

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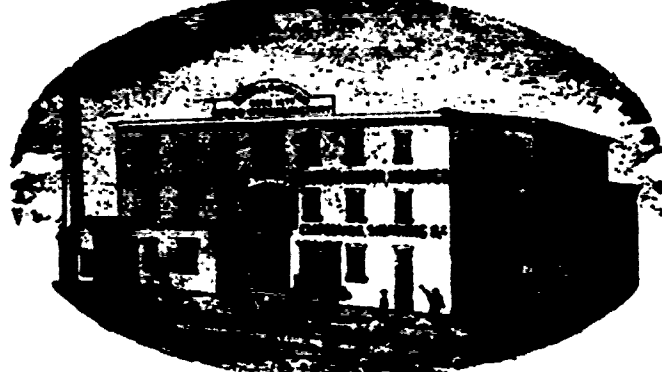


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SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Western Counties Railway. Army and Navy Depot.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday 21st February, 1897, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:
LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, 10.45 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 2.20 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth, 7.00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from and for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.
Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Old Custom House Property, Newcastle, N. B." will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the Eighteenth day of May 1897, for the purchase of the Old Custom House Property at Newcastle, N. B.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
By order,
A. GOMEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th April, 1897.

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JAMES SCOTT & CO.

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100 lbs. Bright Demara,
50 " Leaf and Granulated,
25 " Bright Porto Rico.
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MINING.

THE CRITIC has always advocated the formation of a Gold Mining Association in this Province, claiming that united action on the part of those interested in gold mining would secure needed legislation, and would also tend to promulgate useful information in regard to the wealth and extent of our gold fields. Those interested in the coal and iron industries of the Dominion have already discovered the benefits of united action, and have formed the Coal and Iron Association of Canada, representing a capital of over \$15,000,000, and having in their employ some 5,000 men. Nearly all the Coal and Iron Companies of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the N. W. Territories, are members of the Association, and their representatives have lately been in Ottawa, pressing their views on the Dominion Government. Space forbids us to give all the arguments advanced, and we shall touch upon those only that apply directly to Nova Scotia. They first call attention to the fact that the late general elections prove that the people of Canada continue strongly in favor of the National Policy, and hope that the Government may see its way to carry out the spirit of the policy, and place our industries on a firm basis.

That the manufacture of iron in Canada has never yet succeeded, owing entirely to the lack of protection afforded to it, and it would seem advisable that the best means of encouraging this industry, should now receive the most careful consideration, and the subject be viewed in a broad and liberal minded manner.

That the abolition of the duty on scrap iron has materially injured the iron trade, and in some specialties has caused the closing of works which must remain idle till the tariff is changed.

They then in a series of statements, show the immense advantages of the iron industries in increasing the wealth of the country, and giving employment to labor. They show that since Confederation, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars would not cover the invoiced value of iron and steel and their manufactures, imported into the Dominion, and then prove the capabilities of the country to produce the best qualities of iron, in the manufacture of which thousands of our laborers would find employment, and our coal mines would be tested to their greatest capacity.

They then give a resume of the coal trade, showing that, notwithstanding the great increase of shipments, the business in Nova Scotia is, with one exception, in an unsatisfactory condition. That during the past ten years, an average of over three thousand seven hundred persons have annually been employed in the Nova Scotian collieries. During the same time, the pits have been idle for an average of one hundred and twenty working days in each year, representing a loss of several millions of working days in this period.

That with so many idle days, the men must, of necessity, obtain higher wages for the working days, the machinery and equipment for handling the output has to be large enough to do a year's business in six months' time, the mines have to be pumped and ventilated even when idle, and the fixed charges being the same, the cost of production is increased; accordingly, the mines are unproductive to their proprietors, the workmen and the country deriving comparatively little benefit from their operation.

That the output of the Nova Scotian collieries has now reached 1,358,000 tons per annum, and could be very largely increased without increasing the existing facilities.

That the maintenance of the present duty on coal is essential to the growth and development of the Nova Scotian collieries.

They then show the efforts made by the Americans to place soft coal in Ontario and Quebec, and that a new line of railway, which has just been completed, will give them facilities to compete with some show of success, with the coal shipments from Nova Scotia to Montreal.

This points to the necessity of Nova Scotia providing as large a home market as possible, and the establishment of iron works would prove a certain means of greatly increasing the output, and the cost of mining would enable our miners to successfully compete with the Americans.

That the subject of the royalties on coal and other minerals in Nova Scotia is well worthy of the attention of the Government. At present very grave fears exist that, owing to the exigencies of the Local Government, a considerable increase of royalties may be levied. This would be disastrous to the struggling coal industries.

That if arrangements could be made whereby the prospective royalties could be purchased by the Dominion Government, it would be a great relief to all interested. It is not with a view to the extinguishment of the royalties that such a suggestion is made, but rather to the security that would ensue from the fact, that in the hands of the General Government, due consideration would be given to the development of our natural resources, and no exigencies could arise by which the royalties would be increased.

We have often suggested the advisability of the Dominion Government taking over the mines and minerals of the Province, and allowing the Local Government a certain sum for them; but we fail to see the force of the argument advanced, that the royalties might be, or are likely to be, increased.

We advocate the transfer on the grounds that it would be beneficial to the Province, and that the Dominion Government would be in a better position to properly survey and map out the mining districts. There would also be less liability of local speculators and schemers being able to bring undue influence to bear on Government officials.

Let the gold miners profit by the example of the Coal and Iron Association, and organize as speedily as possible.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—Since my last, nothing new has arisen in mining matters, except the formation of a new development company in the northern part of the province, at or near Weldford Station on the I. C. Railway, to prospect and explore for coal. The presence of coal has been suspected for some time, as small seams and outcrops have been found from

MINING.—Continued.

time to time in the vicinity. Opinions differ in the matter. Those professing to know considerable about it, say that there will not be any quantity or depth of seam found. Be that as it may, the intention is to make an exploration, and a company has been formed with a capital of \$75,000 to prosecute work. It is divided into 15,000 shares of \$5 each, and it is said \$15,000 is already subscribed. The office, or chief place of business, to be at Weldford Station, Kent Co., on line of I. C. Railway. The provisional directors are James Brown of Weldford, Matthew T. Gloun, Andrew Dunn and David W. Clark, of same place, W. W. McLellan of Newcastle, and Hon. Michael Adams, ex-M.P.P., of Newcastle. Let us therefore at least hope they may be fully successful in their enterprise.

It is said the Albert Manufacturing Co. at Hillboro are gradually increasing their business, and making occasional purchases of plaster properties in vicinity of their works. The calcined plaster of this company has a good reputation, and they are meeting with large sales in Upper Provinces.

The work at Mineral Vale, Albert Co., is progressing slowly, and some changes have been made in the mining staff. There is also talk of putting in some new machinery, but of what nature I have not as yet ascertained. The location of this mine, eight miles from railway communication, is somewhat against it on the score of transportation facilities, but time will doubtless remedy this drawback soon, as there is some idea of extending the Havelock, Elgin and Petitcodiac Railway branch to Bay Shore, in which case the desired railway facilities will be afforded.

There are rumors of some fresh capital being placed in the antimony mines at Prince William, in York County, but nothing definite is known. These antimony properties in York County seem to have been dragged through an endless chain of legal difficulties, and companies have been formed, and stock bought and then sold for non-payment of calls, &c., till one can hardly form any definite conclusion over the matter.

The manganese boom seems to be quiet, though work of exploring and development are going on at the "Glebe," in Dutch Valley, and also at Petitcodiac. The Stockton Gold manganese mine difficulty has not yet been adjusted, but is still before the courts. It is too bad to see such a valuable property tied up by litigation.

A very large deposit of ochre, or mineral paint, is in the vicinity of Smeax, and some parties are on the track of securing some shortly, and are in hopes of it proving fairly remunerative.

For the present I must close, and would like to say that in my communication on gold mining matters that appeared in Critic of week before last, my ideas were slightly transposed by the printer, perhaps as I wrote rather hurriedly. In prospecting licenses I meant that no license be granted for less than 50 acres, not *acres*. In the meantime I am as ever,

May 9th, 1887. Yours, &c.,

PERSONAL.—F. A. Wiswell, superintendent of the Essex gold mines, advertises for miners in another column.

Mr. Spaulding, of Boston, is on a visit to the province. He is a capitalist and has already invested considerable money in our gold mines. The Caribou property, in which he is interested, is proving very valuable.

Mr. Van Metro, of Truro, who is now actively engaged in mining, visited the city on Monday.

Mr. W. W. Fisk, B. S., mining expert and assayer, passed through the city on Monday on his way to Renfrew, where he will resume operations on the property of the Renfrew Consolidated Gold Mining Co.

An important sale of gold mining properties at Mount Uniacke to English capitalists is reported, James G. Foster being the lucky seller.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The Egerton Gold Mining Company, the present owners of the property of the late Hall-Anderson Co., have commenced active operations here with good prospects. They have sunk a new shaft on the McGilligan lead, and have struck some rich deposits, which promise a good yield. They have put in supplies for six months, and have about twenty men employed under the management of Mr. Wm. May, late of Goldenville. The new company have a capital of \$40,000, and having acquired this valuable property at a low figure, they can afford to spend a considerable amount on its development. We are glad to learn that their enterprise has met with such a speedy reward.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—The latest reports from Yarmouth County are very encouraging. The Carleton mine, of a controlling interest, has been sold to James A. Hatfield, of Tusket, and T. H. Uhlman of Carleton, P. T. The quartz taken out the two days following the sale was superior to that previously mined. The American who has been watching operations for several weeks is somewhat surprised to find that some other persons own the Carleton mine. During the past winter the Cowan Mining Company offered their mine to the agent of an American company for a certain sum, if accepted and money paid within three months. I am informed the time expires soon. Meanwhile the manager, Mr. Cowan, has not been idle, but he opened up the new lead which he discovered late last fall, taken out and smelted a half ton of quartz, which yielded eight ounces of gold. This practical test is very satisfactory. At a meeting of the stock holders of this mine, held at Yarmouth last week, it was decided that unless the parties to whom the mine had been offered completed the purchase within the time fixed, the company would resume work, employing all the miners that could be advantageously placed. The Kempt Gold Mining Co. are still searching across the leads. It is reported that gold bearing quartz has been discovered at Ohio, claims secured and prospecting begun. May they find such is the wish of

REPORTER.

MACDONALD & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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NOTICE
TO
GOLD MINERS
—AND—
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

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

AT BOTTOM PRICES!
W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
AGENTS FOR MINING SUPPLIES.

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

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched. Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia. Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms. One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this Mill and the Stamp Mill at Kemptville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the Wiswell Mill will save one-third more gold than the Stamp Mill. It will perform the work of a 15 stamp mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Mines, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Mannheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theodor A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Amund, of Halifax.

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

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H. H. FULLER & CO.
45 to 49 Upper Water Street,
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METALS, MILL, MINING,
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GENERAL HARDWARE.

Experienced Miners Wanted
—AT THE—
ESSEX GOLD MINES,
TANGIER N. S. Those bringing families preferred.
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Mine, Mill & Factory Managers
Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that
AARON SINFIELD,
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has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.
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Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,
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Attractive Suburban Residence
To be Let from 1st June, 1887.

"THE BOWER,"
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

The House and Grounds near Northwest Arm, adjoining "Maplewood," "Belmont," and "The Oaks" properties, and in close vicinity of "Point Pleasant Park." "The Bower Property" comprises about seven acres of land, Porters' Lodge, Stables, Coach House, etc., and the dwelling contains ten rooms, besides kitchen, cellars and closets. Can be had either furnished or unfurnished for a term of one or more years. Apply at the office of
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ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS.

Just received from London and Glasgow, our Spring Importation of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Prize and Reward Books,
Suitable for SUNDAY SCHOOL, LIBRARIES, BIBLES, all styles, (from Pulpit to Pocket.) Also, a fine Stock of
Note, Letter, Bill & Cap Papers,
Envelopes, Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Exercise Books, (all sizes), from 20 Cents per doz to \$17.00. Memo. Books, Wrapping Paper and Fines.
Correspondence from the Trade solicited. Orders from the Country carefully attended to.
S. F. HUE TIS,
Manager,
141 Granville Street, Halifax.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

RIDDLE.

My first is seen in the mouth of June,
My next in the bill of a bird,
My third is the shore the sailors shun,
And my whole is the popular word.

The names of those sending in the correct solution to above riddle before Wednesday evening, will be published in *The Critic* next week, and Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. will forward, free, to their addresses, a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion, the standard remedy.

A south-end jewelry establishment was the scene of the following humorous incident, which took place on a certain Saturday not necessarily dated: A young man, with rather a tired expression, came into the aforesaid store about 3 p.m., and taking out his watch laid it on the counter with the remark: "Please examine that chronometer, I think the hair spring is detached, as it stopped at 11.35 this morning." The good-natured jeweller so far forgot himself as to give expression to a satisfactory smile as imaginary visions of wealth arose before him about the size of a silver half-dollar. But after five minutes had passed with sundry glances at the watch and a side scrutiny of its owner, he said with an incriminating and self-assuring smile, "Young man, you have been 'inhaling' something stronger than 'Simson's Jamaica Ginger.' All your watch requires is winding," and with the following sage advice the recipient of ten cents bids the boy adieu, saying, "Next time you need a stomach invigorator, instead of Hot Scotch, try a spoonful of Simson's Jamaica Ginger in sugar and water," for its fame as a "Stomachic" being thoroughly established, it will give a glow to the system equal to a wine-glass of spirits, minus the debilitating effect. Be sure you ask for the genuine Simson's and be very sure you get it. Full directions on every bottle.
Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or common Cold in its first stages, and which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the lungs. Simson's Tolu and Aniseed will afford immediate relief.

Tickling sensation in the throat stopped by using Simson's Tolu and Aniseed. The best preparation before the public for all hoarseness or affections of the throat.

A Scientific man who has made a study of the matter declares that 22 per cent. of criminals are left-handed.

Many persons on awakening in the morning have a bad taste in the mouth, and their breath is also offensive. This often arises from bad teeth and gums, which can be prevented by the use of Dr. C. K. Fike's Lavo dent, which not only cleans the teeth, but also heals the gums and disinfests the breath. Those who are troubled in this way, should use it twice a day, in the morning and again on retiring at night.

Brown Bros. & Co.'s Flavoring Extracts are articles of true merit, which cannot be said of many in the market.

Judge: "See here, prisoner, if you do any more lying you won't get off for three years." Prisoner: "But, judge, how many years d'ye suppose y'd gimme if I told the truth?"

Dr. JENKINS, of Montreal, says:—"I prescribe Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites largely in my practice, with most gratifying results. You may use my opinion in any way you desire: I cannot speak too highly of your preparation."
J. F. T. JENKINS, M. D., C. M., etc.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Abbott's Worm Tablets are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injuring the child.

An Englishman went to New York and put up a sign, "Established 1804," and rather prided himself on the antiquity of his establishment. The next day his American rival across the way burlesqued his sign in this way: "Established yesterday. No old goods on hand."

Simson's Liment should be kept in every house for immediate use in case of accident and emergency. For all outward pains such as rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises and lameness in the back, bathe frequently with the Liment. No remedy before the public is so beneficial.

AUXY SOXAN'S SPONGE CAKE.—One heaping coffee cup flour, one even cup sugar, six eggs, beat yolks and sugar together and the whites separate, add flour last. Flavor to taste. Sift sugar over top before putting in the oven.

A good story is told of a Yankee who went for the first time to a bowling alley, and kept fling away at the pins to the imminent peril of the boy, who, so far from having anything to do in "setting up" the pins, was actively at work in an endeavor to avoid the ball of the player, which rattled on all sides of the pins without touching them. At length the fellow, seeing the predicament the boy was in, yelled out, as he let drive another ball, "Stand in amongst the pins, boy, if you don't want to get hurt."

It affords no much pleasure to add my testimony to that already given in favor of "Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites." I have used it in my practice and with most excellent results, in the case of *Phthisis* and in children recovering from acute lung affection. Its agreeable character renders it particularly valuable among children and delicate persons.
I remain yours, &c.

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.
Surgeon to the Dartmouth Dispensary.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—One quart meal, one teaspoon lard, two teaspoons molasses, two teaspoons wheat flour, one half cup of yeast, salt, mix well, let it rise over night. Put in muffin rings in the morning and let them stand half an hour before baking.

Bobbie was at a neighbor's, and in response to a piece of bread and butter had politely said, "Thank you."

"That's right, Bobbie," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'"

"Yes, ma told me I must say that if you give me anything to eat, even if it wasn't nothin' but bread and butter, but if you want to hear me say it again you've either got to put jam on it or give me some cake."

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of Lozenges of all modes the most eligible and convenient, **ABBOTT'S WORM TABLETS** contain no mercury or other mineral poison. Children cry for them.

RAISED MUFFINS.—Melt a tablespoon of butter in one pint of milk, two eggs, half gill of yeast, a little salt, flour to make a thick batter.

Fond mother (to daughter): "Jennie, did you kiss your Gaskins cousin to-night?" Daughter: "Yes, mamma; he's just lost his uncle, and I was sorry for him." Fond mother: "Well, Jennie, let this be the last. I'm afraid if you keep on encouraging him with your sympathy, he won't have a relative left in the wide, wide world."

SQUASH FATTERS.—One pint cooked squash, one pint milk, two eggs and a little salt, flour enough to make them turn easily on the griddle.

"By the people's verdict" Puttner's Emulsion is declared to be the very best preparation containing Cod Liver Oil, it being the product of many years laborious chemical investigation before reaching its present most perfect combination. Physicians prescribe and bear testimony to its wonderful properties for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Wasting and Nervous diseases, &c. As a fresh and healthy producer it is really marvellous. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents.

BROWN OR WHITE BREAD BUNS.—Break up hard crusts and pieces of hard bread, put them in a saucepan with one tablespoon salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and some milk. Simmer slowly until it is tender.

A writer in *London Truth* is anxious to discover why girls "don't appear to be gentlewomen, or nearly so, in walking costume," but dreadfully fast in evening dress. It may be that in the latter attire there is so much of them, but in any case the phrase "appear to be gentlewomen or nearly so" is very good.—*Boston Courier*.

As A FAMILY MEDICINE.—From the Secretary Y. M. C. A. Halifax N. S., Jan. 20, 1885. Dear Sirs.—I have used Puttner's Emulsion in my family for the simple cough, as well as for the more obstinate kind, also for general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend it as an excellent family medicine. Yours truly,
HENRY THEAKSON.

CORN MEAL CAKE.—One quart sour milk, one tablespoon soda, stir in the water till it froths, four eggs, one tablespoon salt, meal to make a stiff batter. Pour it into butter pans half an inch thick. Bake half an hour.

"Edison has invented a patent-lever," remarked a dull young man at 11 o'clock the other night to a K-street girl.

"I hope some one will get the agency in Washington," she said in a distinct and business-like tone, and didn't say anything farther.

Puttner's Emulsion is used from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is conceded by all to be one of the finest preparations of its kind before the public.

RICE BISCUIT.—Half teacup rice well boiled, one pound flour, spoonful yeast, mix with warm water when risen enough. Bake it.

A good story is told of a prominent Albany business man, who is an Englishman by birth. His name begins with H, and every day he would go to the post office and ask if there was any mail for him. He always got the same reply, until one day he shoved his head through the delivery window and yelled: "Man, what are you looking in the Hay-box for! My name begins with Haitch." He got his letters after that.

H. A. Taylor, Esq. President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nova Scotia, says, "I will use more Puttner's Emulsion than all others combined. I consider it the best cream emulsion in use. Being scientifically prepared it remains permanent and unchanged."

HOME AND FARM.

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

WILLOW AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS.

The keeping up of farm fences is, as wood becomes more scarce, a serious difficulty, and wire will have to be used instead of boards or poles. But there are few farming districts in Nova Scotia where boards cannot be obtained at a cheap rate, but it is the posts which constitute the chief difficulty. If the ground is damp they are likely to rot in a few years, and in any case they are constantly been thrown out by the frost, so that the fence, instead of being perpendicular to the ground, is at all angles, and is far from sightly. A farmer in Cumberland County, who has for many years grown willow for basket-making, has a fence surrounding one field, the posts of which are live willow trees. Ordinary trees do not answer for fence posts, because their awaying too and fro with the wind loosens the nails which fasten the boards, or the staples which hold the wire; but willow posts can be cut off at five feet from the ground, and the tree will still continue to grow and throw out branches and leaves as before. A slip of willow, if stuck in the ground in the spring, will at once take root, and in a very few years will be stout enough to serve the purposes of a fence-post. The branches which grow after the tree has been turned to its new purpose, can be cut off dried, and used for summer fire-wood. They make a quick hot fire which soon dies out; and that is just what is required by the farmer's wife for the summer months. While speaking of willow, we would remind our farmers that Nova Scotia is admirably adapted both as to climate and soil for the cultivation of osier, or basket-willow; and as the demand for this material is steadily on the increase, some of our farmers should turn their attention to growing it. The willow can be grown upon land that is too wet for other crops, and after the slips are set out, it requires no cultivation whatever. True, the crop of the first year is of no value, but from that time out a regular yearly cutting can be made. Basket makers require willow of one, two or three years' growth. If cut in the spring, and peeled while green, it is more valuable than if cut in the autumn and the bark removed by steam. Peeled willow sells in Halifax at from 4½ to 7 cts. a pound, according to quality. A ton of this willow, recently imported for the workshop in connection with the School for the Blind, east in Brighton, England, \$110, which, with freight and railway charges of \$30, made its actual cost in Halifax \$140. Willow purchased in Ontario by the managers of the same establishment, cost 8 cts. per pound landed in Halifax. The demand for willow will hereafter be steadily on the increase in this province, as the young men who are being trained as willow-workers in the institution referred to, will soon be starting for themselves in the chief centres of population. It is estimated that the yield of willow upon one acre averages a ton per annum.

POTATO CULTURE.—Some interesting experiments have been made in potato culture by a Mr. Hersey of Maine, from which we may gather a few practical lessons. Mr. Hersey finds, as the result of potato planting during the past six years, that small whole potatoes are generally quite as prolific as seed cut from large potatoes. If the weather is favorable, the small whole potatoes send up stronger and more vigorous plants than do the cut seed. He likewise disbelieves the prevailing idea that the seed end of the potato is not profitable for planting, and that it always yields small potatoes. His experience is that the seed end of the potato, which contains many small eyes, is sure to produce one or more healthy plants, which is not always the case with seed cut from other parts of the potato. Mr. Hersey finds that the application of salt, at the rate of a handful to the hill, has a beneficial effect upon the tubers, and that ground plaster sprinkled upon cut seed potatoes is advantageous to their growth. These are matters in which we are all interested, and every farmer should during the coming season practically test them, so that he may arrive at a conclusion based upon actual experiment. The fairest method for making these tests is to plant parallel rows in the same field; in the first using salt, as has been described, in the second, using plaster, in the third, small whole potatoes, in the fourth, the seed ends of potatoes, &c. Being planted in the same field, the relative merits of small potatoes, cut seed, and seed ends, can be fully tested, as also the value of salt and ground plaster. When these experiments are made on different patches instead of parallel rows, no just conclusion can be reached, as it is impossible to estimate the relative condition and fertility of the soil; but, when planted in the same patch, a fair conclusion can be arrived at.

BEES.—Mr. Editor: It is now about time for our bee-keepers to get their hives out of the cellar, but my advice to them is not to take them out until there is pollen and honey for them to gather. Two years ago I took one of my hives out in April, as the weather was warm and pleasant, meaning to bring the remaining five out the next day. The weather proving cold I let them stay in the cellar, and did not bring them out until the Queen's birthday. The yield of honey in each one of these five hives was much larger than that from the hive which had been placed in the open air more than a month previously. This proves that nothing is to be gained by carrying out the hives before there is something for the bees to work upon, and as they do not suffer from remaining in the dark cool cellar, I think it best to leave them there during the wet, chilly spring. Before moving my hives I opened the collar in the evening and let in the cold air. This thoroughly quiets any of the bees that may have become restless, and makes

it an easy matter to carry them out on the following day. I now have fourteen hives, and have made preparations to hive every colony that swarms this year. I find that honey cells about as quickly as anything produced upon my farm, and that the work of looking after the bees is comparatively a small matter.
W. J. L., Annapolis County.

NEW ANNAN, N. S.—Mr. Editor: I have been a fruit grower for the past twenty years, and from practical experience I have discovered that in the event of drouth during the blooming season, young fruit trees are greatly benefited by being thoroughly watered about the roots. I believe that when this is done the trees will become bearers at least a year earlier than they otherwise would.
Yours,
TOMKINS.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.—Whether in the greenhouse or the window-garden, plants that have done their best all winter are now being made ready for their season in the open air. While they remain within, the increasing heat requires that they have greater care in ventilation and in freeing them from insects. Plants that are taken out in summer, if wanted to bloom in pots next winter, should be kept in the pots; if turned out in the open ground, they cannot be satisfactorily potted again. It is much better to start with new plants from cuttings. Such plants may often be plunged in the border, in the pots, with good results. Pots that are set out should stand on a layer of coal-ashes to keep out worms. Such plants should be set in partial shade, but never under the drip of trees. Roots of dahlias and cannae, and bulbs of tub-roses and gladiolus, if laid in boxes of soil, exposed to the sun during the day, and taken in at night, may be appreciably forwarded, and ready to plant out.

OUR COSY CORNER.

MIRROR-PAINTING.—The first step in mirror-painting is to decide upon the design. If this is but a copy, take a tracing of it off upon ordinary tracing-paper; if it is to be an original, arrange the selected flowers in a good position, exclude all but the north light, and draw them to size upon drawing-paper, and tint them with water-colors to indicate their coloring, where the deepest shadows should fall, and where the reflected lights thrown from a transparent leaf or petal on to another part of the design appear. By thus obtaining permanent directions as to the management of these important details, the worker can re-arrange the real flowers daily, so that the same effect is produced throughout the painting, and she will not be worried by finding that, at a second sitting, all her flowers that were in full shadow are now in light. Take a tracing of the chief outlines of this sketch, rub the glass quite clean with a chamois leather, and lay the tracing-paper upon it, with a sheet of red carbonised paper between the glass and the paper; with the point of a hard pencil go over the traced lines steadily, and remove both papers, when the outline will be clearly seen on the glass. Mix a little flake-white with medium, add to it a color that matches one of the flower tints, and secure their outlines by going over them with this color in a fine brush. Match one of the shades of the leaves, and work in leaves and stems with the green mixture, but work in the first painting of the flowers before the outline has dried and before the leaf-outline is secured. Work in the deepest shadows first, then the half-tints, and lastly the high lights. Mix all these shades on the palette with the medium, apply them with an even hand, and soften and run their edges into each other with a clean and dry brush. Use as little paint as possible; put it on with but few touches, and be careful that the outline of each petal is clear and not ragged-looking. Having toned in the chief petals, work at the under petals and imitate the transparent look of the natural under part of a petal through which the light is passing by a soft gradation from dark to light, making the tone lighter than nature, and running the paint together with a fine brush, whose hairs are softer than sables. While the paint is drying, outline the leaves and fill in their shadows, medium, reflected, and high lights, and leave the work until dry, when re-paint the flowers and leaves, softening the color but bringing it up to its natural tones, deepening such shadows as lie close to the high or reflected lights, and blending together crude masses of coloring. In the final painting add the peculiar markings of the flowers, vein the leaves, and lightly apply washes of transparent color where the colors require warming up or toning down.—*Lady's World*.

CHEAP MODE OF RENDERING GARMENTS UNINFLAMMABLE.—The following is given as a cheap mode of rendering fabrics uninflamable: Four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia are shaken up together just before being required. The mixture is then dissolved in from twenty to thirty parts of warm water. Into the resulting solution the articles to be protected from fire are immersed, and when they are thoroughly soaked they are wrung out and dried, preferably in the open air.

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

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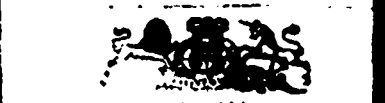
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 service is hereby cancelled and the following is
 substituted in lieu thereof:—
TENDERS will be received at the Finance
 Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 15th
 day of May next, from persons or companies,
 the performance of the following steamship ser-
 vice, viz:—

- 1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos on alternate homeward trips, and thence to Halifax. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 1,000 tons, nor less than 700 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of 5 years.
 - 2nd. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, thence to Matanzas, thence to San Juan in Porto Rico, and thence to Halifax, calling at Bermuda going and returning. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 700 tons, nor less than 500 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of 5 years.
- Tenders will be received for the above service either separately or together. Tenders to be made out on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service West Indies." The Government of Canada will not bind themselves to accept any tender.
 By command,
J. M. COURTNEY,
 Deputy Minister of Finance

Finance Department,
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