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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

England now proposes to make India a flour-producing as well as a wheat-growing country. Recently the work of raising £50,000 to establish a mill at Bombay, India, was achieved in a half-day by some London capitalists.

France demands of Great Britain a time limit to the occupation of Egypt; but, until the finances of Egypt have been placed upon a sound basis, and her governmental institutions reformed and strengthened, the occupation of the British must continue. This is not only the policy endorsed by all British governments, but it is the policy of the British empire.

Jay Gould has frequently increased his fortune by \$100,000 between sunrise and sunset, but of all lucky Americans the luckiest was he, who, during the Anglo-Chinese war, was taken prisoner and thrown into jail for twelve hours, his captors believing him to be an Englishman. The prisoner not only saved his neck, but he obtained his release and likewise as compensation for the indignity of false imprisonment, an indemnity of \$31,600.

Some of our Halifax liquor dealers are between the devil and the deep sea. Not having obtained licenses under the Provincial Act of 1886, they must either close up their establishments or pursue their business in violation of the law. In their opinion the Act itself is "ultra vires," and they have resolved to test its validity in the courts. meantime, the Legislature is asked to suspend, for a short time, those clauses which affect the Halifax dealers. If the law is "ultra vires," or if there is any reasonable doubt in the question, the Legislature should consider well the memorial of the liquor dealers, but if there is no room for questioning the validity of the Act, it should be allowed to stand as at present.

Law and justice are by no means synonymous. In proof of this, we would call attention to the fact that Mr. George F. Baird, Conservative, has been declared elected by the presiding officer in Queen's County, N. B., although his opponent, Mr. G. G. King, had obtained a decided majority of the votes cast. Mr. King lost his election through a technicality, his deposit having been placed in the hands of the returning officer by a gentleman who was not Mr. King's authorized agent. Mr. King complied with the spirit of the law. He put up the amount required to be deposited by law, and ran the risks of its forfeiture. The right man paid the deposit, and the proper man eventually received it, but because the agent was not fully authorized, Mr. King has lost the seat to which in justice he is entitled. Alas, the crookedness of the law.

The monopoly of the bell telephone in Canada is virtually at an end, but while competition in most matters is the life of trade, it is to be hoped that the public are not to be put to the inconvenience of having several telephone exchanges in each city. If the bell telephone company is wide-awake, it will put down the rates so as only to allow a fair margin of profit; if it does not, other companies will seize upon their territory, and we shall have a war in rates.

Fraudulent trade marks placed upon inferior goods by foreign competitors has seriously injured the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham. In like manner the fraudulent labelling of canned lobsters will injure that trade in the Maritime Provinces. In the American markets, all the best lobsters caught and canned in this province are labelled as having been the product of the United States lobster fisheries, while the inferior and smaller sized lobsters are canned and labelled as Nova Scotian. This is not as it should be.

Is it not time that we had a constitutional revision of the B. N. A. Act. As matters now stand, the people of Ontario believe that they are bled by the smaller provinces, while Nova Scotians are of opinion that the West absorbs an undue proportion of public money. Constitutionally, the confederation is weak, but there is no reason why it should remain so. Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Edward Blake should agree to an armistice. Two heads are better than one, and conjointly they might put the Ship of State in such good repair that she would weather the gales for many a year to come.

The number of parliamentary candidates, who, during the recent elections, forfeited their deposits, was abnormal. The law is framed to prevent bogus candidates from offering, but, for the life of us, we cannot see why the unfortunate man who polls less than 50 per cent of the voters recorded in favor of the successful candidate should, in addition to defeat, suffer the loss of \$200. A "bone fide" candidate who fights out the battle to the bitter end is generally bled pretty freely, but this is no reason why he should be mulcted by a law framed to protect the public against bogus candidates.

President Cleveland in vetoing a bill for the relief of some Texan farmers, said that "although the people supported the government, the government should not support the people." This epigrammatic saying deserves to be inscribed on the walls of every public building throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion. Individuals, companies, towns and cities in this country lean too much upon the government, appearing to believe that the only enterprise required is that which succeeds in securing government assistance for general or private undertakings. We may call upon Hercules until doom's day, but for success in this world, we must depend upon ourselves.

From a provincial standpoint the award made by the majority of the arbiters in the hospital and poorhouse matter is very satisfactory, but by Halifaxians it will not be considered equitable in any sense. The claims and counter claims made by the province and city are enough to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, but this is no reason why our astute legislators should not investigate these claims in an impartial spirit and give their verdict in accordance with the facts. The citizens of Halifax very generally regard the award as grossly unfair, and if this be true, it should not be difficult to substantiate the fact. Parsimony should not be placed in either scale, but the balance should be adjusted so as to leave room for no reflections.

The adulteration of food is unfortunately one of the growing evils of the day. Many condiments such as pepper for example, contain less than 40 per cent of pure pepper, the remainder, according to Canadian analysts, is ground cocoonut shells, and according to British analysts, ground olive stones. This adulteration reminds us of the story of the Dutchman, who, finding that the milk with which he was supplied was watered to an unwarrantable extent, surprised the milkman by appearing one morning on the steps holding two cans. "Ah," said the dealer, "you want a double supply I see." "No," said Franz, "dis can is for de milk, and dat one for de water, an' I will mix them to suit myself." So we say; let us have pure pepper, and we will have the cocoonut sawdust to suit our taste.

Gladstone's star is again above the horizon, and it is probable that before many months it will be in its zenith. Lord Salisbury has utterly failed to grapple successfully with the Irish question, and his government no longer retains the unqualified support of the Liberal-unionists. Parnell has agreed that in any measure of home rule for Ireland, the Province of Ulster should not be included, and this concession, it is believed, is satisfactory to Lord Hartington. If we read the signs of the times aright, Gladstone, Hartington, and Parnell, will soon take steps to overthrow the present government and form a new ministry, which will have the confidence of the Liberals, the Unionists, and the Parnellites. Politics is a strange game, and the new moves puzzle the most experienced players.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Neither the Dominion or Provincial Franchise Acts can be regarded by the people as satisfactory, but as both the Liberal-Conservatives and Liberals are gradually coming round to the opinion that manhood is the only true basis upon which the Franchise can be placed, it is to be hoped that these opinions will soon be crystalized in legislation, so that each British subject who has attained to the age of twenty one years shall enjoy his full right as a citizen in both provincial and federal elections. There are some Liberal-Conservatives, as well as Conservative-Liberals, who are opposed to the further extension of the Franchise, on the ground that it would still further increase the number of irresponsible voters. Were this contention true, they would be consistent who oppose a Franchise such as that based upon manhood suffrage; but under both the federal and provincial Acts, the right of voting is given to persons who have no property qualifications whatever. A tenant who pays a yearly rental of twenty dollars stands in precisely the same position, so far as the right of voting is concerned, as the proud possessor of fifty acres of dyke marsh. Whereas, the college professor, the school-master, the clerk, or the bachelor mechanic, who may happen to prefer boarding to paying a yearly rental for their rooms, is, from that simple fact, deprived of his rights as a citizen. If our laws extended the Franchise to all possessed of a property qualification, they would be consistent, although, to our mind, objectionable. But the moment the principle of a property qualification is departed from, it fairly opens the door to manhood suffrage. Our present electoral Acts are both complicated and expensive; and through the revision of the lists many persons possessed of proper qualifications are revised out of their privileges—finding out all too late that their names have been marked off or inadvertently omitted.

The provincial and federal policies of the Liberal party appear to be at logger heads on the matter of Franchise. The Hon. Edward Blake favors manhood suffrage with a simple registration of names, while the Premier of Nova Scotia, being a Conservative-Liberal, still adheres to property and rental qualifications. In like manner the Conservative party in the Dominion and Province are not in accord. Sir John A. MacDonald takes the same view of the question as that taken by Mr. Fielding; but being a Liberal-Conservative—not a Conservative-Liberal—he goes one better, and extends the Franchise to those in the receipt of a yearly income of \$300.00, while his supporters in this province, with few exceptions, endorse the Hon. Edward Blake's platform of manhood suffrage. We are delighted to note that the *Halifax Morning Chronicle* now gives its support to the more simple method proposed by Mr. Blake; and as the *Morning Herald* has for years advocated manhood suffrage, we may hope that public opinion will soon be ripe for the reform, and that in future voters may be saved from the annoyances to which they are subjected under the present system. At present, the great object of each political party is to get the names of its supporters on, and to keep the names of its opponents off the lists; and it is a well-known fact, that even with the greatest vigilance on both sides, the names of men honestly entitled to vote are struck off. This is not as it should be; but the evil will exist so long as the present methods of revision are legally sanctioned. Some day, our posterity will wonder how it was that our legislators were so short-sighted and illiberal in the matter of the Franchise. But this will doubtless be looked upon as one of the barbarisms of the nineteenth century—for, assuredly, so far as this Dominion is concerned, the nineteenth century will see the property and rental qualifications abolished, and manhood suffrage substituted in its stead.

WILL PRESIDENT CLEVELAND BE HIS OWN SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE.

On the Fourth of March last, President Cleveland completed the second year of his official term. Although the election of his successor is still a year and a-half distant, American politicians are already preparing for the contest. While the rank and file of the Democratic party, and many leading Democratic politicians are anxious to see Cleveland re-nominated, the political wire-pullers, who have received scant favor from the administration, are working tooth and nail to prevent his re-nomination. One of the planks of the Democratic platform passed by the convention that nominated Cleveland, was "Civil Service Reform." Moderate men of both parties had seen the necessity for this, as the very existence of the Republic was threatened by the old cry, that "to the victors belong the spoils." It was seen that a corrupt President with over one hundred and fifty thousand offices in his gift, could, by the large sums raised by assessments on salaries, and the assistance of his dependents, continue himself in power indefinitely, or be displaced only by a revolution. A grave crisis had arisen, and in response to the popular will, a Civil Service Act, substantially the same as the Canadian Act, was passed during the Grant-Hayes administrations, and was very fairly carried into effect by President Arthur. When Blaine was nominated by the Republicans (in the face of his bad record) the most respectable portion of his party refused to support him, and voted for Cleveland in the full faith that he was an earnest believer in Civil Service Reform. With this aid Cleveland was elected, and then Democratic politicians assailed him on every side, urging him to turn all the Republican officials out, and fill their places with straight Democrats. A weak man might have yielded to their wishes, and thus made himself popular with his party, while violating the pledges on which he had been elected. But Cleveland was firm as iron, and insisted on carrying out the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service Act. There were a large number of purely party offices which he filled with Democrats, not forgetting his friends the Mugwumps, but he made no other changes, unless for cause, or the expiration of official terms.

He stood true to the Democratic platform, and while he has alienated the unprincipled politicians of the party, he has gained the popular heart. Outside of the Civil Service question, he has done his duty unflinchingly, and has vetoed more bills, it is said, than all the other Presidents put together. He does not stop to consider whether friend or foe will be affected by his vetoes, but faithfully performs the duties of the great trust committed to his charge. He may not be a brilliant politician, but his steadfastness of purpose, his integrity, and his strong common-sense, have been conspicuously displayed in all his public acts.

His sterling qualities, and his wise administration of the government, are duly appreciated by the public. His bitterest enemies in the party are beginning to see that they are only hurting themselves by opposing him, and are rapidly falling into line. Everything points to the fact that he will be re-nominated by the Democratic party, and become his own successor as President of the United States.

WHITE SLAVES.

It will be unnecessary here to recapitulate the shocking barbarisms brought before the public by Rev. Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Adams, through the means of this Blue Book and otherwise, nor to publish many other such cruelties and immoralities which have since come to our knowledge from other sources, for the farming-out system is not confined to Digby County, but is also practiced in all its peculiarities in many other parts of this Province and in New Brunswick, as was shown by the public sale of several paupers at Sussex, N. B., not long ago, and recently by the following item, which we clip from an exchange:—

"A HERO OF THE NILE,

AND ALSO OF WATERLOO, AGED 105,
Buried in New Brunswick like a Dog.

St. John, Feb. 16th.—A story which is almost incredible, comes from Norton, Kings County. A few days ago, John Alberton, the oldest man in New Brunswick, died in the parish of Norton, where pauper farming is in vogue. He was buried the same day in a box which had not even a shaving in it for the body to lie on. There was no burial service, and in fact, the man, who was 105 years old, who had served under Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile,—who served also at Waterloo under Wellington, was buried like a dog."

This recalls the case of the dungaree-clad Waterloo veteran in Digby under the farming out system, and the death last month of George Price, a pauper farmed-out in Halifax County, N. S. He had fought under Wellington at Waterloo, and entered Paris with the allied armies.

In the controversy aroused by Messrs. Ambrose and Adams on this subject, it was stoutly asserted by their principal assailant that the charges alleged by them were utterly untrue; and, moreover, that the paupers in Digby County are as kindly treated under the farming-out system as in any part of the English speaking world. The Commissioner's Blue Book settled this dispute pretty thoroughly. But an examination of this system will show that it is utterly evil in itself, appealing, as it does, to the strongest and yet meanest principle of depraved human nature.

The farming-out system of pauper support, as practiced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is as old as the first settlement of the country. It is only of late years that even in any of the larger centres outside of the cities the poor have been collected into alms-houses. In the villages and smaller towns the overseers of the poor board them out, as a rule, at the lowest possible rates, for although office-seekers bid for popularity by reducing taxation, care is taken of self, and the keenest sufferers by such economy are those who cannot resent injustice or hardship by a vote. The amount voted for pauper support is generally made as small as possible, with exceedingly little fear of opposition.

THE HORSE-POWER OF A WHALE'S TAIL.

Sir William Turner, the eminent Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, recently delivered a lecture to the members of the Philosophical Institution of the city on "Whales: their Structure and Habits," in the course of which he referred to a point of considerable interest to engineers, which was the horse-power exerted by the tail of a large whale. Regarding the length of full-grown whales, Professor Turner remarked that the porpoise was 4 feet or 5 feet long, whereas the Greenland right whale was from 50 feet to 60 feet long, and he said that the great finner-whale, which frequently visited the British seas, reached the length of 80 feet, or even more. An animal of the latter sort was stranded at Longniddry some years ago. After speaking at some length on the structure of whales, the lecturer made some remarks on the rate of speed at which they travelled. It had been estimated, he said, that the Greenland whale could attain a speed of nine or ten miles an hour, and that the finner-whales attained even a greater speed. In all probability the Longniddry whale could propel itself through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and the sperm whale was said to be capable of driving itself along at the same rate of speed. He had aided Mr. John Henderson, of Glasgow, the well-known builder of the Anchor liners, to assist him in arriving at the horse-power which must be exercised by one of these great whales so as to acquire a speed of twelve miles an hour, and he put the case of the Longniddry whale before him. It was 80 feet long, weighed about 74 tons, and had a tail 18 feet to 20 feet across from the extreme ends of its flanges. With these data Mr. Henderson calculated that a whale of the dimensions mentioned, in order to attain a speed of twelve miles an hour, would require to exercise a propelling force of 145 horse-power.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEFT UNSAID.—“Well, but if you can't bear her, whatever made you propose?” “Well, we had danced three dances, and I couldn't think of anything else to say!”—*Punch*.

“HARD TIMES.”—Cabby (to thrifty old lady): “Want all that there luggage to go inside? I wonder you don't want to be 'listed onto the roof yourself, and be took as a parcel!”—*Punch*.

“Dermatine” is the new substance for soles of boots and shoes. It is impervious to wet and has a stronger resistance to wear than leather. It stitches very well and hence is superior to india-rubber, and gives a better grip in walking on wet surfaces.—*Industrial Review*.

Wife (to her husband, who is arranging his papers): “What have you got here in this parcel?” Husband: “They are the dear reminiscences of our wedding tour.” Wife: “Oh, you sweet creature! Pray what kind of reminiscences are they?” Husband: “They are hotel bills.”

“Yes,” said the old man; “my sons are very ambitious, and they are getting along well. One is the captain of a tow-boat and the other is a physician, and each is trying to see which can make the most money.” “Ah!” said the listener, “a sort of heel and tow match, as it were.”

“TEMPERATURE.”—Mrs. Purkett (née Gamp): “Please, sir, I want one o' them thum—um—things, yer know, sir, as regglates the 'eat of a room.” Chemist: “Thermometer, you mean, ma'am, I suppose?” Mrs. P. (eagerly): “Yes, sir, that's it sir. And if you'll be s' kind, sir, to set it to 'sixty-five,' 'cause that's what the doctor says I'm to keep the room at!”—*Punch*.

HIGHLY PROBABLE—A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Niece (showing wedding presents to Uncle George). “I wanted you to see them all, dear Uncle George, so you won't send a duplicate; duplicate wedding presents are so annoying, you know.” Uncle George: “H'm! what's this?” “That's papa's check for \$1,000; isn't it lovely?” “Very; I intended to send the same thing, but rather than annoy you with a duplicate present I'll just make it \$500.”

A song with the title, “There's a Sigh in the Heart,” was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: “What wretched unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?” He wrote on the outside, “Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm!”—*Youth's Companion*.

Mr. J. C. Bayles, editor of the “Iron Age,” advances the curious theory that all traps should be omitted in the sewer system connected with houses. The trap, he insists, is a little cesspool, which interferes with the free flow of air and water, and so of flush. The true remedy for sewer gas, he thinks, is fresh air inlets. If these abound, he says, there will be no riskful gas, and “no trap” will be one of the sanitary advances of the day.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS—Mr. W. J. Lancaster has just patented a clever apparatus to be used for detective purposes or ordinary portrait photography. The apparatus is enclosed in a watch-case, which opens in the ordinary manner by means of a spring. As the case opens, a miniature lens is exposed for a moment, closed again, and the thing is done. The sensitive plates to be used for the camera are miniature dry plates, and a store of these is to be carried by the operator in a specially prepared locket to hang on the watch-chain. This miniature apparatus is said to be welcomed by the detective police. It is stated that for the sake of experiment, accurate likenesses were taken of a large number of the persons who mixed in the crowd at the last Socialists' meeting.—*Amateur Photographer*.

At the siege of Steenwick, in 1581, leaden cannon balls were used, each weighing about five pounds. These were hollowed out on one side, and a letter or other missive was placed in the cavity, which was afterward closed with a lead capsule. To the other side of the ball was attached a piece of tarred rope. When one of these balls was fired from a cannon into the town, the blazing rope, as a messenger from the camp of their allies, informed the inhabitants that the ball contained letters, and it was then opened. Similar projectiles were used to convey messages during the siege of Turin, A.D., 1640.

THE TELEPHONE AS A SOURCE OF INFECTION.—At a meeting of the Caucasian Medical Society, Dr. A. P. Astvatzaturoff, of Tiflis, drew attention (Proceedings of the Caucasian Medical Society, November 17, 1886, p. 263) to the danger of infection arising from the promiscuous use of the mouth-pieces of public telephones. To prevent any accident of the kind, he recommends that the mouth-piece should be disinfected every time after, or still better before, it is used. In other words, some disinfectant fluid should be kept at every telephone station, and the speaker should, first of all, dip the mouth-piece into the fluid and then wipe it with a clean towel.—*British Medical Journal*.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page sixteen. 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.

3,000 horses are to be purchased this year in the Dominion by the British war office for cavalry remounts and artillery purposes.

Baddeck, C. B., is preparing for a large influx of summer visitors. The hotel accommodation is to be increased. That of the Bras D'Or hotel is to be doubled.

Canada is to be represented at the Imperial Conference in London, by Sir Alexander Campbell, the ex-leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion Senate.

Hanlan has decided to attempt to recover the sculling championship of the world on Nov. 26th next, when he proposes to meet Beach on the Nepean river in Australia.

The returns from the elections held in the four North-West Territories are not all in; but judging from those already received, four supporters of the Government have been elected.

A prize of fifty dollars will be given by the Graduates' Society of McGill University, for the best poem on the Queen's Jubilee, to be read at the annual University dinner on the 30th April, 1887.

The Stipendiary has fined a small trader named Vincent for keeping his shop open on Sunday, and selling goods to his customers. Vincent is not the only one in Halifax who labors seven days in a week.

The S.S. *City of St. John* has again been placed upon the route between Yarmouth and Halifax, calling, as usual, at intermediate ports. Along the south-western shore this will be taken as an indication of spring.

The government has appointed the following new members of the Legislative Council: John McNeil, of Mabou; John D. McLeod, of Pictou; T. L. Dodge, of Kentville; Isidore LeBlanc, of Arichat.

The Dairymen's Association, which met at Amherst on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, held several very instructive and interesting meetings. Addresses were made by several distinguished experts. A full report will appear in our next issue.

Gounod's sacred trilogy, "The Redemption," will be rendered by the members of the Orpheus Club, on the evenings of the 22nd and 23rd insts. This charming composition was dedicated to Her Majesty the Queen, and should call out a large audience.

A comprehensive epitome of the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature will be found in another column. The first session of the 29th General Assembly promises to be an interesting one, and the readers of THE CRITIC may rely on being kept posted upon all that transpires worth reporting.

J. McColl, M. P. P., who represents the County of Pictou in the Provincial Legislature, declares himself to be an out-and-out Annexationist. This is a free country, but that is no reason why a member should on one day take an oath of allegiance to the Queen, and on the next give utterance to a disloyal sentiment.

Some parties cutting ice back of Baddeck on Tuesday, says the *Baddeck Island Reporter*, discovered a curious fur-bearing animal in the bushes on the edge of the pond. They surrounded the monster, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in capturing it. It is now on exhibition at the store of L. G. Campbell.

At a public meeting of the citizens on Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in a manner worthy of Halifax. The City Council were instructed to apply to the Legislature for power to borrow \$8,000, of which \$3,000 was to go towards establishing an Art School, and \$5,000 towards celebrating the Jubilee.

Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, telegraphs that the men who recently lost their lives through the snowslide in the mountains have themselves to blame. They saw the slide coming, but instead of getting in the sheds, they stayed outside to watch its effect, with the result that six of them were suffocated before they could be rescued.

The students attending the various colleges in Halifax were right royally received and entertained by the members of the Y. M. C. A., of Halifax, on Friday evening last. The new departure taken by the Association in thus popularizing the Institution, cannot fail to be of advantage both to it and the young men it seeks to influence. Young men admire a wide-awake organization.

The torchlight procession of the various Irish Societies in this city on St. Patrick's eve, was a turn-out worthy of the Irishmen of Halifax, and gave our citizens some idea of the number of that nationality in Halifax. Yesterday the Charitable Irish Society turned out in force and marched through the principal streets. In the evening a very successful dinner was held at the London Fruit Store.

Judge Weatherbe voiced public opinion when, in his address to the Grand Jury, he denounced the practice of allowing Aldermen to take contracts from the city for erecting buildings, or for other purposes. Halifax should steer clear of boodlemen; but if the Council observes the strict letter of the law, there will be no room to fear that Aldermen can use their positions to promote their own interests.

The location of the Cape Breton railway between The Narrows and Hawkesbury, is now being made.

The *Eastern Chronicle* says: "Mr. John McPherson, stone cutter, has just received a handsome diploma, to certify that he has been the winner of the first prize at the Colonial Exhibition, London, for the best free-stone. The stone exhibited was taken from Mr. McPherson's quarry at West River. Considering that thirty-nine different colonies of Her Majesty's Dominion competed for the prize, Mr. McPherson has great reason to be proud of the honors won by him."

About this time the weather prophets are predicting a late or early spring. The Micmacs believe that the earliness or lateness of the season may be judged of by the time at which the wild geese pass to the northward. And if this sign be true, we may look out for an early season, as the geese have been passing over various parts of the country for the past ten days. The continued melting of snow on bright days when the wind is blowing from the north, is also taken as a favorable indication.

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament at the coming session to vote \$75,000 in the military estimates, to be devoted to the purpose of establishing a permanent company of infantry at London, Ont., and a battery of artillery at Victoria, B. C. "C" Battery, as this will likely be called, will be devoted to garrison purposes. The barracks will probably be erected at Esquimaux, where the celebrated dry dock is located, and where the British naval squadron in the Northern Pacific call for coal.

The strike of the Pictou coal miners continues, and neither side shows any sign of yielding. It appears that the strike was originally caused by the managers proposing a new scale of payment, by which the men could not earn as much for the same amount of labor as they had hitherto. The miners refused to accede to this proposition, claiming that at the old rates they barely earned living wages, and that the proposed reduction meant starvation and misery to themselves and their families, therefore they struck. After a time a meeting of the representatives of the two interests was held, when the managers offered to return to the old scale, but wished the men to work two weeks without pay as a penalty for striking. This absurd suggestion was, of course, refused, and the strike continues. The effect is distressing. Manufacturing is largely stopped, and scarcely enough coal can be obtained for domestic use. In this city coal has about doubled in price, and a further advance is probable if some means to arrange the differences are not speedily found.

A worthy movement is on foot in Boston, led by ladies, to provide matrons for police stations.

A bill providing indemnity for the sufferers by the Rock Springs Chinese massacre is in the President's hands, and is certain to receive this approval.

Disastrous floods in the Missouri Valley are anticipated as soon as the thaw comes. The quantity of snow and ice in that region is unprecedented.

E. E. O'Brien, of Thomaston, is said to be the largest ship owner in United States, his fleet including ten fine ships, several of them worth over \$100,000 apiece.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, became insane in Topeka, and compelled the Kansas House of Representatives to adjourn at the muzzle of his revolver.

A statue of Robert Burns is to be placed in Washington Park, Albany, in accordance with the will of the late Mary McPherson, who left \$20,000 for that purpose last year.

The report comes from Kentucky that a farmer in Madison County has trained seven large monkeys to break and prepare hemp for market, and that others are to be introduced into the neighborhood.

It sounds funny, but the name of the new consul to Mexico, a Missouri gentleman, is Elizabeth Caroline Moore. He was named for his two grandmothers. His grandfathers seem to have been neglected.

Miss Ada Leigh, the English philanthropist, who, a few years ago, started a home for young women, with a restaurant and reading room attached, is now in New York, bent on performing some work of a similar nature there.

An artesian well being sunk at White Plains, Nev., is down over 2,300 feet, and can go no further until the water, which is seventeen per cent. salt, and so heavy that the ropes and tools float on it, and the drill does not penetrate the rock, has been shut out.

The celebrated painting of "Christ before Pilate" has been bought by Wannamaker, the Philadelphia clothier, to hang up in his store as an advertisement, same as Stokes has celebrated paintings of women in his bar room at the Hoffman House in New York.

There is a bill before Congress to provide a United States penitentiary for Federal prisoners. In reporting the bill, the committee gives a singular reason for its adoption, to the effect that the Federal Courts sentence a superior class of prisoners, and the States prisons bitterly compete for them.

Earthquake shocks in France and Italy continue to be felt, but their force is slight as compared with those of the earlier shocks, and they do but little damage. The direct losses during the earthquake period have been very great, while the loss of life has been appalling, but the indirect losses will probably never be known.

The *Provincialis* is the name given to a new journal published in Boston, in the interests of those who have come from the Maritime Provinces. Thousands of bluenoses will hail its advent with satisfaction, and if through it New Englanders come to a better understanding on the Fisheries question, the *Provincialis's* birth will be timely.

It is reported from Devil's Lake, Dak., that accounts are coming in every day of lives lost on the prairies during the blizzard last week. The total of those lost in Dakota this winter can hardly be below the death figures of the Vermont railroad accident, while a large number will suffer permanently from freezing of parts of the body.

It is said that at the very least \$5,000,000 of Samuel J. Tilden's property will be devoted to a public library for New York City, and possibly doubly the amount. His gift was probably the largest, certainly one of the largest, ever made by any one man for a public institution, yet the public seem to take but little interest in the matter.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College have recently come into possession of a munificent bequest of \$230,000, applicable only for special astronomical investigations at such an elevation as to be free, so far as practicable, from impediments to accurate observations which occur in observatories now existing owing to atmospheric influences.

Dr. Cornelius Logan is negotiating for the publication of Gen. Logan's manuscript book, "The Volunteer Soldier," which is a history of army organization in the U. S. from its foundation, and an elaborate comparison of the regular and volunteer forces. A Chicago firm will probably get the work, Mrs. Logan objecting to any New York publisher.

A shocking railway accident took place at Rosendale on the Boston and Providence railway. Owing to some unknown cause, the iron bridge which spanned a natural gulch in the town, gave way, precipitating the entire bridge and several cars with their occupants. Fifty persons are known to have lost their lives, and fully twenty more are thought to have been killed. One hundred passengers were injured, twenty five of them fatally. The engine and cars which crossed the bridge before it fell, were derailed by the shock and badly smashed up.

Paris has recently reached a record of 300 divorces in one day.

Rider Haggard, the author of "She," is in Cairo, collecting local color for his next romantic story.

Christine Nilsson has been married to the Count Miranda. It is reported she will retire from the stage.

Negotiations are in progress between Germany and Holland for the excavation of the Rhine, so as to allow ships to navigate to Cologne.

The Mediterranean is quite shallow. A drying-up of 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy.

M. DeLesseps, in an interview, said the French nation was distinctly in favor of peace, and that no intelligent Frenchmen believes there will be war.

A widespread Nihilistic plot has been discovered in Finland. Numerous students and artisans have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy.

In the Budget submitted to the Spanish Cortes, the revenue is estimated at \$170,000,000; the expenditure at \$180,000,000. Senor Segasta does not appear to feel badly over a prospective deficit of \$10,000,000.

The recent elections in Portugal have resulted in the Government being supported by an overwhelming majority. In the new Parliament the Ministry has 108 supporters, while the Opposition has secured but 36 seats.

The British colony of Sierre Leone, on the west coast of Africa, established in 1787, when 470 destitute negroes were sent to it from London, proposes to celebrate its centennial, and to hold an exhibition of native arts and industry and natural products.

The North German Gazette says:—"The results of the Alsace elections has strengthened the war party in France. If war should break out the French provinces would be mainly responsible, and Germany being bound to take this fact into account, would not repeat the liberality extended to Alsace-Lorraine after the war of 1870.

A plot to destroy the Czar of Russia was discovered only just in time to save the Emperor's life. An infernal machine with dynamite had been neatly encased in a book-like box. This bomb was thrown under the Czar's carriage, but before the string which was held by the thrower could be tightened so as to cause an explosion, the villain and his accomplice were seized by the police. 200 confederates, many of them women, have since been taken prisoners.

Recent experiments by Fol and Sarasin, on the depth to which light penetrates in the ocean, have shown some interesting results. The experiments consisted of exposing sensitive photographic plates at known depths, and observing if an image was formed. If no image was produced the absence of light was proved. The results showed that depth of 984 feet was illuminated so long as the sun was above the horizon. At 1,148 feet light was perceptible for about eight hours a day. At 1,411 feet there was no trace of light even under a bright sun, all was absolute darkness.

A sensation has been caused by the publication of General Sir Redvers Buller's evidence before the Land Commission. It appears that General Buller testified that what law there was in the Counties Kerry, Clare and Cork was on the side of the rich, and he expressed the opinion that it would be a serious matter with their grievances unredressed to attempt to suppress by force the tenants' right to openly associate for the protection of their interests. A majority of the tenants, he said, struggled to pay their rents, and where they could did pay, but in a great many cases the rents were too high. He said there would never be peace in Ireland until there had been established a Court having strong coercive powers over bad landlords, and protective powers over poor tenants.

Mining Regulations

TO GOVERN THE DISPOSAL OF MINERAL LANDS OTHER THAN COAL LANDS.

These Regulations apply to all Dominion Lands containing deposits of minerals of economic value, except coal.

QUARTZ MINING.

Area of location is limited to forty acres, except in the case of iron, when one hundred and sixty acres are allowed.

Claimants must stake out the location, and within ninety days afterwards make an entry for it with the local Land Agent, paying a fee of five dollars, and shall then have one year or, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, two years within which to purchase location at five dollars per acre, cash. He must also expend within each year at least five hundred dollars in development.

No person shall hold more than one location on the same vein or lode.

Applicant must also when he pays for his location deposit fifty dollars with the Land Agent to pay for the survey, and the returns of such survey must be accepted by the Surveyor-General before the issue of patent.

Should an iron location prove to contain a deposit of valuable mineral other than iron the area shall be restricted to forty acres.

Provision is made for the manner in which land may be acquired for reduction and other works required for developing the mine.

PLACER MINING.

The Regulations for Quartz Mining apply to Placer Mining wherever possible.

The nature and size of Placer Mining claims are provided for in the Regulations and the rights and duties of miners fully set forth.

The Regulations govern the mode of acquiring, constructing and operating Bed-rock Flumes, Drains of Mines, and Ditches.

The General Provisions of the Regulations define how disputes shall be heard and determined, leave of absence granted, &c., &c.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa, 28th December, 1896.

Army and Navy Depot.

FANCY MACCARONI.

20 boxes for Ornamenting Dishes.
Something new, 10c. per lb.

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50 choice Stilton CHEESE, direct from the Farm.

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TURTLE SOUP—Real Article.

500 Quarts Tins, 10c. per tin.

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100 Lbs. Bright Demerara,
50 " Loaf and Granulated,
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NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

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

Correspondence solicited and answered by a competent female correspondent. Address, with stamp.

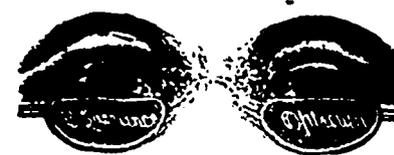
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Inquiry Department.) DERBY LINE, VT.

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

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.



And Agent for the English Optician, B. LAURANCE.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

The Sunday evening services that are being held in St. Mary's during Lent, are really fine. The chanting of Vespers and Benediction and the able and lucid sermons delivered are a credit to congregation and pastors alike.

Mother St. Louis, Superior of the Nuns at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, died 26th ult. of consumption. Her death will prove a great loss to the community in general. The deceased superior was a lady of generous heart and remarkable intelligence.

The Rt. Rev. Augustino M. A. Blanchet, Bishop of Nesqually, W. T., died Feb. 24 in the 90th year of his age. He was a native of St. Pierre, Arch-diocese of Quebec, was ordained in 1821, and appointed Bishop of Walla-Walla in 1846.

The Rector of the Catholic University at Paris has gone to Spain to submit to the judgment of the Holy Father, the project, which he has drawn up with great care, of the Catholic Scientific Congress, to be held in Paris during the coming year. It is said the Pope has warmly encouraged the project.

Father Dianoux, grandson of General Dianoux, of the First Empire, has been charged by Pope Leo XIII. with a special mission—that of founding a religious house in Upper Egypt.

BAPTIST.

Rev. J. A. McLean, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hantsport, is reported seriously ill. An attack of hemorrhage some weeks ago, joined to fever, has so far reduced his strength that anxiety is felt by his many friends.

Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, will be interested in the proposed basis of union, between the F. C. Baptists of New Brunswick and the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, which has lately been published. It is hoped that both bodies will be enabled to see their way clear to join forces.

The Year Book of the Baptists of the United States for 1887, has just been published. The whole number of regular Baptists reported is 2,732,570, a net gain of 160,348 during the year. The number of pastors is 19,377, a gain in two years of 3,184. During the year 155,378 have been added by baptism. The contributions to the various objects are as follows: Salaries of pastors and church expenses, \$5,549,563; missions, home and foreign, \$849,837; educational, \$108,749; miscellaneous, \$1,334,886; total, \$7,843,931. In addition to the amount credited to missions, there is a large sum contributed to state missions, which would increase the amount given for missions to over \$1,000,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

On Tuesday evening last a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Halifax Presbytery in Park St. Church. The Rev. H. H. Macpherson submitted the report on the State of Religion within the Presbytery, which was followed by addresses from a number of ministers and elders.

The death is announced of the Rev. W. Macfarlane, a distinguished missionary of the Church of Scotland, whose name is closely identified with the Darjeeling Mission in India. He was a man of great energy and ability and in many departments of labor has left his impress on the great missionary movements of this generation.

Connected with the Presbyterian mission in Persia, there are thirty organized churches and eighty stations, with an average attendance of 6,000, ministered to by twenty-five pastors and thirty-two licentiates.

A petition on behalf of the Free Church of Scotland, has been forwarded to the Queen, praying for protection from French interference with the mission work in the New Hebrides. The Presbyterian Church in Canada is interested in the matter, as a number of missionaries from Nova Scotia are laboring in those islands.

METHODIST.

The next Nova Scotia Conference is to be held at Truro, and will be presided over, it is expected, by the Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent.

Rev. J. Cassidy, of Barrington, has almost recovered from his illness.

The erection of the Punshon Memorial Church at Colwyn Bay, England, is to be proceeded with immediately.

In the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, over eighty students have been converted since the Day of Prayer for colleges.

The membership of the Methodist Churches in the South has been increased this year by over 75,000.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, one of the foremost ministers of the Methodist Church in England, commenting on the leaning towards liturgical service in America, says that, "to refuse a liturgy where it is desired is as tyrannical and mischievous as it is to force it upon those who dislike it. Methodism cannot be a great church unless we are prepared to tolerate a great variety in the arrangements of public service."

Rev. Dr. Spence, President of the Grand Memorial University, says that South of Mason and Dixon's line, there are 425,000 members connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 225,000 are white. Over \$1,500,000 has been expended by that church on the training and education of the colored people, but little had been done for the proper training of the whites, of which 10,000 were illiterate.

THE ROSE OF A NATION'S THANKS.

In Toronto lately died Isabella Valancy Crawford, a lady who promised to rank high among Canadian poets. We republish below perhaps her noblest poem, written when the volunteers were returning from the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West. It will do to remember her by.

WELCOME.

A welcome? Oh, yes, 'tis a kindly word, but why will they plan and prate
Of feasting and speeches and such small things, while the wives and mothers wait—
Plan as ye will, and do as ye will, but think of the hunger and thirst
In the hearts that wait, and do as ye will, but lend us our ladders first!
Why, what would ye have? There is not a lad that treads in the gallant ranks
Who does not already bear on his breast the Rose of a Nation's Thanks!

A welcome? why, what do you mean by that, when the very stones must sing
As our men march over them home again—the walls of the city ring
With the thunder of throats and the tramp and tread of feet that rush and run;
I think in my heart that the very trees must shout for the bold work done?
Why, what would ye have? There is not a lad that treads in the gallant ranks
Who does not already bear on his breast the Rose of a Nation's Thanks!

A welcome? there is not a babe at the breast won't spring at the roll of the drum
That heralds them home—the keen long cry in the air of "They come! They come!"
And what of it all if they bade them wade knee-deep in a wave of wine?
And tossed tall torches, and arch'd the town in garlands of maple and pine?
All dust in the wind of a woman's cry as she snatches from the ranks
Her boy who bears on his bold young breast the Rose of a Nation's Thanks!

A welcome? there's a doubt if the lady would stand like stone in their steady line,
When a babe held high on a dear wife's hand, or the stars that swim and shiver
In a sweetheart's eye or a mother's smile flashed far in the welded crowd,
Or a father's proud voice, half sob and half cheer, cried on a son aloud
Oh! the billows of waiting hearts that swelled would sweep from the martial ranks
The gallant boys who bear on their breasts the Rose of a Nation's Thanks!

A welcome? Oh, Joy, can they stay your feet, or measure the wine of your bliss—
Oh, Joy, let them leave you alone to-day—a day with a pulse like this?

A welcome—yes—'tis a tender thought, a green laurel that laps the world—
But Joy has the wing of a wild, white swan and the song of a free wild bird;
She must beat the air with her wing at will, at will must her song be driv'n,
From her heaving heart and tremulous throat, thro' the awful arch of Heav'n.
And what would ye have? There isn't a lad will burst from the shouting ranks
But bears like a star on his faded coat the Rose of a Nation's Thanks!

ISABELLA VALANCY CRAWFORD.

NO SURRENDER.

Dear Sir,—Some apology is due you for curtailing Herman's ascribed words, *Ubi solitudinem fecerunt pacem vocant*, as being more forcible entire.

An *amende* too is due to Cousin Sam for ascribing to his country in general, the action and the sentiment of a small section, and, perhaps, of an utterly intangible body—the fishing interests of Maine and Massachusetts.

As Sam Slick long ago observed to his Connecticut acquaintance, "The free and independent American citizen has too many resources within himself ever to descend to priggling." That, you will remember, Mr. Slick considered to be a weakness distinctive only as a *dernier* resort of the inventionless and weakkneed Britisher.

But we are told that the Gloucester people have hung poor Sir John Macdonald in effigy. Poor Sir John; "It do please they and want hurt ho—near a mossel," not so much as a humming bird does a lady's hat, anyhow.

For where is the great cruelty of Sir John's policy?

True, some capital, some elaborate fishing gear, some convenient wharves, warehouses, and drying grounds, and some men are lying idle, with just as much reason as an ingenious and expensive set of burglar's tools in the museum of a metropolitan police station, they were an outlay of money, and ingenuity and labor directed against other people's property. Fishing was their *raison d'être*, but where were the fish.

The crews of the schooners were largely composed of Nova Scotians, and in some instances their wages were spent in this country, but, as a whole, the fishing establishments on the other coast were veritable eagle eyes, taking all and returning nothing.

The border driver who wished the Haywich had legs and only left behind what was too hot or too heavy to "lift," is an emblem of this sort of commercial enterprise.

Had they come with their capital and machinery to the spot where the raw material was, and given it the benefit of their operations, all would be well, but the other system fairly suggests the broom story, chestnut though it be. "How can you sell your brooms so much cheaper than mine, why, I steal all the stuff I make them off!" "Oh, you fool," quoted the other, "I steal mine ready made."

At least the compliment of purchasing fish and bait just as lumber and potatoes, might well have been paid us.

Our mines are largely worked by American capitalists—all honor to them—but these become for the nonce Nova Scotians, and give the province the full benefit of their skill and expenditure.

Best of all, they set an example to native capitalists, which, indeed, is already beginning to be followed.

If all the Nova Scotian capital which is fructifying across the border, and all the Nova Scotian brain and muscle that is there laboring, could be united to labor in this Province, how rapid would be its progress.

In a very few years the much talked of reciprocity would come unsought, and it would be then real, not nominal—fair, and not juggled. Nova Scotia would have something more than raw material to reciprocate with, and her people be something more than mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for outside capital. The National Policy may, to some thirty souls impatient of a draught, seem to delay prosperity; but time will soon show the country is making and building up fast, and ere long the results will be seen in fair trade with our neighbor, even though she has had so long a start.

S. F.

A THOUGHT-READER'S EXPERIENCES.

Whilst a mere child my perceptive faculties were remarkably keen; and the power to arrive at other people's thoughts was, I presume, with me at an early age. But it was only about six years ago that I began to practically test the matter. My first important experiment was performed about this time with the Very Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, the Dean of Lichfield. I was on a visit to the Dean, and one morning after breakfast, the subject of conversation having turned upon "willing" and "mesmerism," he asked me if I thought it possible for one person to read the thoughts of another. I replied that I believed such a thing, under certain conditions, would be possible; in fact that I was almost certain I could do so myself. This reply naturally called for a test; and the Dean undertook to think of some object in the Deanery of which I could know absolutely nothing. My attempts to arrive at his thoughts were, as compared with my after efforts, somewhat crude, but I was perfectly successful in what I undertook. I remember that I took my host by the hand—I was from the first impressed with the necessity of establishing a physical communication between the subject and the operator—and led him from the breakfast-room; not quickly as I do now, but slowly and lingeringly. We entered the study, and I immediately felt that I was in the correct locality. A moment more and I placed my hand upon an object, which, according to the impressions I then received, I believed to be my subject's selection. I was quite right. The object was a bust of Lady Augusta Stanley. This experiment, I need hardly say, emboldened me to make further attempts; and I speedily arrived at a much higher pitch of perfection. But let it be clearly understood that I cannot to day find an object thought of with any greater certainty than I did on my, as it were, opening occasion. The execution is, of course, speedier, but my improvement lies in going beyond simple tests of this character. It is astonishing how, when the faculty is once with one, the power to thought-read develops by practice, until the most intricate experiments can be encompassed. At first I don't think I quite understood the nature of my exhibitions, and I puzzled myself not a little to account for them. When young one is so apt to imagine oneself supernaturally endowed; and experiments such as I performed were enough to develop a tendency of this kind. But, whilst carrying out the demonstrations, I set myself the task of arriving at a practical explanation of them. Eventually I convinced myself that, instead of there being anything of an occult character about my experiments, they were one and all accountable on a purely natural basis. I shall never forget how the idle man, and, not infrequently, the learned few imbued with abnormal fancies, sought to invest what I did with an aspect of supernaturalism. Some even went so far as to say that I did not myself understand how the various feats were accomplished. Others, thorough-going spiritualists, waxed wrath with me because I would not acknowledge the influence of "spirit power" in connection with my work. By running counter to the former my number of friends in this world has been considerably lessened; whilst, if I am to believe the latter, anything but a cordial reception awaits me when I am transferred to another sphere.

The following is a striking instance of how people with an under-current of supernaturalism running through them may act in antagonism to me. At a *seance* held in the Marlborough Rooms, London, close upon five years ago, under the presidency of Dr. (now Sir) J. Crichton Browne, at which Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Croom-Robertson, and other eminent scientists were present, when I was explaining the *modus operandi* of thought-reading, Monsignor Capel took part in one of the practical illustrations I introduced. It was a very simple test, consisting only of finding a hidden toy; yet I found it impossible of accomplishment. My "subject," instead of aiding me with his concentration of thought in the direction of the hidden object, was all the time (unconsciously I believe) resisting my progress. I complained of this, and said that I never professed to read a man's thoughts against his will; and that under such circumstances success was not possible. "Exactly so," replied the monsignor with charming frankness; "let us, therefore, reverse the process." As he said this I felt him breathe on my forehead, above my blindfold. We then resumed connection with the hands, and in another moment I found myself flying across the room. In my experiments I always take the lead; but in this case my "subject" took it. I found the object almost immediately; and as I withdrew it from its hiding-place the monsignor said, in quiet triumph, "I thought my process was better than yours." "How so?" "Why, I believe in the process known as willing; and I have no belief in your theory that thoughts are conveyed through the action of the physical system. So when you had failed in your attempt upon your own plan, I bethought myself of willing you to go to the object; and" (this with a gentle reproving smile) "you see you went there direct." "Well, what does that prove?" "It proves that my will is greater than yours." "Possibly, but in the first place you exercise your will against the experiment in such a manner that *that* became the dominant idea in your mind, and not the object thought of. It is only when the mind is so concentrated upon a given object, or action, as to leave no room for the consideration of any other idea, that I can have any chance of success. Under such intensity of concentration the physical system acts with the mind and so gives me the impressions sought after. But if you deliberately set yourself to will one to stand still, I naturally stand still; or if you wish me to go to a part of the room opposite to where the hidden object is, there I go, because those wishes are at the time dominant in your mind and they form your actual thoughts; and I am quite as successful a thought-reader in taking such a course as if I had found the object, provided you had elected to have allowed *that* to have been your dominant thought. No man, you must admit, can have two dominant ideas in his mind at one time. With regard to the second instance, I felt that you were so intent upon 'willing' me to go to the spot that, in the very intensity of desire, you ungraciously dragged me the whole of the way. I

did nothing but remain quite passive, until I came to the table where the toy was, and common sense told me to lift up the tambourine and take it out. No, monsignor," I added in conclusion, "willing is neither more nor less than either 'dragging' or 'pushing,' the position of the 'willer' so called determining which of the two it shall be."

At one time it was thought to be impossible to find an object outside of the room in which the experiment might be performed. It was not long, however, before I demonstrated the falsity of this contention. The first occasion was at Government House, Ottawa, where I had been dining with the Marquis of Lorne (then Governor-General of Canada). The test originated with his Excellency, who took a very keen interest in the subject of thought-reading, and it consisted of finding an object outside of the drawing-room in which we were when the experiment was proposed. I was only blindfolded, and taking my subject by the hand I made a sudden dash out of the room. Some doors had to be unbolted to allow of my passage; this I did, and eventually I found myself in the yard. Unbolting one more door I entered an outbuilding—it was a stable I discovered afterwards—and reaching out my hand in the perfect darkness which prevailed I encountered something alive. "This is the thing!" I said in some consternation. "Quite correct," was the reply; and, on pulling off the handkerchief which bound my eyes, I found that I had been laying hold of a young moose-deer, a pet of H. R. H. the Princess Louise.—*Mr. Stuart C. Cumberland in the Nineteenth Century.*

POLITICAL REVIEW.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. *Thursday, March 10.*—His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Richey, attended as usual, arrived at the Legislative Council Chamber for the purpose of evening the Legislative Session. The House of Assembly, at His Honor's command, attended at the chamber, when they were directed to return to their own chamber and elect a speaker. The house having accordingly proceeded to elect a speaker, returned to the council chamber and presented to His Honor Michael J. Power, Esq., one of the members for the County of Halifax, as their Speaker. His Honor's speech, which was then delivered, refers to this year as memorable, it being the Jubilee of our beloved Sovereign. The people of Nova Scotia in common with those of other parts of the empire, will rejoice that Her Majesty has been spared to celebrate the event, and will earnestly pray that she may yet be permitted to occupy for many years, the exalted position which she has so long adorned by her virtues as a woman as well as by her wisdom as a Queen. The speech spoke of the varied industries of the province, and of the abundant harvest last year. Our fishermen were less successful, although in some branches of their industry, their perilous toil was fairly rewarded. Mining operations have been extensively carried on, and the outlook for the coming year is encouraging. Questions involved in the relation of the province to the central government at Ottawa would engage the attention of the house. The promoters of the scheme for the completion of the Western railways, having failed to obtain from the Dominion Government the co-operation necessary to enable them to carry out their arrangements, no progress had been made during the year. The speech also stated that under the provisions of the railway act of last year a contract had been entered into for the construction of a short line from the Intercolonial Railway at Maccan to the Joggins Coal Mines, and that negotiations are in progress with a view to the making of a contract for a line to pass through the Stewiacke Valley. The work on the Nova Scotia Central Railway had made considerable progress, but is still far from completion, and it is hoped that this road will receive aid from the federal treasury. The government had received assurance from the Dominion authorities that a decision will shortly be arrived at regarding the claim of the province for a refund of provincial moneys expended on piers and breakwaters. Among the measures to be submitted to the house would be bills to amend the laws relating to Municipal Assessments, Mines and Minerals, Education, Criminal Prosecutions, and County Incorporation.

On the return of members to their own chamber, the speaker presented the speech of His Honor.

Mr. John W. Ouseley was appointed Clerk of the House; Mr. T. B. Flint, Assistant Clerk; Mr. A. A. Haliburton, Sergeant-at-Arms; James Griffin, Assistant do.; and Mr. John Fitzgerald, Chief Messenger.

Dr. Haley introduced a bill to amend the law respecting the descent of real and personal property.

Mr. Roche moved the Address in reply to the speech of the Lieut.-Governor. He said we must all reciprocate the sentiments expressed regarding our beloved Sovereign. He hoped that the success which has hitherto attended the empire will continue, and that our Queen will not have, in the concluding portion of her reign, to witness either a discordant state or a sullied banner. He hoped that peace and harmony may prevail in the councils of the nation, and amongst the homes of everyone in the land. He referred to the industries of the province, and expressed pleasure at the satisfactory condition of the public accounts.

Mr. McIsaac seconded the motion. He re-echoed the sentiments expressed by the last speaker, regarding our gracious Sovereign, and in no part of the world will prayer be offered up with more fervor than her glorious career may be continued many years longer than by her loyal and devoted subjects in Nova Scotia. He hoped that steps will be taken by the governments of the United States and Canada, to ameliorate the present condition of affairs between the two countries, and affect an amicable arrangement. He referred to the elections in June and February, and said that it was manifest that there was an apparent confusion of popular opinion, which should lead to a careful enquiry.

The house then adjourned.

Friday, March 11th.—The reply to the address was read clause by

clause. When the seventh clause was read, Mr. McColl said that before the clause passed he wanted to know whether it referred to the subject of repeal.

Hon. Mr. Longley said he thought the language was broad enough to comprehend the repeal question and all other questions bearing upon the relation of the province to the Dominion at large. He did not think it proper for the government to put an interpretation on the words however.

Upon the thirteenth clause being read, Mr. McColl said that as he did not receive a satisfactory answer as to the meaning of the seventh clause, he wished to move an amendment to this clause so as to read as follows:—"All measures for the beneficial amendment of the laws of the province, as well as all papers that may be laid before us in connection with the negotiations that should have been carried on for the separation of this province from the rest of the Dominion, will receive our most careful consideration." He thought it necessary to have an expression of opinion at the start.

Dr. Munro seconded Mr. McColl's amendment, for the sole purpose of obtaining such an expression.

Mr. Fielding said that the amendment would be considered an implied vote of censure, and would be treated by the government accordingly. This address was framed by the government to place before the House its policy in general terms, so that any member could give assent without committing himself for the future.

Mr. Weeks, as a repealer, thought that members ought not to attempt to fetter the government at this stage, as in so doing they would in no respect promote the cause of repeal.

Mr. McColl said that as he was asked to define his position he would do so very shortly. He was a repealer, and he would go further; he was not only a repealer, but an annexationist.

Mr. MacCoy thought that some reference ought to have been made in the speech to the repeal question.

Mr. Fraser said that he could not vote for the amendment, as he was of the opinion that no negotiations for the separation of the province from Canada should take place until we changed the complexion of the representation at Ottawa.

Mr. MacCoy wished to know if the government intended moving on the repeal question at a later stage in the session.

Mr. Fielding said he did not wish to be discourteous, but the time for asking questions had not arrived.

Mr. T. K. Black said that when the oath of allegiance was administered to the members yesterday, he thought it did not go far enough. He thought it ought to be supplemented by an oath of allegiance to our country. (Voice: What country?) The Dominion of Canada. When a departure is made from legitimate means to secure a change of our institutions and our constitution, it was not strange that members should go to extremes.

Before the address passed as a whole, Dr. McKay said he wished to join in the expressions regarding our Sovereign. He then referred at length to the resources of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Andrews spoke of the exceedingly non-committal character of the address with respect to repeal. In June last the electors had reciprocity set before them in glowing colors, and were told that if a repeal majority were returned, a reciprocity treaty would be negotiated at once. The sequel had shown that repeal and reciprocity were hollow mockeries. He congratulated the western counties upon the prospect of the completion of their railway.

Mr. Gayton regretted that the Dominion Government had not yet entered into an arrangement with the United States for the benefit of our fishermen. He defended the Jostock scheme, and expressed the wish that the repeal question will not be allowed to drop, but that every effort will be put forth by the government to carry out the wishes of the people.

Mr. Fraser said that for nine years the legislature of Nova Scotia had been pressing for better terms. The agitation was commenced by Mr. Holmes and his government, and continued till the present, but the Dominion Government has never rectified the grievance. He saw no prospect of the grievances being redressed by either of the great parties in the Upper Provinces.

Mr. Fielding referred at length to the railway questions.

The motion was put and passed, and the address as a whole then adopted.

Monday, March 14.—His Honor the speaker accompanied by the members, proceeded to Government House and presented His Honor with the address in reply to the speech. On their return, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fielding, the report of the committee appointed to select the standing committees was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to incorporate St. Paul's Alms House of Industry; Mr. MacCoy, a bill to amend chap. 4 of R.S., of the election of members; and Hon. Mr. Longley a bill to amend chap. 25 of the Acts of 1886 entitled, An Act to amend chap. 56 of the R.S., "Of County Incorporations."

Tuesday, March 15.—The following bills were presented: A bill to incorporate the trustees of the First Presbyterian church, Truro; a bill to amend Chap. 55 of the Acts of 1862, "Relating to Crown Lands in the Township of Lunenburg"; a bill to incorporate the City Club of Halifax.

Mr. Church laid on the table the Provincial Engineer's report for last year, from which it appears that 35 bridges had been constructed. The balance of the bridge loan amounts to \$180,000.

The House then passed to the second reading of bills. Quite a long discussion took place on the second reading of the bill "Relating to the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly." The principal clause was that to provide a method whereby a man whose name was not on the electoral list could have it put on at any time before election, provided he had the necessary qualifications. The bill finally passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on law amendments.

HALIFAX SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEAR SIR,—I have thought it best to abstain from any remarks of my own in reference to my letter (signed "Adam Phoolo"), which appeared in THE CRITIC of 11th Feb., until you had dealt editorially with the letters which appeared in the *Mail* and *Herald*.

I now feel bound to say how badly I feel that my unlucky choice of a signature, which tickled my fancy, should have caused disagreement to persons who had nothing whatever to do with the letter in question.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a recent letter on "Canada and Ireland," says: "An analogy which is not real, instead of being good for anything, is, of all false lights, about the most misleading." This is instanced in the letter in the *Mail* of the 2nd March. The writer (if it is a genuine letter at all, jumps to a conclusion which is not only unwarranted, but, as it happens, all wrong, there being no connection between the story so smartly pitched upon and the letter itself.

I may, just here, also express my regret that I used some expressions which, if I had gone over my letter a second time, I should no doubt have modified. For instance—instead of "there are exceptions, but they are not numerous," I should certainly have substituted, "there are, of course, numerous exceptions." One or two other expressions may, I see, also be taken to convey a meaning stronger than I really intended, and I am sorry that these so appeared.

But the indignant persons who are so piqued would be considerably surprised if I gave my sources of information outside my own observation.

Thanking you heartily for correcting editorially the mischief I unthinkingly perpetrated, I will sign myself this time

THE REAL SIMON PURE.

COMMERCIAL.

Heavy snowstorms, which blocked the railways for the removal of merchandise and rendered the country roads practically impassable, greatly retarded and hampered the course of trade. All the conditions have been against the distribution, which has been smaller than would have been the case if better weather had prevailed. Yet there has been more enquiry for staple goods since the beginning of this week. This premises, at least, a fairly active trade when the obstructions have been fully removed. There is no doubt that the advent of more spring-like weather will witness a resumption of activity. The prospects of a good spring trade are undeniably excellent. It is reported that importers have ordered considerable quantities of goods, and that consumers throughout the country evince a decided desire to buy liberally for spring delivery.

The worst feature of the situation, so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, is the failure of the Maritime Bank of St. John, which was briefly announced in our last issue. We then refrained from commenting on the deplorable affair, in the hope that further developments would modify the first reports, which were bad enough; but we regret to say that the additional particulars that have come to hand only make the story blacker than it at first seemed. The facts, as now reported, show that the managers of the unfortunate bank had advanced a large portion of the available funds of that institution to one set of people until it was bound to protect and keep them up, in the hope of eventually recouping its advances to them. The parties to whom these sums of money—estimated to aggregate from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000—were loaned, so manipulated matters that the bank has no tangible or realizable security for this immense sum. The notes of the bank in circulation are believed to amount to about \$400,000, and it is thought that enough will be realized from the assets to redeem these notes in full. The shareholders are under double-liability, and many of them will, doubtless, be ruined. It seems barely possible that the depositors may realize a small portion of the funds that they placed in care of the bank, but they may get nothing, as the notes in circulation are a first lien on its assets. The city of St. John and other corporations are sure to be heavy losers. This failure will inevitably demoralize trade in St. John and its vicinity, and will, doubtless, drag down many business houses there, as such an affair is practically as disastrous as a great fire. It is impossible as yet to say what the effect on business in this city and province will be, but we are not likely to suffer very heavily, for our trade relations with our sister city across the bay are not really very intimate. The Western counties—Digby, Annapolis, and a portion of Kings—do a considerable volume of business there, and will probably lose more than will other parts of Nova Scotia. Little of the stock of the Maritime Bank was held here.

The license question has again forced its way to the front in the public interest of this city. The old city licenses expired on Tuesday last, and the new Act then came into active operation. A small proportion of the parties who applied for the new licenses, and to whom they were granted, have completed their intention by paying the rest of the fee and receiving the document which authorizes them to sell not less than a pint nor more than two gallons of liquor to any one person at a time—the same not to be consumed on the premises. The Trade Defence Association say that they intend testing the constitutionality of the law in the Supreme Court. As there are serious doubts on this point, it is to be hoped that this may be done, and the vexed question set at rest as speedily as may be.

DRY GOODS.—In common with all lines of business, the dry goods trade has been hampered by the bad weather; but, under the circumstances, a fair movement has taken place. Country merchants generally have come out of the winter season with small stocks to carry over, and are now buying spring goods with reasonable freedom. No new feature in the trade has developed,

but prices on all fabrics are well maintained. Payments are as prompt as could be expected.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—This trade is active, and a good business for spring delivery is doing. Enquiry from consumers continues to show that the future is viewed with confidence. Warrants are cabled at 43s. 3d., and Middlesborough at 35s. 3d. Finished iron remains steady. Ingot tin has recently gained £1 2s. 6d. in London, which makes it very firm on this side of the water.

BREADSTUFFS.—The bears have obtained a firm grip on wheat, and evidently have no notion of relaxing their hold. The history of the past ten days has been a bad one for "small men," and hundreds have been "shaken out." Every effort of the bulls to stop the depression has been promptly met by their opponents throwing millions of bushels on the market. The fact that France will put an import duty on wheat, helps further to depress the markets on this side. Holders of flour will probably lose heavily, as most of what is now held was milled and bought at higher figures than it would cost to day to buy wheat and grind it. In spite of the fact that a large portion of the coming spring crop is already known to be ruined, still the surplus is so enormous that the world can well spare all that crop without prices being greatly affected upwards. British grain markets are cabled generally firm, and without much change. Red winter wheat on passage is depressed, but there is a good demand for white winter on passage. The demand for corn on passage is nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has remained rather steady. That is, though changes have been frequent, they have not covered a large range, the average figure being in the neighborhood of \$20. Lard has been stronger. In Liverpool pork is cabled strong at 67s. 6d., and lard is 1s. higher, standing at 38s. 9d. Bacon there is also firmer, being quoted at 40s. to 40s. 6d. The dressed hog markets on this side are fairly active, with a good demand and steady prices.

BUTTER.—There is a steady demand for fine goods, which are firm, the supply being scarcely equal to requirements. Still, as soon as less desirable goods are reached, prices fall off considerably. Advices from England are very discouraging, a cable having been received in Montreal, ordering the sale there of a lot that had been purchased for export. There has been a fair local distribution here at steady prices, and stock is being reduced at as satisfactory a rate as could be expected. The New York market has continued firm.

CHEESE.—The market remains very quiet on both sides of the Atlantic. Only a jobbing trade is to be noted, and that is not brisk. A curious feature in the trade between New York and Liverpool is, that last week, 1,000 boxes of fine cheese were re-shipped from the latter port for the former, while a day or two afterwards, 1,700 colored state (combinations) were taken in New York to go abroad. Altogether, the market seems to be getting a little perplexing.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There has been a more active request for refined sugar since our last report, and it has resulted in a somewhat larger volume of business being done. The market has continued steady, and prices have not in fact varied at all. Molasses has been quiet and unchanged. Considerable quantities of sugar and molasses have arrived during the past week from Brazil, Demerara, and the West Indies—most of it on local account.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has remained quiet, but steady with a moderate movement—principally in small lots. Holders carry stock steadily and claim that an improved demand will soon appear. In coffee there has been a fair enquiry, with the market firm.

APPLES.—Cable advices from England to a late date are as follows:—"Liverpool—Sound parcels meet with a strong demand at top figures, but averages are pulled down by the large quantities landed in bad order. The market is very flat except for fine grades of sound fruit. Glasgow—The market has advanced, and the advance is likely to be permanent. London—This market is pretty well supplied from Nova Scotia." The total quantity shipped from United States and Canadian ports from the commencement of the season to the 5th instant were 774,645 bbls., against 758,147 bbls. for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 16,498 bbls. Here the market is firm with little demand, though fancy fruit is readily placed.

DRIED FRUITS.—Valencia raisins have met with an improved enquiry, showing that buyers are in want of stock. The movement has, therefore, been larger and the market steady. Currents have shown a firmer tone, and prunes rule steady and unchanged. Evaporated apples are advancing in Montreal and Toronto. Early in the season when prices were down, they sold in round lots at 8½c. to 9c. per lb. They are now held at 15c., and are likely to reach before long the figures of March, 1883, which were 18c. to 20c. per lb.

FISH.—Some cargoes of frozen herring have been received from Newfoundland, but as the season is too far advanced to ship them in that shape to the States, they have been offered in this market, but do not meet with sale, except for salting, as our fishermen are not quite ready as yet to take them as bait. If the I. C. R. was kept open and properly equipped with rolling stock, there can be no doubt but that Montreal and places further west would furnish excellent markets for these fish in the Lenten season; but, under the circumstances, with so much uncertainty as exists as to how long goods would remain in transit, it would be simple madness to attempt to reach those markets with such a perishable article as frozen fish. No improvement in either the United States or West Indian markets has occurred since our last reports. In Montreal green cod is quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.25 for No. 1; large \$3.50 to \$3.75, and large draft at \$4.25 to \$4.50; dry cod quiet at \$2.60 to \$2.70 per qtl. In herring, sales have been made there of Labrador at \$5.00 to \$5.85, and of Newfoundland and French Shore at \$4.00 to \$4.25.

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	7½ to 8
Granulated	6 to 6½
Circle A	6 to 6½
Extra Yellow C	5 to 5½
Yellow C	4½ to 4¾
TEA.	
Congo, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	23 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	32 to 35
Diamond N	40
Porto Rico	30 to 32
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.00 to 2.30
Boston and Thin Family	5½ to 6
Soda	6½ to 5½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham	4.40 to 4.80
Patent high grades	4.60 to 4.80
" mediums	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra	4.00 to 4.10
Lower grades	3.30 to 3.80
Oatmeal, Standard	4.05 to 4.10
" Granulated	4.30 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.80 to 2.85
" Imported	2.80 to 2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat	18.00 to 19.50
" Corn	15.00
Shorts	19.00 to 19.50
Middlings	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn	28.00 to 29.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.30 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	30 to 39
Barley " of 48 "	55 to 60
" " of 60 "	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs	65 to 70
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted	17 to 18
Canadian Creamery	30
" Township, Fancy	23 to 25
" " Finest	22 to 24
" " fine	20 to 22
" Morrisburg and Brockville	20
" Western	17 to 20
Cheese, N. S.	12
" Canada	15

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACARELL.	
No arrivals Prices Nominal.	
Extra	14.00
No. 1	11.00
" 2 large	9.25
" 3 large	6.50
" 3	6.50
HERRING.	
No arrivals No sales. Quotations nominal	
No. 1 Shore, July, very scarce	5.00
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	none
Bay of Islands	3.75 to 4.00
Alkwives, per bbl.	none
COUPHUI.	
Hard Shore	1.00
Bank	2.25 to 2.30
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	none
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE, do do	2.10
COD	none
POLLOCK	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tail Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat "	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.30 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate	17.00 to 18.50
" Ex. Plate	13.50 to 15.00
Pork, Mess, American " new	15.00 to 16.00
" " old	15.00 to 16.00
" American, clear	17.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess	14.00 to 15.50
" " old	14.00 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess	11 to 12
Lard, Tubs and Pails	12.50 to 13.00
Cases	none
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 18
Saler's 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 to 30
Lambskins	23 to 25

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties	2.50 to 3.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	6.00
" Valencia	6.00 to 6.50
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	2½
Onions American, per lb.	none
Foxberries, per bbl.	6.00
Grapes, "meria, kegs	6 to 7
Raisins, "ev Val	15 to 17
Figs, Elvatic, small boxes	6½
Prunes, Stewing, per lb.	7½
Dates, boxes, new	7½

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

Lord Caraven looked at her. It could not surely be possible that this wife of his, this money-lender's daughter, was presuming to be satirical with him. They walked down the terrace until they reached the rustic garden-seat, and with an air of utter exhaustion the earl sat down. Hildred took her seat unasked by his side.

The night-wind was sweeping round them, bending the tall chrysanthemums, stirring the dying leaves—a sweet fresh wind that was as odorous as palm. The twilight was fast fading, the birds had long since ceased to sing, there was a pleasant brooding sense of rest and of freshness.

"This is almost as good as the billiard-table," said Hildred laughingly; but the earl shook his head.

"It may be so; you," he replied, "but it is not for me."

"Lord Caraven," said Hildred. "a thought has just struck me. We have been married—how long—since the third of August, and it is now October; and do you know that you have never once addressed me by name? My schoolfellows used to call me 'Dreda,' my father calls me 'Hildred.' You have so contrived as never to give me any name at all. You do not say 'Lady Caraven,' 'Hildred,' 'wife,' or anything of the kind. How is it?"

"I cannot tell," he replied blankly. The question had evidently puzzled him.

"I do not expect you would ever care to use any pretty familiar loving name, but do you not think you might learn to use my own? Lady Courtenay used to look at me, when you addressed me in that general kind of way as 'you.' Could you not say 'Hildred?'"

"I—I really do not know," he replied; "it is an uncomfortable kind of name—'Hildred.'"

She raised her charming head with a haughty little gesture.

"Do you fancy so? I think you do not know what 'uncomfortable' means. I am rather proud of my name; it may be quaint, but it is not common. If you cannot say 'Hildred,' can you not call me 'Lady Caraven?' I am tired of being spoken to so vaguely."

"I will not do it again, Lady Caraven, if it annoys you," he said; and then there was silence between them, broken only by the sighing of the wind.

Would he let this hour pass without speaking freely to her? They were alone now—there was no one to listen. Surely he would break the ice of reserve that was between them, surely he would say something to her at last. This unnatural state of things could not last much longer. Sitting there side by side, husband and wife, they were as strangers, with a great cloud between them. Would he speak to her now? Would he tell her why he was cold and reserved—why he never talked to her—why his wife was almost less than nothing to him? She could see no fairer chance than this. She raised her face, all bright with play of feeling, to his.

"Lord Caraven," she said, "will you be very angry with me if I ask you a question?"

"No; without knowing what the quest may be, I predict that—certainly not."

"This question has troubled me very much; it has been the one thing which I have pondered night and day—a question that I cannot answer, one that I feel is the key to a secret."

"You alarm me with that long prologue. Briefly, what is your question, Lady Caraven?"

"Briefly, it is this. Why did you marry me, Lord Caraven?"

"Why did I marry you?" he echoed in astonishment.

"I ask you the question," she went on, "because I have watched you and studied you, and I am convinced at last that you did not marry me for love."

"Love!" he cried. "Why, what has that to do with it?"

"I thought," she continued, "that you had married me because you loved me. I knew that you were cold, undemonstrative, that you had no sympathy, little kindness; but I believed implicitly that you married me for love."

"I had never seen you—I saw you only once," he said in astonishment.

"I know, I remember. Still, I repeat what I have said to you; I—I—fancied—I am quite ashamed to tell you the truth, but I will do so—I fancied that you had seen me somewhere and had liked me."

He laughed, but the laugh was not pleasant to hear.

"Did you really think that?" he asked amusingly. "Poor child!" Then he turned to her with sudden briskness. "Do you really mean to tell me, on your word of honor, that you do not know why I married you?"

She raised her fair proud face to his. "I assure you most solemnly that I do not. It is the greatest puzzle I have ever had."

"Did your father tell you that I—I loved you?"

"No," she replied thoughtfully, "he did not. Indeed he assured me that love was not needful for happiness. He never said you loved me—he said you wanted to marry me."

"And what else? Go on. What else?"

"That it was a grand position, in which I should be supremely happy."

"What else?" asked the stern voice.

"I hardly remember. That if I consented his highest ambition would be gratified."

Lord Caraven murmured some terrible words between his closed lips.

"Then he never told you why this marriage was forced upon me?"

"Forced!" she interrogated gently.

Perhaps the sudden paling of her lovely face startled him, or the sharp quiver of pain in her voice touched him.

"He—your father—never told you that he insisted on the marriage?"

"No, never," she replied faintly.

"He never told you that he made it my only refuge from him—my only hope—my only alternative?"

"No; he never told me that."

"Then I will tell you now. He compelled me to marry you—and I begin to perceive that he has sacrificed you as well as myself."

"Sacrificed us?" she repeated. "You cannot mean the word!"

"I do mean it, both for myself and you," he replied. "I will tell you, Lady Caraven; it is right that you should know the truth. I have been a spendthrift and a prodigal. I have squandered a large fortune, and was deeply in debt. I owed your father the sum of sixty thousand pounds—I had mortgaged Ravensmere to him. I was also deeply in debt to others. I had literally come to my last shilling; disgrace, ruin, poverty, and shame were before me. Your father had the management of my affairs, and, when I asked him what I was to do, he told me that he had two hundred thousand pounds and a daughter."

A low cry came from her lips, and she covered her face with her hands.

"I am sorry to pain you," he said—"sorry to distress you—but it is better that you should know the real truth. Your father is ambitious; his hopes were fixed on your marriage. He offered me the alternative—I could choose beggary, ruin, shame, disgrace, the total annihilation of my house and name, or I could choose the money and marry you. I told him that I did not feel inclined to marry, that I had no affection for you; and I implored him to find some other way out of the difficulty. He refused, and you know the result. Bear in mind, though, that I am most deeply grateful to you. Your fortune has saved me from worse than death. I am sorry, too, to tell you this story; but it is best that you should know the truth."

"Yes," she agreed despairingly, "it is best."

She drew her hands from her face and looked at him. What nature of man could he have been that the anguish and despair on that girlish face did not touch him?

"Then you have never loved me, never cared for me?" she said faintly.

"No. I am grateful to you; I can say no more."

The words that had haunted her came back to her—"Let me die."

He saw her draw her silvery shawl round her shoulders and shudder as though she were seized with violent cold.

"I feel now," he said, "that it was a cruel thing to do. You are young, and your whole life is blighted. At first I thought and believed that you understood everything—that you were as mercenary and ambitious as your father—that you were as ready as he to give yourself and your money in exchange for my title; I thought that you through him knew the full value of the estate and everything on it—that you knew all the house contained—that you were as keen and shrewd as he was. I misjudged you—I beg your pardon for it."

She raised her pale face to his.

"I swear to you," she said, "that I would rather have died than have married you had I known the truth."

"I believe it, and respect you for it. For some short time past I have fancied that in thinking as I did I was mistaken. Now I know it, and am glad to know it. I am sorry that you were sacrificed to me."

"Did you—do you—pray do not be angry with me," she said—"did you love any one else?"

"I have been amongst fair women what a butterfly is amongst flowers," he replied. "I have loved not one, but a hundred. I might say I have had as many lovers as there are days in the year."

"But the one great love of your life—the love that is given only once—have you given that?" she asked.

"I understand. You ask me, in fact, if I had ever loved any one sufficiently to ask her to be my wife. No, I had not. My loves were for the day, not for all time. I have never asked any one to marry me, for the simple, all sufficient reason that I have never seen any one whom I should have cared to marry."

"And are you very unhappy with me?" she asked gently.

"What a strange question! Unhappy? Well, no, I cannot quite say that. I am, as I said before, grateful to you; and, now that I find you have been victimized, I am sorry for you."

"Do not be shocked if I ask you another question," she said, with down-dropped eyes and flushing cheeks. "Now that our marriage is a fact, do you not think that we might make the best of it—might try to forget this wretched beginning? Could you never care even ever so little for me?"

He looked at her thoughtfully.

"I might deceive you—I might say 'Yes,' and play you false; but I will not. You are too good for that. No, not in the sense you mean—not to love you as a man should love his wife—never! You must forgive me if these seem hard words—you have asked me for them."

"It is better to speak frankly; then we shall both know what we are doing." She dropped the silvery veil that shrouded her head and face. "Will you tell me," she asks meekly, "why you cannot care for me? Am I not fair enough to please you?"

"Yes; you are fair enough; but love is not to be taught or bought—it comes unperceived. I cannot express myself well on the subject; but it seems to me absurd for a man to say to himself, 'It is my duty to fall in love with such and such a woman, so I must do it.'"

"But if that woman were his wife?" she suggested gently.

"No man can love against his will, wife or no wife," was the hasty reply.

"Then, Lord Caraven, am I to live in your house always an unloved, uncared-for wife?" she asked.

"The fault is not mine," he replied. "I believed that your father had explained to you that the whole affair was—was distasteful to me. Believing that, I married you; now that I have found out my mistake, I pity myself and I pity you, Lady Caraven. I despise myself now for what I have done. If I had to choose again, I should choose disgrace or death."

The night wind sighed around them, the sunlight had died away, the moon was rising in the sky.

"I am grateful to you," he continued. "I will do all I can to show my gratitude; you are and shall be mistress of the whole place. It is yours in so far as your money has saved it; you shall have every desire of your heart, every wish gratified. Your position is one of the highest in the land; you shall have everything to grace it. You shall have entire liberty; you shall invite whom you like, visit whom you like; you shall go abroad when you will and remain at home when you will. You shall be your own mistress in every respect. I will always see that every honor is paid you."

"In short," she said, "you will give me everything but love."

"Well, if you choose to put it in that light, yes."

"I accept the terms," she said gently. "There are many women who have to find the happiness of their lives in the fulfillment of duty; I must do the same."

"You are a very sensible girl," commented Lord Caraven; "and I begin to think it is all for the best that we have had this conversation."

"I am sure of it; it will prevent my idealizing you in any kind of way, and I shall know better how to understand matters." She raised her head with wondrous grace. "It would be very strange," she added, "if you fell in love with me after all. I am cold; I will say good evening. Pleasant reflections, my lord."

He saw the purple velvet and silvery veil disappear amongst the trees.

"It is a thousand pities that she is a money-lender's daughter," he said, "and a thousand pities that I cannot love her. She has plenty of character, and she is really handsome, although she is not my style."

Lady Caraven had gone to her rooms. She had felt keen, bitter shame while the revelation was made. That had passed away. After all, she was blameless. One man had been a spendthrift, the other was ambitious. Between them she was a victim. She tried to consider quite calmly what she should do.

Some girls, proudly indignant, would have left the house, others would have retaliated fiercely, others have grown sullen and revengeful. She was calm almost to heroism, although a more cruel position could not have been imagined. Even his open confession that he could never care for her had not quite destroyed her love. He was very frank—amongst his sins and imperfections deceit certainly could not be set down. Yet how different it all was from what she had thought it would be!"

"I am quite sure of one thing," she said to herself. "It is almost cruel to write such stories as the histories of Lancelot and Elaine. What a difference between such men as the stainless knight and my husband! There are women living as fair, as tender, as lovely as Elaine; is there a man like Lancelot—like Lancelot before he loved the 'the Queen'? Ah me, if I could have had such love as his! But I must be content."

It seemed to her like an answer to an unspoken prayer, when she opened a book and saw these words of Carlyle—"Say unto all kinds of happiness, I can do without thee. With self-renunciation life begins."

That was to her new life—self-renunciation without happiness—life all duty, with no reward but the knowledge of itself.

"I can do it," said Hildred. "It is an uncommon fate—I can master it. It might break a weak heart, anger a proud one—it shall strengthen mine. Fate is what people make it—I will make mine."

Yet, brave as was the resolve it was difficult to carry out. Young, with life all before her, she longed for its blessings. It was not pleasant to remember that she had been bartered for a title—that she had been married solely for her money—that she possessed no charm for her husband—that he would always be profoundly indifferent to her. She remembered stories that she had read of the love that husband and wife had for each other—that it was the strongest, the truest, the dearest the world knew—and she told herself that such would never be hers. She remembered once having read that love of her husband was part of a wife's religion. Such love was never to be hers. She did not regret it. She could be brave and noble—she could do without it. But nevertheless she longed for it. It would seem strange to live always at Ravensmere, to have everything that her heart desired, to be wealthy, honored, and great, yet to have no husband's love.

"One cannot have everything in this world," said the young countess to herself; "but I really think that, if I had been offered my choice, before all other gifts I should have chosen love."

CHAPTER XIII.

Three weeks had passed since the night on which Hildred had heard the true story of her marriage. She had tried hard to conquer the love for her husband which had begun to spring up in her heart. She tried hard to do her duty, to school herself in the knowledge that for her life was to be without love. But it was hard. She was young and impressionable; the earl was handsome and fascinating. There were times when an irresistible impulse came over her—an impulse to beg him to love her. She resisted it, and every time she did so resist her heart grew colder and harder. It is difficult for a flower to blossom in blighted cold, the buds droop, the perfume dies. It requires the warmth and brightness, the kisses and smiles of the sun to bring it to perfection. So it is with a half-formed character like Hildred's—the sunshine of love and happiness would have brought it to a fair and blooming maturity. The chill of neglect and indifference changed it.

(To be continued.)

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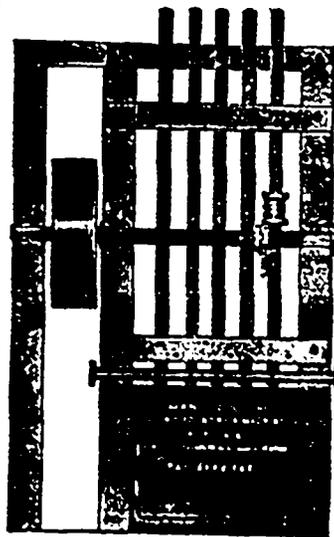
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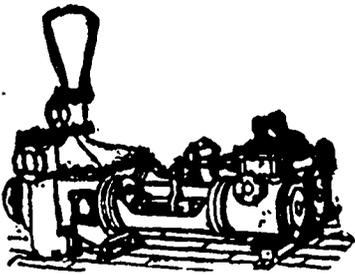
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MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. FRASER, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

From every direction we continue to receive most encouraging reports about our gold mines; and, if no mistakes are made, and no swindles perpetrated, capital will flow into the country to be invested in gold mining as it has never done before. This is as it should be, as our gold mines are of untold value; and if properly and economically worked, always return good interest on the outlay. We may have no bonanza mines, and the leads may be smaller than in some of the great gold mining countries in the world, but we have compensating advantages. Our climate is one of the healthiest in the world—water power and good fuel abound, wages are reasonable, and the mines are easy of access. The leads may be small, but they are very rich, often yielding seven and eight ounces to the ton. Besides, there are many large leads of low grade that are now unworked, but which, if operated on the same large scale as the mines in other countries, would undoubtedly yield handsome returns. These mines may in time prove to be veritable bonanzas, and we are glad to note, that in one or two districts these large leads are now about being properly worked. Gold mining in this Province is still in its infancy, but steady progress is being made, and every year sees new life and energy added to the business. The Royalties paid to the Government are constantly increasing, and now form a most important item in the revenues of the country. Now seems a good time to arrange with the Dominion Government to take over our gold mines, it paying for them a certain stipulated sum yearly into our much depleted Provincial chest. If this much-to-be desired transfer could be satisfactorily arranged, the present obnoxious royalties might be abolished, and our mines thrown open to capitalists free from a most annoying tax. The Dominion Government, with its large revenues, would be able to properly survey and map out our gold districts, and this alone would be an inestimable boon to the mining cause. Whether or no any legislation will be attempted the present session, looking to improvements in the mining Act, we are at present unable to say, but we trust that something in that direction may be accomplished.

THE CRITIC will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to advocate the mining cause, and we hope that our numerous mining friends in all parts of the Province will assist us by their encouragement and support.

COCHRAN HILL, GUYSBORO.—Mr. George Forsythe, of Halifax, has purchased the gold mine formerly owned by Messrs. McKenzie, Archibald and Caffrey. The property is known to be a valuable one, and we sincerely trust that Mr. Forsythe will find its purchase a paying speculation. It is encouraging to observe that Nova Scotians are again coming to the front as owners and operators of gold mines. It proves that we are recovering from the effects of the booming in the early sixties from which our mines have long suffered.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS IN RESPECT TO OUR MINES.—His Honor Lieut.-Governor Ritchie, in referring to this great industry, said:—"Mining operations have been extensively carried on, and the outlook for the present year is encouraging. A serious difficulty between the workmen and the companies operating some of the coal mines in Pictou county is at present causing an embarrassment in the coal trade, but it is hoped that this will soon be terminated by an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute.

I notice, with pleasure, increased activity in gold mining operations. Old districts are being extensively worked, new ones are being opened in several sections of the Province, and there are many indications that practical miners and capitalists have great confidence in the gold mines of Nova Scotia as a field for industry and investment."

In moving the Address in reply to the Speech, Mr. William Rocho, of Halifax, said:—"We can also congratulate ourselves that during the past year the operations of our miners have been to a considerable degree successful. I believe that gold mining in this country shows evidence of more richness than has been exhibited during some past years, and I believe that the fear that our miners for gold would have to resort to greater depths, at vast expense, in search of the precious metal, has not been realized, but that taking mines partially abandoned and those newly opened, they will afford the remuneration which that very enterprising and speculative class of our inhabitants deserve. With regard to other mines, it is a matter of regret that a large supply of coal has not been obtained during the last few months, owing to the unfortunate difficulty between the miners and the capitalists, but no doubt that difficulty will be arranged shortly, and an amicable understanding will be arrived at, so that the resources of the province will continue to be remunerative, that the capitalists will receive a fair return for their capital invested, and the miners will be satisfied with the reward of their labor in the bowels of the earth."

Mr. McIsaac said:—"The gold mines are in a very satisfactory condition. No interest in the province has been more profitable from time to time than the gold fields, though, heretofore, the money made has been chiefly confined to speculators. Now, fortunately, the business is carried on on a better basis and a more extensive scale, and the money, instead of being made by speculators, results in a fair profit to legitimate labor."

The consumption of gold in the arts in the United States is estimated at about \$3,500,000 per annum, and in the world at \$20,000,000.

MINING.—Continued.

WEST PUNICO, N. S.

Mr. Editor,—I notice in your issue of the 11th a paragraph calling a meeting of those interested in mining. I cordially second your proposition, and hope to see, at an early day, meetings held in different parts of this province. Your Montreal contemporary, the *Star*, seems to think a great deal of our mines, and is calling the attention of the public to them, especially iron mines. I am very sorry indeed to have to inform you that our mines on Punico Point are so neglected, but there is a reason for it. We had four tests made and they gave from \$8 to \$24.50 per ton, and last summer we had a test from the Wiswell Mill, out of about eight different leads, and we have never known the results, and since then we have little faith in the persons who had the management of the mill at the time. We do not blame the mill, it may have done its duty, but I hope to see next summer some gentlemen come down and take a look at our quartz.

PIHEL GHOD.

The following are the official returns for the month of February so far as received at the Mines office:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Whiteburn	The McGuire.....	29	101½
Dars' Hill, Salmon River.....	The Dufferin.....	767	218
Waverley.....	C. F. McClure's.....	16½	11
Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co.'s.....	248	59½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	78½	341½
Lajpiga.....	Duluth & N. S. G. M. Co.'s....	200	70
Stormont.....	Country Harbor.....	244	71½

The English exports of iron and steel, during the last month were 335,812 tons, as against 296,373 tons in October, 1884. The quantity exported in the ten months ending October 31 were in 1886, 2,842,895 tons; in 1885, 2,679,909 tons; and in 1884, 3,007,996 tons.

WARD III.

REQUISITION.

To WILLIAM CROWE, Esq.:

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

Signed by over 130 Ratepayers of Ward Three.

REPLY.

To THE ELECTORS OF WARD THREE—

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

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

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

WILLIAM CROWE.

Tuesday, March 8, 1887.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

LAWRENCETOWN AND MINEVILLE.

Under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st JULY next.

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Halifax, 25th Feby., 1887. }

MONEY

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

BEAVER BANK AND NORTH BEAVER BANK,

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1887. }

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.

Jerusalem Warehouse,
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.
Underground Surveys and Plans.
Leveling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage,
Tramways, Flumes, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus
Reports written.

Address by letter or telegram—
F. W. CHRISTIE,
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

REQUISITION

HALIFAX, 5th MARCH, 1887.

To ALDERMAN ALEXANDER STEPHEN,

Chairman of Board of City Works:

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. STEPHEN.

REQUISITION.

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,

Alderman for Ward Six,:

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 18th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

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

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1887.

WORKING GLASSES ATTENTION!

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

AN ADVENTURE ON SNOWSHOES.

A well-known snowshoer of Halifax had been confined to the house for a few days by a severe cold, but thanks to Simson's Tolu and Ani-seed, was rapidly recovering.

On going to the door one beautiful moonlight night to look out, he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to take a short tramp on his snowshoes. A heavy snow had fallen the day before, followed by a sharp frost, which had formed a crust over the snow, and the snowshoeing would be perfect. Without saying a word to anyone in the house he got into his comfortable blanket suit, and strapping on his snowshoes was soon slipping over the crusted snowbanks. The exhilarating exercise sent the sluggish blood coursing through his veins, and he forgot all about his sickness. In a short time he had reached the head of the arm but could not think of turning back, and determined to go on to Wilson's. On reaching the lakes he cut across the level surface, and in a short time arrived at Wilson's, glowing with health, and as hungry as a bear. He found that a large sleighing party, amongst whom were a number of his friends, had arrived out from town, and he had a pleasant time with them while Wilson was preparing a savory dinner. In about an hour it was ready, and as he ate it, it seemed to him as if he had never eaten before. On again joining the sleighing party they begged him not to overtax his strength, but wait and drive in with them, but he assured them that he never felt better in his life, and that the walk in would do him good. At eleven o'clock he started on his return, and had just got on the ice at the head of the lake when the moon was suddenly obscured by clouds, and in a few moments a blinding snowstorm set in. He hurried along, instinctively following the right course, and had almost reached the lower lake when he suddenly plunged into the water through a hole that had been cut in the ice. He had noticed and avoided it on his way up, but had forgotten about it and now had it recalled to his memory in a most uncomfortable manner. He soon scrambled out and reached the roadway, chilled to the bone, and continued his homeward journey with the greatest difficulty. He had not proceeded far before he was overtaken by the sleighing party, and, on hailing them, they stopped and took him in the sleigh. Wrapping him in buffalo robes, they drove him home, where, after he had undressed and rubbed himself down, he took a steaming tumbler of Simson's Jamaica Ginger and turned in.

The sudden plunge into the cold water in his heated condition brought on a severe attack of bronchitis, accompanied with rheumatism, and he was confined to the house for some weeks. Puttner's Emulsion and Simson's Liniment, however, finally brought him around, and he is now a hale, hearty man, without a pain or an ache.

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

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.:

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

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

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., HALIFAX, N. S.:

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

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

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

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

J. A. EDWARDS,
Proprietor Queen Hotel.

Bustles are getting larger and larger. If they keep on growing it will be hard to tell whether a lady is taking her bustle with her down town or whether the bustle wants to take a walk for its health and is pushing the lady along in front of it.

MESSRS BROWN BROTHERS & CO., HALIFAX:

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

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

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

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

ROBERT PICKARD.

Among the begging letters recently received at the office of a benevolent society was one running thus: "This unfortunate young man is the only son of a widow who died childless, and his earnings maintain his aged father and infant brothers, whose sole support he is." The secretary of the bureau wrote on the margin of the epistle the following note: "The circumstances of this case are evidently exaggerated."

Read the testimony of a trustworthy sea captain.

To the PUTTNER EMULSION CO., HALIFAX:

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

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

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

THOMAS A. BALLONG.

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

A QUEER STORY.—An American paper tells a "queer story" of an action brought by a photographer against the late Khedive, for whom he executed a good deal of work, but could not get the money. The case was decided in Paris a short time ago, and the photographer, gaining the day, obtained an execution on his ex-majesty's goods. Accordingly, armed with this formidable legal document, the daring photographer proceeded to the Khedive's residence, and, having gained admission, made a raid upon the dress trunks of the ladies of the harem. Immediately a tremendous uproar arose, the fair bul-buls rushing to save their property. In the excitement of the moment, the ladies quite forgot they were unveiled, and had exposed their loveliness to the profane gaze of the giaour. The photographer happened to be a man of readiness and resource, and, in a loud voice, announced that if the ladies would not quietly allow him to assert his legal rights, he would photograph them on the spot! The threat was sufficient. Helter-skelter went the whole posse out of the apartment, and left the clever knight of the camera in undisputed possession.—*Photographic News.*

MONTMAGNY, QUE., Feb. 28, 1887.

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

MRS. ELIZABETH PAQUETTE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations:

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

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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.

THE HORSE SUPPLY.—In the event of a European war, there would be a great demand for Canadian and American horses for cavalry remounts, Artillery, and Commissariat purposes. When it is remembered that on a war footing Germany would require 356,000, France 375,000, Russia 460,000, and Austria 202,000 horses, and that in each of these countries, the exportation of horses has been prohibited, it will be seen that the supply must be drawn from either the smaller European nations, or from Canada and the United States. Great Britain cannot supply her own needs in this respect, there being but 2,000,000 horses in the British Isles, and most of these are either draft, hunting, or racing horses. In the United States, they have about 12,000,000 horses, and we in Canada have something more than 1,000,000. From this North American supply, the European Powers would draw largely, in the event of a conflict. Farmers who have good horses, should bear this in mind; and in view of a good market, sell only when a good price is offered.

FALMOUTH.—*Mr. Editor.*—I have just cleared a five acre lot on my farm, which was burned over several years ago. Most of the stumps I have been able to remove without much difficulty, but there are still nearly a dozen large ones that I wish to take out. Can you tell me how this may be done expeditiously? Yours, H. H.

Answer.—There is no royal road for taking out large stumps. Under the best of circumstances, the operation is one that takes time and trouble; but if our correspondent will follow the American plan, he will find it to work well. The stump below the ground is, generally speaking, full of moisture. During the month of June, the earth should be removed from around the stump, and for about two feet along the main roots. Towards the middle of August, the stump will be quite dry. Holes should then be bored with an auger in the side of the stump; and these should have a downward slant; the holes should then be filled with cheap coal oil, and the stump allowed to remain until the oil has saturated the roots. The stump can then be readily burned, and the pieces of the root remaining in the soil can be pulled out with the plough, as they have lost their support.

THE CARE OF LAWNS.—A farmer's wife has given the following hints for the improvement of dooryards and lawns, with her idea as to where the line of decoration should be drawn. Her ideal is a neat, tasty home, and nothing tells so much the character of the people in the home as the dooryard. She would have it neat first. She would not attempt to have it filled up promiscuously with all the shrubs, plants, and bushes which can be found. This soon grows into a thicket, and there are incongruity and want of harmony and order, which looks as badly as no attempt to do anything. It is not well to attempt to do too much. The tasteful place must be neat, and the grass short and smooth. We cannot, on the farm, afford to keep a man to attend to the cultivation of the flowers and shrubs on the lawn. We must not overtax the strength of the men or women in the work of caring for the yard and the ornamental features. It should be for recreation. She advised a neat grass plot, a tidy walk, and a relief of forest trees, with a very few or no evergreens. The flower beds and bricks set on edge, and such arrangements that at best look well a small part of the year, and offensive most of the time, can well give place to neat, well-kept grass that looks attractive every day of the year. The flowers and roses we must have, but in the side yard, and limit them to our means. Too many gay things in a doorway are like too much gaudy dress. It is not in the best taste. The first and last thing thing necessary is neatness. Whatever is done should be well done.

A few roses and honeysuckles in some nook or corner can be made a thing of beauty at little cost, the flower garden by itself, and rose hedge to screen the front from back yard, or the ornamental from the business quarters. She had no admiration for great attempts at flower beds and rockeries in conspicuous places in farmers' dooryards. Neatness and simplicity, and not attempt, are to be aimed at in all the surroundings of the farmer of limited means.

The lawn-mower does not cost much, and if the yard is not littered up with too many things, the grass can be cut often, and kept as a beautiful feature at all times. The men, however, want to do everything with horses, and if the lawn is large, the horses can do the work easily; and by a little dressing up after the horse mower, the grass can be kept very neat.

DEPTH OF SOIL FOR ORCHARDS.—Writers treating of the cultivation of orchard ground seldom consider the character of the soil with respect to its depth, a matter that cannot be ignored without, in some cases, seriously affecting the success of the orchard. A deep soil invites the roots downward, which, in favorable circumstances, penetrate to a great depth; while a shallow soil with an obstinate subsoil, forces the roots to take a lateral direction, running near the surface, and thus exposed to all the changes and severity of the weather; in an open winter the ground freezing to a depth beyond the roots, thus seriously hurting, if not killing, the trees. There is no doubt that many of the dead trees, and the more numerous dead branches, we meet with, have thus been affected. The plough here cannot be used without harming the roots; hence such an orchard should never be cultivated unless in a very shallow way, which can do but little good; while in deep, loose or leachy soil, the ground may be ploughed the normal depth

without any harm, but whether with benefit is not certain, as the roots in the depth find sufficient moisture without the aid of a ground mulch at the surface.

The best orchard I know is upon ground of this character; the plough when used seeming to have little or no effect upon the trees, while good crops of beans and potatoes are grown. There never was any manure applied, the ground being deep and rich. On shallow soil manure is indispensable to success, and this furnished as top-dressing every year or two. Such soil should be kept in grass, which serves to a large extent as protection to the soil, sufficient manure being given to furnish plant food for both the grass and the trees. Manure cannot well be spent better than in this way, providing always that the trees receive the necessary attention.—*Country Gentleman.*

An implement which, with good care, would last twenty years, will, when exposed to the weather, become useless in five years, or even less.

A successful farmer, like an acknowledged society queen, can testify to the value of good dressing.

Burn bones, old barrels, boots, and all rubbish not adapted to the compost or manure pile, and scatter the ashes over the garden.

It is a pleasant and not unphilosophical belief that no evil is allowed to exist which cannot be overruled for good. If this be true philosophy, the advantage from weeds undoubtedly consists in the necessity that they impose for better cultivation than otherwise would be given. If it were not for weeds fields would be neglected until the crop was past hope.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Farmers who keep sheep and cattle in the same pasture, frequently find the cattle a good protection against dogs that otherwise would worry sheep. Devon cattle are claimed to be specially valuable in this regard, the masters of the herd allowing no dog to remain in the pasture.

Do not give very much water to house plants during the winter. Evaporation is slow in cold weather when there is but little sunshine, and the amount of water you would give a plant in one day in summer will answer for a week in winter. Let this be your rule about watering plants: Never give more until the soil on the surface has a dry look.

Ensilage has no advantage over green fodder. Its great advantage consists in its safe and long preservation in a succulent condition at a comparatively small loss in feeding value, so that it can be used when other green food cannot otherwise be had.

A change for the better can be made in the mode of feeding oats. They are never fully masticated, and of course this portion is wasted. If a little cut hay were mixed in with the oats, the horses would chew them better. Take it the year around, and a considerable saving can be made in this way. Wheat bran is an excellent combination with the oats for old or young, and especially the young animals.

A CURE FOR KICKING COWS.—Tie the cow by the head, using a stout halter with a ring under the chin. Get squarely behind her—she cannot kick you then—and fasten a stout cord to the pastern of each hind foot. Run these cords forward through the halter ring, and back, convenient to your hand when milking. When the cow lifts a foot to kick, pull the cord, thus drawing the foot towards her jaw, and throwing her off her feet. When she gets up and attempts to kick again, repeat the pulling. Treat her kindly, but whenever she lifts a foot to kick, jerk the cord with all your might. Stout, wild heifers, that had never been fed before, or had a man's hand on them, except when they were branded, were in this way broken in an hour, and never attempted to kick afterwards.

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICITY ON ROOTS.—Numbered with other interesting experiments conducted by Professor Hodiess, of Germany, are those showing the influence of electricity on the growth of roots. Plates of copper were thrust upright into the earth and connected by wire with similarly placed zinc plates, about 100 feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed with the earth between such copper and zinc in the circuit. Both potatoes and beets planted between such plates gave an increasing yield—beets 15 per cent—as compared with other parts of the same field.

The greatest of wastes on a farm is the not using of our brains—the greatest because at the bottom of nearly all other wastes.

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

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

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

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

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

Bass's Ale.
 100 bbls. Bass's Pale Ale—Bottled by Patterson
 & Hibbert's—in quarts and pints. Just received
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CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 5 :

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

Thanking those who have so generally prom-
 ised their support, and soliciting the suffrages of
 the electors of the Ward generally,
 I remain, respectfully,
 JOHN McINNES.

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 3 :

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

Respectfully yours,
 W. F. PICKERING.

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Canada and West Indies.

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance
 Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st
 day of May next, from persons or companies, for
 the performance of the following steamship ser-
 vices, viz:—

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

By command,
 J. M. COURTNEY,
 Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Dept.,
 Ottawa, 7th Feb 1887.

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