

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X	
											✓
12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X	

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS }

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 9, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.
No. 15.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Paupers to be Pitied.....	1
Our Savings Locked up.....	1
Education of the Indians.....	1
Straight Insurance.....	1
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Mingled Scenes.....	6
Dr. Schurman on Darwinism.....	6
Our Pacific Province.....	6
Professor Schurman on Darwinism.....	6
Snaps and Scraps.....	6
Notes on Egypt.....	6
Charade.....	6
Mining—How I Secured a Bonanza.....	14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tit-Bits.....	3
News of the Week.....	4
Religious.....	5
Report of Committee on Organization and Extension of the Grange.....	7
Agricultural Education.....	7
Political Review of the Past Week.....	8
Commercial.....	8
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	9
The Maritime Patron.....	10, 11
Mining.....	12
	13

THE CRITIC,

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

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The annual cost of picking the cotton crop is said to be \$40,000,000, this sum being principally disbursed among the colored population.

The latest Yankeeism is "recentmost." The word, we presume, would answer as the line of demarcation between the present and past.

A correspondent asks us to name the chapters in the Bible in which references are made to the "pulpit, ferry-boat, and outlandish women." Perhaps some of our readers will answer the question for us.

With the new Austrian repeating rifle, forty shots per minute can be discharged. Armed with this weapon, the Austrian Infantry should give a good account of themselves in the event of war.

According to the *Popular Science News*, man's length of life is slowly but steadily increasing. If this be true, and we still continue to live at the rate of ten years in one, Methuselah's age may soon be thrown in the shade.

The doctrine of protection has been steadily adhered to in France, but it is probable, ere long, the people will try a change of policy. The French industries are now so firmly established that they have nothing to fear from the adoption of a free trade policy.

The friends of Dalhousie College owe a debt of gratitude to Sir William Young for his generous gift of \$20,000 towards new University buildings, and now that the City have given to the Governors of the College that portion of the South Common, bounded by Robie, Morris, Carleton, and College streets, we may hope to note the rapid growth of the University.

Wet blankets are to be used to protect the Artillerymen, when serving their guns, from the rifle balls to which they are frequently exposed. It is said that a rifle bullet will not pass through two wet blankets hung one behind the other, one foot apart. The experiment should be tried during the coming season by some of our volunteers.

War is now becoming such a costly undertaking that few States care to engage in it, except there be a prospect of realizing some direct benefit; but the European nations, even in times of peace, are enormously taxed, in order to keep themselves fully prepared in the event of war. Europe can now put into the field an army of 9,000,000 men, the annual cost of maintaining which mounts into the dizzy billions.

When Sir Joshua Reynolds was asked how he accounted for his uniform success as an artist he replied that he always endeavored to make his last work his best. Spurgeon, taking his cue from this statement, lately preached a powerful discourse, taking for his text, "You're best always;" "If" said the preacher, "the young men of to-day were to take my text as their motto, and closely adhere to it, what a veritable paradise this world would become."

We presume that Mr. Charlton's bill to limit the length of speeches in the Dominion House of Commons to one hour and a half, will share the same fate of many other good measures; but Mr. Charlton should not be discouraged. The public are tired of reading six-hour speeches, the pith of which could have been said, and said with effect, in twenty minutes. The day of long sermons and editorials is done, and the evening of that of long speeches is at hand.

A Nova Scotian, writing from Melbourne, Victoria, in February last, says:—"The heat is intolerable, being 146 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the sun, and 93 in the shade. Dust winds, sirocco like, are very prevalent. The price of wool is unusually low, and the sheep are dying for lack of water. There has been no rain for months, and I do not know how long the drought may last. Blueses are fond of leaving their own country, but they may go further and fare worse than at home."

Walking-clubs are now most fashionable in the cities and towns of the United States. The membership of the clubs seldom exceeds ten in number, their object being to secure a pleasant party for a brisk walk of three miles before breakfast, or five miles in the afternoon. Now that skating, snow-shoeing, and tobogganing are out of the question, and tennis not yet seasonable, our young people should fall into line with their American cousins, and at once organize walking clubs.

The frequent and oft-recurring rumors of the retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake from public life, are, we hope, without foundation. Canada has few men in either party possessed of the ability or honesty of Mr. Blake, and his retirement would be little short of a public calamity. We are glad to notice, that during the present session of Parliament Mr. Blake has allowed his lieutenants to share with him the work which a loyal opposition is called upon to perform.

It is to be hoped that the Government will never give its consent to the union of the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways. The formation of such a powerful railway monopoly would check the growth of our young Dominion beyond calculation. The people's money has been granted to encourage the building of these highways of commerce; but they cannot stand idly by and allow these corporations untrammelled to grind them between the upper and nether mill stones of a huge monopoly.

No matter how well proportioned our manhood may be, we always have two angular points which are more or less sensitive. Men may meet each other in the most brotherly manner on the broad platform of charity, or upon the extensive field of harmony, but upon the plains of politics and religion there is constant warfare. When men agree to disagree they tacitly consent to follow the roads preferred by them, even though they may be as divergent as the Poles.

Fancy the calm assurance of a man who professes in this nineteenth century to abolish representative government! And yet this is virtually what Prince Bismarck proposes to do, if the German Reichstag further oppose his measures for consolidating the Empire. The iron will of the German autocrat may be inflexible, but if he expects to succeed in stemming the wave of democracy now sweeping over Europe, he has pitted himself against a movement, the progress of which he is powerless to stay. Bismarck as an organizer, is a success; but as a leader or director of public opinion, he is a failure.

PAUPERS TO BE PITIED.

Few persons who are familiar with the County of Digby, and who have a knowledge of its great natural resources, would imagine that the people of that prosperous section of Nova Scotia would be content to perpetuate a system of dealing with the county poor which has been shown to be fraught with such grave evils. We have perused with care the Report of F. H. Bell, as Commissioner, employed by the Government to make enquiry as to the condition of the poor of Digby, as also the evidence adduced by the witnesses called to attend the court held by him in September last. From

this evidence we gather, that while the poor of the county may in many instances be comfortably housed and cared for, the present system admits of many abuses, and that not infrequently paupers are lodged in the dwellings of those who themselves are in a state bordering upon pauperism; and that while the poor have in the main been kindly treated and cared for, there are not wanting individual cases in which gross negligence, both as to clothing and cleanliness, have existed. From the evidence, we likewise gather, that while the practice of disposing of the poor at public auction has for several years been abandoned, the system now in vogue of accepting the lowest tender for their support, all circumstances being considered, practically amounts to the same thing. When we read of indemnifiers baggling over the price to be granted for the support of a pauper, and stating that "he could get her kept for three barrels of flour," we are forced to the conclusion that there is but a fine line of distinction between the practice of the public sale of paupers to the lowest bidders, and that of the barter and trade for their support which is carried on more privately. It is asserted that in the sections of Marshalltown and Plympton indemnifiers frequently paid for the support of paupers in part by goods provided from their own shops, thus opening the door to a double profit in the transaction. One thing the evidence established beyond doubt, and that was, that medical aid was seldom promptly obtained, and that the doctor was sometimes summoned only to stand by the death-bed of his patient. Bailey's advice to "leave the poor some time for improvement," does not appear to have always been borne in mind; but, inexcusable as this is, it is but trifling as compared with the negligence evinced respecting the education of young children. Mr. Bell's Report, while apparently written in a manly and independent spirit, bears internal evidences of a desire to whitewash the abuses of the system. At the same time, he prudently throws the responsibility of its continuance upon the shoulders of the tax-payers of Digby. He states that the only question on which he is called upon to give an opinion is whether or not the poor of Digby are, under the present system, well cared for. This question he answers evasively, and while frank enough to acknowledge that the present method opens the door for many grave abuses, he does not feel himself called upon to recommend any material alteration. This we conceive to be the great weakness of the Report. From the evidence, it was shown that the paupers were frequently ill-housed, ill-clothed, and uncared for, that tardiness in procuring medical assistance and neglect as to the education of children existed, that the system of letting out the poor by tender and contract, and of defraying the expense of their maintenance by supplying goods from the shops of interested parties, was no great advance upon the method of disposing of them at public auction. And yet Mr. Bell has not thought it his duty to even recommend the Government or the Municipal Council of Digby to follow the example set by the Counties of Hants, Cumberland, and others, in providing a poor's farm where the unfortunates could be comfortably housed, fed and clothed, and where they would be under the direct inspection of competent and responsible men. But Mr. Bell's sin is a sin of omission, the sin of commission lies at the doors of the twenty thousand inhabitants of Digby County. How long they will be content to have the stigma resulting from the present system branded upon the fair name of their county, we cannot say, but we cannot believe that as Christian men and women, they will long tolerate the existence of white slavery in their midst.

OUR SAVINGS LOCKED UP.

We have frequently called attention to the derangement of business, consequent upon the large absorption of capital by the Government Savings Banks of the Dominion. We have no desire for a return of the times in which private Savings Banks afforded the only means for depositors of small investments to realize any return for the money laid aside for a rainy day. The competition in these private institutions, the high rate of interest which they were obliged to offer, the cost of management, and the difficulty of readily realizing their assets, made them liable to failure, even when carefully and judiciously managed. The American people have probably suffered more from the failure of these irresponsible institutions than we have in Canada, which is due, no doubt, to the greater inducements offered for speculation in the United States. The French Government is liable at any time to be called upon to meet on demand the drafts of those holding deposit checks on the National Savings Bank, and the responsibility of providing for the immediate payment of these drafts, in the event of a panic, is one of the most perplexing problems with which the political financiers have to deal. The National Savings Bank, having offered to the people the high rate of interest of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, has shouldered a load of debt payable on demand, which far-seeing French Statesmen regard as a constant source of danger to the National credit. Notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent the rapid increase of these deposits, they now aggregate \$44,800,000, and it is not surprising that French financiers are demanding that this immense floating debt be at once funded, in order to prevent the risk of National bankruptcy. The Dominion Government did well in introducing its present Savings Bank system, but the comparatively high rate of interest which it offers must eventually bring about a state of affairs in Canada analogous to that now existing in France. When Edward Blake stated, in his place in Parliament, that our manufacturers were suffering from a lack of capital, he stated what every one in industrial pursuits knows to be the truth; but so long as the Government offers to the people a fairly safe investment at a comparatively high rate of interest, those who have money to invest will undoubtedly utilize the Government institutions, and thus the capital which is required to further our business and manufacturing enterprises is diverted from its legitimate and proper use, and locked up in unremunerative public

works. Most of our Commercial Banks have Savings Bank departments connected with them, but in none of these institutions, so far as we are aware, is the rate of interest as high as that given by the Government. The Government is virtually out-bidding the banks, and as the banks are run upon commercial principles, it is evident the Government is offering to investors a premium over and above the market value of the money thus secured. In a new country like Canada, the surplus capital cannot be great, and if the country is to follow on in the line of progress, this capital must be utilized in the development of our natural resources and the building up of our industries.

The Hon. A. W. McLelan, as Minister of Finance, should give this question the consideration it deserves; and after due notice to depositors, reduce the present rate of interest to two and a half, or at the best, three per cent. This would at once ease the money market; the Savings Banks departments in connection with Chartered Banks would be more generally utilized, and the farmer, the fisherman, the shipbuilder, the manufacturer, and the trader, would be able to discount their paper at less exorbitant rates.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS.

The problem of converting the wild, unstable Red Man into a peace-loving, bread-earning, law-abiding citizen has only of late years made any approach to a solution. The Government of the United States found that their desultory attempts to cultivate a more peaceful spirit among the savage tribes by means of a limited amount of education, stingily doled out to a few select members of a tribe, had absolutely no deterrent effect upon their fellow tribesmen or themselves. Attempts at educating the Indian are almost as old as English colonization in America. In 1692, Indians were admitted to William and Mary College, Virginia; but the dusky boys who donned the garb and adopted the manners of civilization while at College, resumed their face-painting, feathers, tomahawks, and war-whoops as soon as they returned to their homes in the wilderness. Not that this change was due to a desire to be fashionable; there is a deeper reason—the natural association between a roving, hunting life and those practices which to the civilized man, with his steady pursuits and fixed place of abode, may seem unaccountable. Later illustrations of the powerlessness of a little education to overcome old associations, hereditary instincts, and the influence of surroundings, are abundant. A quarter of a century ago, Little Crow, a college graduate, chief of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, lived at the agency surrounded by an atmosphere of refinement and elegance. His daughters, graduates of the best seminaries, kept and played their own pianos. But when the outbreak occurred in 1863, Little Crow painted his face, donned his feathers, and showed himself the most blood-thirsty savage of his tribe. And perhaps our own Poundmaker, had he lived in a settled, industrious community, instead of roaming about in search of wild animals, would never have lent himself to an Indian rising. But the Americans have at last found, as the Canadian government had discovered years before, that the only method of effecting a permanent improvement in the condition of the Indians is to change their whole manner of living. They must be placed in a position to earn their livelihood as civilized men do, otherwise they will only receive a varnish of civilization, without the substance. We have in Canada whole communities of Indians who live just like other men, and who never feel any temptation to go on the war-path. If, as seems probable, the destiny of the Indian is absorption, not extinction, he must first go through a process of assimilation to his white brother in mental training, it is true; but the process will begin with his physical pursuits and surroundings.

STRAIGHT INSURANCE.

Our remarks on life insurance have excited the interest of some of our friends, who commend our desire to show it to be the duty of our people to protect their families, and indirectly society, by adequate insurance, but express surprise that we should recommend what they suppose to be an assessment system, asserting that that system is wrong in theory, and has been disastrous in practice.

To this we enter the plea of "confession and avoidance." It is true that the assessment idea cannot be justified by the principles of insurance mathematics, which are themselves the outcome of actual experience, and that the results of assessment experiments of the past have proved disastrous.

It is not true that we have advised our readers to commit so sacred a trust to a company or system based on that idea. The distinctive principle of the assessment system is that the amount of premium each year, inclusive or exclusive of the first, varies with the ratio of death-losses actually sustained by each particular society or association. When the death-rate is high, the cost to the member is high; when the death-rate is low, the cost to the member is low. It is this fluctuating cost—the failure to provide during years of a low death-rate for the higher rate that must invariably follow—that distinguishes the assessment system from all others, and in the past has proved its most prolific source of disaster. A system which necessarily involves this fluctuation of premium with the death rate is an assessment system whether it plainly acknowledges the fact, or seeks to conceal it by verbal tergiversation. A system which regularly provides for a nominal death-rate, accumulating in years of a low mortality for the inevitable higher rate to restore the disturbed average, is not an assessment system, but is the system by which the insurance branch of the level-premium business has been conducted for a century. And this is the system we have without hesitation put forward as adapted to the real needs of our people, when we have directed their attention to the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association.

**[FOR THE CRITIC.]
CHARADE.**

My First's a mineral breeding guile ;
To do my Second makes us smile ;
My Third the heated metal smites ;
My Whole sham, hum, and treason fights ;
Decipher hence a writer's name
Writ clear on Britain's scoll of fame.

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

Answer to Diamond Puzzle published last week :—

P
O
R
E
C
H
E
R
O
T
A
T
T
L
E
R
P
A
T
R
O
C
L
U
S
C
L
E
R
O
C
S
C
R
I
M
P
R
U
T
M

TIT-BITS.

A young lady who worked in a factory in Hartford, Conn., was caught in the machinery, and scalped. She was taken to a hospital, and her friends contributed pieces of skin from their own heads to graft on her skull. When the new scalp was ready for business, she noticed that the doctor had carelessly grafted chestnut, gray, red and black hair on her, and her head looked like a crazy quilt. She angrily twitched her new scalp, and it came off. Her friends had been skinned all they could stand, and the surgeons are now re-grafting her with rabbit pelt.

A WONDERFUL RAILWAY STATION.—Waterloo Station, in London, was recently declared complete, having for a long time been at one end under the hands of carpenters and masons. Imagine twenty acres roofed in, and the building covering this area containing fifteen platforms, and nineteen distinct lines of rails, making an aggregate length of four miles. Imagine also a single box containing 180 levers! During the building, extending over very many years, of this enormous station, 800 houses have been demolished, and a population of 3,000 displaced.

A Chicago physician undertook to explain to his little daughter the difference between the two schools of medicine. He reflected for some time as to how he should express it in the simplest and most intelligible way. Finally, he informed her that the difference consisted in this—that "homeopathy" meant small quantities, and "allopathy" meant large quantities. His daughter, catching the idea, promptly exclaimed, "Then I know what old Mrs. Parker meant when she said sister Mary was out of proportion! She's got a homeopathic nose and allopathic feet!"

A certain great lady whose absence of mind is proverbial, happening to meet in society a young widow who had lately lost her husband, consoled with her sympathetically on her bereavement; then, after a pause, during which she lapsed into her accustomed forgetfulness, she inquired, to the stupefaction of the mourner, "Was he the only one you had?"

A German critic thus distinguishes between ridicule, wit, irony and humor:—"Ridicule is the wit of a stupid or vulgar person; wit, the ridicule of a superior intellect or a man of the world; irony, the wit of a thinker; and humor, the irony of a poet. Ridicule is like a blow with the fist; wit, like the prick of a needle; irony, like the sting of a thorn; and, humor, the plaster which heals these wounds.

In a recent lecture on leprosy—a disease which has been widely discussed of late—Prof. Hutchinson, of the London Hospital, stated that it is not contagious, nor is it an hereditary disease, though it may, of course, be transmitted. He believed leprosy to be caused by eating fish which has been somewhat decomposed, or has been salted. Healthy fish in any quantity will not cause it, but a small quantity so poisoned will. When leprosy prevailed in England, the inland consumption of fish was very large. He cites two cases of cure of the disease, one of which was treated by himself.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is getting a reputation for bon mots, such as this:—A Western visitor remarking, in his free and easy way, "You hail from Buffalo, I believe?" She replied, "Yes, we hail from Buffalo, but we reign here!"

"What is the difference," asks young W. H. V., "between the Prince of Wales and a fountain?" "One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air."

A small schoolboy says that he is not going to learn any more geography lessons until the world is fully discovered. He read in a paper that the geography of over half the globe would be changed by future explorations, and he is going to wait.

C.

Are Second to NONE
in the Maritime
Provinces.
Our type }
Our Prices }
Our Facilities }
A SPECIALTY.
HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
Opposite Western Union
Telegraph Office Halifax
161 HOLLIS ST.

We print by hand
Print by steam,
Print from type
Or from blocks—by the team
Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors,
Of sombre or bright.
We print for merchants,
And land agents, too:
We print for any
Who have printing to do.
We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers,
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares
We print for draper,
For cr. srs., for all,
Who want printing done,
And we come or may call
We print pamphlets
And bigger books, too,
In fact for all the things
But what we can do
We print labels,
Of all colors in use, sirs,
Especially fit for
The many producers,
We print forms of all sorts,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let,
Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat,
At HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
161 Hollis Street.

IRA ETTER,

199 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX,
Importer and Dealer in

JEWELLERY!

Personal attention given to the repairing of
WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

T. RANKINE & SONS.

Established 1826.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fancy Biscuits,
PHILADELPHIA SODA
AND
FAMILY PILOT.**

Ask your Grocer for them.

TESTIMONIAL.

J. F. Brine, M. D., Pitt Hill, P. E. I.,
writes Messrs. Pattner Emulsion Co., Hal-
fax, N. S.:

Dear Sir, —I have used your Emulsion exten-
sively during the past four years, and
have much pleasure in adding my testimony
as to its efficacy. We had here last season a
numerous cases of Whooping Cough and
Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer
admirably when the acute symptoms had sub-
sided. In very many instances. In most
wasting disorders, especially these peculiar
to children, your Emulsion has rendered me
good service, being pleasant to the taste and
no feeling of nausea following its adminis-
tration.

It seldom fails giving good results, and I
prefer it to any other preparation of the kind.
I am, yours respectfully

J. F. BRINE, M. D.

**MILlicAN & CO.
CUSTOM
SHIRT MAKERS,**

155 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

Shirts of every description made to
order from measurement, and a per-
fect fit guaranteed.
Blanks for Self-measurement, and Samples,
sent to any address on application.

**H. F. WORRALL,
Shipping & Commission Merchant**

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various
brands
100 bbls Pitshury's best Flour
200 bags (49 lbs) do do
250 lbs American K. D. C. Meat
6 bbls Shoulder Hams
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
1500 lbs Liverpool Salt
500 full bound Macerel Barrels
5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

**General Fishing Supplies.
POWER'S WHARF.**

Scotch Bakery!

233 Barrington Street,
(Next Door to H. Lethbridge's Clothing
Establishment).

DAILY ON HAND, Mutton Pies. Also
—Mince, Apple, Blueberry, etc.; Oat Cake,
Short Bread, etc., etc.
Best in the city. Try them.
H. MONTGOMERIE.

Halifax Soap Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE
LAUNDRY SOAPS.**

Office and Steam Factory,
149 MAYNARD ST.
HALIFAX, N. S.

**Union Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF PORTLAND, MAINE,
Established 1848.**

All Policies issued, are entitled to the benefits of
the Main-Non-Forfeiture Law. Its Reserved
Dividend, as well as its Investment Policies are
most attractive. This Company can meet the views
of all assured.

Office—Union Bank Building.

**THOS. MAJOR,
FAMILY
GROCER,
Spring Garden Road.**

Our object is to keep on hand the very best
class of Groceries.

**AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST.
GEO. McFARLANE, Proprietor.**

Entirely renovated and newly furnished.
Good Rooms, good Table, and good Atten-
dance.
Free Carriages to and from Depot.
First class Stabling on the premises.

**J. M. WHITMAN,
TRURO, N. S.**

VETERINARY SURGEON,

TREATS

All Diseases and Accidents of Domestic Animals
in a Humane, Rational and Scientific Manner.
Veterinary Medicine on Hand.
HORSES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Wholesale dealers in Montreal complain that discriminating rates over the G. T. and I. C. Railways are given in favor of Halifax and St. John Merchants upon flour purchased from Ontario millers. The railway authorities reply that the cost of carriage per mile reduces as the mileage increases.

The new Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Company have purchased from the old Halifax Steamboat Company their docks, workshops, plant and machinery, coal sheds, ferry boats, and business, with the good will of the old company, for \$81,000. Although the sum seems large, those who are in a position to judge, consider the bargain a good one. The real estate could probably be disposed of at an early date, which will reduce the outlay of the new company, and leave them sufficient funds to purchase the new boats.

Meetings have recently been held in several localities in Hants' Co., for the purpose of furthering the projected Hants' County Central Railway. The proposed railway would open up a section of country possessed of great natural resources, both agricultural and mineral.

The sudden prorogation of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, and the still more sudden appeal to the electors, has created much excitement in political circles. On the 19th inst., nominations are to be made, and on the 26th inst., the elections will be held. This allows very little time for palaver and baby-kissing; but it will be well to have the elections out of the way before farming operations commence.

Some of the New York aldermen are in trouble. It is said they have used their positions to further the interests of the Broadway Surface Railway. Rumors to this effect have been afloat for many months, but the evidence of direct bribery were wanting. The matter will now be thoroughly sifted.

A cablegram announces the destruction by fire of 600 houses at Mandalay. Insurgent incendiaries will have to be put down promptly, or serious trouble will follow.

Business men in Yarmouth report trade as being brisk; but they complain of close competition which has cut profits down to the vanishing point.

It is a curious fact that Jesse Collings, the representative leader of the "three acres and a cow" movement, by whose amendment to the address Lord Salisbury's Cabinet was overthrown, was not legally a member of the British Parliament. Collings has since been obliged to retire from the Commons.

The interest manifested by all classes of the British public in the great annual boat race upon the Thames between the representative crews of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was this year brought to a pitch of excitement by the unusual closeness of the contest. For nine-tenths of the course neither crew gained any noticeable lead, and the race was won by the Cambridge crew putting on a spurt, which gave them a lead of half a boat's length at the end of the race.

Consul-General Phelan appears to doubt the right of officials serving under the Canadian Government seizing American vessels found trespassing upon Canadian fishing grounds. He thinks that the British interpretation of the treaty of 1818 will differ from that of the Canadian Government. If the Consul imagines that Britannia will look at this question through Columbia's spectacles, he is mistaken.

The British and American Governments have formulated a new extradition treaty; but the former Government insists upon the insertion of a clause to the effect that all persons shall be tried for the offence for which they are extradited. The American Government objects to the insertion of this clause, and the question thus remains *in statu quo*.

Recent troubles in Annan prove that the French conquest of that remote region is far from complete. The French have succeeded in securing a strong foothold in Annan; but in order to maintain it, they are obliged to keep up an army of occupation.

The somewhat unexpected death of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster removes from the political arena a man who, under the previous Gladstone administration, occupied a prominent position as chief Secretary for Ireland.

At the annual meeting of St. George's Society, Mr. Wm. Murray was unanimously chosen president for the ensuing year. The Society was established in Halifax on the 25th Feb., 1786; and this being its centennial year, it is proposed to hold a grand centennial celebration on the 27th inst. St. George's Society has done a noble work in Halifax, and its centennial should be in keeping with the splendid record of which it may justly be proud.

Moody, the evangelist, is to be invited to visit Halifax during the coming summer. If the results of his mission be equal to those of like missions in Montreal and elsewhere, Halifaxians will experience a revival such as has never yet stirred up the city.

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

When you speak to a Yarmouth man of the probable early construction of the missing railway link between Annapolis and Digby, he smiles and gives vent to an emphatic "humph." No wonder. We have learned to appreciate the true worth of promises made before elections, and we have had reason to know how easily these promises are forgotten.

No correct answer to puzzle published last week has been received.

In consequence of the press upon our columns we are compelled to hold over "Fredericton Sessional Notes," and an article on "Some Brilliant (1) Nonsense," by "Gleaner."

There is now a strong probability that Halifax will have its Dry Dock begun and completed within two years. The company who have undertaken its construction have put up the money as a guarantee that they mean business, and the prospects are now encouraging.

The Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax has been a long time in office, but if the City Council do not move a little faster it will be a long time before any conclusion is reached as to his superannuation.

The failure of the enterprising shipowner, James Kitchen, of River John, Pictou Co., will be heard with regret by business men. Mr. Kitchen's failure is due to misfortune not to mismanagement.

Read the advertisement of A. McDougall & Son, wholesale grocers, which appears in another column.

Few men are particular as to the style in which their clothes are cut, provided the garments are comfortable, and fit the wearer; but for those who go in for the fashions of the season and fine tailoring, the establishment of Davidson & McManus, 139 Hollis street, should have a special attraction.

Try one of the mutton pies sold at the Scotch Bakery, 223 Barrington street. They are good enough to make an Englishman's mouth water. Mr. H. Montgomerie, the proprietor, has always on hand a fresh supply of mince, apple and blueberry pies, oat cake, short bread, etc.

The most important discussion which has taken place in the House of Assembly this session, is that on the Liquor License Act. Mr. McKee, M. P. P., scored the strongest points against the bill. Among the best "temperance speakers" are Messrs. Gayton, Fraser, Bell, and Dr. McLennan.

Try the laundry soap, manufactured by the "Halifax Soap Company," office, 149 Maynard street.

Comelli's Japanese Jugglers are giving excellent entertainments at the Academy of Music this week. Their acrobatic and balancing feats, and their wonderful sleight-of-hand tricks, always call forth rapturous applause. The Matinee, Saturday, will be one of the most remarkable and most enjoyable exhibitions of legerdemain and juggling ever shown here. Saturday is the company's last day here.

Those who enjoy a properly roasted piece of beef should look at the new Charter Oak Stoves, now offered for sale by J. E. Wilson, 208 Hollis street. The oven door is made of wire gauze or perforated tin, thus allowing the air in the oven to be frequently changed.

Gladstone still holds the helm of the state despite the backing and filling of his supporters. By the time our readers receive THE CRITIC the grand old man will have announced his Irish policy. Should that policy be to grant Ireland unrestricted Home Rule, a dissolution of Parliament will be inevitable.

The Greeks are not satisfied to sit quietly by and allow the European powers to dictate the policy she must pursue. She is burning for a fight and the sooner she is allowed to have her way the sooner will matters settle down into their normal condition. The Spartan fire is not yet extinct.

The Provincial Legislature have discharged another broadside at the Dominion Government, and will probably continue to do so until the Province obtains better terms. When the Hon. Joseph Howe secured an increase of \$80,000 to our annual subsidy, he foresaw that the question of better terms for Nova Scotia must again come before Parliament. Something must be done, and that soon, to replenish the provincial treasure box, otherwise the public service must suffer.

The Avon Bridge Company have sold to the Government the bridge connecting the township of Falmouth with the town of Windsor for the sum of \$6,000. This makes free to the public the only toll bridge now remaining in the Province. The farmers of Falmouth will know how to appreciate the facility thus afforded them for free access to a good market.

The quality of the manufactures turned out by the Acadia Powder Co., continue to improve, and in view of the necessity of having a first-class article for blasting purposes it is well it is so. The red and black dynamite as well as the blasting and sporting powder manufactured by this company, are well known to the trade.

In connection with an article in our issue of April 2nd, on "Opportunities at Home," we would say that one of our Provincial Colleges, King's College, Windsor, gives a very thorough course in Civil or Mining Engineering, and the degree of B. E., particular attention being given to practical work in surveying, chemistry, geology and mineralogy. The expenses of the course are also small.

Reformers in India are making use of the theatre in condemning child-marriages, the ostracism of widows, and other objectionable social customs.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

The necessary proofs of sanctity and merit having been given, the following have been beatified: Louis Maria Grignon de Montfort, (Brittany, France); Clement Maria Hofbauer C.S.S.R. (Austrian); Bro. Egidio, (Neapolitan); Ines Bouganim, (Spanish).

A telegram from Berlin to the *Moniteur de Rome* announces that in consequence of the approach of Prussia to the Holy See, Hesse is ready to seek an arrangement with the Church.

Brother Azarias, the learned head of Rock Hill College, has been invited to lecture next summer on Catholic subjects before the Concord School of Philosophy.

On last Sunday afternoon, in St. Mary's Cathedral, over one hundred handsome premiums were distributed to the most deserving of the boys attending the Sunday School taught by St. Mary's Catechetical Society. Very Rev. Monsignor Power presided at the distribution in which he was assisted by the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary. The address from the boys to the Very Rev. Administrator and the neat reply that he made thereto, indicate that a bond of real affection exists between the Rev. gentleman and the boys whose religious education he supervises.

Again Catholics are being persecuted in Annam. 423 are known to have lately suffered death for their faith, and at last accounts other victims were likely to follow these.

The *Moniteur de Rome* and other Catholic journals publish a decree, whereby, in view of the difficulty of preparing food in some countries in accordance with the rules of the "Black fast," the Holy Father empowers ordinaries to dispense Catholics from the utmost severity of the jubilee fast, so that they may use eggs and white meats—milk and its products—the usual form of the fast being otherwise maintained. Another clause of the same "Explanation" provides that the plenary indulgence of the jubilee may be gained twice, or as often as one completely fulfils the required conditions; but as to other favors, absolution from ecclesiastical censures, commutations or dispensations of penance—only once—the first time. In the diocese of Halifax jubilee alms-offerings go the fund for the assistance of theological students; in the diocese of Arichat to the building fund of the St. Francis Xavier College.

BAPTIST.

Since the first of the year, about thirty members have been added to the communion roll of the Granville St. Church.

It is expected that the Baptist Mission Chapel in course of erection on Quinpool Road, will be ready for occupation by the 1st of next month.

The call extended by the Free Baptist Church at Cape Island to the Rev. C. B. Atwood, of Bath, Me., has been accepted. The Rev. gentleman will enter upon his duties in May.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The ninth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is in session at St. Matthew's Church of this city. Last evening a public meeting was held, at which addresses on Foreign missions by the Rev. Mr. Annand, missionary to the New Hebrides, and others were delivered. We hope to give some information regarding the work of the Society in our next issue.

The Rev. Dr. Burns has been nominated by the presbytery of Glengarry for the position of Moderator of the next General Assembly.

METHODIST.

According to the Methodist Year Book for 1886, the statistics of Methodism throughout the world are as follows: Episcopal Methodists of various branches in the United States, 23,626 itinerant ministers, 32,875 local preachers, and 3,762,987 lay members; non-Episcopal Methodists, 2,080 itinerant ministers, 1,763 local preachers, and 195,167 lay members; Methodists in Canada, the Methodist Church, 1,526 itinerant ministers, 1,755 local preachers, and 185,292 lay members; Methodists in Great Britain and missions, 3,627 itinerant ministers, 36,675 local preachers, and 864,717 lay members; Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences, 934 itinerant ministers, 4,607 local preachers, 133,396 lay members. A grand total throughout the world of 32,115 itinerant ministers, 77,879 local preachers, and 5,141,461 lay members.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' Association was held in St. George's school room, on Monday evening, the president, Rev. H. J. Winterbourne in the chair. The meeting was devotional. Addresses were delivered by Revs. C. W. McCully and W. C. Wilson, and by Mr. J. J. Hunt. The Association is in a flourishing state. Every Parish in the city was well represented.

Rev. John Partridge, of Ship Harbour, is in the city. He has received the offer of the Parish of Bathurst, N. B., which he has declined.

St. Matthias Mission hold its quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening. The Mission is in a healthy financial state, having \$160 in hand. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted. The Mission will lose the valuable services of Rev. W. C. Wilson at Easter; and it is probable that the Rector of St. George's, under whose charge the Mission has heretofore been, will hand over the care of it to St. Paul's, in which parish the Mission is situate, at the same date.



Nova Scotia Government LOAN.

Four and a Half Per Cent.

The Government of Nova Scotia invite tenders for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Provincial Debentures, running for Twenty nine Years, to be issued under Chapter C of the Acts of 1881 bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable Half Yearly at the Office of the Provincial Secretary in Halifax. The Debentures are free from Provincial, Local or Municipal Taxation.

The Tenders must state the rate of Premium offered. The Debentures will bear interest from January 1, 1886, and the Purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.

Tenders, which should be for \$1000 or multiples of \$1000, and marked "Tender for Loan," will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on

FRIDAY, APRIL 16th.

The Debentures will be ready for delivery immediately after the acceptance of Tenders.

The Government also invite Tenders from parties willing to loan the sum of

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

on Debentures bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum payable half yearly the principal to be repaid to the lenders in six annual instalments. The Debentures are to be issued under Chapter 21 of the Acts of 1883 for the purpose of providing for certain improvements in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

Tenders, to be marked "Tenders for Loan" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

FRIDAY, APRIL 16th.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tenders.

W. S. FIELDING, Provincial Secretary.

Halifax, April 5th, 1886

FOR SALE.

- 250 lbs P. E. I. Mess Pork
 - 30 Pails Leaf Lard
 - 189 Smoke Hams
 - 170 tubs choice Butter
 - 250 boxes Cheese
 - 200 lbs Flour
 - 150 lbs Corn Meal
 - 20 puns Mo's ex
 - Also, Mill Feed at Lowest Prices
- W. WHEATLEY, 269 Barrington Street.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

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

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

PROFESSOR S. PORTER,

Organist and Choir Master, St. Paul's.

INSTRUCTIONS ON

ORGAN, PIANO and VOICE-CULTURE

Residence, 69 Birmingham St.

JOHN W. HICKMAN,

AMHERST, N. S.

Barrister-at-Law

AND NOTARY.

JOHN CODY,
LIVERY STABLE,

AMHERST.

Horses and Carriages are in first-class condition and at lowest possible rates. Polite and careful attention given to travelers

Christmas, 1885.

LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON A Splendid Variety of Useful Goods, COMPRISING IN PART—

- Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves,
- Soft Kid Gloves,
- Silk Umbrellas,
- Cardigan Jackets,
- Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
- Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers,
- Ladies' English and American Gossamers,
- For Imitation (see assortment)
- Red Dogskin Jackets,
- For Lined Cardigans,
- Large assortment of Wool Squares, B. Shawls
- For morning Suits, Hosiery, Toquelets, Fascinators, &c.
- Shawls, Mantles, Manic Cloths, Dress Goods,
- Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ac. veterans and Plush.
- Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us a call.

W.M. MOODY & CO.,
168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

E. J. POWER,

PAINTER & GLAZIER,
44 SACKVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Refined Sugars!

THE

Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,

(Limited.)

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

S. CUNARD & CO.,

Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co., (Lim'd)

Upper Water Street, Halifax.

R FLEMING,

Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser,
WINDSOR, N. S.

MINGLED SCENES.

Clouds and sunshine gather o'er us,
Heat and cold around us meet,
Fires to love, foes devour us,
Tones of discord, music sweet,
Day and night, and truth and error,
Health and sickness, ease and pain,
Peaceful hours, and hours of terror,
Grief and joy, and loss and gain,
Spring and Winter, nettles, flowers,
Temperance and Intemperance too;
Parchin' drought, and copious showers,
Age and youth, ancient and new;
Strong and weak, active and lazy,
Male and female, good and bad;
Wise and foolish, sane and crazy,
Love and hatred, cheerful, cool
Sin and virtue, good and evil,
Standing, sitting, lying low;
Sober gathering, drunken revel,
M. Hittules, the select few
rough and smooth, and hard and tender,
Breathing freely, wanting breath,
Gloomy scene, overpowering splendor,
Total product, *life and death!*

ALPHA

[FOR THE CRITIC]

DR. SCHURMAN ON DARWINISM.

The writer was fortunate in being one of the large audience before whom Prof. Schurman delivered his extremely interesting address on Darwinism and its results. The subject was treated in the broadest and most catholic spirit. The result of years, nay, centuries, of thought and research, being synthetically arranged, and placed before the audience in a very clear and able manner, and in the choicest language. The audience testified their appreciation by a marked attention to a closely reasoned address of an hour and three quarters' duration.

It is evident Darwinism is no longer the *l'le noir* of orthodox thinkers. The lecturer accepted its theories of "naturalization," and "survival of the fittest," as the best explanation yet given of the processes of evolution, and of the "origin of species."

The results of scientific enquiry cannot *change* anything, except our false views of nature and of God, and false principles deduced therefrom. They cannot *add* anything to nature or truth; but they do add a great deal to our knowledge of nature and truth. They cannot *give* us anything, except light for darkness, knowledge for ignorance—for false knowledge accepted as truth is worse than ignorance. Some of the beliefs of our childhood have had to give to the results of scientific enquiry with which they were found to be in conflict. No truth of religion has been overturned, permanently, but some of the teachings of orthodox theology have had to give way. One may reply, the results of scientific enquiry are not always stable, a wider and closer observation and induction often leads to new or different results; be it so; they are but steps

"Upon the great world's altars-stairs
That slope thro' darkness up to God."

In the evolutionary processes of the human mind—thought, investigation, reflection, there is surely still a "natural selection," and a "survival of the fittest"—thoughts, as also "origin of species," specific beliefs, as varying in their way as organic species, but having, no doubt, a common origin of their own, and in their results tending to elucidate truth.

In a closely reasoned passage, Prof. Schurman endeavored to show the harmony which may be found between the teachings of Darwinism and the popular views of God, creation, and nature. Many who consider themselves thoroughly orthodox accept the teachings of evolution as true.

Do not the remains of Darwin repose in the great Christian pantheon of the mighty dead, Westminster Abbey? I am not aware that Darwin ever attempted any extended reply to the many attacks made on him as a skeptic and an atheist, or that he attempted to harmonize the teachings of the "Origin of Species" with those of the Bible.

The most marked point of divergence between the teachings of evolution and Christianity, which presents itself to the mind of the writer, is the doctrine of the fall and redemption of man. Can we reconcile this view of man with the theory of evolution? Prof. Schurman did not attempt to do so. In fact he did little in this connection, beyond attempting to show that there was no essential antagonism between the beliefs of evolution and of natural religion. But how about revealed religion, so-called? Orthodox Christianity teaches us that man was created pure and innocent, that he fell from his first estate, and that Christ died to redeem and restore him. In fact it teaches us that man has been *involved* and not *evolved*. Is not the theory of man's descent, or rather ascent, from a lower organism directly opposite to the teaching of Christianity as to his origin? Or is it only an apparent difficulty which fuller light may clear up? A marked change has taken place in biblical interpretation in the last thirty or forty years, and views are now held by good churchmen which would make their parents gasp and stare.

Some secular beliefs have been laid aside, like old garments, they are out of date; and I fully believe that the dawn of the twentieth century will see some that cling to us now also laid aside, and our wonder will be how we ever felt at ease in them. Is there any one man who holds the view of eternal punishment as taught from every pulpit fifty years ago, and yet it was then thought an essential doctrine of my faith. I will forbear reciting other doctrines, long considered essentials of the Christian faith which are now doubted by many good men. I believe God is still revealing himself to the world in various ways, truth is being unfolded, a higher faith is being evolved, not necessarily destructive to the old, but an outcome of it.

"H."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR PACIFIC PROVINCE.

Dear Critic,—When "a stranger in a strange land" receives his first impressions of the country he hopes to reside in, he is naturally desirous to confide them to some one or other of his acquaintances at home, and through what medium are they likely to be more generally circulated than the press?

I arrived in Victoria some four weeks ago one afternoon by steamer from Tacoma after a long and tedious railway journey over the Western Pacific Railway. The city of Victoria is pleasantly situated, with good natural surroundings, and requires a thorough inspection of the suburbs to be fully appreciated. The business portion of the city has rather a disheartening effect on a stranger, and makes him think he has come to an old rather than a new country, as the buildings possess an air of dilapidation unexpected by him. The suburbs, however, amply redeem the character of the place, as they consist mainly of pretty cottages with here and there a stately mansion surrounded by gardens. We dropped out of mid-summer into almost summer weather upon our arrival, and found the crocuses in rich profusion in almost every garden.

Business is conducted here on a decidedly old fashioned basis, and the mercantile community look with suspicion on Eastern importations as interlopers. However that feeling is gradually disappearing, and will be still further subdued when the C. P. R. brings its quota of immigration into the country.

For those seeking employment as clerks and salesmen this is no country to come to, but for large capitalists, mechanics, and laborers generally, its openings are good.

A large business has been done here in the past by commission agents representing numerous Eastern houses, but their day is also disappearing as the houses they represented are sending agents direct.

The country generally is very much agitated at present by the location of the C. P. R. terminus on the main land. Vancouver City, the present boomed section, is thought by many to be definitely chosen, but all surmise is doubtful, as the syndicate may allow that belief to exist until they have disposed of all the land in that vicinity, and then carry their station farther on, so that it is dangerous to speculate on too much of an uncertainty.

Times generally are said to be very dull here, as the benefit of the money spent by the railway is ceasing to be felt.

Fishing, mining, and lumber, form the principal industries, and outside of these there is very little to depend upon, as the agricultural resources of British Columbia are very limited indeed.

Nova Scotians abound in great variety and all seem to be getting comfortable livings by hard work, and some amassing money by speculation. I hear a good many more are thinking of trying their fortune here at an early date, but would advise them to "look before they leap," and unless they possess an absolute certainty of something to occupy their attention upon their arrival, I think they had better be prepared for somewhat of a disappointment.

But I must ask you to break off this somewhat crude epistle and trust to a little more definite information on matters generally later on.

Yours truly,

NOVA SCOTIAN.

PROFESSOR SCHURMAN ON DARWINISM.

Dr. Schurman, in his recent lecture on Darwinism, has given many persons a surprise. Not long ago, it was assumed in certain circles, probably without any good reason, that the genial Professor would prove himself the doughty champion of Revelation and Christian Philosophy. He has effectually proven that assumption unwarranted. With admirable frankness he has openly professed his belief in the fish-ape-man theory of the chief modern expounder of the "principles governing Evolution." While the chief arguments he put forth in support of the doctrine of Evolution were almost of necessity substantially the same as those used by more than one other man that took the same view of the same subject, the friends of the learned Professor may well congratulate him upon the ingenuity of his reasoning, and the brilliancy of his style of expression.

Still, I myself, in common with better men, do not see my way clear to accepting his reasoning as conclusive. This, however, is no disparagement of Professor Schurman. When he convinces me of the truth of his contentions, I will, of course, accept his teaching. If I don't feel the logical force of his arguments, he may have reason to believe the fault is not in him, but in me. In his opinion, Darwin is a very convincing writer; yet Darwin signally failed to convince me, and many others that have keener minds, of anything else than that pride of intellect and desire of notoriety may lead a naturally clever man into a labyrinth of absurdities. But since I have been so bold as to question the soundness, not of the reasoning of Mr. Schurman alone, but that of other advocates of Evolution as well, I may here fittingly mention one or two points on which I think that Evolutionists are by no means as strong as they seem to imagine. Whether the cause of my thinking thus be my own mental obtusity or not, let the air-minded, intelligent reader determine:—

1. I do not apprehend the force of a series of arguments which are capable of being reduced to this: "Protoplasm exists in all living organisms, therefore protoplasm is life." May not the vivifying principle be something above and independent of the protoplasm? If it may, then the argument seems to me not conclusive.

2. Where is the strength of the argument based upon "the almost perfect identity of nominally different species"? Some people, it appears, finding an almost perfect identity between two things, are quite satisfied to

bridge over the chasm implied in the word *almost* by the supposition of a "missing link." I cannot so easily get over the *almost* in that way. Show me a thousand points of similarity between A and B, then if I can show A and B to differ in one essential particular, I cannot call them "essentially the same." The more nearly perfect may be the apparent identity up to a certain point of two things which beyond that point in qualities or nature widely diverge, the greater must be the power and value of the invisible influence which determines the subsequent divergencies. In other words, the more nearly alike you show a monkey and a man to be, the more subtle, the more independent of the enquirer, is the power that left the one being a monkey and the other a man.

3. "Instinct" says the Evolutionist "is merely inherited experience, never an innate idea." Now, if there is not, and, as contended, never was an innate idea, then the great original duck that without instinct, and, of course, without experience, looked at the water, *thought* that something might be made out of it, made a deliberate effort to try it, and succeeded in taking it, was a very wonderful bird—a bird that thought, made a deliberate effort, etc.—and went through a far higher mental operation than the duck of to-day that merely goes to the water because it has inherited a taste which it cannot overcome. If animals by themselves can school themselves into the development of new powers, they must sometime make a *deliberate effort*, to do which they must *think*. What bearing has this on the doctrine of Evolution? Why, this: If in animals the habits and powers that are now purely innate and instinctive, were once not at all so, but were altogether deliberate and rational in origin, then it follows that the earlier faculties of these animals have been the higher, and their later faculties the lower, in the scale of intelligence. To my mind, this is directly repugnant to the commonly accepted idea of Evolution, which, if it is anything, is founded on a conception of the unfolding or development from the lower to the higher, from the simple to the complex, from the instinctive to the rational.

4. According to the Evolutionist, the dog and the cat are more sagacious than the frog, simply and solely because they are more highly developed; have schooled themselves more, I suppose; and all three are less knowing than man, because they are less advanced in development than he. Man is maintained to be the existing *summitum bonum* of all the development there has been. Now, I do not see how this can be reconciled with the two facts, (1), that the dog, the cat, and the frog, always do exactly what is proper and moreover, best for themselves; (2), that man often does what he believes to be improper, and knows to be hurtful to himself.

5. If a pig should fully realize that he is a pig, will Professor Schurman be so kind as to explain to me what then would be the *essential* difference between that pig and a man? I give this question as the shortest presentation of a somewhat lengthy argument.

These few sentences indicate, though imperfectly, a very few of the considerations that weigh with me against Evolution.

SANTOR-REBARTUS, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

The other day a very small boy scooted an M. P. P. in the Province Building in the following mystic and startling terms: "Please, sir, Mr. _____ has lost his revised virtues and would be obliged if you would kindly lend him yours." The child had been sent to borrow a copy of the *Revised Statutes*.

At a recent parliamentary supper a prominent legislator sang Longfellow's lines, "I stood on the bridge at midnight." When the due applause had subsided, a guest observed that the song was peculiarly appropriate for a member of the Standing Committee on Bridges! The malefactor escaped with his life, which speaks volumes for the Christian character of our representatives.

The late debate in the Assembly on Mr. Gayton's bill was marked by a greater moderation of tone than has been usual in temperance discussions. Several advocates of paternal legislation were charitable enough to credit its outspoken opponents with candor and manliness. Some members, scornful to sail under false colors, confessed that they used stimulants themselves—shaming by their frankness those professed teetotallers who, all over the country, talk prohibition with breath smelling of whisky. If, as many spouters and some thinkers forecast, prohibition is to prevail, its pros and cons should be very thoroughly pondered before it is finally saddled upon us. Only faint or false friends of prohibitory legislation can object to the fullest discussion: men quite convinced of the goodness of their cause feel that it can bear opposition, and requires thorough ventilation to ensure its success.

Last year W. W. Astor, the New York millionaire, published a novel called "Valentino," and dealing with the notorious Borgia family. The book has had a very good sale, and Charles Scribner's Sons, the publishers, have advertised it and themselves a good deal by boasting that the manuscript was offered anonymously and accepted purely on its merits. It now transpires that the rich and influential author at least gave the firm some clues to his identity. The copy, which was in type-writing, was sent while Mr. Astor was American Minister at Rome, and was accompanied by a letter stating that the author, who wished to be unknown for the present, had had special facilities for studying public documents in that city. Besides, in lieu of a *nom de plume* on the title page, there was a conspicuous star, which was possibly meant to be deciphered as an *Astor-risk*. There had also been rumors in the society of Gotham that Mr. Astor was contemplating an Italian story.

Not long ago you culled from some publication and printed in *The Critic* some very neat definitions. Here is an effort in the same direction:—

MARRIAGE.—According to some an inalienable bond, making one's bondage perpetual; according to others a civil contract properly terminable by incivility.

A particular friend of mine published the following long ago:—

"GENT.—A vulgar fraction of a gentleman."

Punch seldom publishes anything so neat nowadays as its famous old definitions of a spoon and a muff:—

"SPOON.—A thing that touches a lady's lips without kissing them.

MUFF.—A thing that holds a lady's hands without squeezing them."

I noticed in a Toronto paper that Gilbert Lately said a sharp thing to Durand, whom he met at dinner:—

"I suppose you have a lot of funny things sent you," observed the author of *Pinufore*. "Quite a lot," answered the innocent editor of *Punch*. "Then why on earth don't you publish some of them?"

SHARLES.

NOTES ON EGYPT—BY CAPTAIN G. G. CHALLICE.

AKASHA, Feb. 2, 1886.

I am now more than 900 miles up the Nile. I dined with Gen. Butler at the mess here last night. I read his "Great Lone Land" when in Halifax. I wonder which is more terrible—a great lone land in the Arctic, or one in the tropical zone. Torontians may talk of the Nile, but it is dreary and monotonous enough from Cairo to Assouan, and they know nothing of its horrible desolation south, for they have never been there. Riding from Akasha to Koshoh by myself the other day, a journey of 28 miles, I lost my way in the desert, and my suspense, till by retracing my horse's foot-marks in the sand I found my path again, was dreadful. I am ready to die, but not by starvation and thirst in the wilderness.

Black hills innumerable with ravines of grey dust and yellow sand, this is the whole scenery as soon as you quit the banks of the Nile. All the hills are, like each other as the waves of the sea, and all the ravines and open spaces intersecting them have as little individuality as the gaps between the waves. The country is altogether uncanny, if not unnatural, and the cloudless sky, from which rain never falls, becomes appallingly oppressive. In Suikim there is at least a rainy season, but here it rains not from year's end to year's end. The flies at this moment are burrowing in my ears, running up my nose, jumping down my throat whenever I open my mouth, and generally keeping up their character as one of the ten plagues of Egypt. Fortunately they go to sleep at sunset, and are by no means early risers. It is curious to see them blackening with their millions the walls of your tent, or any other place where they roost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

To the Worthy Master and Members of the Maritime Provincial Grange:

Your committee on organization and extension of the Order beg leave to report as follows:—

We believe there is no more efficient way to extend our organization than by the employment of lecturers to visit all parts of the jurisdiction, fired with love and enthusiasm for our noble order, whose duty it should be to hold public meetings among farmers, and explain to them our principles, and urge upon them the importance of banding themselves together in Granges, and thus assist in extending the benefits of our Order. We believe the expenses of these lecturers should be borne in part by the Dominion Grange, as they receive \$14.00 out of the charter fee of every Grange formed. We would also recommend that every sub-Grange consider itself a committee for the extension of the Order, strengthening the hands of lecturers and deputies by holding public meetings, and distributing Grange literature. We would urge on every patron the duty of subscribing for one or more Grange papers. We are pleased to note the arrangements this Grange has made for an official organ, and trust that *The Critic* will be liberally patronized.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agriculture as an industry is susceptible of much improvement. It seems questionable, from our knowledge of the past, whether we can arrive at the conclusion that progress in this art has kept pace with increased difficulties attending its prosecution. In its virgin state the soil was easily made to repay bountifully the labor bestowed upon it. Successive harvests have diminished its productiveness, and it is a question whether experience and education have kept pace with this deterioration, so that the farmer of to-day has as good an outlook as his forefathers. That some kind of education is needed in our occupation is generally admitted, but the kind, and how to obtain it, are matters upon which there is great difference of opinion.

Premising that a special training for our business exists, that the letters A.B. or A.M. are not to be despised, but that they should be supplemented by some others, that more is really needed, the question arises, "How to obtain it?"

The expressed thought of the day is not agreed upon the way to educate the present or the future farmer. The advocates of Agricultural Colleges are not well agreed that these institutions are doing the work they

should. The press, a great power, is not doing enough. This is not so much the fault of the press, as the indifference of those whom the press serves. These agencies, which are calculated to do a vast amount of good, are now hindered by causes that may in the future be removed. To suggest some other means may be presumptuous, but the need seems to warrant the effort. The most of our farmers cannot afford to go to college; few of their sons can go. Not much to advance agriculture is drawn out of the common school, and not more than one out of ten takes an agricultural paper. Not much from these sources does the farm now draw.

A practical plan is to have a tolerably well-conducted farm in every agricultural community. This would be a school from which our farmers would learn, a test that could be seen and imitated, and which, even if expensive, would well repay the outlay. Prizes might be given for centrally situated farms, open for inspection, that will support a family; for the best cultivated fields, pastures, orchards, proper feeding of stock, as well as the other branches of the business. This seems the readiest and most effective way to educate the present farmers, by encouraging imitation of good methods until they are well established.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—Wednesday, March 31st.—Pope said a survey had been made of a line of railway from Metepedia to Cross Point, and the estimated cost was \$15,000 a mile.

Thompson said that the Government of Quebec had not forwarded any petition or request for the commutation of Kiel's sentence.

After some minor business had been transacted the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 1st.—Thompson in answer said that there were some difficulties relating to the enforcement of the Scott Act for which legislation would be introduced this session.

The bill introduced by Charlton relating to seduction came up for consideration, and on division passed by a vote of 141 to 47.

Some discussion took place regarding the Short Line Railway. Tupper and Cameron pointed out the duty of the Nova Scotia government in proclaiming the act legalizing the mortgage of the Short Line. They also urged the speedy completion of the line to Louisburg.

Cameron made a motion to the effect that it is expedient to repeal that section of the better terms act of 1869 and union act of 1867, which provides that the amounts then granted shall be in full and final settlement of all claims of Nova Scotia. It was defeated by a vote of 82 to 15.

Friday, April 2nd.—The House passed to the consideration of the budget.

Hon. Thomas White said that Cartwright's speech from first to last was one long wail of pessimism. That gentleman had referred to conservative deficits, but during the two periods of conservative government the amount paid out on capital account from ordinary revenue had been nearly \$25,000,000, while under the McKenzie administration there had been added to the public debt between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 expended as ordinary revenue. He said that Canada compared favorably with the United States as regards taxation. This country he claimed had made steady progress since 1878, and quoted from reports of the Montreal and Toronto boards to show that the business men of the country did not endorse Cartwright's statement of the condition of Canada.

Patterson denied that manufactures were prosperous, and charged the government with corruption.

Wood said that the decrease in imports and exports of last year was more than accounted for by the decrease in values.

Monday, April 5th.—Paint moved the first reading of the Lennox Passago Bridge Co's bill.

Foster said instructions had been issued to fishing protective officers, but it was not considered advisable to the public interest to lay them on the table.

McLellan said the debt had been reduced during March by \$3,500,000.

Blake moved a resolution censuring the government for not bringing down papers relating to the North-West.

White claimed that a large number of papers asked for by Blake had been brought down last year, and were now printed in the sessional papers, and others had been brought down this session.

Hall moved an amendment expressing satisfaction with the government's action.

Cameron moved in amendment to Hall's amendment that Blake's allegations be referred to a select committee.

On division Cameron's amendment was lost by a vote of 111 to 62, and Hall's amendment carried by 110 to 62.

Tuesday, April 6.—Foster moved that the resolution respecting the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse to the management of the Dominion be considered on Friday, which on being put to the House was carried.

Hereafter every Thursday shall be considered a government day.

The House went into committee and considered the act respecting the Revised Statutes. Several items of supply were also considered and passed.

Wednesday, April 7th.—Several petitions in favor of the exemption of light wines from the operation of the Scott Act were presented.

McDougall (Cape Breton) moved a statement showing the quantity of coal carried over the Intercolonial each year from Spring Hill, and other collieries, and complained that rates of freight were given which acted as a discrimination against Cape Breton coal. He also urged upon the government the necessity of completing the railway system through the Island.

Taylor moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butter, and other substitutes for butter. The government requested an adjournment of the debate. The general opinion seemed to be in favor of preventing these substitutes being sold for butter.

PROVINCIAL.—Wednesday, March 31st.—The bills to incorporate the Domestic Water Co., and the Y. M. C. A. of Sydney, passed a third reading.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill in reference to a polling station in Pictou Co.; and Mr. Patterson a bill to incorporate Forrest Hill Cemetery Co.

Mr. Gayton moved the second reading of the Temperance bill, the main features of which have already been mentioned in these columns.

Mr. Fielding objected to the principle of the bill. He said we have now a good license law. Such a severe and extreme measure as this act is unnecessary. He thought that the signatures of a majority of the rate-payers was sufficient to license a man to sell liquor. The liquor traffic is considered by the state and church as legitimate, and it was not fair that men should be compelled to secure petitions year after year in order that they might be enabled to carry on their business. The bill he considered was not in the interests of temperance. Mr. Black and Mr. Fraser supported the bill and Mr. McRae opposed it.

Thursday, April 1st.—Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate Acadia Coal Co., and to amalgamate that company, the Halifax Co., and the Vale Coal and Iron Co.

Mr. Hockin presented a bill to inaugurate the Pictou Steam Ferry Co.

Mr. Longley resumed the debate on the bill relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He said that Mr. McRae's speech was amusing, but its tone was not suited to the present times. He had no doubt that if the late Joseph Howe were speaking to-day he would express different sentiments from those of 1854. The sentiment of the country had advanced, and temperance legislation must keep abreast of public opinion. The only thorough treatment of the liquor question is by prohibition, but the stage for such an enactment has not yet been reached. He believed the principle of the bill to be sound, and would support it.

Mr. Hockin said that he approved of the principle of the bill, and would accordingly vote for it.

Mr. Power said he represented the interests of both the temperance people and the liquor dealers, who have for all time carried on a business rendered legitimate by the laws of Great Britain and Canada. He believed that the bill could not be carried out as far as Halifax was concerned. He would support a prohibition measure, but as long as the Dominion allows the sale of liquor he would refuse to vote for such a restriction measure as the bill proposed.

Dr. Muoro said he would support the bill. Gladstone says that intemperance has produced more evil than war, pestilence, and famine combined. The Scott act was a failure on account of there being no proper machinery to carry it out.

Mr. Whidden declared himself in favor of the bill which he considered a very good one.

Mr. MacCoy held that the bill was the most advanced of the kind ever brought before the House. In dealing with the question the legislature was dealing with the temperance sentiment of the province. Morally and socially the bill was for the best interests of the people of Halifax. He would like the inspector for Halifax to be appointed by the governor-in-council and not by the city council as proposed.

Mr. Pipes said that he was in favor of prohibition, but as the House could not support such a measure he would support the bill.

Messrs. Fraser, Cook, Spence, LeBlanc, and Robicheau, spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Harrington against it. After which the debate was adjourned.

Friday, April 2nd.—The bill to incorporate the Stewiacke Valley and Lansdowne Railway Co. passed a third reading.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to incorporate the South Brook Cemetery Co., Inverness Co.; Mr. Fielding a bill to incorporate the Wanderers' Athletic Club; and Dr. Haley a bill to incorporate the Halifax Railway Co.

Mr. Bell resumed the debate on the temperance bill. He made a lengthy speech in favor of the principle of the bill. He thought that certain amendments should be made in order to make the act practicable.

Messrs. Church, White, McNeil, McLeoman, Mack, and Weeks favored the bill. The bill then passed the second reading and was referred to committee.

Monday, April 5th.—Mr. Block introduced a bill to amend chap. 29, R. S., of goals and other county buildings. Mr. Whidden a bill to change the name of a settlement in the county of Antigonish. Mr. Bell a bill to consolidate the acts relating to the town of New Glasgow.

Mr. Church laid on the table the annual report of the medical inspector of the Hospital for the Insane. It shows that the number of patients on the register, December 31, 1884, was 384. Admitted during 1885, 112; whole number under treatment 496. Discharged as recovered 47, as improved 6, as unimproved 1, died 21. Remaining on the register, December 31st, 1885, 419. The current expenditure was \$73,413.54, showing a deficiency of \$13,384.68.

Tuesday, April 6th.—Mr. Blair introduced a bill to provide for the registration of horses for breeding purposes; Dr. McLennan a bill to change the name of a settlement in Inverness Co.; and Mr. Ross a bill in regard to the purchase of certain lands at Mahone Bay.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the advisability of repealing the County Incorporation Act. Mr. MacCoy gave notice of a motion to test the opinion of the House in regard to the matter.

Wednesday, April 7th.—Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to provide a free bridge across the Avon River.

A long discussion took place regarding a motion, that in the opinion of the House, the County Incorporation Act of 1879 and its amendments should be repealed.

Mr. White moved an amendment to the effect that the dissatisfaction which exists against the Act does not warrant its repeal, which finally carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—Since our last issue some parcels of pickled fish have arrived to this market from the coast, viz, mackerel and herring. One parcel of about 400 bbls have been landed and stored, and other parcels are still afloat. No offers have been made which would be accepted, and we think that any offer that was made, particularly for fat fish, should have been accepted rather than running the risk of their spoiling during the coming warm weather. Our fish market has, we think we are fully justified in saying, never been in such a state of dullness as it is at present. In our recollection there never was a time at this season of the year when fish coming in from the coast, if properly cared for through the winter season, could not be sold for fair prices, or very near up to the previous fall prices, but there is no disposition on the part of those who are in the fish business to touch at almost any price. Certainly there is no prospect for getting rid of my stock in the United States markets, and the West India markets show little or no sign of any improvement. If as in other seasons, we may expect to have new alewives in about six weeks, and now mackerel in about from eight to ten weeks. West India shippers are doing all they can to get rid of old stocks before arrivals of new fish, this we mean more particularly in regard to alewives and mackerel, but do what they will, we think they must carry over quite a quantity of mackerel, which is not a very profitable business, as in all probability now mackerel will not cost more than one half as much per barrel as those laid in last fall. Some Bank codfish are still arriving from the coast, but prices have declined some considerable, and we very much doubt if to-day \$2.00 per qtl. could be had. The market is getting pretty well clear of hard dry shore codfish, not from satisfactory sales having been made here, but from shipments which have been made, and which we fear in a great many cases have been unprofitable to the shipper. We have watched the West India markets pretty closely, and from all we can gather the shipments to the West Indies for the past 8 months generally have not been very profitable. This is not encouraging, and we are led to think and enquire why it is so. Is it because there are too many fish caught? We think not. We may be wrong, but we think that shippers here are too anxious to ship. If a particular market in the West Indies is getting short then some one of the shippers will dispatch a cargo, only to be followed immediately by some half dozen others, all arriving within a few hours of each other. In the meantime the same operation takes place in the other markets, thus keeping all the markets fully stocked. If proper intervals were allowed between the sailings of each cargo, we think a very different result would be obtained.

We can give no quotations for fish in this market; there are none selling, except what has been shipped to order for Jamaica by the *Beta*. We think that prices in the Jamaica market will have advanced some little by the time the *Beta* arrives, but there are so many more fish on her than were ordered, that we fear the result will be only to break the market again.

Advices from the Boston fish market for the week ending April 2, are as follows:—

A very dull fish trade has been experienced here during the past week, and the condition of the market on certain varieties is somewhat unsettled. Mackerel continue to arrive in fair quantities, domestic receipts being consigned to the dealers direct, and foreign receipts to commission dealers. Mackerel of 1884 inspection still continue to arrive quite freely from Portland. Mackerel have been selling during the week at various prices. In fact it is of very little use putting a price on them if they are to be sold. Codfish are in light receipt; stock here consisting mostly of large pickled bank, which are selling at \$2.00 per qtl. Very few dry fish are on the market. The receipts of codfish during the week have been all Georges; they are selling at \$2.00 to \$2.10 for early, and \$3.25 for late caught. No receipts of pickled herring during the week. Labrador and Nova Scotia large split herring are very slow of sale. No fresh mackerel have as yet arrived at New York. Fifty-two vessels have gone south for mackerel so far.

Below will be found the imports of mackerel from Jan. 1 to April 2, for the last four years:—

1886	1885	1884	1883
8893 bbls.	8252 bbls.	9365 bbls.	8323 bbls.

Entering the asylum for inebriates, he asked: "Do you treat drunkards here?" "Yes, sir," "Well, I'm one. Where's yer bar?"

WHY HE WOULD NOT SUBSCRIBE.—An old inhabitant of a country village, being asked for a subscription towards repairing the fence of the graveyard, declined, saying, "I subscribed toward improvin' that burry'n'-ground nigh on to forty years ago, and my family hain't had no benefit from it."

For the past several years, study has been made by scientists to discover a way of killing a horse without inhumanly shooting or braining him with a bullet, and a plan which has proved to be a successful one has at last been discovered by Dr. L. A. Anderson, the veterinary surgeon of 79 Pike street, Lexington. It is what is called the inflation process, and consists in forcing air into the heart through the jugular vein.

A man's enemies are those he should endeavor first to make his friends.

Wealth is desirable for what it enables us to do and enjoy, but it is not desirable at the cost of honesty, and honor, and true manhood. It is not desirable when truth, and virtue, and religion—when honorable usefulness and happiness here, and eternal happiness hereafter—must be sacrificed for it.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.	BREADSTUFFS.	PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.
SUGAR	Our quotations below are our to-day's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.	
Cut Loaf		
Granulated		
Circle A		
Extra C		
Yellow C		
Yellow		
TEA		
Congo Union		
" East		
" Good		
" Choice		
" Extra choice		
Oolong—Choice		
MOLASSES		
Barbadoes		
Demerara		
Diamond N		
SOAP		
Toilet Bar, 1 lb., 2 lb. and 3 lb.		
Frasco		
Domino		
Surprise		
Extra Pale, for 5 lb.		
" Laurel Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels		
Canada		
No. 1 Family		
Bristle		
Brown		
Toilet 15 to 20c per doz		
CANISTERS, 6s and 8s		
Dr. Paraffin		
Biscuits		
Pd. Bread		
Boston and Elm Family		
Soda		
4s in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case		
Fancy		
CANDY		
Assorted in 30 lb. Pails		
Royal Mixture		
Luscious		
Treat goods 141 in a box		
Toys per hundred		
Clear Candy Toys		
Brooms		
Starch Blue and White		
" Lily White		
Prepared Corn		
BUTTER		
Canadian		
N.S.		
Cheese		
Eggs		
Tobacco—Black		
Bright		
Blacking, per gross		
Blacklead		
Pearl Blue		

" Fat		
" Good		
" Choice		
" Extra choice		
Oolong—Choice		
MOLASSES		
Barbadoes		
Demerara		
Diamond N		
SOAP		
Toilet Bar, 1 lb., 2 lb. and 3 lb.		
Frasco		
Domino		
Surprise		
Extra Pale, for 5 lb.		
" Laurel Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels		
Canada		
No. 1 Family		
Bristle		
Brown		
Toilet 15 to 20c per doz		
CANDY		
Assorted in 30 lb. Pails		
Royal Mixture		
Luscious		
Treat goods 141 in a box		
Toys per hundred		
Clear Candy Toys		
Brooms		
Starch Blue and White		
" Lily White		
Prepared Corn		
BUTTER		
Canadian		
N.S.		
Cheese		
Eggs		
Tobacco—Black		
Bright		
Blacking, per gross		
Blacklead		
Pearl Blue		

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
" Ev. Plate	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess. American	14.00 to 14.50
" American Clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	13.00 to 14.00
" Prime Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tub and Pot	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 13c
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	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 30

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2	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 7.00
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	5.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5.00
Oxen	4 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 1/2
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	4 1/2
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	4 1/2

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal	No arrivals	No sales
MACKEREL		
Extra	none	
No 1	9.00	
No 2 large	1.00	
No 3 large	1.00	
No 4 large	2.00	
No 5 large	2.00	
Small	1.00	
HERRING		
No 1 Shore, July, No sales	2.00	
August and Sept	1.50 to 1.75	
No 1 to mid Shore, Scarce	3.00	
No 1, Labrador	none	
All kinds, very scarce	3.25	
CODFISH		
Hard Shore to equal	1.00	
Bank	2.00	
Bay	none	
SALMON, No 1	none	
No 2	none	
No 3	none	
HADDOCK	none	
HAKE	none	
Cusk	none	
Pollack	none	
FISH OILS		
Cod A	35 to 38	
Dog A	25 to 28	
Pale Seal	none	
HAKE SOUND	15 to 50c per lb.	

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No 1 per bbl.	1.75 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.50 to 7.00
case, Valencia	5.75 to 6.50
Lemons, per box	4.00 to 4.50
case, Palermo	6.75 to 7.00
Coconuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
Foxberries, per bbl	3.00 to 3.75
Figs, 1 lb box (fresh)	10 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c

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

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

Olive laughs, looking at me through her gold rimmed *pince nez*. "You must not fall in love with him, Allie—"

"He was but a landscape painter,
And a village maiden she!"

"He won't fall in love with me from Mrs. Wauchope's descriptions," I laugh in my turn; and then I relate that worthy woman's stroke of diplomacy in describing me as a spinster from the country "between the ages" as Madame Cronhelm would say. If I am tempted for a moment to relate the episode of the violets, Olive's next words induce me to hold my peace.

"I didn't tell mamma a word about him," she says, nodding her blonde head sagaciously. "She would be sure not to like it; and she might, I don't say she would—but she might—write and tell your Aunt Rosa. Mrs. Wauchope ought not to have pretended there were none—but ladies in the house. Not that it's really any matter you know—only mamma has charge of you in a manner, though you were an obstinate wretch, and would not come to stay with us at the square."

"I'll come for Poppy's wedding next month."

"Well, I should think you would!"

"And you are to come back with me to the vicarage, Olive."

"My dear, I wouldn't miss being at Woodhay Manor on the eleventh of next June for anything."

"And I shouldn't care half as much for anything if you weren't there. Do you remember my birthday last year, and the fun we had with the school children? You said it was the first time you had ever helped in any parish-work, and you rather liked it."

"I like to see you play the Lady Bountiful, Allie. And besides, that dear delightful curate of your uncle's was there—the man with the romantic name."

"The Reverend Hyacinth Lockhart," I laugh, remembering how Olive flirted with him. "How do you like the new song Madame Cronhelm has given you?"

"I don't like it at all," Olive says, shrugging her shoulders; "and I think Madame Cronhelm is very cross; don't you?"

"She is very strict. But you know you are horribly idle, Olive."

"My dear, I don't go to Madame Cronhelm to learn—I only go for the fun of the thing."

"Then you can't expect her to take any pains with you."

"I don't want her to do so. She admires your voice, Allie."

"She thought I was only a beginner."

"Well, you astonished her. She never says much—except to criticise, and she's bitter enough then—but I could see your singing of that delicious 'Serenade' took her by surprise. And Herr von König put on his spectacles to look at you. Allie, it's the greatest pity in the world that you are a woman of independent means! You'd make a fortune on the stage!"

"I wish Aunt Rosa could hear you!"

"I am sure Madame Cronhelm thinks you mean to sing in public!"

"Madame Cronhelm is at liberty to think her own thoughts!"

"Do they know you have such a voice down at the vicarage?"

"I sing in church," I say demurely.

"I never knew such a queer girl as you are, Allie. If you were anybody else, you would be—"

"I wouldn't be Allie Somers Scott," I laugh, shrugging my shoulders.

"I suppose not. And I like you just as you are, my dear. Have you seen the latest addition to Poppy's *trousseau*? A Louis XVI. morning-dress of ruby plush with pink bows—we must make her put it on after luncheon. It is most becoming to Poppy, though, you know, I think it is a ridiculous style for the morning—fancy crimson plush with pink sash bows."

Poppy Deane is a tall dark girl, with a marble white complexion and black eyes. Olive is quite different—a little plump thing with a round face, a pink and white complexion, very fair hair in a wisp of curls over her forehead, and a pair of very saucy, if not particularly handsome eyes. Today she wears a "granny" bonnet lined with cardinal, and a coquettish dress of navy blue and cardinal which shows off her prettily rounded figure. Also she wears spectacles, not so much because she finds them necessary to aid her sight as because she fancies they improve the appearance of what she considers the worst features in her face.

"That serenade of Gounod's rings in my ears," she says, as we reach the door of the house in Dexter Square. "You must sing it again for me, Allie, after we have criticised Poppy's plush gown."

CHAPTER III.

It is Friday evening—the evening of the Rollestons' dance.

I have heard and seen nothing of "the Count" since yesterday; nobody has mentioned violets, nobody has accused me of pilfering. Whether he is in the house or not I know not, nor whether he has been in since I changed his dead camellia for my bunch of purple Woodhay violets yesterday. I have been fully occupied between my singing-lessons and my visits to Dexter Square—so fully that such a person as Mrs. Wauchope's handsome ill-tempered lodger could certainly find no room in my thoughts. If I am thinking of any one now, as I lean back in my comfortable hammock-chair, with my buckled shoes on the fender, it is of Cassie Deane. Poor Gus is devoted to me—has been devoted to me since we were children. And Gus is not a bad-looking fellow by any means. He is a little fair man, and I do not like little fair men as a rule. But then he is a captain in the "Blues," and I believe he really likes me. I do not care for him, of course; but it is fun to have a lover. I have had a good many lovers—so at least they

tell me—but I have up to this time walked "in maiden meditation, fancy free." I am not a flirt—my worst enemy—if I have any enemies—could not accuse me of flirting. It is an amusement which I both dislike and despise. And I do not flirt with Gus, though he is and has always been my "chum." He does not care to be called my chum now so much as he used. Olive says it is because he thinks "sweetheart" a prettier word. I do not care about sweet-hearts. I shall never be so foolish as to fall in love with any one. I think love is all nonsense. And most of the men who have wanted to marry me—I do not mean poor Gus, of course; and, besides, he never asked me to marry him—were in love with Woodhay, and not with Allie Scott. If I had no money I might believe in love—a little; but, as it is, I do not believe in it at all.

"Shall I light the candles on your dressing-table, ma'am?"

Mary Anne's voice wakes me out of what was perhaps as much a dream as a reverie.

"What o'clock is it?" I ask, yawning.

"It is half-past seven, ma'am. Is this your dress? I'll unpack it for you and lay it on the bed."

The back drawing-room is my bedroom. I leave my easy-chair reluctantly—it is a cold night even for March, sharp and frosty—and follow Mary Anne into the inner room, where a newly-lighted fire burns in the grate.

"Why didn't you light that before?" I ask, shivering.

"The Count—he came in unexpectedly, wanting his dinner," Mary Anne answers, kneeling down to put some life into the fire by means of a rapid fanning with her apron, "and I had to attend to him. He's just like that always—walking in when he's least expected. Gentlemen is a bother—you never know when they'll be in and when they won't!"

I take out my dress from its flat pasteboard box myself, unwilling to trust it to the tender mercies of Mary Anne's grimy fingers. There is a note from Aunt Rosa in the box and another bunch of my dear Woodhay violets. Aunt Rosa tells me no news—they are all well at Yattendon, and have had very cold weather. I lay down her note and take up the violets, thinking, as I press the dewy fragrant purple blossoms to my lips, of the dear old trees at Woodhay about whose mossy roots they grew.

"Send Mrs. Wauchope up to me," I say to the maid-of-all-work, when she has done what she can for my sulky fire.

Mrs. Wauchope will make a better attempt at getting me into my dress than she could, and will not perhaps leave such traces of the strain she must necessarily put upon my sky-blue laces. I have arranged my hair in its usual simple fashion before my landlady comes up, gathered closely round my head into a loop of close plaits at the back, and curling into a light natural fringe about my forehead. And before the Deanes' carriage comes for me I am ready, standing before the dingy old-fashioned glass and wondering what Olive will think of me and of my dress.

What I see in the glass is a tall girl, in a long closely-fitting *cuirasse* body of blue silk, ending in saches of *crepe* of the same color, and with a billowy blue skirt lying along the carpet like the crisping waves of a summer sea—a girl with a pretty white neck and arms, with hair neither fair nor dark, but of a curious ash-color, with eyes neither blue nor grey, but a mixture of both, with a nose neither long nor short, a mouth neither large nor small—a face that denies all laws of beauty, yet a face which Olive says she would never be tired of looking at—but then Olive is my friend, and prejudiced; I do not set much store by her verdict. What I know myself to be is a girl with a swinging gait and well-poised head, whose outdoor life has developed muscle and straight limbs, and who oddly enough, has a pair of eyes which have not looked out of the family face since my great-grandmother died, about a hundred years ago.

While I consider myself, gravely and dispassionately, as though my reflection in Mrs. Wauchope's depressing, greenish-tinged mirror were another person, I hear the Count's voice upstairs, talking to my landlady. My heart beats quicker for a moment. Can he have discovered the theft of the dead "button-hole"? But no; he goes in and shuts the door; Mrs. Wauchope comes down-stairs, passes my door, and I breathe freely again. I gather up my gloves and fan, having put my violets nestling near my heart, the only spot of darker color in my skyey dress, and, walking into the drawing-room, impelled by I know not what spirit of mischief or of folly, I sit down at the piano and begin to sing "Thy voice is near." I do not think my voice is audible in the attics, I feel sure the words are not distinguishable; and, even if they were, who could tell what silly freak led me to sing them?

* * * * *

"Word after word I seem to hear,
Yet strange it seems to me
That, though I listen to thy voice,
Thy face I never see!"

"Why, Allie my dear, you're by far the nicest girl in the room!" The remark is Olive's of course.

"So I have been feeling her," says Gus, who has been my partner in the waltz which has just come to an end.

"Don't talk nonsense! Who is that gentleman who has just come into the room?"

We are standing near a doorway. Gus and Olive both turn their heads. "Which gentleman?" Olive asks, blinking through her spectacles.

"Oh, he has moved on now—you can't see him with the crowd!"

"Why did you ask?" Gus says. "Was there anything remarkable about him?"

"He was remarkably handsome, that was all."

"Oh!" says Gus, screwing his glass into his eye.

"I know everybody here," Olive remarks, looking round the room. "If you see him again when I am in your neighborhood, point him out."

me, and I am almost sure to know who he is. Allie, you look jolly; I hope you are enjoying yourself as much as you seem to be doing."

"Oh, quite as much!"
 "I am having such fun with him," Olive says, glancing after her late partner, with a world of mischief in her sunny dimpled face. "He is so silly—you've no idea what a donkey he makes of himself!"

"You'd better not make a donkey of yourself," Gus remarks severely. "Oh, he doesn't know I am laughing at him! Men are so vain, they would think anything sooner than that you were making fun of them."

"You know a lot about them!" says Gus, with a glance of brotherly scorn directed downward at his pretty little sister.

"I know enough to know that. Here is Captain Cathcart coming for me. And there is the 'Weit von Dir.' Oh, Allie, don't waste a note of that delicious waltz!"

Ten minutes later, I am in Olive's neighborhood again, this time waiting for Fred to bring me an ice.

"There is the man I mean, Olive—standing with his back to the wall—the tall dark one, talking to Colonel Rolleston."

"Yes; I observed him just now. I thought I knew everybody here; but I do not know who he is, nor does Captain Cathcart, isn't he splendidly handsome, Allie? I don't think I ever saw such a handsome face in my life."

"He is very handsome," I answer, glancing at the grand-looking boy—for he scarcely seems more than that—as he stands talking to Colonel Rolleston, and looking with splendid careless eyes about the room. His face is dark, almost foreign-looking, with a straight nose, a slight dark moustache, and a pair of the most beautiful, fierce, tender, laughing, long-lashed eyes I have ever seen.

"I shall get Katie Rolleston to tell me his name," Olive promises, as her partner whirls her way; and Fred returning with my ice, that and the waltz put everything else out of my head.

It is nearly half an hour later when somebody introduces me to a partner for the coming waltz whose name I do not catch; and, looking round carelessly, still talking to young Rolleston, I find the unknown standing before me with his eyes fixed inquiringly on my face.

I accept him, of course, and walk away with him, wishing I had caught his name. He is a rather silent partner, appearing to be more anxious to study me than to make himself agreeable; but whatever he does say is clever and amusing, and so boyish withal that it is absolutely refreshing after the "society" talk to which I have been compelled to listen for the last two hours. He dances well, and knows how to take care of his partner. Once, when somebody by accident puts his foot on my dress, he turns round with a wicked flush of the eye which brings Mrs. Wauchop's ill-tempered lodger into my mind. And once or twice I find him looking at me with an expression which puzzles me a little. It is not admiration, nor criticism, nor depreciation; but it is easier to say what it is not than what it is—rather a mixture of amusement and curiosity, as if trying to read some riddle in my face.

When the waltz is over, he resigns me to Gus, having just put down his name opposite to the only disengaged dance on my programme, a mazurka. I can make nothing of the hieroglyphic scrawled in pencil; but I fancy the last letter of the initials looks like "B."

"Is that your handsome man?" Gus asks, looking after him as he makes his way slowly through the crowd.

"Yes," I answer at once. "Do you know his name?"

"Don't you know it?"

"No; I could not catch it when he was introduced to me."

"Why, that is Baxter—Gerard Baxter, the punter, a clever fellow, but to stay' in him. If he had, he would have made a name for himself long ago."

"He looks a mere boy."

"He is one and twenty. He could paint pictures if he liked; but he won't take the trouble. Jack Rolleston knows him well; but I've only met him once or twice. He has been away in Scotland for the last month or two, sketching. I don't consider him so very handsome."

I think Gus is a little jealous, or I would think so if I had time to think of anything but my own astonishment—so this is Mrs. Wauchop's lodger; this is the Count, this is the whilom lozier, the man whom I christened Gus's Baby! It is strange, it is astonishing, it is not to be believed! The episode of the violets rushes to my recollection—the words I had so impudently sung this very evening—sung to him! It is well for me that he has no idea who I am—would never dream of identifying me with Mrs. Wauchop's spinster tenant "of a certain age." Aunt Rosa would have good reason to be ashamed of me if she knew what pranks I have been playing—good reason to say that she was right and I was wrong about the advisability of my coming up alone to Carleton Street! I shall never be so foolish again. I ought to have had more sense—a girl of very nearly one-and-twenty! It has been a lesson to me not to be carried away by the wild spirits which have been my bane always, the love of adventure which my good aunt has often tried to nip in the bud! If I had known that Mrs. Wauchop's "four-pur-back" was a person like this, I should not have dared to play with my laggard sense of propriety now stigmatized as a silly practical joke, all the more silly because the victim would never know who perpetrated it. Standing with Gus near the upper end of the room, I wish devoutly that I had not promised him a second dance. What if I should be foolish enough to betray my identity with Mrs. Wauchop's "drawing-room"? What if he should ask me where I am staying in London? I shall be very cool to him, very reserved and distant, so that the idea of asking such a question shall never enter into his head. I am sorry now that I got myself into this scrape—I should like to have known my fellow-lodger who is so poor and unpeppery. But I have made any further acquaintance with him impossible, all through that wretched little bunch of violets!

(To be continued.)

DAVIDSON & MCMANUS,
 FINE TAILORING,
 139 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

Army and Navy Depot.

- 100 chests superior Teas, from 30s. to 70s. per lb.
- 100 lbs. Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee, roast, ground and green
- 50 lbs. Granulated and Loaf Sugar.
- 40 lbs. Porto Rico and Jamaica Sugar
- 200 lbs. Lazenby's and Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
- 150 doz. Jams and Marmalade.
- 50 doz. Potted Meats.
- 50 doz. Soups.
- 100 boxes Extra Raisins.
- 75 tins English Biscuits.
- 50 tins Bent Crackers.
- 5000 Havana Cigars.

ALSO
 20 cases Brandy, *, **, ***, VO.
 100 cases Old Scotch and Irish Whisky
 300 doz. Port and Sherry Wine.
 50 cases Champagne
 300 cases Claret.
 350 doz. English Ale and Porter.
 25 cases Liqueurs.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

A. M. LIDDELL & CO.,
 63 Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

Commission Agents,

- REPRESENT
- Rutherford Bros., Glasgow, Sash Doors, Hestons.
 - Oatara Cotton Co., Hamilton, Shirtings, White and Colored Ducks
 - Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Warps, Knitting Cottons, &c.
 - Wong's Lat Rubber Co., Batavia, Rubber Boots, &c.
 - Hal Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Clothing.
 - Eastern Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Bearings, Hoses, &c.
- ALSO
 Manufacturers, Laces in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods and Clothing
 ORDERS entrusted to them will be executed direct from the factories, and at factory prices.

TEAS.

EX SCOTLAND:

683 Half Chests.

EX YORK CITY

1,195 Half Chests.

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,
 Tea Importers,
 77 Upper Water Street,
 Halifax, N. S.

A. McDOUGALL & SON,
 IMPORTERS,
 WHOLESALE

GROCERS

WINE & SPIRIT
 MERCHANTS,

No. 234 HOLLIS STREET,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
 Messrs. LUCAS, BELL & Co. COGNAC.

A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL

WINANS' HOTEL,
 (Formerly the Tremont.)
 TRURO.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.
 The house having been entirely renovated,
 I am sanguine of success in pleasing all
 patrons.
 Ample stabling and good attendance.
 J. T. WINANS.

W. F. FOSTER,
 DEALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow
 Hides, Calf Skins, &c.

CONNORS' WHARF
 HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172

ACADIA POWDER CO.,
 (LIMITED).

—MANUFACTURE—
 Blasting & Sporting Powders
 Of the Best Quality.

—ALSO—
 Red and Black Dynamite,
 Quality unexcelled.

Sold by all Dealers.
 C. J. WYLDE, Sec.
 70 Bedford Row.

LYON SILVERMAN

Manufacturer and Importer of
 Essential Oils, Essences,
 Grocer Sundries, Colorings, &c.

504 & 506 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

W. EATON & SON,
 Commission Merchants

—AND—
 AUCTIONEERS.

Consignments of all kinds of Farm and Dairy
 Produce solicited.
 Special attention given to:

- EGGS, BEEF, VEGETABLES,
- BUTTER, MUTTON, APPLES,
- CHEESE, CATTLE, OATS,
- ETC. ETC. ETC.

We also offer for sale at lowest prices, finest quality of
 TABLE CODFISH, ONIONS,
 SMOKED MEATS, CHEESE,
 WHITE BEANS, BUTTER,
 PORK, LARD,
 ETC. ETC. ETC.

And shall be pleased to receive orders for any of the
 same
 Satisfaction always guaranteed.
 W. EATON & SON,
 239 Barrington Street, Halifax.

THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

Patrons will, ere this, have learned that the Hon. Provincial Secretary has introduced in the N. S. House of Assembly a bill, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Municipal Assessments," founded upon the Report of the Municipal Assessment Commission.

We shall only express the hope that this Parliament will distinguish itself by giving to the Province of Nova Scotia an Assessment Act that will be as acceptable to the Patrons of this Province as the Assessment Act of New Brunswick is to the Patrons of that Province.

The Maritime Provincial Grange is not ashamed of its adhesion to the Bill presented in the session of 1885 by a distinguished member of the Order; and we fail to see "that the changes contemplated by that bill were too great and too numerous," or that changes *can* be too great or too numerous, that are best calculated to effect a desired reform. We believe that it should be with laws as with buildings—when new are demanded, clear away the old rubbish, down to a solid foundation, and build well and solidly in accordance with the principles and requirements involved. Reforms cannot be too radical if really demanded by Justice and Equity, and if conducive to the greatest good of the greatest number.

We learn, through inquiries made by Dr. Haley, in the N. S. House of Assembly, that 67 pupils, grade B, attend lectures on Agriculture and Chemistry, and 105 pupils, grade C, lectures on Elementary Botany. Also, that exclusive of pupil teachers, only "7 persons attend Prof. Smith's lectures on Agriculture." We hope to be able to give in a future number, for the information of Patrons, further particulars concerning our School of Agriculture. When these teachers and young farmers get to work in the school room and on the farm, the practical results will, we believe, be such as to warrant and lead to still better facilities for agricultural education, and ultimately to such an institution as shall fulfill all the requirements of agricultural education.

We welcome the *Provincial Agriculturist*, a monthly journal, devoted to the improvement of agriculture and the interests of farm life in the Maritime Provinces, published at St. John, N. B., as a worthy champion of an agricultural college and model and experimental farm for the Maritime Provinces. We heartily recommend the editorial articles on "Agricultural Colleges and 'Stock Farm or College,'" in the March number of this journal to the careful consideration of our farmers and our governments. The Grange is obliterating "sectional jealousy," and we have no doubt but that when the Governments of the Maritime Provinces are prepared to combine in the equipment of such an institution, no sectional jealousy will object to Sackville, N. B., as the most suitable location, or place any restrictions upon "participation in the benefits of the institution."

We really do not know what the peculiar advantages of a stock farm may be. The business of importing, raising and caring for stock should be left entirely to private or associated enterprise of those who know or should know something about it, inasmuch as government aid can only be given to a favored few at the expense of the many who equally deserve and equally need such assistance.

Thoroughbred stock of the standard varieties is (or is supposed to be) essential to the equipment of an agricultural college, in order that students may become practically acquainted with characteristics, capability, etc., of the various breeds, and thus be able as farmers to select what would best suit their several wants and circumstances. Prince Edward Island has, we believe, a well managed stock farm. New Brunswick also has one which appears to be "more bother than it is worth," but neither of these will, we trust, interfere with united action in equipping an agricultural college and model farm for the Maritime Provinces.

From the *California Patron*, which comes to us as an exchange, we learn that "Harvest" Grange No. 1, of the District of Columbia, the first Grange ever organized, has been re-organized. Wm. Saunders, First Master of the National Grange, was elected Treasurer, and John Trimble, another of the "founders," was elected Secretary.

The editor of the *Patron* discusses the platform of the Knights of Labor and the advisability of co-operating with that order in the prosecution of common purposes. From what we know of the Knights of Labor, through published statements of their platform and demands, and of their practical departures therefrom in the methods by which they endeavor to obtain ends and demands, just enough in themselves, we judge it to be expedient to wait. We believe that the Knights have wise and prudent leaders, and that the councils of those leaders, and the discipline of the order, will ultimately prevail. In the meantime we shall be greatly obliged to any Knight of Labor for information concerning their order, its platform, objects, methods, etc.

From Pictou Division we receive the sad intelligence that brother Daniel Steward of "Riverside" Grange, while sawing wood with a circular saw (worked by horse power) slipped and fell on the saw, receiving in his head a cut seven inches long. He lived over six hours, but never spoke after receiving the injury.

Hants Division Grange met on Thursday, 1st inst., Report will be published. Kings Division met on Wednesday, 7th inst., at Kingston. Pictou Division is appointed to meet at Loganville, on 13th inst.

DRY GOODS.

Every department now complete.

CLOTHING.

Our own make, better and cheaper than any from Montreal or elsewhere.

CARPETS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

Largest Stock in the Maritime Provinces.

W. & C. SILVER.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Three Mile House and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Isaac's Harbor and Isaac's Harbor, East Side, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Middle Musquodoboit and Murphyville and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

Under a proposed Contract for four years from the 1st July next.

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Holland Harbor and Port Hillford and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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

ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

80 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY.

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1886

AND

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

THE BEST OF THE
AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the LEADING JOURNAL of American Agriculture. In amount and practical value of Contents, in extent and ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of

Farm Crops and Processes,
Horticulture and Fruit-Growing,
Live-Stock and Dairying.

while it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the crops, throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best sense of the term, a

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, \$2.50; FOUR COPIES, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; TEN COPIES, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club. SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, ALBANY, N. Y.

COPY.

HALIFAX, April 3, 1886.
To the Directors of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B.

The prompt payment of our claim upon your Company for the sum of (\$2700) Three Thousand Dollars as the legal representatives of the late Lewis V. Mason, Merchant Tailor of this city, and the courtesy shown by your local agent, W. S. McCully, demand from us this public acknowledgment.

(Sgd.) CLAUDA M. MASON,
Administress.
C. H. WENNETT,
Administrator.

MINING.

KEMPTVILLE GOLD MINE.—From late advices from Yarmouth we learn that the owners of the Kempt Gold Mine have refused \$100,000 for their valuable property, and that a Boston company now hold the refusal of its purchase for thirty days at \$125,000. The belt upon this property is 100 feet wide, including seven leads varying in width. Two of these, which are within four feet of each other, have been more or less developed. From the first, which is six inches in width, a late crushing of 31 tons gave 26 ounces, and from the second, which is two feet in thickness, 6 tons gave 5 ounces. From 16½ tons of slate and quartz, taken from between these leads 18 ounces of gold were extracted. No mill has yet been erected on the Kemptville property, the quartz being passed through the crusher at the Cowan mine. We understand that the property is to be at once developed by its present owners in the event of the Boston company not concluding its purchase.

Mr. A. A. Hayward brought to town this week 284 ounces of gold, the results of two cleanings up at the Renfrew mine during the month of March, the first having given 154, and the second 130 ounces. Mr Hayward is to be congratulated on the continued success of his mining operations, he is one of the many practical mining men now settled in Nova Scotia who have faith in the prospect of deep mining in this province. Mr. Hayward has used his pen effectively in presenting to the public the question of the sinking of a test shaft, and is one of the most ardent supporters of the movement to establish a mining association.

The population of Nevada has dwindled down to 12,000 in consequence of the collapse of the mining interest, and there are scarcely enough inhabitants left to maintain a state government. The siltstone beds, however, may induce a fresh immigration, and add to the population. The deposit is very favorably situated for working, being in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of wood and water close at hand. — *Manufacturer and Industrial Gazette.*

A firm which makes a specialty of the erection of shafting states that its experience teaches that the loss of power due to improper conditions in the line shafting amounts to fifty per cent. of the engine power employed, and that the defects most commonly found are as follows: Shafting too light for the duty, crooked shafting, hangers too far apart, hanger bearings too short, pulleys too heavy and not properly balanced, hangers which are not adjustable and not self adjusting, and sometimes filled with spurious Babbitt metal, and improper proportion between two pulleys connected by the same belt.

PYRONAPHTHA.—The *Organ für Oelhandel* gives an account of some experiments lately made in St. Peter-burg with pyronaptha, an illuminating oil which Beilstein, the celebrated Russian chemist, thinks will supersede kerosene. It is said to be wholly free from danger of fire, and burning kerosene is easily extinguished by it. Pyronaptha itself can be readily put out by water. It burns with a brighter light, and give off no smoke or vapor, while the fact that it is a residual product of the Baku distillation of petroleum makes it cost less than kerosene.

A NEW IDEA.—New processes for developing and utilizing the waste material and bringing back to usefulness that which has been lost or discarded by others, are full of interest and importance, as they bear upon the great question of supply and touch an economic problem which concerns the prosperity of all. We have often stated and believe to be, that the most valuable and profitable mining field, operated with proper appliances, can be found in the waste dumps and tailing races of mines and mills throughout our mining territory.

One of the most original ideas in this direction is an invention of Dr. H. Rae, of Boston, by which it is proposed by means of a flat boat and powerful pump to work the sands and shales of a Nevada river into which millions of gold and quicksilver has run from the wasteful machinery of the great livestock mines. The plan appears to be perfectly feasible, and we are confident that a test which is soon to be made will demonstrate its success. — *Mining Review.*

PRICE OF COPPER.—At the beginning of 1872 copper was worth twenty eight and one-half cents a pound, and in the spring of the same year it advanced to forty-four cents in a few days and declined almost as suddenly, ending for the year at but a fraction above thirty. Early in 1873 it advanced to thirty-five, fell steadily throughout the year to twenty one in December, and recovered to twenty-five cents in the spring of the following year. Until 1879 the course was more gradually downward, but still showed the upward movement during the first half of each year until 1878. In this year there was an unbroken decline, values touching fifteen and a quarter cents in November, 1878, and hovering about that figure until the quarter of 1879, when they shot upward and stood at twenty five cents the January following, when a sharp reaction set in, carrying prices down to sixteen and a fraction. For the next three years values fluctuated between fifteen and twenty cents, showing the same disposition to advance the first, and to decline in the last half of each year. From 1883 to the summer of 1885 a steady decline set in, values touching ten and three-eighths cents. At the close of last year an upward movement set in, but its progress is as yet very slow. The prices for export have ruled largely under the quotations given. — *Industrial World.*

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Gold Mining Supplies,
Colliery Supplies,
Fishing Supplies,
—AND—
GENERAL HARDWARE
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
238, 240 and 242 Lower Water Street.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.
JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO'S.

Best Salmon Twine,
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,
Salmon Trawl Twine,
Fruit Twines,
Mullet Twines,
Net Nords,
Cotton Nets,

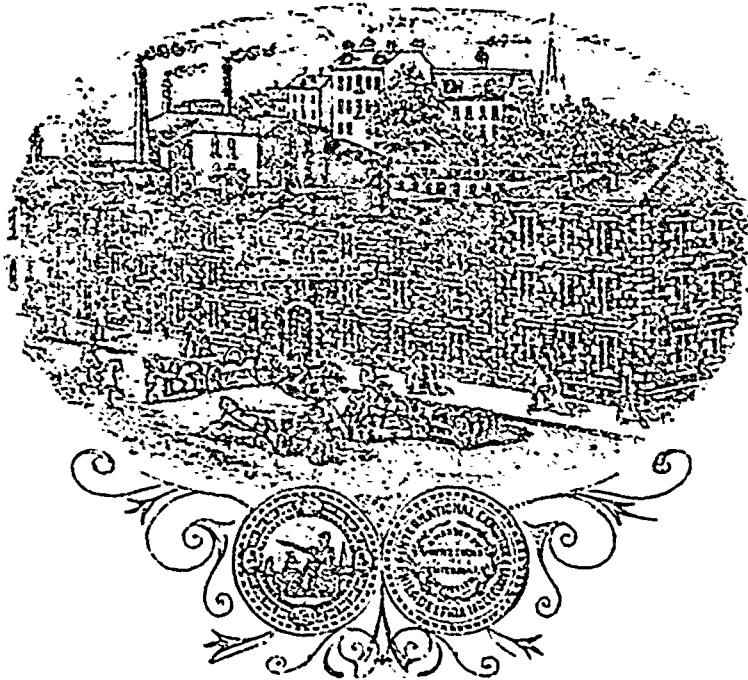
Seal Twine, twisted,
Seal Trawl do
Mackerel Twine,
Caplin Twines,
Herring Twines,
Net Marline,
Hemp Nets.

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

BUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks
THE DART MOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM
Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Lobster Marline, etc., etc

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MACDONALD & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.



ALEX. KEITH & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
India Pale Ale and Porter,
ENGLISH ALE & BROWN STOUT.
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

(A Story of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.)

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

A suppressed giggling in the hallway was followed by the entrance of two handsome girls, who began to lay the table under a vigorous fire of chaff from the men around the fire. The eyes of the elder one flashed mischievously as she was called "Porcupine," but our presence rather awed her and she did not retort. The younger girl was bolder, and on one of the miners daring to call her a "Toad," she gave him a sly pinch that caused him to spring from his chair.

Ralph was at once on the alert, and his "allow me's"—"let me assist you with that," as he took possession of the tea pot, and assisted in placing the chairs at the table, soon put him in the good graces of the girls, and they stole occasional admiring glances at him from under their long eyelashes.

In a few minutes Popsy came in, followed by Brown, and was hailed by all with exclamations of delight. Although there was a strong odor of the stable about him, he was the honored guest of the occasion (did he not bring the grist to the mill?) and was seated at the head of the table, while Ralph and I drew up our chairs on either side. Our drive had given us keen appetites and we fell to with a relish.

"Oh," exclaimed Ralph, in ecstasies, and loud enough for our landlady and the girls to hear, "what can be better than this, snowy bread, fresh butter, new-laid eggs, and fragrant tea!" here he paused and carried a spoonful of egg to his capacious mouth. Suddenly his mouth twitched, a spasm shot over his face, and rising hastily from the table he made a bolt for the door and rushed into the yard.

Popsy was gulping something down with evident difficulty, and when he had succeeded, called out, "I say, Mrs. Brown, if you want any young codfish, just have these eggs hatched out."

"They are a little fishy," said Mrs. Brown blandly, "eggs are scarce hereabouts, and we have to send to the shore for them, where the hens are fed on refuse fish."

I had heard of fishy eggs, but a moment's delay had saved me from the horrors of trying them. The girls had disappeared in the kitchen, "to fire a volley," as the Salvation Armyists say, and frequent loud explosions of laughter proved that they were not short of ammunition.

Ralph soon returned, looking very pale, and for the rest of the meal had little to say.

The men around the fire, as their conversation indicated, were miners. I say their conversation, but the talking was nearly all done by one of their number, a tall, good-looking man, about thirty years of age. He had an eye like a hawk's, and wore a slouched hat pulled down in the most rakish manner over his forehead. His habit of winking whenever he wished to point a sentence was most comical, and I could not keep my eyes off him.

"No," I heard him say, "the Anderson property hain't a patch on ours! The boulders we dug to-day were full of sights of gold, and we know we are right on the lead, and you can bet it is a big one!"

"You think this is a good district?" I ventured to enquire.

"Good! good is no name for it, it is simply immense! I have been in all the gold districts in this Province and never saw nothing to equal it. If we don't strike a six foot lead this week my name is not Dave Victor."

"Is your property near Anderson's?"

"The next West."

"Why!" I exclaimed, much astonished, "I own the next area west of Anderson's."

"Excuse me, but that's impossible. What are the numbers of your areas?"

I gave them to him.

"That's the property that Glenfal took up?"

"Yes, I bought from him."

"Well boys, here is a good 'un, they're a mile from the lead and hain't worth a cuss," and with a knowing wink, Dave lay back and roared with laughter, in which all joined but myself.

"You, a lawyer, and got tuck in like that! it's the best out yet!"

Further inquiry from the other miners proved that the information was too true, and that my slippery client had palmed off his worthless claims in exchange for my valuable services. "Who got the best of the bargain?" I as the Spaniards say with that most expressive shrug, "Who knows, I can't say."

My hopes, which had been raised by Dave's description of the richness of the district, were dashed to the ground, my excuse for the journey was quashed, and conscience provokingly whispered, "you know you could have received the information at the Mines Office in Halifax."

"Don't be down hearted," said Ralph, "we will have a good day's sport to-morrow, and go home all the better for the trip."

Leaving the table, we joined the circle around the fire, and were soon absorbed in Dave's descriptions of his mining adventures. He was butcher, hunter and prospector combined, and seemingly prided himself on the decidedly shaky transactions in which he had taken part. "Jumping" claims, stealing gold, and selling "salted" mines, were the themes of his discourse, and he had delighted listeners in his fellow miners.

"Say, Dave, do you remember how you sold old Hawkin's down at Tangier?" asked one of the men.

"Guess I do!"

"Give us the story," was the universal request.

(To be continued.)

DYNAMITE!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand—

Nobel's No. 1 Red Dynamite,
Treble Charged Detonators,
Warming Pans FOR THAWING
Safety Fuse, etc. DYNAMITE.

Nobel's Dynamite is acknowledged to be the most

RELIABLE, POWERFUL AND ECONOMICAL
Explosive in the market

F. D. CORBETT & CO.

Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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.

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

HALIFAX AND SAMBRO

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 Halifax and Sambro and at this office.

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

MUSQUODBOIT HARBOR AND
PETTISWICK HARBOR

Under a proposed Contract for four years
from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Musquodboit Harbor and Pettiswick Harbor and at this office.

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

FALKLAND AND HERRING COVE
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 Falkland and Herring Cove and at this office.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

SALMON RIVER AND SHEET
HARBOR PASSAGE

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Salmon River and Sheet Harbor Passage and at this office.

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

ISAAC'S HARBOR, EAST SIDE, AND
NEW HARBOR

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Isaac's Harbor, East Side, and New Harbor, and at this office.

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

A WHARF

AT

Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland Co., N. B.

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an
accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order
of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works,
in the sum of \$7,500, which will be forfeited if the party
declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so,
or if he fails to complete the work contracted for.
If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be
returned.

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

By order,
A. GOBEL,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1886.

Office of Commissioners of Public
Charities.

HALIFAX, March 25, 1886.

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

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

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

By order,
R. T. MURRAY,
Secretary

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

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

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

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

Shares, Ten Dollars Each,

Payable \$5 on allotment, and the balance as and when required by calls, of which thirty days' notice will be given.

The present issue is limited to 10,000 shares, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

- J. C. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Mayor, of the City of Halifax, Banker.
- Ald. H. F. VOHRALL, Esq., Merchant.
- R. W. CHIPMAN, Esq., Warden County of Halifax, Merchant.
- CHARLES ANNAND, Esq., Publisher.
- C. F. FRASER, Esq., Journalist.
- F. C. ELLIOT, Esq., Merchant.
- Geo. A. PYLE, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:

The Bank of Nova Scotia Halifax, N. S.

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

**THE
TRURO
Condensed Milk
AND
CANNING COMPANY,**

Manufacturers of the
Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Highest Weight and Perfect Purity Guaranteed.

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.
No. 12 Prince Street, opposite the Union Bank,
HALIFAX, N. S.

**WILLIAM MACNAB,
Book and Job Printer.**

Cards, Circulars, Tickets, Dance Programmes, Bill Headings, Bills of Exchange, Bank Checks, Blanks, Insurance Forms, &c., and every description of Printing at lowest rates, and in best style and finish.
Largest stock of material in the province comes from.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
74 Princess & 143 Germain Sts.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
N. PETERS, - - Proprietor.

Telephone Communication.
Sailed by Steam throughout.



**MAC URQUHART'S
Worcestershire Sauce,
MANUFACTURED AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND.**

This Worcestershire Sauce is as far superior, not only for its peculiarly piquant and appetizing flavor, but all its other properties, to that put up by Lea & Perrin, as the latter's is to all its other competitors. Experts have unanimously arrived at this decision.

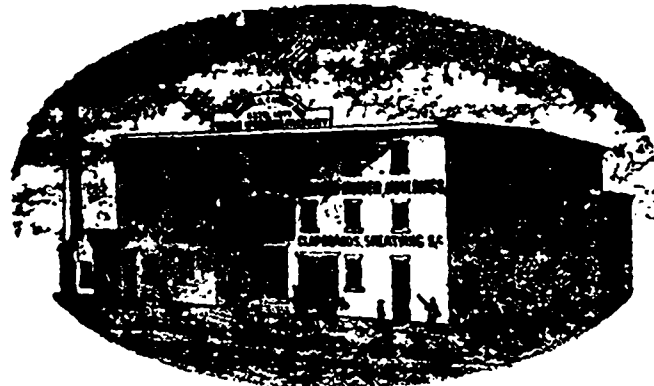
It possesses more body and it is at least twenty-five per cent cheaper.

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

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and have to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions; Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES, Builder. N. A. CURRY, Factory and Business Manager. MARK CURRY, Lumber Yard.
OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



**THE REPRESENTATIVE
Music House
OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.**

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS
At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

We were awarded all the Prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, 1881, for both

PIANOS & ORGANS.

This with our Exhibits fully furnishes our claims on the minds of the Public. Our LARGE PURCHASE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell for from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS than the average dealer.

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES. Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the instalment plan. Name this paper.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET.

**Boston, Halifax and
P. E. Island
STEAMSHIP LINE.**

S. S. CARROLL
CAPT. BROWN, will leave BOSTON for HALIFAX on

Saturday, April 10, at noon.

And HALIFAX for BOSTON on

Tuesday, April 13, at 4 p.m.

FARES:

Stateroom\$7.00
Cabin6.00

Passengers ticketed to all points South at lowest rates, connection being made in Boston with steamers of Boston and Savannah S. S. Co., and in Savannah with steamers on St. John's River and other rivers and coasts of Florida, and all southern railroads.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,
Agents.

**J. & M. MURPHY,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS**

MERCHANTS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A full line of Spring Goods now being opened in every department. Inspection invited.

**CAPE BRETON HOUSE
163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.**

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Tea, Rice, Harley, Soap, Tobacco, Leas, Molasses, Sugar, etc., for Family and Ships' Use.

Also, - A choice stock of

TEAS, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use

SMITH'S 'ANTIPERTUSSENT,'
or Cure for Whooping Cough. It is a safe, reliable and effectual remedy. Sold at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.
J. GODFREY SMITH, Proprietor.



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles



- Rheumatic
- Diphtheria,
- Neuralgi.
- Erysipelas,
- Hoarseness.
- Removes
- Dandruff,
- and restores
- Hair on Bald
- Heads, and
- Cures all
- Aches and
- Pain.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co's,
181 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Always in Season

At all times and upon every occasion there is nothing more suitable for a Present than a nice piece of

FURNITURE!

Nowhere in the Maritime Provinces can you find such an assortment to select from nor

PRICES SO LOW!

as at the old and reliable establishment of

A. Stephen & Son.

We have on hand very large assortment

New and



ASH & WALNUT Chamber Suits,

which we are disposing of at outrageously low prices, also a line of

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

Rattan Furniture

just received. New Designs in Easy and Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, Tables, Work Baskets, Wall Pockets, Brackets, etc

We are the sole agents for the only manufacturers of these goods in the Dominion, and are selling at Manufacturers' Prices, which are 25 per cent below all others.

British Plate Mirrors, IRON BEDSTEADS.

We are large importers of these goods direct from the manufacturers in England, they were never so low in price as at present

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS

of every description.

Boy's, Girl's and Baby

SLEIGHS.

Window Blinds, Poles, Curtains, Fancy Tables, Easy Chairs,

in fact everything imaginable in the Furniture line, and at prices which defy competition.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

or send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. Stephen & Son,
101 & 103 Barrington St.,
CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

SEASON 1886.

Anderson, Billing & CO.,

& CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS.

DEPARTMENTS.

COTTONS,

LINENS,

WOOLLENS,

STUFFS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

CLOTHS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

MILLINERY,

SMALLWARES,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of close buyers to the above departments, which are well filled with the newest productions of the leading manufactures of Great Britain and the Continent.

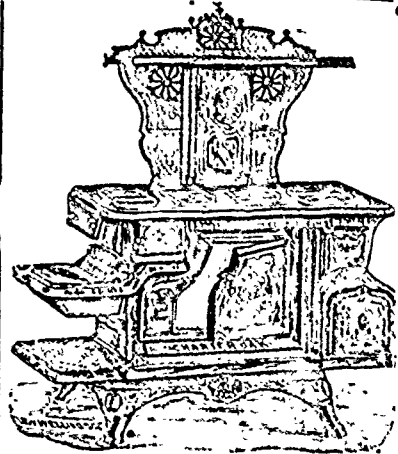
The various manufacturers of Canada are also well represented.

TERMS LIBERAL

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Warehouses, 111 & 113 Granville St.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.



The Charter Oak Stoves, FOR SOFT COAL BURNING.

A new and valuable feature to these Stoves, and one to which special attention is invited, is the Wire Gauze or Perforated Tin Oven Door, by the use of which a current of air passes into the oven during the process of baking, and imparts to bread a sweeter taste and to meats the flavor produced by the old style of roasting before an open fire, and the shrinkage of meats, poultry, etc., so cooked, is found to be very much less than the old method.

Economy of Fuel is another important consideration in the Charter Oak, which is claimed in addition to its many peculiar advantages.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. For sale by J. E. WILSON, 208 Hollis Street, Halifax, Agent for the Manufacturer

Fine Tailoring.

W. C. SMITH.
156 Hollis Street.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE Nova Scotia Steam Laundry, No. 9 Blowers Street, HALIFAX, N. S. JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

Shirts, 10 Cents.
Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
Cuffs, 4 Cents.
Collars, 2 Cents.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon on **TUESDAY 20th APRIL, 1886,** for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the first year ending 30th June 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Tinned Goods, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of Tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, date of delivery, &c. may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods, or for any portion of each description of goods separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

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

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

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

In all cases where transportation may be required, partial contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at the various railway stations to their destination in Government warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. VANCOUVER,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.