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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 11, 1887.

VOL. 4  
No. 10

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
In the Interests of the Travelling Public.....	2
White Slaves.....	3
The Jubilee Memorials.....	5
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
The Quebec Bridge..... "Merchant."	6
Jubilee Memorial Hospital..... "Pro Bono Publico."	6, 7
The Proposed Art Institute..... N. C. James.	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chuckles.....	3
News of the Week.....	4, 5
Religious.....	6
Woman's Work in Creation.....	7, 8
From Black to White.....	8
Commercial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
Mining.....	12
Home and Farm.....	13
Chit-Chat.....	14

Seed grain is now being distributed by the Dominion Government among various portions of the North West.

Where is our vaunted philanthropy? think of it! Over one hundred persons refused admittance to the hospital because there was no accommodation for them, and this too, in a city that prides itself on the breadth and depth of its humanity. Whether it be in the form of a Jubilee Memorial or not, the extension of the hospital demands the immediate consideration of the public.

A correspondent in the *Halifax Evening Mail*, in criticizing a contribution which appeared in *THE CRITIC* signed by "Adam Phooole," has been guilty of a serious breach of journalistic courtesy, in his or her attempt to unearth a "nom-de-plume," and in an unmistakable manner charged an innocent lady in Halifax with having penned the article in question.

Our practical business men will await with anxiety the report of Mr. John T. Wyld, as to the prospect of establishing better trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies. In this report Halifax and the Province of Nova Scotia have a special interest, and if, through the agency of Mr. Wyld, a reciprocal treaty can be brought about, his success will deserve recognition. We trust the day of waiting expectancy in business matters has closed in Halifax, and that we now are near to the dawn of an era of push and prosperity.

We are pleased that a Halifax merchant has given us his views on the question of the bridge at Quebec, but we regret that the writer has not thought it best to publish the letter over his own signature, as had he done so, it would have had more weight in the community. The building of this bridge at Quebec was, we have frequently stated, of vital importance to Halifax, and now that the question of its construction is being agitated in the old fortress city, we trust our merchants, one and all, will second the movement and aid in obtaining a government subsidy for the work.

We welcome to Halifax the members of the Provincial Legislature. In the Upper House most of the faces are familiar, but in the House of Assembly there are many who have yet to make their maiden speech in a parliamentary debate. The Opposition looks decidedly lonely, it is in very truth but a corporal's guard, however, it has its duty to perform, which it must discharge loyally, notwithstanding it seems like "kicking against the pricks." The government's strength is its greatest weakness; and, paradoxical as this may appear, it will be surprising if the Premier, when next appealing to the country, is supported to the same extent that he is to-day.

We are inclined to think that the use of both the English and French languages in the Dominion Parliament, and the publication of the debates in the two languages causes unnecessary expenditure of public money. but we are comparatively well off in this respect as compared with the State of Minnesota. In order that the Governor's message might be understood by all the citizens in the State, it had to be printed in English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Bohemian, Finn, Polish, Italian and Chinese. Six thousand copies were printed in English and 300 in Chinese, the number in the other languages ranging from 500 to 1,000. Truly, the people of Minnesota are cosmopolitan in their make up.

The company owning the great Crystal Palace of London is in financial straits, and there is a danger that this—the people's Palace—may be closed, and the 3,000,000 visitors who annually pass the stile be obliged to seek elsewhere for the pastimes and amusements therein provided. The enterprise of the company has not enabled it to keep out of debt, and finding it impossible to pay the interest upon its debentures, it has placed its affairs in the hands of a receiver. Through the concerts and other entertainments provided at the Crystal Palace, the tastes of the London masses have been elevated, and it would be a crying shame after these many years of useful work to allow the palace to be closed, possibly removed, and its site sold for building lots.

It is passing strange that a journal like the *Evening Mail* should have published a contribution which was supposed to reflect upon a certain individual, without first ascertaining whether their correspondent's attack was not in the strongest sense libellous. "Adam Phooole" is a gentleman, and although some of his expressions may have been carelessly chosen, he can, if needs be, make his meaning so plain that those who take umbrage at his remarks will be more likely to approve than to disapprove of his sentiments. What *THE CRITIC* has said with respect to Halifax society, it is perfectly prepared to stand by, and while there may be a few snobs and toadies, who look to others for their opinions, who may have disagreed with us, we have received assurances from very many of our most cultured people, that our remarks cannot fail to have a wholesome tendency, even if they have cut to the quick some few individuals.

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Trans-Continental travel in Africa is not brisk. Just ten white men have made the trip, and there is no demand for a Commissioner to fix the rates.

The return of American foreign trade for 1886 shows that the exports amounted to \$713,298,666, and the imports to \$663,417,210. As compared with the previous year's return the exports increased \$25,000,000, and the imports \$75,000,000.

Aspirants for literary repute or notoriety now seek to have their manuscripts accepted by the proprietors of the leading magazines. An article to create talk fills some cups of happiness to the social brim.—*Chicago Herald*.

We should like to ask our contemporary the *Herald*, upon what principal of journalism it publishes the letter of a correspondent on Halifax society in both its evening and morning editions, while the brief answer sent by the Editor of *THE CRITIC* was only inserted in its city evening edition.

One of the latest phases of crankism is that of a well-dressed man who was recently taken to the police station in New Orleans, and charged with being an incorrigible pincher. He delighted in mixing in a crowd, and in the jam pinched any ladies that happened to be near him. Such cranks should be tortured according to their own pastime. Perhaps an extra twist in the thumbscrew would bring them to their senses.

Some of our young Halifaxians who have a liking for politics are agitating the formation of a mock parliament in the city. It might be somewhat difficult to organize such a club outside the various Christian associations, in all of which there is material to hand, but if those who are advocating its establishment are in earnest, they will find the movement cordially seconded so soon as it shall have taken practical shape.

In the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is a poem of striking and peculiar beauty, which, by the Boston press very generally, has been taken as heralding the appearance of a new poet. Seldom has a short single lyric by an unknown writer attracted such immediate and flattering attention. The poem is called "Low Tide on Grand Prè." The author is Mr. Bliss Carman, of Fredericton, and one of the Degree Examiners of King's College.

## IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The travelling public are in revolt, and the common carriers throughout the length and breadth of the land realize this fact, and are now making strenuous efforts to do that which should have been done years ago. Owing to the terrible disasters resulting from the burning of wrecked trains before the passengers have had time to escape from the debris, the travelling public demand of the railway corporations that the passenger carriages be no longer heated by stoves or furnaces, which, in the event of a collision or other accident, are liable to be upset, throwing their fiery contents broadcast on the floor. Better, a thousand times, that we adopt the English system of non-heated cars with the old-fashioned warming pan and hot bricks, than be exposed to the danger of being burned alive before being extricated from the ruins of a railway carriage after an accident. We can at least make a winter journey bearable, and we shall escape the discomforts of over-heated carriages; but it is not probable, that in this progressive age, we shall be obliged to again resort to the warming pan, the friend of primitive travellers. All that is required is, that railway companies shall become fully alive to the dangers of the present system of heating carriages, and that they shall take steps to obviate these dangers and discomforts as far as possible. Already, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is moving in the matter, and tests are being made of various heating appliances, many of which have been patented for years; but owing to the unwillingness of railway corporations to incur the expense of their introduction, they have hitherto been overlooked. The Smith & Owen Heater Company of Detroit have recently been testing their new hot-water heater, and we understand that the officials of the New York Central Railway have expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with it. The heater is of cylindrical form, and is composed of cast iron and the highest grade of steel. It has two small doors, one for the regulation of the draft, the other for the admittance of the fuel, each one being secured by three cast iron slides. As these catch, and cannot be opened by a shock, they are said to be a great improvement upon the door of the regulation car stove, which only opens upon a latch, and which immediately upon the event of a collision swings open and permits the burning coals to roll out upon the floor. The opening for the stove pipe is protected by a perforated plate that prevents the fuel from escaping by that way, leaving the bursting of the stove the only danger to be feared, and as the tremendous fall of the sample heater failed to produce this effect, it is claimed that there is little to be feared in that quarter. The sides of the stove are hollow, and contain water that is changed into steam by the fire. This steam supplies a large amount of heat, but that is not its primary object, it really being intended for the extinction of the coals in case of accident. Above the fire, and connecting with the sides of the heater, is a coil of pipe into which the steam passes. Any sudden bump or shock will break the jointure of the pipe with the sides, and the steam escaping kills the fire in a moment or two. One of these heaters containing a roaring fire was recently dropped from a bridge in New York to the pavement below, a distance of fifty feet; old boxes, straw and shavings, had been previously placed beneath the bridge, and the stove, after striking the pavement, rolled over among the litter, but the steam having been liberated when it struck the ground, the fire had been extinguished, and no damage resulted. This is but one of many of the safety stoves already invented, but it is not probable that the public will be satisfied with the adoption of any particular patent stove, or method of heating carriages, until by test, safety against fire is assured.

Another matter which railway authorities should consider, is the manner in which car-seats are fastened down. A large percentage of the loss of life resulting from railway accidents is caused by the seats, which are simply screwed to the floor, being thrown to one side or end of the car, in the event of an overturn, thus pinning the passengers to the wall or floor, and oftentimes breaking their limbs, so that they are unable to escape if a conflagration takes place. The car seats should be bolted to the floor in such a manner as would minimize the dangers resulting from insecure fastenings.

While dealing with this question, one other point deserves to be alluded to, and that is the method of coupling cars. Very many valuable lives are annually lost in consequence of the criminal neglect of railway companies to adopt safety car-couplers; of these there are hundreds patented, but the old-fashioned method is adhered to on account of its cheapness, despite the fact that life is constantly endangered by its continued use. Now that the public are up in arms on this question, such matters as we have briefly dealt with, deserve to be fully ventilated. Common sense and humanity demand reforms.

## WHITE SLAVES.

In September, 1885, a Government Commission was sent to Digby to investigate certain startling charges brought against the system of farming-out the poor in Digby County. These animadversions, it appeared, were first made by Rev. John Ambrose, in sermons and otherwise in his parish, as also in the local newspapers, at various times for years. Feeling deeply the disgrace of this atrocious system, and convinced that outside public opinion was needed to assist philanthropists in that county to get rid of it, Mr. T. H. Adams, an English gentleman residing in Digby, appealed to the outside world through the *Halifax Herald* and *Chronicle*. A total denial of his statements followed from Judge Savary, of Digby, and a consequent re-affirmation of them in the same papers, by Rev. John Ambrose.

Philanthropists outside, notably the leading newspapers, were startled by these revelations. The Governor-General of the Dominion having drawn the attention of the Local Government of Nova Scotia to the matter, a Commission was issued for enquiry at Digby. A Blue Book was the

result, containing many harrowing confirmations of the charges made by Messrs. Ambrose and Adams. Upon this the Commissioner made the following recommendations:—

1. That the indemnifying system be done away with.
2. That the contracts for the maintenance of the poor should not include medical aid; the persons in whose charge the poor are put should not have any temptation to put off calling in the doctor till it may be too late.
3. That proper returns of expenditure should be made by the overseers to the Council.

(Sgd.)

F. H. BELL.

Upon this Blue Book the select committee of the Local Legislature on Humane Institutions passed unanimously the following:—

The Report of the Poor of Digby having been referred to the Committee on Humane Institutions, we beg leave to report, that in our opinion the cases of neglect established by the evidence require that the authorities of the county should make such changes in the management of the poor as will prevent any occasion for such charges as have been in the past."

(Sgd.)

A. C. BELL      WILLIAM T. PIPES,  
M. J. POWER,      ALLEN HALEY.

No such change has as yet been made.

The Commissioners' Blue Book is very distressing reading, and yet shows that a good deal of revolting evidence against the system was ruled out, because of the length of time which had elapsed since the occurrence of the evils, and not because of any material change in the system in the meantime.

## THE JUBILEE MEMORIALS

It cannot yet be definitely settled as to what form the Halifax Jubilee memorial will take. A present but two proposals are before the public which are worthy of consideration; and as each of these is in itself deserving of support, it is hard for the public to make up its mind which shall be encouraged. The Victoria Art School, which has found able advocates in Mrs. Leonowens, Professors MacGregor, Alexander, and others, would unquestionably fill a long felt want in the city and Province; and as the establishment of such a school could not fail to be of direct material advantage to all classes in the community, no effort should be spared in pushing the project to a successful issue. Scores of our young people annually go to the United States for the express purpose of attending the schools similar to that of the proposed Victoria Art School, most of whom would come to the city and take advantage of the Halifax school, were there one in operation. For the funds necessary to erect suitable buildings, and properly endow such an institution, we must look to our worthy citizens, to those who can subscribe from \$1,000 to \$10,000, with the knowledge that they can discharge the obligation without embarrassment. With \$50,000 to its credit, the Victoria Art School could make a modest but satisfactory beginning; and if its advantages through experience became as evident to the public as they appear to its promoters, the funds for enlarging the building or increasing the endowment, would soon be forthcoming.

The second proposal which has been made by such philanthropists as "Jubilee" and others, is, that a large wing be built on the P. & C. Hospital, capable of providing accommodation for the increasing number of patients now seeking admission to that institution, and at the same time being roomy enough to allow for a special ward being set apart for children. The present accommodation at the Hospital is taxed far beyond its capacity; as a matter of fact, each patient being allowed but one-half of the cubic air space which in larger Hospitals is deemed absolutely essential. But objectionable as is this over-crowding in a Hospital for the sick, it might be overlooked, were it not that even with this doubling of patients, many poor sufferers are unable to secure an empty bed in which to lie, and are obliged to return to their homes in the country without that medical treatment or surgical operation upon which their lives depended. \$25,000 would be sufficient to erect and furnish a new wing, capable of accommodating eighty patients, with a children's ward, containing twenty beds. With \$25,000 then, our Hospital accommodation would be more than doubled, and the sick and suffering from Sydney to Yarmouth who require Hospital treatment would not be refused admission at a time when they most required help. This Victoria Hospital memorial should be the offering of the people. Every man, woman and child, who can contribute one dollar towards such a memorial, should feel it not only a duty, but a pleasure to do so. We have no hesitation in stating our belief, that if those who have this matter in hand, do but present their case forcibly to the public, they will find their proposal endorsed by every one who has a brain to think, or a heart to sympathize.

The subjoined advertisement is said to be taken from the *Boston Post* of the date given:—"To be sold by the Printer of this paper, the very best negro woman in this town, who has had the small-pox and the measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver. Aug. 23, 1742."

A New Hampshire woman, aged eighty years, when asked recently how she had kept herself so vigorous and healthy, replied:—"By never allowing myself to fret over things I cannot help, by taking a nap, and sometimes two, every day of my life, by never taking my washing, ironing, and baking to bed with me, and by oiling all the various wheels of a busy life with an implicit faith that there is a brain or a heart to this great universe, and that I could trust them both."

CHUCKLES.

"What is the best way to manage a man?" asks a feminine correspondent. Marry him.

Carlyle says: "Laughter means sympathy." This will bring comfort to the man who has inadvertently trodden on an orange peel.

"What I'd like to know," said a pious old lady, "is how we're ever going to get back the forty days that are Lent every spring?"

A great modiste issued the following directions for wearing a new style of headgear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

"Pa, do 'pro' and 'con' mean opposite things?" "Yes, son. 'Is that the reason they speak of 'progress' and 'Congress'?" "N-n-u—yes, son."—*Chicago News*.

"Does your husband still call you by pet names?" one married lady asked another.

"Well, not quite. When we were first married he used to call me a kitten, now he calls me an old cat."

A Sunday-school teacher reading the words "The fowls of the air" to her class, proceeded to ask them "What are the fowls of the air?" After a pause, one little girl solved the problem by replying, "Please, miss, it's the bad smells."

It is estimated that if a man lives to be seventy years old he passes at least twenty-four years in sleep. So you see a man is a pretty good sort of a fellow one-third of the time, bad as he may be the remaining two-thirds. Let us be charitable.

A DEAD SHOT.—Amateur Sportsman—"What did I bring down, Pat?" Pat—"Y-r own dog, sur; blew his head all off." Amateur Sportsman—"Where's the bird?" Pat—"Picking at the dog, sur."—*Life*.

"By-the-way, are you dining with the Montmorency Browns to-night?" "Oh heavens! Now I remember, they did ask me to dine there to-night." "What—and you forgot to answer!" "Oh, I answered fast enough; but I've clean forgotten whether I accepted or declined."

THE VOWELS.—A holiday was once offered to the boys at Eton on condition that they could discover an English word containing all the vowels in regular order. In a very little while one of them shouted out, "Ab-stominously," and another, "Facetiously," amidst the shouts of their companions.

Little Paul, clambering on his father's knee: "Pa, what is 'humbug'?" Father: "Why, what on earth do you want to know for?" Paul: "I heard you say it to ma a minute ago." Father: "Yes, my son. Humbug is when your ma pretends to love me, and there are no buttons on the neck of my shirt."

"The great trouble with you, John, is," said a lady to her husband, who was suffering from the effects of the night before, "you cannot say 'No.' Learn to say 'No,' John, and you will have fewer headaches. Can you let me have a little money this morning?" "No," said John, with apparent ease.—*Puck*.

On opening the will of a gentleman who had expended a handsome fortune, among other articles it contained the following: "If I had died possessed of twenty thousand dollars, I would have left it to my dear friend, Mr. Timothy Taylor, but as I have not twenty cents he must accept the will for the deed."

Magistrate: "The young lady says that your continued staring at her annoyed her excessively." Prisoner: "I never intentionally annoyed a woman in my life, your honor." Magistrate: "Then why did you stare at her so persistently?" Prisoner: "Because she is pretty and I couldn't help it." Young woman: "Let him go, judge."

A Series of Disasters.—Tramp: "Won't you help a poor man that lost his family by the Charleston earthquake?" Housekeeper: "Why, you are the same man that lost his family last year by the Ohio River floods." Tramp: "I know it, mum. I am one of the most unfortunate gentlemen on the face of the earth."—*Chicago Rambler*.

Hearing a noise at night, Jones descends with a lighted candle, and discovers a burglar escaping with a full sack. "Hallo!" he cries, "come back you!" "Eh, wna?" returns the burglar. "Ah, yes, the candlestick. Permit me." He takes it from the hand of the astonished Jones. "Ten thousand thanks! Have I forgotten anything else?"

He took her hand in his and poured into her ear the soft, sweet story, told over and over again since the world was young. "Do you love me?" he inquired. "Don't ask me such conundrums," she replied. "But I love you, darling," he went on; "and I have given you my whole heart. I have kept none of it back. It is all yours, all yours." "Mine to do just what I please with?" she asked, in the sweet simplicity of girl womanhood. "Yes, darling." "Then I shall give it to Mary Martin. She wants it, I know, and I haven't any use for yours and Bob Brown's, too, and Bob gave me his last night. You are too late."

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Many chestnuts have been perpetrated about two trains passing on the same track, but the great snow blockade on the Intercolonial has brought about some very curious results. The train due here on Wednesday last was snowed up on the Northern Division of the road. The train due on Thursday managed in some miraculous way to pass it, and arrived in Halifax three hours ahead. Truly, the "first shall be last and the last first."

Miners, manufacturers and others interested would do well to consult the advertisement of Messrs. Macdonald & Co. on our third page. This house is so well known that the mere mention of its name is sufficient.

Mr. William Bannister, the popular jeweller, has removed two doors south on Granville Street, to No. 140, where he has a large stock of watches, clocks, jewellery and plated ware. Purchasers desiring bargains in his line should inspect Mr. Bannister's stock.

Mr. A. E. Milliken, who has the contract to erect the new Dalhousie College building, is pushing operations with his usual energy. The walls are now well up to the first story, and everything indicates that the building will be completed within the time limited by the contract. Mr. Milliken has also received the contract to build the new City Hall. We need pushing men like Mr. Milliken in this city, and trust that in the future he will make Halifax his home.

We beg to call our readers attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Anderson, Billing & Co., which appears on the last page of this issue. This firm seems to be alive to the requirements of their trade in the Maritime Provinces, and we feel satisfied in assuring our readers that their first principle is to give the very best value to their patrons.

The S.S. *Ulunda* returned from St. Pierre on Friday, having been unsuccessful in repairing the shore end of the French cable, which had been worn away by the action of the waves upon the rocks. The great winter carnival which is carried on continuously on the island between Twelfth Night and Ash Wednesday was brought to a close on Shrove Tuesday, the costumes of the carnivalists being strange and grotesque. Two hundred of the 5,000 inhabitants died from black measles during the month of February, and the town has hired special vehicles to carry the doctors about from place to place. The three doctors are on the go from morning till night, but owing to the bad drainage the disease still has the upper hand of them.

The ladies of Charlottetown have been raising money towards the beautifying of Queen's Square garden. Handsome prizes were offered to those who disposed of the largest number of tickets, which were sold at ten cents each. Miss Newberry disposed of 1,743, winning a prize a handsome gold watch. Mrs. J. J. Davies sold 1,571 tickets, winning a stem-winding gold watch. Miss Louisa Dawson sold 1,146, receiving a handsome lady's dressing case. Miss Murray disposed of 910, winning a gold and silver bracelet. In all 5,754 tickets were sold, and the handsome sum of \$575.40 raised.

Hon. Chas. Townshend, late member for Cumberland in the Dominion House of Commons, has been appointed a Judge in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Mr. Townshend's college and professional career have been most creditable, and his abilities eminently qualify him for discharging his new and responsible duties as a judge.

While along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia the snow fall during the present winter has been unusually light, New Brunswick and regions to the north have been snowed up to an abnormal degree. In Newcastle, N. B., the snow in the streets is eight feet deep; further north ten feet is the average depth. As a consequence, the snow blockades on the Intercolonial have been almost unprecedented, and a small army of shovellers have been kept constantly at work digging out the trains and keeping the tracks clear.

Many of the citizens residing in the south-end of Halifax are desirous of seeing the wooden bridge which now connects Queen Street with Victoria Road replaced by an iron carriage bridge. Aldermen canvassing Ward One should not forget to put the bridge in their platform.

"Windsor" says: "Capt. Fred. Curry is reported to have left about \$180,000. His will proves the old captain to have been a man of sound sense."

The town of Windsor now has a funded debt of about \$52,000, the greater part of which was incurred in constructing the excellent water-works service of the town. A move is being made to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, and it is said that Flat-Iron Park is to be handed over to the town authorities on condition that trees be set out and the place otherwise beautified.

A very nice legal question has arisen as to the distinction between members-elect and members of the Provincial Legislature. It is stated that the provincial law provides for the resignation of members who have once taken their seats but not for members-elect. If this be true, Mr. A. C. Bell, of Pictou, and Mr. Jason Mack, of Queens, are still representatives of those constituencies.

Two of the three arbitrators to settle the claims of the Province of Nova Scotia against the City of Halifax on account of the P. & C. Hospital and Poor's Asylum have made an award to the Province of \$59,805. The city's representative has not signed the award.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson, Manager of the Halifax Cotton Factory, has resigned his position, and is to be succeeded by Mr. J. Simpson, who is now on his way from Scotland. The overseers in the factory presented Mr. Stevenson with a handsome album and a complimentary address before his departure for the United States.

It is impossible at present to give any reliable account of the exact standing of the parties in the Dominion House of Commons. The following is the nearest approximate to the truth that can be made before the first division takes place: Of the 208 members-elect the Government has a majority of eight over Liberals and Nationalists combined. Of the eleven Nationalists three will unquestionably vote with the Government, which would make the Government majority fourteen; four more of the Nationalists will, it is believed, vote with the Government, but this is uncertain, if they should do so the Government will have a majority of twenty-two. Of the elections yet to be run the Government will secure at least six seats, so that its majority over Liberals and Nationalists combined cannot be less than thirteen, which, if they received the support of seven Nationalists, will be increased to twenty-seven.

Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick, it is said, is to be appointed to the Senate, and is to enter the Cabinet as leader of the Government in the Upper House.

Alexander Chisholm, Liberal-Conservative, has been elected to represent New Westminster, B. C., in the House of Commons. His majority over his opponent was upwards of 200.

The Legislature of British Columbia has suspended the charter of the City of Vancouver, owing to recent riots in which the Chinese residing in Vancouver were set upon and driven from the city. Three of the leaders of the riot have been taken into custody.

The mayoralty and aldermanic elections come off on the 27th of April next, and we would remind our readers that if they wish to do their duty as good citizens and cast their votes for the different candidates, that their taxes should be paid at least a month before the time set. They should also hunt up their tax receipts ready to hand in with their votes. Care should be taken to elect only the best men, as thorough reforms are needed in the conduct of our civic affairs.

It is mooted that the mayors of the leading cities of the Dominion will be knighted at the coming celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and while we do not think it at all likely, it would be well that the incumbents of the seats should be socially and financially able to maintain the title with due dignity.

In our advertising columns will be found the requisitions and election cards of Alderman H. F. Worrall for mayor, and Messrs. William Crowe and W. F. Pickering for aldermen of Ward 3.

All the students attending Dalhousie College, the Law School, Pine Hill Seminary, and the Halifax Business College, have been invited by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, to a grand musical soiree, which is to take place this Friday evening. J. S. Maclean, President of the Association, is to preside.

Next Thursday is St. Patrick's Day. The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint will be celebrated in a more or less pretentious manner wherever a son of Erin is to be found, and that includes most of the habitable portions of the earth.

Those who are entitled to vote should see to it that their applications are sent in to the revisors on or before the 15th of March. Owners of real estate to the value of \$150, or personal property to the value of \$300, or of both real and personal property to a like value, are entitled to vote. The franchise can likewise be claimed by tenants, sons of qualified persons, sons of widows, partners, etc. After Tuesday next, the names of new voters will not be registered this year.

Stipendiary Magistrate Motton has no compunctions against allowing the law to take its full effect. Robert Mullaly, of Halifax, who was proved to have shamefully illused his wife while she was suffering from a severe fit, has been sent to Rockhead prison for sixty days, and there will be forced to hard labor. Mr. Motton is right. To fine a man of this stamp would be unwarrantable leniency.

Algoma has returned Mr. Dawson, Liberal-Conservative, to the House of Commons, and Queen's County, N. S., Mr. Hemeon, Liberal, to the Provincial Legislature.

The merchants of Montreal, Kingston and other places, are endeavoring to induce the government to make the canal system of the Dominion free. The abolition of the canal tolls would be of great advantage to the commercial interests of Montreal.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed acting High Commissioner for Canada. So soon as the session is over, Sir Charles will visit London.

Up to the time of going to press no change had taken place in the position assumed by the Pictou coal strikers, and at present there are no indications of an amicable settlement of the differences between the companies and the men; meanwhile, the price of coal is advancing by leaps and bounds, and the poor of the city, who have not laid in their winter supply, are the chief sufferers.

The news of Henry Ward Beecher's somewhat sudden death from partial paralysis, was received on Tuesday last. Mr. Beecher has long been a conspicuous figure among the more prominent American divines, and, although nearly seventy-four years of age, he retained, to within a few days of his death, all the faculties and power which have made him famous as a lecturer, an orator and a minister of the gospel. From his Brooklyn congregation Mr. Beecher received a salary of \$20,000 per annum, his income being further supplemented by the receipts of his lecture tours, and the fees which he received from his contributions to the press and magazines.

A sad case of burning to death is reported from Hall's Harbor, King's County. Mrs. Henry Baker, jr., while moving before the stove with her twelve days old baby in her arms, had her clothes ignited, and before the flames could be distinguished was terribly burned, from the effects of which she subsequently died.

As will be seen in our commercial report several heavy failures have been announced during the present week. Mr. B. A. Smith has suspended payment, offering to compromise with his creditors at sixty cents on the dollars. Mr. Schofield, of St. John, N. B., has assigned, liabilities \$90,000. The Maritime Bank of St. John, N. B., has likewise failed, bringing down with it several of the leading houses in New Brunswick. It is thought that the Bank will be able to redeem its notes and pay off deposits, but that the stockholders will lose their entire investment.

It is stated that under the terms of the renewed treaty between Austria, Italy and Germany, Italy agrees to place 200,000 troops at the disposal of Austria in the event of war with Russia, and to place the same number at the disposal of Germany in the event of war with France. The *Political Correspondence* says: "Spain will not go beyond an armed neutrality in the event of an outbreak of hostilities."

A telegram from Lahore confirms the report that the Ameer of Afghanistan is raising a new army in preparation for war. The telegram adds that the son of the fanatic Dervish Mushk-i-Alum, backed by many tribes, has proclaimed himself ruler of Afghanistan, and has sent the Ameer a defiant letter threatening to attack him without delay.

The complete returns of the German elections are as follows: Conservative 81, Imperialist 39, National-Liberal 100, Centre 97, New German Liberal 34, Polish 15, Protesters 15, Socialist 11, Guelph 4, Danish 1. The Emperor, upon hearing the result of the elections, remarked that it made him feel 20 years younger, and that the people could not have made him a handsomer birthday present.

Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, has sent a despatch to the Governor of Newfoundland, informing him that the Home Government does not feel justified in disregarding the protests of France against restrictions at this late period, which are calculated to inflict grave loss upon French fishermen, and is therefore unable to allow the bill passed by the Newfoundland Legislature in relation to fisheries to operate this season. The Secretary says the Government thoroughly understands that French bounties are a grave disadvantage to British fishermen. Still it is not shown that British fishermen are unremunerated.

The Queen of Spain has signed a decree making a 20 per cent. reduction in export duties on sugar and tobacco shipped from Cuba.

The soil of the Nile delta has proven to be thicker than was supposed, borings by Royal Engineers having failed to reach a solid bottom at a depth of 200 feet. Specimens of the soil have been sent to London, and an appropriation has been made for continuing the geologically important borings.

**MOIR, SON & CO.**  
**MAMMOTH WORKS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Bread,  
Biscuit,  
Confectionery,  
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.  
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**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.

**Piper Heidsieck Champagne.**  
50 baskets of Piper Heidsieck's Celebrated Champagne, in quarts and pints.

**Graham's Port.**  
10 hds. Graham's one diamond and three diamond Port Just received per S. S. Milanese.

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

**Hennessy's Brandy.**  
150 cases Hennessy's \* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

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

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

**Bass's Ale.**  
100 bbls. Bass's Pale Ale—Bottled by Patterson & Hibbett's—in quarts and pints Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Islay Blend Whiskey.**  
150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay Blend Whiskey Just received and for sale by

**Kelley & Glassey,**  
196, 200 & 204 HOLLIS ST.  
HALIFAX.

**W. F. FOSTER,**  
DEALER IN  
Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow  
Hides, Calf Skins, &c.  
**CONNORS' WHARF,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
Post Office Box 172.

**N. Washington, M.D., L.C.P., L.O.**  
EMINENT  
THROAT AND LUNG SURGEON,  
Having Removed from the PROVINCE OF  
NOVA SCOTIA, TEMPORARILY, owing to  
the fact of litigation pending, regarding his right  
to practice in the Province. The M. B. after a  
while, will learn to treat a Medical CONFRERE as  
Medical ETHICS fully demand in a civilized  
country.  
With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Wash-  
ington asks all who may desire to consult him, to  
correspond, when a full list of QUESTIONS.  
ESSENTIAL to the case will be forwarded to fill  
out, and treatment expressed, as the case requires  
**DISEASES TREATED.**  
Catarrh, Nose, Head and Throat, Chronic  
Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat,  
Asthma, Consumption, etc., etc.  
**125 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**  
Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapor the principle  
of Treatment.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE  
**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
D. M. FERRY & CO.  
are admitted to be the  
LARGEST SHIPMENT  
in the world.  
D. M. FERRY & CO'S  
Illustrated Descriptive & Price  
SEED ANNUAL  
For 1887  
will be mailed  
FREE to all  
applicants, and  
to last season's  
customers  
without ex-  
pressing it.  
Send for it to  
all. Every per-  
son using Gar-  
den, Field or  
Flower SEEDS should  
send for it. Address  
D. M. FERRY & CO.  
Winchester, Onto.



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

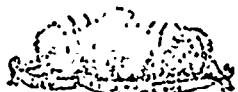
**HOTEL CREIGHTON,**  
Pleasantly Located on  
**TREMONT STREET - - - BOSTON.**  
One Block South of Boston Common,  
Offers superior Accommodations to Transient or  
Permanent Guests. Terms moderate.  
**ROBERTSON & LONG. - - Proprietors.**

  
**Canada and West Indies.**  
**TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.**  
TENDERS will be received at the Finance  
Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st  
day of May next, from persons or companies, for  
the performance of the following steamship ser-  
vices, viz:—  
1st, a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax  
to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago  
de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of  
mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico  
and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each  
line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size suffi-  
cient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and to be able to  
steam twelve knots an hour. The contract in  
either case to be for a period of five years. Ten-  
ders will be received for the above services either  
separately or together. Tenders to be marked on  
the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to  
West Indies." The Government of Canada do  
not bind themselves to accept any tender.  
By command,  
J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.  
Finance Dept.,  
Ottawa, 7th Feb 1887.

**JAMES GRANT**  
144 Upper Water Street,  
Opposite Jericho Warehouse, Halifax, N. S.  
Importer and Dealer in  
**Uppers and Shoe Findings.**  
SOLE LEATHER A SPECIALTY.

**City Foundry & Machine Works.**  
**W. & A. MOIR,**  
**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS**  
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.  
Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,  
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys,  
and Hangers Repair work promptly attended to.  
ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand  
Engines.

**WE** Want you to act as our agent. An  
elegant line of samples, a Card Agents  
Sample Book, and our big Illustrated  
Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Toys,  
Tricks, Books and Novelties, for a 3c. stamp and  
this slip.  
**A. W. KINNEY, YARMOUTH, N. S.**



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

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

**LAWRENCETOWN AND MINEVILLE**

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

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

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



**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-eight  
years to be issued under Chapter 3 of the Acts of  
1884, 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, 1887, and the purchaser will be required  
to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.  
Tenders, which should be for \$1,000 or multi-  
ples of \$1,000, and marked "Tender for Loan,"  
will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.**

The Debentures will be ready for delivery im-  
mediately after the acceptance of Tenders.  
The Government do not bind themselves to  
accept the highest or any tenders.

**W. S. FIELDING,**  
Provincial Secretary.  
Halifax, March 2, 1887.

**WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION!**

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

**LOVELL'S**  
**Gazetteer and History**  
OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA,**  
IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

To be commenced whenever a sufficient  
number of subscribers is obtained to cover  
cost of publication. Subscription to the  
nine volumes \$75.00, to the Province of  
Ontario or to Quebec, \$12.50, to New Brun-  
swick or to Nova Scotia \$11.50, to Manitoba  
or to British Columbia \$9.50, to Prince Ed-  
ward Island or to Northwest Territories  
\$9.50 Each province to have a Map.

Please send for Prospectus.  
**JOHN LOVELL,**  
Manager and Publisher.  
MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

## RELIGIOUS.

## BAPTIST.

There are reported to be forty-six colleges connected with the different branches of the Baptist body in the United States.

Including subscriptions towards the erection of the building, Granville Street Church raised for all purposes last year over \$10,000.

Rev. Dr. Hopper, who has been since 1880 the pastor of Brussels Street Baptist Church, St. John, has resigned his position, owing to ill-health. He expects to spend a few months in the South.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned to London from Mentone in excellent health. During his absence he completed a volume designed for the afflicted, which will be shortly published.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On Sunday last, in all the pulpits of the Church of England in the city, sermons were preached bearing on the proposed Centennial Cathedral. An active canvass of the city congregations is now being made. Will the Church rise to the occasion?

The Rev. C. F. Lowe, now stationed at St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., was ordained to the Priesthood by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is making arrangements for the observance of August 12, 1887—the hundredth anniversary of the consecration, in Lambeth Palace, of Dr. Inglis, who was not only the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, but the first Bishop of the Church of England in foreign parts. The Archbishop of Canterbury has given his sanction and sympathy, and it is expected that thanksgiving services will be held on August 12, not only in all the cathedrals and leading churches in the United Kingdom, but also throughout the whole of the colonies. The Colonial Episcopate now numbers seventy-five, and it is anticipated that they will take a special interest in the commemoration of an event in which the Colonies are so deeply concerned.—*Exchange*.

## METHODIST.

The Methodists of Higginsville, Halifax Co., propose shortly erecting a church in that locality.

The President of the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick, and other ministers connected with the denomination, have recently met in Fredericton, and it is understood that a charge is being formulated against the Rev. D. D. Currie.

F. C. Haddock, son of the temperance martyr, has entered the Methodist ministry, and has been appointed pastor at Bagley, Iowa.

In 1850, the Methodist congregations in the United States, North and South, of all branches, were about fourteen thousand, with a million and a quarter of communicants. In 1885 the same congregations numbered about thirty-eight thousand, and communicants more than three and a half millions.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Mr. Calder, formerly of this city, has accepted a call to the pastorate from St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, N. B., and will be inducted on the 15th inst.

The Presbyterians of Australia are proposing to raise \$250,000 for church extension, extinction of church debts, and for ministerial training.

The annual meeting of the Womens' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Halifax, will be held in this city on next Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Scotland, will this year complete his fiftieth year in the ministry.

The cost of travel of commissioners to the next General Assembly which meets in Winnipeg next June, will, it is estimated, be at least \$18,000. It seems a great pity that such a large sum will be thus spent, especially as the principal schemes are so heavily in debt. A large number of the lay element of the church are of the opinion that all necessary business might be transacted, although the Assembly meet but once in two years. At the present time much valuable time is wasted in lengthy and unnecessary speeches.

## CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Chancellor Bodfish, of Boston, recently discussed the question as to who were the ante-Columbian discoverers of America, before the Bostonian Society. He gave his opinion that the Norsemen were undoubtedly first.

The corner stone of the new American College was recently laid in Rome by Cardinal Howard. Cardinal Taschereau and several American Archbishops and Bishops were also present.

The Pope, in response to friendly overtures from China, has instructed the Cardinal-Secretary to prepare a convention securing complete liberty for missions and Catholic residents in the Chinese Empire. The proposals were sent to China on 22nd ult.

An association of Catholics was recently formed in Montreal, having for their object the suppression of all kinds of vice. The chief evil they have to contend with is drinking, there being a liquor saloon in that city for about every 35 families. It has the full sanction and approbation of His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau have recently gone to Rome to take part in their first consistory. It is believed the Pope in his address will make special reference to America, touching several issues, as he usually does, of vast interest to Americans.

## THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Sir,—I am happy to note that the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, with its usual vim, is continuing the agitation for a bridge across the St. Lawrence to Quebec. It is a matter of the greatest importance to Halifax as well as Quebec, and I am therefore tempted to ask the use of your columns in advancing some of the many convincing arguments that may be adduced in favor of the undertaking. This *Critic* has already, editorially and otherwise, done much to help the good cause along, and all that is now needed is united, determined action to secure the early construction of the bridge. It is a matter of simple justice to Quebec, which now is placed at a great disadvantage commercially, and for that reason alone I would be in favor of the project; but when we find that an outlay of some \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 is all that is necessary to close the gap that now separates the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial, thus giving unbroken rail communication between Vancouver, B. C., and Halifax, I think that the work loses its mere local importance and becomes a national necessity.

Looking at it from a purely selfish point of view, the completion of the bridge should prove of incalculable advantage to this city. It is an undisputed fact that the Grand Trunk Road is so interested in its Portland branch that it has been forced to throw all its influence against Halifax becoming the Winter Port of the Dominion. If it had not been for this opposition from the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial would have been able to divert a fair share of the through freight of the West in this direction from the time that it obtained connection with Point L'Évêque. But its only Western outlet was by the Grand Trunk to Montreal, and this outlet being adverse, by tiresome delays in the shipment of freight, and by the discrimination in rates, the Grand Trunk was able to block the business of the Intercolonial and secure the through freight for its Portland branch. As long as the Grand Trunk had no rivals, the Intercolonial was at its mercy, and could do no through Western business, but the completion of the Canada Pacific to Quebec changed all this, and since that time a steady stream of grain has been poured into the elevator at Halifax, and this port has now become the Winter Port of the Dominion.

If the mere completion of the Canadian Pacific to Quebec has worked this great change in our favor, although the Saint Lawrence still separates it from direct connection with the Intercolonial, think for a moment of the great advantages that would accrue to us should the two great railroad systems be united by the completion of the proposed bridge. I have no doubt but that the revenues derived from the bridge would pay the interest on the outlay, and that being the case I cannot see why the Dominion Government does not move in the matter at once. The completion of the Short Line through Maine does not change the merits of the project in any way, in fact, the expenditure of a large amount of money to benefit Montreal, should strengthen the claims of Quebec. The Short Line will practically reduce the L'Évêque branch of the Intercolonial to a local line, and it will never pay the expenses of running it, unless the government is wise enough to construct the bridge at Quebec. If it does so, the Intercolonial will always secure as much freight as it wants to handle, and the Dominion system of railways will at last be completed.

I think that the merchants of Halifax should give the subject their serious attention, and as one of them, I am in favor of calling a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of endorsing the claims of Quebec.

MERCHANT.

## JUBILEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Critic:

The great interest that the citizens and citizenesses of Halifax take in the proper way of celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee, is fully demonstrated by the number of different methods that have been advanced in print, to properly commemorate the event. The proposal to add a memorial wing to the Provincial and City Hospital, it seems to me, is particularly appropriate, and there is no doubt but that, if Her Majesty's wishes could be consulted, a memorial of this description would be especially pleasing to her.

The Art School would prove a fitting memorial for the City of Halifax, but the memorial wing to the hospital should be an offering from the whole Province, and if it should be so considered, there would be no trouble in raising a sum sufficient to carry out the ideas of those benevolent persons who first conceived the project. That there is crying need for largely extended hospital accommodations, everyone who has inquired into the matter will readily admit. This being the case, the sooner the project is put into definite shape the better. The Dominion Government should be willing to contribute a considerable sum, as there is no Marine Hospital here, and sick and disabled seamen have now to be treated at the Provincial and City Hospital, where as "Civis" shows there is at present scant accommodation for Provincial cases. I am of opinion that the Dominion should erect a Marine Hospital of its own, but, if it does not do so, it should certainly be called on for a liberal contribution to the memorial wing.

The Provincial Government should also be called upon for assistance, and as each County in the Province will be interested in seeing a proper hospital established, with room to accommodate all the cases that may be sent for treatment, they should be willing to vote a liberal sum in aid of the memorial wing.

From these different sources enough money should be obtainable to erect a suitable wing, fitted up with every modern improvement and placed in charge of an enlarged hospital staff. If the project is to be successfully carried out, no time should be lost, and it would be well if a preliminary meeting of those interested could be held at an early date. A committee of

prominent Nova Scotians should be at once appointed, and the country press should be requested to take up the matter.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, is all that is necessary to secure the "memorial wing" for the Provincial and City Hospital.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### THE PROPOSED ART INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor.—Some weeks ago THE CRITIC pointed out the special natural advantages which Halifax possesses for at least one branch of art—sketching from nature. We had hoped that in another article you would have presented the opposite side of the question, and called public attention to the desirability of furnishing art students, and the public generally with the means of studying the works of the great masters. The public have manifested a lively interest in the letters which appeared in the daily papers of the past week, from Mrs. Leonowens, Doctor MacGregor, Doctor Alexander and Mr. Harvoy, advocating the establishment of a School of Art as a fitting memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. The time is ripe for this undertaking. Our young people manifest an increasing interest in the study of painting. The large numbers who now receive instruction in the subject, and the quality of their production show that there is a zeal and a talent for fine art, which deserve public encouragement. Even the work done in drawing by many of the pupils in our public schools, indicates, as Doctor MacGregor points out, a capability of something still more creditable. Why, then, with so much talent and so much zeal, have we no distinguished artists among us? Because, hitherto, we have expected the student to make bricks without straw. It would be a genius indeed who could, without the best models to work from and the most noted masterpieces of art to inspire and guide him, distinguish himself in competition with the highly-favored talent of other cities.

An additional reason for the establishment of an Art school, though additional reasons are scarcely necessary, has just arisen in the public demand for technical education. Closely allied to the study of Drawing as a fine art is the application of the subject to industrial purposes. The establishment of schools for technical instruction has spread almost around our Province. Beginning on the continent of Europe, this educational movement has since embraced in succession England, the United States, and several of our Canadian provinces. Everywhere it is gaining ground, though everywhere it is opposed by the self-complacency of an established system of education which makes no provision for manual training. The direct money value of technical training, and especially of drawing, is now recognized in all the great manufacturing nations. As the result of a careful estimate, it is stated that the teaching of industrial drawing in the public schools and the establishment of schools of design and art museums, have added 50 per cent. to the value of English manufactures during the last thirty years. It is for Nova Scotia, the province of coal and iron, to foster anything which conduces to success in manufacturing.

It is to be hoped that a meeting will be called by some of those who have come out in advocacy of this most commendable scheme. An institution such as the one proposed is well worthy of provincial, civic, and private support, and there can be little doubt that an energetic canvass would be met by generous subscriptions.

N. C. JAMES.

### WOMAN'S WORK IN CREATION.

In the days when I was a student of medicine, it was professed that women were entirely different from men in regard to capacity for physical and for mental exercise. One of my professors, an anatomist of considerable and well-deserved reputation, systematically taught that the anatomical disposition of the muscles in woman was such that certain acts when boys and men could easily perform could never be carried out by girls or women. He gave, as an illustration, the muscular mechanism that is employed in the act and art of throwing a ball. Girls and women could never learn to play at cricket because they never could throw a cricket ball with any force or any precision. The muscles required for the work were not developed for such a purpose. The deltoid was too attenuated and too fan-shaped; the biceps and triceps were too long for their breadth; the pectorals were altogether inadequate, and the subscapularis and other muscles which act against them were equally deficient. The leverage and mechanism of the skeleton was also imperfect; the bones were too light and feeble, and the shoulder-joint was so shallow in its receiving part that dislocation would be constantly imminent even if the muscular capacity were sufficient. As these various deficiencies were made matters of direct demonstration during dissections of the parts involved, the evidence seemed to be full and satisfactory in support of the theory that was advanced upon the evidence, and we were content to believe what we had seen and heard.

For my own part, when I, in turn, became a teacher on the same subjects, I taught the same doctrine and illustrated it in precisely the same way, in which proceedings I was entirely supported by my colleague, the late Amédée Deville, certainly one of the cleverest anatomists that France ever lent to England; and, to the best of my recollection, the most perfect anatomical demonstrator I have ever known. In like strain, when the position of the representatives of the two sexes were studied in respect to mental as distinct from physical exercises, we were taught to look upon women as again differing in degree of capacity from men. I had the privilege of hearing George Combe deliver an introductory discourse to a course of lectures on the Henderson trust, at Anderson's University, in 1845-46. In that discourse Combe expressed decisive views as to the sexual

differences of mental power. He compared the cast of the head of the so-called "Infant Sappho" with the head of the Calculating Boy, and he argued that each head was so organically different in construction, as the result of sex, that one could never approach the other in detail of work. The Infant Sappho could never have learned to calculate, although she had the best head of the two, and although she came nearer to a calculator than any other on the female side of humanity. But in this particular she merely resembled all other women, who from time immemorial could never calculate or become great arithmeticians. Once more I, for one, followed my master as a teacher and repeated what I fully believed to be true, in dealing with the topic of female capacity for mental labor. I recall another similar argument. I recall a discussion in which several able and learned men were engaged, and in which it was debated whether women possess any trace of inventive power or skill. "See," said one of the debaters, "one astounding fact. Women in all times have acquired the arts of knitting, weaving, and sewing. In these arts they have been far more employed than men. They were always proficient in these arts, and, as one would suppose, know all that was wanted to secure rapidity, neatness, and durability. Yet, where is there to be found, in history, a woman who made the faintest improvement in these arts? The stocking-frame, who invented that? The spinning-jenny, who invented that? The stocking-loom, who invented that? The sewing-machine, of all machines a woman's, who invented that? Did a woman ever invent anything?" I ventured to suggest that Hypatia was credited with the invention of the hydrometer, and of being one of the most distinguished professors of mathematical science. If that be true, was the answer—and what proof is there of its truth?—it was an exception, and the exception proves the rule. A change of thought on this subject has, nevertheless, occurred of late years—a change so extreme as to be quite phenomenal. The practical has come first—a circumstance not common in the development of great social revolutions. It commenced, if my observation be correct, entirely by and through the study of medicine. A few women of unusual character and strength of mind determined to win their way into the field of medical industry. What they went through to attain that object; how they fought; by what straight and narrow ways and byways they conflicted, until they reached the goal they had in view, would call for another and longer essay than the present; would call up, indeed, a page of the social history of the latter part of this century that would form a picture of itself, without any other interrupting matter. One woman has shown such mathematical learning as to put male wranglers themselves on their best mettle; another, in a mixed examination of the most excruciating kind, has come out against her male competitors with what are called "honors of the first class;" a third, competing in feats of strength, skill, and endurance, such as tricycling, has carried herself over country roads a hundred and sixty miles in a single day; and thousands of women have shown, since the introduction of games like lawn-tennis, that the idea of the deficiency of women, anatomically, was a delusion of the past. Moreover, in certain forms of inventive skill many women have proved themselves quite the equals of men. They have proved it in the construction and in the arrangement of subjects of works of fiction; in the art of painting; in the laying out of furniture within the house; in the planning of grounds and gardens, large and small. It may be, therefore, that if in purely mechanical arts, such as the invention of engines and other machines, and if in some fine arts, as the composition of music, women up to this time have been wanting in originality, the defect has arisen from the simple circumstance that they have not had the training and opportunity necessary for proficiency in these kinds of inventive talents, while there may fairly be adduced for them, as a set-off, the fact that under extreme emergencies they have been equal to men in mechanical dexterity, fortitude and endurance. In histrionic art; in almost every art that may be called imitative, such as telegraph work, copying, cooking, cleaning, decorating, they have advanced with rapid strides; and, in industries where repetition is the order of the day, have become, I believe, in the end, quite as automatically perfect as their male competitors. In the course of the present year I visited a factory where women were at work before the lathe, the vice, the anvil, making parts of important and delicate machinery in steel, iron, and brass. They were white-smiths, turners, and brass-finishers. Struck with so novel a sight, I spent an hour in the shops with them, looking at the works they carried out, and I am bound to say that better and truer workmanship I never beheld. The dexterity with which those who worked with the hammer used that instrument; their correctness of eye in measuring minute distances and irregularities; the rapidity with which they turned out work from the lathe; and the ease and accuracy with which they collected and put the various parts together in order to complete the instruments they were producing, was a new study, to me sufficient of itself to correct the early and incorrect impressions I had acquired, if nothing else in the way of evidence had been brought under my observation. There was no exhibit in these workers of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill. Everything done was decisively done, quickly done, accurately done, and strongly done.

Summing up the whole of the arguments so far submitted to the reader, it seems to me that we are driven, by the facts of practice and by the light of theory, to the unavoidable conclusion that women can, if they like, and if they are permitted to have their likings, become as men in relation to all manner of work. There is no reason whatever why, as in the old days, they should not be Spartan women once more under a new name; there is no reason why they should not become athletes and win races and wrestlings, and other matches similar in kind. There is not the slightest reason why a female eleven at Lord's should not be ready to play and sometimes beat the All England eleven, the eleven of Players, the Australian eleven, or any other eleven that could be put in the field. The first necessary modification would have relation to dress. A petticoated generation could never do the



full work of a generation whose limbs were free of petticoat encumbrance. The practice on the stage tells us that. In long petticoats women could neither climb, race, drive engines, walk, ride, work at the bench, nor work at the lecture table, the school, or the laboratory, with the facility of men as men are attired. Whatever, therefore, there is of elegance in the present form of female attire, that must be sacrificed to the necessities of competition with men, in the work common to men. It may be that there is not much to be said against this change. It may be argued, even by women, that the pulling about of pounds' weight of clothes, which lie on the ground, and require, for comfort, a page or waiting-maid to carry them, is a tax of the worst kind on human endurance; to women a plague, to men a joke. It may be that the modern woman's absurd fashionable dress, which turns her into a semi-erect dromedary, is not all that could be desired; but for her to play her part as the rival of man in work she must change dress altogether, and be left as free of limb as men. If she is not to be so far emancipated, then she bids fair to remain as she has been all along the course of time, a woman; a human being, by the common consent of mankind in relation to dress, restrained by dress; a woman proud of her grand robes, content to bear the weight of them, content to tolerate the inconvenience of them, and content to suffer herself to be admired under all such unnecessary pains and penalties.

Granting that women may be divided into two classes, we solve all difficulties. We say then that women who do not want to be mothers of children may become mothers of any profession or industry. The solution is most satisfactory if the division be not carried too far. If it become the fashion to have too many mothers of industry, serious complications will soon arise. Men are admittedly a selfish and jealous-minded race when interfered too severely; and if their industries are seriously menaced, they may turn round and give ground for dangerous opposition. In one instance they have done so. The printers, I remember, in an establishment where women printers were introduced, held a "chapel," and even in that sacred precinct leagued themselves against the invasion into their calling. The doctors are as yet not altogether reconciled to the raid of the women on their field of labor. The lawyers obstinately refuse them all rights. The church, willing to have them as handmaids and helpers, forbids them the pulpit with no hesitating voice. And, in one of the large manufacturing towns the men all rose to a man quite recently, when it was proposed in their workshop to let women do the work at the anvil, the vice, and the lathe, which, as I have shown, they can do so neatly, quickly, and dexterously. The reader will, I trust, gather from this essay, as an expression of my own observation, three indications:—

1. That, physiologically, there is nothing to be advanced against the rising belief that women may, under systematised training, attain to the same faculty and power of work as men.

2. That in order to reach this position of vantage, if it be one, women must train after the manner of men, must be content to remain a powerful and free caste of women, without maternal ties or domestic responsibilities connected with families of their own blood and nurture.

3. That for such women to attain to perfect power in mental learning and attribute, they must proceed by graduation, step by step, slowly, patiently, even persistently, and must ignore altogether the current temptation of appearing before a band of professional experts, in order to prove themselves equally great on any subject which any expert may choose to employ as a test of proficiency in his particular department.

While I venture to offer these indications, I do not feel prepared to say that I think the world would be better if they were acted upon. There is an old proverb which says that "two persons are good company, but three are no company at all," and on this question it is doubtful whether the existence of what would practically be three sexes would be good company for the world at large. It would have a powerful tendency for leaving the responsibilities of maternity to the weakest mothers, about as bad an evil as could befall the human race; and I fear it would not make the working hives of women satisfied and happy. Far better, it seems to me, will it be for our women to proceed, as far as they like, step by step, towards the best and most useful general knowledge; to keep together in one common bond as women; and to let the love and care of the mother be, after all, the crowning joy and ambition of women's work in creation.—*Dr. Richardson in Longman's Magazine.*

#### FROM BLACK TO WHITE.

A most remarkable metamorphosis is reported from America. It appears that a Mrs. Jacob Eldridge, an old colored woman who has been gradually turning white for several years, has just died at Howell, Mich. She had been ill for several months, but it is not thought that the peculiarly strange change in colour which she underwent had anything to do with her last illness. Mrs. Eldridge's grandfather was a Guinea man, and her ancestors were full-blooded negroes, as far as is known. The natural color of Mrs. Eldridge was quite dark, even for her race, and there was nothing peculiarly noticeable about it until she was quite advanced in years. A number of years ago she noticed a spot of white about the size of a dollar upon her right leg. In the course of a few months other white spots appeared upon various parts of her body, rather more prominent upon her limbs than elsewhere. In time these grew together until most of her body became white. For the last few years the change has appeared to follow the principal nerves, and in time crept up the spinal cord and over her forehead. About the time that the change reached the fore part of her hair streaks of white began to appear on each side of her chin and meeting at her mouth. One peculiarity was, that whenever the change came it was complete. There was no fading of the white off into the black through the various shades of gray, as might have been expected. Instead of this the white and black were

distinctly divided. The color of the changed portion was of a clear, healthy, lily whiteness, and one would hardly believe, to look at the arm of Mrs. Eldridge, that it was not that of a white lady. During all the change she suffered no inconvenience whatever from it, and never felt any kind of sensation, either of itching, nervousness, or pain, that could be attributed to that cause. It seemed to go on gradually, without affecting her feelings or health in any way whatever.—*English Exchange.*

#### COMMERCIAL.

The course of trade has been sluggish, and little genuine business has transpired since our last report.

B. A. Smith, dry goods, suspended payment on Monday and called his creditors together on the following day, when he offered them 60 per cent spread over twelve months. This offer is likely to be accepted, as the alternative must be Mr. Smith going into regular insolvency and making certain claims preferential, to the exclusion of others. In this instance, it appears that failure has been brought about by aiding to keep up other concerns of doubtful resources and stability, and it is expected that these must follow Mr. Smith into suspension.

To the surprise of many Canadians the late United States Congress passed the Senate retaliatory bill, and it met the President's prompt sanction. While it may be true that the Americans have as much or more to lose by this course than Canadians have, it is equally true that they can better afford such loss than we can. There has been too much buncombe talked and written in Canada about coercing our neighbors, and we have no right to be surprised at their taking a decisive step towards undeceiving us.

Railway returns continue to make excellent showing, giving an increase of earnings by all the trunk lines since the beginning of the year over those of the same period in 1886.

DRY GOODS.—Aside from the suspension noted above, a fair amount of business has transpired in dry goods. It is worthy of note that printed cottons are giving way to checked and striped ginghams and other cotton domestics, which now retail almost as low as printed goods and wear their colors better. It is also predicted that another change will occur as the season advances, in the substitution of dress meltons for winceys in popular favor. Winceys at one time formed one of the largest and most important lines of goods that our wholesale houses handled, but it is expected that it will dwindle almost entirely away.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The pig-iron market is reported quiet, but steady. Business has been light, as was to be expected, but no doubt can reasonably be entertained that an active trade will be done during the year. Cable quotations are 43s. 7d. for Glasgow warrants, and 35s. 6d. for Middleborough No. 3 foundry. Finished iron has shown no change, and bars are firmly held. Ingot tin, iron, and lead are steady and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat and corn continue very weak, and speculation has proved disastrous to the "longs." The past few weeks have been replete with wrecks, and very severe losses have been sustained by Canadian speculators and many have had the hard earned savings of years swept away. Yet, such is the craze for making money in this way, that bucket shops flourish all over the country and are patronized far more generally than they should be and than they deserve. This kind of speculation is nothing more or less than pure gambling, and we think that the law should interpose to put down these marginal resorts. The action of the Intercolonial railway, to which we referred in our last, in discriminating in its freight-rates between flour intended for shipment to Newfoundland and that going to Great Britain or Bermuda, has completely killed shipments from Halifax to St. John's, and orders have been driven from us to Boston and New York. It is true that the I. C. R. has agreed to carry flour, the way bills of which are endorsed by the Grand Trunk railway, at 2½ to 24 cts. per 100 lbs., but all flour arriving at Halifax for shipment to St. John's, Nfld., will be charged the high tariff rates if not so endorsed. This concession only emphasizes the outrage. Why should a government railway, owned by the people and presumably built and maintained for their benefit, grant lower rates to a private and to a great extent a rival road that it does not grant to the general public? Public servants are always too apt to think themselves public masters, and to waive aside the interests of those who are taxed to pay their wages.

PROVISIONS.—After a slight check in the advance of pork prices that was noted in our last report, it rapidly recovered and attained higher figures than it has for several years. The few investors who put their money in pork about three months ago when it was down to about \$12, and who have since held it there, have realized very large profits. The short supply furnishes a legitimate reason for much of the advance that has occurred, but the probability is that this has been worked for more than it is really worth, and we are inclined to regard figures above \$18 for May delivery as speculative, and cannot advise our friends to hold on at present ruling figures.

BUTTER.—The demand for local consumption continues to be good, and since values have stiffened in the United States, advancing in the west 3c. to 4c per pound, a decidedly firmer feeling has been imparted to this market.

CHEESE.—Nothing interesting has transpired in Canadian cheese markets during the week. In the west it is reported that some factory men intend to turn out fudder cheese in considerable quantities. While there will doubtless be a good demand for such at the commencement of the season, and excellent prices will be realized, it is to be hoped that a proper regard for the future of the business will prevent factory men from making

too much. The shipment of early made folder goods has always had a bad effect on the English market, as there is invariably a sufficient stock of such goods left over to hamper the sale of the later full-crown make. In Liverpool a few days since, cable quotations dropped to 63s 6d., but immediately rallied to 64s., at which figure it has remained steady, but the market there is reported to be a dragging one.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The sugar market has been without apparent change, quoted values being as before, but a fair amount of business has been done. We note that the delays in forwarding raw sugar from Halifax to Montreal by the Intercolonial railway have been frightful this season, and have worked very serious injury to the reputation of Halifax as a winter port. It is a fact that sugar shipped here on December 27th, 1886, for Montreal, was not delivered there till the 2nd instant. If the road was equipped as it should be this wretched fact would not exist. As a result of these delays, one of the Montreal refineries has had to close down, and workmen are idle for want of supplies. Molasses is quiet, and little or nothing is doing.

**FRUIT.**—Dried fruit has ruled steady, with a moderate business doing. Cable advices from Liverpool report the apple market easier and prices somewhat lower, while Glasgow advices mention a firmer feeling. There have been very few and small profits on recent shipments for this side.

**FISH.**—There is really nothing doing in this fish market. About all the fat mackerel have been shipped, but from what information we can gather, all are not yet sold. Those who have shipped to the United States markets and refused to sell when they arrived, are still carrying their shipments. Prices have declined very much, and the demand for expensive fish does not seem to come. Mackerel will sell at moderate prices, but it is not at all probable they will be sold again this season at anything like the prices offered some little time ago.

The Lenten season has not brought the demand for that class of fish that it was expected it would. All kinds of pickled fish are much lower in the United States markets than some four weeks ago. In fact it is useless offering some kinds of pickled fish, as the demand or enquiry has dropped off altogether.

A good many herring are arriving at the United States markets. Also, fresh codfish and fresh halibut, all of which interfere much more than formerly with fat mackerel.

So far, we think our predictions as to the high prices that were expected to be paid for fat mackerel in the United States markets have been quite correct. We advised holders some weeks ago to unload; those that did so, made a loss, but they lose very much less than selling now, and we have an idea that mackerel have seen their highest point for this season.

There are yet some fat mackerel held on our coast, but the quantity is small. Still, they should have been brought to market in November last, at which time the highest prices were paid. A parcel of about 60 barrels, mixed brands, arrived from the coast on Tuesday, and we think are not yet placed, though they were offered at a round price, very much lower than would have been paid for them some three weeks ago. We would not be surprised if \$10.00 per bbl., all round for Extra, No. 1 and No. 2 large, would not be accepted for this lot.

Some Bank codfish keep coming to market, and are placed, as they arrive, at about from \$2.30 to \$2.35 per qtl.; but if the markets in the West Indies do not improve, no doubt the next arrivals will not bring this figure. As far as we can ascertain, the West Indian markets are in no better position than some time ago. Sugar-making is now general all over the West Indies, but that does not seem to put up the price of fish, nor can it be expected to while shipments are so frequent.

Advices from St. John, Porto Rico, to 26th ult., are about as follows:—between the 9th and 25th ult., eight cargoes of fish had arrived at Porto Rico, six of which had arrived at Ponce, and two at St. John; and in consequence of so many arriving within such a short time at Ponce prices had declined. At St. John, the market was about \$4.75 for codfish, which is a very small price, but that figure could only be had if nothing further had arrived; but if more than one cargo should arrive, which no doubt will be the case, prices will decline again. If shipments are moderate, prices will, in all probability, advance to a paying rate; but while the markets are kept stocked, it is impossible they can advance.

No great activity in sugar market, on account of rainy weather; and unfavorable news from consuming markets. Purchasers are very cautious, buying only to fill immediate wants. Sugars are quoted at about \$2.65 f. o. b.

Advices from Jamaica market to 22nd ult., are about as follows—(this market is in about the same position, or worse than the Porto Rico market, completely over-stocked):—Between the 8th and 21st ult., there arrived at the Port of Kingston four cargoes, consisting of 829 tons, 77 drums, 1,026 boxes, 408 half boxes, and an assortment of pickled fish. This quantity is nothing unusual, had they not gone to an already over-stocked market, in consequence of which price had declined to 15s. for codfish. There are several vessels on the way, which will help to further depress the market; anyway, the market has but little opportunity of improving.

There seems to be no enquiry from the Canadian market for any kind of fish. Even if there were, the chance of getting anything to that market is very much against us, as we learn that some fish were thirty or forty days on the road. This is to be regretted, as it at once puts a damper on any chance there might be of making sales in the Canadian markets.

A cargo of Newfoundland frozen herring arrived at prospect on Monday, on the way to this market. It is just in time for the Lenten season, and may retail at fair prices. We learn that the fish are very large, and in fine order.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	.....	7 1/2 to 8
Granulated	.....	6 to 6 1/2
Circle A	.....	5 1/2
Extra Yellow C	.....	5 to 5 1/2
Yellow C	.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
TEA.		
Congou, Common	.....	17 to 19
" Fair	.....	20 to 23
" Good	.....	25 to 29
" Choice	.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	.....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	.....	30 to 32
Demerara	.....	32 to 35
Blancard N.	.....	40
Porto Rico	.....	30 to 32
Tobacco—Black	.....	37 to 44
" Bright	.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	.....	8 1/2 to 9
Soda	.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	.....	7 1/2
Fancy	.....	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—		
No arrivals	Prices Nominal,	
Extra	.....	14.00
No. 1	.....	11.00
" 2 large	.....	9.25
" 2	.....	none
" 3 large	.....	6.50
" 3	.....	6.50
HERRING.		
No arrivals	No sales. Quotations nominal.	
No 1 Shore, July, very scarce	.....	5.00
No. 1, August	.....	none
" September	.....	none
Round Shore	.....	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	.....	none
Bay of Islands	.....	3.75 to 4.00
ALWIGIVES, per bbl.	.....	none
CODFISH		
Hard Shore	None Arriving	none
Bank	.....	2.25 to 2.35
Bay	.....	none
SALMON, No 1	.....	none
HADDOCK, per qtl.	.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE	.....	2.10
CUSK	.....	none
POLLOCK	.....	none
HARK SOUNDS	.....	45 to 50c per lb
COO OIL A	.....	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).		
Tall Cans	.....	60 to 5.00
Flat	.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets steady and without change in prices.

Flour,		
Graham	.....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades	.....	4.60 to 4.80
" mediums	.....	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra	.....	4.00 to 4.10
Lower grades	.....	3.30 to 3.80
Oatmeal, Standard	.....	4.05 to 4.10
" Granulated	.....	4.30 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	.....	2.80 to 2.85
" Imported	.....	2.80 to 2.90
Wheat per ton—Wheat	.....	18.00 to 18.50
" " Corn	.....	15.00
Shorts	.....	10.00 to 10.50
Middlings	.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn	.....	28.00 to 29.00
" Oats	.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	.....	nominal
Feed Flour	.....	3.30 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	.....	36 to 39
Barley " of 48 "	.....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 "	.....	1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	.....	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel	.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 50 lbs	.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton	.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate	.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex Plate	.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	.....	17.00 to 18.00
" " "	.....	15.00 to 16.00
" American, clear	.....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess	.....	17.00 to 17.50
" " "	.....	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess	.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	.....	11 to 12
Cases	.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	.....	\$2.20 per bbl.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

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

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive	.....	5.00
Oxen	.....	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	.....	3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	.....	4.00 to 5.00
Lambs	.....	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

Mrs. Hampton thought her decision strange indeed; it was the young wife's first evening in her husband's home, yet she preferred remaining alone in her rooms while he was down-stairs.

"Shall I take that message to the earl?" she asked.

Lady Caraven looked up in some surprise.

"Oh, no!" she replied. "Lord Caraven will not expect me."

And the housekeeper, who was a shrewd woman in her way, thought it seemed a strange kind of marriage where husband and wife preferred solitude to each other's society.

## CHAPTER XI.

"We have some visitors coming to-day," said the Earl of Caraven to his young wife. "The dinner will be an hour later, and rooms must be prepared. Sir Charles and Lady Courtenay live at some little distance—they will not arrive until late."

"Do you mean," she said, "that I am to arrange for your guests—for their wants and comfort?"

"What terribly straightforward questions you ask!" he replied, laughingly. "You are sole mistress of this house—you must give all orders in it!"

"I have not learned to think of myself yet as mistress of this house," she rejoined, with proud composure.

"Then I must ask you to begin," he said. "You are indeed sole mistress of this house; every one in it is bound to obey you—whatever your direct is to be done."

"But," returned Hildred, "yesterday, when I went into the housekeeper's room, she did not seem inclined to submit to my authority at all. She said that her keys were mislaid when I wanted to look over the linen-press. I fancy that she thinks I am rather too young to hold much authority."

"I will soon settle that matter," said the earl.

He rang the bell, and in answer to his summons a servant came. He sent for the housekeeper, who looked slightly troubled at the unexpected call.

"Mrs. Hampton," said the earl, sternly, "I have sent for you to say that every order given by Lady Caraven is to be attended to instantly—that she is to be obeyed implicitly as I am obeyed myself—that the least show of disrespect or disobedience will be punished by immediate dismissal. You will see that my commands are carried out."

"I will do so, my lord."

"You will go for the future to Lady Caraven for all your orders—you will take them only from her."

"Thank you, my lord," said the housekeeper, retiring with a sense of relief.

Hildred turned to her husband.

"And I thank you too," she said calmly. "I should not have spoken but that I saw there was a disposition in the house to ignore my authority—I knew that you would not like that."

"Certainly not—you have done quite right," he told her—and a sudden sense of her cruel position came over him. Was it likely that the servants would show much respect to one who they could plainly see was an unloved wife?

He quitted the breakfast-room not quite satisfied with himself, and not satisfied with her.

"Marriage is a mistake at the best of times," he said, "but marriage for money is the greatest mistake of all."

Evening came and brought the expected guests—Sir Charles Courtenay, a young baronet who had but one idea, and that was love for his wife, Lady Alice Courtenay, who was pretty, lively, and accomplished. Hildred liked her at once. Her face was sunny and fair, and laughing eyes and sweet lips made her a very attractive picture. Hildred looked at her with something like envy. She was charmingly dressed, and had a bright expression of countenance.

That evening, when Lady Caraven was dressing for dinner, her faithful maid could hardly be satisfied; she brought out jewels, flowers, ornaments of all kinds.

"Do wear them, my lady," she said; "if you would but let me help you more in your toilets! Lady Courtenay is so beautifully dressed; do not let her have all the admiration."

The girl had grown so sorry for her young mistress that she sometimes ventured to speak familiarly to her. Hildred sat listlessly before the toilet-table; neither jewels, flowers, nor dresses had the least interest for her.

"I think it very probable that all the admiration will fall to her lot whether I take pains with my dress or not," she said musingly.

"My lady!" returned the girl earnestly, "you do not know how beautiful you are—you do not indeed. If you but take some little interest—you have a lovely figure and beautiful hair—if you would but care a little more!"

Lady Caraven laughed good-temperedly; the girl's admiration was so sincere that she could not be angry.

"I will care more," she said, making a desperate effort to rouse herself. "What am I to do?"

Amice was all animation. She brought out a beautiful dinner-dress, a dress that looked like a soft black cloud tinged with golden light.

"Amber and black!" said Lady Caraven. "Surely I am dark enough,

Amice? Lord Caraven likes everything about him bright and fair. I should wear something lighter if I mean to please him."

"You promised, my lady, that I should dress you as I liked to-day."

"It does not matter," she said indifferently; and so the amber and black was worn.

Nothing could have suited her better. The low dinner-dress showed the exquisitely molded neck and shoulders, the rounded arms; it displayed a beautiful contour of a figure tall and graceful. The mass of dark waving hair was arranged in thick shining coils fastened with a diamond arrow; one dark crimson flower lay in their depths. A pearl necklace was clasped round the graceful throat, a bracelet around one of the dimpled arms. Amice's pride was great; there might be a thousand ladies present—none so beautiful as hers.

Lady Courtenay looked up in wonder as her lovely young hostess entered the drawing-room. She turned to the earl, with whom she was most intimate—they had played together when children.

"How falsely people speak?" she said. "I heard that you had married a great heiress, but that she was quite a plain little school-girl. I must congratulate you on the rare beauty of your wife."

"Little she certainly is not," returned the earl laughingly; "my—my wife is tall, I consider."

"And she is beautiful," said Lady Courtenay. "She looks like a Spanish princess. You do not often see faces like hers in England—we are all red and white."

"So you ought to be," he replied; "I can as soon imagine a dark angel as admire a dark woman."

"You retain your old love for the blondes," said Lady Courtenay. "I am a far better judge; and I tell you that the fair pink-and-white faces of most English women would pale into insignificance before the rich bloom, the exquisite coloring, the dark lustrous eyes of your wife."

"I really ought to thank you in her name," he responded.

"You ought to love her very much, for she is worth loving," said Lady Courtenay frankly.

"Has any one told you that I do not love her?" he asked.

"No, certainly not; but, though she is so beautiful, she does not look happy. Her eyes ought to be filled with sunshine—they are sad and dreary. It is not a happy face, Lord Caraven."

But he had heard quite enough of the topic—his wife's face did not interest him. He looked at her with some curiosity after Lady Courtenay had spoken, and for the first time he was impressed with her growing beauty. "Lady Alice has rightly described her," he said to himself—"she is like a Spanish princess. She would be perfect if she had a nanilla and a fan."

Then he forgot all about it, and was soon busy talking over old Oxford days with Sir Charles.

It was not a happy face. Hildred took her place at the brilliantly-appointed table. She was perfectly calm and self-possessed. In her thoughtful consideration for others she made an admirable hostess; her tact and graciousness were beyond all praise. But hers was not a happy face. She did not voluntarily join in the conversation—with a quick, flashing smile she answered when she was spoken to, but she seldom volunteered a remark. When she was not speaking, when her face was in repose, there came over it an air of dreary languor, of sadness, of thought, painful to see in one so young.

"What can be wrong here?" thought Lady Courtenay. "There is plenty of money, they are both young, both handsome—Saxon beauty and Spanish—why are they not happy?"—for, among all other gossip, she had not heard the fact that Lord Caraven had married for money and not for love.

It was a pleasant evening. The earl found out another accomplishment of his wife's—she was an almost perfect musician; she sung like one inspired. The love, the passion, the tenderness, that found no vent in her ordinary life found vent in song. The rich, low contralto voice was more beautiful than anything he had ever heard. She sung like one whose whole soul is turned to song. She had set to sweet sad music the poet's passionate words—

"Oh cruel love—she changed her tone—  
Oh, cruel love whose end is scorn!  
Is this the end, to be left alone,  
To live forgotten, and die forlorn?"

She sung them with such sweet pathos. It was of herself she was thinking. Who was more forlorn than she—who more neglected?

"Oh, cruel love, whose end is scorn!"

"What charming music!" said Lady Courtenay. "Whose is it? I do not remember to have heard it before, and I am familiar with most modern songs—whose is it?"

"My own," replied Hildred. "Whenever words please me very much, they always set themselves to music in my own mind."

"The words are so sad—'To live forgotten and die forlorn!' How can they please one so young as you?"

"It is the fate of many," said Hildred slowly.

"It may be, but it will never be yours—you Countess of Caraven, young, gifted, beloved"

"There are many ways of dying," said Hildred. "It is more bitter than death to some to live without love; yet many live without it."

"You have strange thoughts for one of your age. I should have imagined that dresses and jewels, balls and dances, would have been in your thoughts, rather than sad ideas of life and love."

"Should you? I like balls and dances very much," said Hildred, trying to speak lightly—she had no great desire to reveal to a stranger the secrets of her life and heart.

"You never told me," said Lord Caraven to his wife, "that you could sing so beautifully."

"Did I not? Perhaps you never asked me if I could sing at all."

"I do not remember doing so," he said. "Have you any more such surprises?"

She looked up at him brightly.

"You seemed half horrified when I told you that I could speak German," she said. "I was afraid that you considered accomplishments something to be concealed. I shall never tell you of any of mine."

With a glance, half laughing, half haughty, she took up the sheet of music and crossed the room. Lady Courtenay looked curiously into the face of the earl.

"Had you never heard your wife sing, really?" she asked.

"No, I had not indeed," he replied.

"If I were a man, and had wooed so sweet a songstress, I should have spent long hours over the piano," she said. "I thought you always liked music so much."

"So I do. But I did not even know my wife could sing; she makes no parade of her talent."

"No," said Lady Caraven to herself; "nor do I think that you have made any great parade of your love." But she said no more—the subject was evidently not pleasing to the earl.

CHAPTER XII.

A beautiful evening in October; it was as though some of the warmth and sweetness of summer had returned for a while. The sky was blue, the colors of the sunset were gorgeous, the foliage of the trees was magnificent; autumn flowers were blooming, autumn tints were over the land. The day had been unusually warm and sunny. Lord Caraven had invited some friends to dinner; as they lived at some little distance, and they could not remain for the night, dinner was ordered earlier than usual. It was only twilight when the guests drove away, and Lord Caraven, having no one to play billiards with him, sauntered restlessly through the rooms, thinking to himself, how foolish he had been not to provide himself with a companion for that most interesting of all games.

"I must not let this happen again," he said. "To live here alone requires more strength of mind than I am possessed of."

It did not occur to him that he was not alone—that he had a fair young wife near him. He never thought of her at all. He would not have remembered her existence but that, wandering aimlessly along the terrace, he saw her in the drawing-room.

He almost owned to himself that there could not have been a lovelier picture. Wishing to finish something she was reading, she had brought her book to the window and crouched down where the light fell. He saw a fair flower-like face, a shining wealth of dark hair in which lay gleaming pearls, a flowing mass of purple velvet upon which the white arms shone like snow on a purple crocus; the lovely figure, the graceful attitude, the picturesque dress, cut square in the front, leaving the white neck bare, the wide hanging sleeves, the slender white hands—all made a picture that he must have admired had the subject been any other than the money-lender's daughter.

Seeing her, he thought it was possible she understood something of billiards, although "women never know anything useful." She saw him, and, fancying from his manner that he wished to speak to her, she opened the window and went to him.

"You will be cold," he said with unusual thoughtfulness.

She went back to the drawing room in search of a silvery scarf that she used. She threw it carelessly over her head and shoulders, where it looked so picturesque and became her so well that he could not help noticing it.

"This is dull work being here alone," he said.

"It is dull for both of us," she replied briefly.

"Ah, yes! Do you know, I had quite forgotten you were alone as well. You must find it dull too. We will ask some nice people down at once; this kind of thing will never do. I wanted to ask you, do you know anything of billiards?"

"Billiards?" she repeated wonderingly.

"Yes—many ladies play remarkably well. Lady Courtenay does. It is such a great resource."

"Do you want me to play with you?" she asked quickly.

"Yes; I am bored to death. I am tired of smoking, I never read much, and there is nothing to do."

"Extraordinary," she cried—"nothing to do!"

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"I mean nothing. I am very sorry. I have seen a billiard-table; but I have never played. I will try to learn, if you like."

"Beginners are generally very awkward," he said frankly. "I cannot think how it is that I have forgotten to ask any one over. I must not be so remiss again."

"Do you never amuse yourself?" she asked.

"No. How can I? I am essentially a sociable being. I feel little interest in myself."

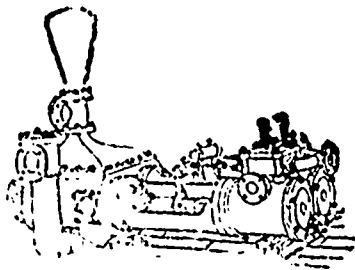
"You would rather be amused than interested?" she asked.

He thought for half a minute before he answered.

"I see," he said. "Yes, I prefer amusement to anything else."

"It is a great pity that you cannot imitate the kings of old, and keep a court jester with cap and bells."

(To be continued.)



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## MINING.

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The Provincial Legislature meets this week and if the mining men desire any changes made in the present mining act, now is the time to present them. That the act needs amending all our miners admit, but as they have not yet organized the Mining Association, they cannot present their views as effectively as they could if backed up by a regular organization, where any proposed changes had been debated and passed upon by all or the majority of the miners in the Province.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Fraser, M. P.P. of Guysboro, who is the only mining man of prominence in the Local House, has formulated some scheme or plan in improvement of the act, and if he has done so THE CRITIC will at once publish any bill that he may introduce, so that our mining friends may have an opportunity to examine and pronounce upon its merits before it becomes law. Our Yarmouth correspondent in a letter to THE CRITIC which was published in a late issue, was anxious that a preliminary meeting of those interested in mining might at once be called for organization. We cordially second his proposition and will aid the movement along by all means at our disposal.

The strike of the Pictou coal miners which, it was reported, had been settled, unfortunately still continues, and Halifax is at present suffering from a coal famine that is particularly hard on the poor, who have been unable to lay in enough coal to last through the spring. We have not examined into the cause of the strike and so are unable to pronounce upon its merits, but, for the sake of the Halifax poor, we hope that it may be brought to a speedy termination. Cargoes of coal are now being received from Baltimore. Dealers in Sydney coal have evidently been taken by surprise, and will hardly let another season go over without greatly increasing their winter supply. The completion of the railroad to Sydney will put an end to all possibility of our coal merchants being caught in this way again.

## CARLETON, YARMOUTH CO.

*Editor Critic.*—I had almost forgotten that a small space in your columns has become mine by occupation, and for fear of forfeiture, I now hasten to renew my claim.

The gold mine at Carleton is still moving ahead briskly. Thirty men have been constantly employed since the contractors commenced operations, and they have been doing good work. The Wiswell mill or crusher is again in operation and as far as I can learn is doing well. The ore is to be roasted at the pit's head in a huge kiln built out of the rough waste rock raised from the mine. The cross drift is in but a short distance, but now that drifting is to be steadily pushed, hopes are entertained that something handsome may be struck.

**COWAN GOLD MINING CO.**—Work has again been resumed in the 100 ft. shaft, and some very fine specimens were taken from the first blast. The vein is again dipping to the north. A milling of about 1900 lbs. of dirt taken from the new discovery after culling, yielded about 3 ozs. of gold.

**KEMPT GOLD MINING CO.**—Reports of great gold yields come from the Kempt mine. The lead now dips strongly to the north, and what is far better, shows lots of the yellow metal. **SNOOKS.**

**FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.**—The Wansbeck Gold Mining Company at Fifteen Mile Stream, Jos. G. S. Hudson superintendent, gives steady employment to 30 men. The lead is 4 ft. 6 in. thick, and averages 10 dwts. to the ton, the monthly yield of gold being 40 oz. Have been running a five-stamp mill for the past three years.

**EGERTON GOLD MINING CO.**—The old Hall-Anderson mine is now run by the above company which has just started work on the McGilligan lead which is about two feet thick. They are now employing 35 men.

**LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.**—The Oxford mine still continues its large yield of gold, and its shareholders must be receiving good dividends. The yield of gold for February was 341 oz. from 75 tons.

**BROOKFIELD MINE.**—Mr. L. Newcomb, of Boston, a gentleman of large experience in mining matters, who has travelled through the principal mining countries of North and South America, is at the American House, in this town, and was interviewed by a *Spectator* representative last evening. Mr. Newcomb has just returned from the Brookfield Mines, where he has been engaged in putting up one of his celebrated "Monitor" Concentrators for the Brookfield Mining Co., which saves so much of the metal which otherwise would be lost. He spent about four weeks at the mines. The Brookfield Mining Company is composed mainly of American gentlemen, with Mr. John McGuire, of Minnesota, as manager. Mr. McGuire is a good man at the business, and has around him a staff of skilled workmen in every department. His amalgamator, Mr. Brown, is an old American miner of large experience. This company at present run a 10 stamp mill, working a strong and permanent vein. The McGuire mine, further south, have two shafts sunk, exposing a fine body of ore.

The Brookfield Mining Company, Mr. Newcomb says, have the most complete mill, in all its compartments, in the Province.

The mine owned by Messrs. Douglas & Parker is very fine looking for a slightly developed mine. They have a shaft sunk thirty feet on the parent lead. Last Friday, a blast exposed a handsome showing of free gold. A piece of quartz, two inches square, was nearly all gold. Parker & Douglas are to have a concentrator. They also intend to put up a twenty stamp mill on the Malaga property, which is a good claim and Mr. Newcomb says it fully warrants it.

He thinks our gold fields will compare favorably with those of the west and if carefully managed will pay well and prove a good thing for the country. Although the leads are not so extensive as those of the west, they show more gold. It is Mr. Newcomb's opinion that the success which has attended the Americans will induce capitalists to come in, but thinks the high prices asked for claims will have a bad effect, and only tend to keep capitalists out of the country.

The McGuire mine, at Whiteburn, is an excellent property.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

**THE AMERICAN MINING INDUSTRY.**—The annual value of the mineral products of the United States is about \$425,000,000, and some \$800,000,000 are invested in the mining industry. Mining furnishes employment to 500,000 men. In Montana alone, the newest mining country, 50,000 people are dependent on silver and gold mining. Leadville has produced \$114,000,000, and is good for many times that amount. The production of California alone in the aggregate runs far beyond a billion of dollars. Nevada has yielded her hundreds of millions, and all the other states and territories have produced their quota of riches.—*Iron.*

The mountains in Bulgaria are rich in mineral resources, which include gold, silver, platinum, iron, arsenic and cobalt.

## WARD III.

## REQUISITION.

TO WILLIAM CROWE, Esq.:

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

W. & C. Silver,  
John Doull,  
W. M. Doull,  
Duncan MacGregor,  
J. A. Knight,  
W. H. Webb,  
James H. Angwin,  
W. A. Hesson,  
Robert F. Bigby,  
John W. Stairs,  
Adam Burns,  
Burns & Murray,  
M. B. Daly,  
E. G. Kenny,  
Silas Townsend,  
John O. Townsend,  
A. B. Blich,  
Laurance Wallace,  
E. G. & C. Stayner,  
E. G. Stayner,  
John White,  
Wm. Robertson,  
W. B. Reynolds,  
W. L. Shannon,  
F. P. Bigh,  
John LePine,  
James Bowes & Sons,  
N. C. Smith,  
J. M. Chisholm,  
A. B. Boak,  
Edw. Albro,  
J. Cornelius,  
S. Seiden,  
E. Maxwell,  
James Maxwell,  
Geo. McDonald,  
Wm. H. Neat,  
C. Kauter & Sons,  
Brenton St. Eaton,  
George S. Yates,  
James Farquhar,  
Thos. S. Kelly,  
E. Davidson,  
H. Holland,  
J. C. Mahon,  
J. E. Roy & Co.,  
Geo. F. Crosskill,  
W. Cleverdon,  
W. D. O'Donnell,  
W. H. Cabot,  
J. F. Corbett,  
H. Schaefer,  
J. C. Schaefer,  
R. E. Saunders,  
R. A. Nisbet,  
R. C. Peart,  
J. C. Chisholm,  
W. A. Gates,  
P. Lynch,  
Chas. D. Rigby,  
W. J. Stairs,  
John F. Stairs,  
C. J. Wyld,  
W. M. D. Pearman,  
L. Mylius,  
H. G. Laurillard,  
John Burns,  
Edwin D. King,  
James Forrest,  
M. J. Sullivan,  
C. A. West,  
Wm. L. Barss,  
R. W. Macdonald,  
J. Godfrey Smith,  
H. V. MacLeod,  
S. D. Macdonald,  
Frank Woodbury,  
C. J. Spike,  
J. Sutherland,  
Charles Sutherland,  
Lewis S. Payzant,  
Fader Bros.,  
John Thompson,  
Benj. A. Smith,  
G. H. Crosskill,  
James Ross,  
D. H. Whitton,  
John S. Jones,  
J. S. Sandford,  
M. C. Mumford,  
Edward Sandford,  
A. C. Layton,  
Thos. C. Johnson,  
H. V. Wier,  
Jos. W. M. Ir,  
H. B. Sandford,  
Fred. B. Sandford,  
John L. French,  
Edward H. Jost,  
John Snow,  
W. C. Moir & Co.,  
Jas. S. Potter,  
H. Gladwin,  
Robt. H. Cogswell,  
Fredk. Meyers,  
W. J. Dooly,  
John H. Busby,  
And. J. Cowie,  
W. B. Slayter,  
E. A. Wilson,  
Charles A. Norton,  
John T. Norton,  
Augustus Low,  
James Walsh,  
Hubert Woodbury,  
Frank J. Scott,  
J. E. Mulloney,  
J. Whitton,  
Chas. Putnam,  
J. Parsons,  
Jas. Macgregor.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD THREE—

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

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

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

WILLIAM CROWE.

Tuesday, March 8, 1897.

## REQUISITION.

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,

Alderman for Ward Six, :

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.

## HOME AND FARM.

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

**CARE OF FARM HORSES.**—Some farmers fully appreciate the advantages that result from proper care being given to farm horses; but we fear that many of our farmers, especially some of those living in the eastern part of this province, have very little notion of the money value of horse-flesh. In King's County, where a good breed of trotting horses has been introduced, the owners spare no pains in keeping them in proper condition; and the farmers in that section have come to see that care bestowed upon farm horses is quite as necessary as for carriage horses, and that in the end it is quite as profitable. Farmers who allow their horses to go uncurried for weeks at a time, and who think it of no consequence whether the horse be watered before he has had time to cool off, or worked before sufficient time has elapsed to allow of the food being thoroughly digested, make a fatal mistake. Aside from the inhumanity of such negligence and careless treatment, the farmer is depreciating the value and working capacity of his own team; and to that extent is a direct loser. If a team of three farm horses in good condition be worth \$240 at the commencement of the year, and if through neglect or recklessness their value at the close of the year be but \$180, it is plain that the owner is the loser to the extent of \$60 in the course of the twelve months. A percentage of this loss may be attributed to increased age; but the depreciation in value on this score is a small matter as compared with the loss which might, and should have been provided against. The farmer who realizes this fact, and who by care makes his horses last several years longer than they otherwise would, saves himself from an unnecessary outlay, and thus helps to swell the direct profits from his farm.

**MONEY IN HONEY.**—There are hundreds of our farmers in Nova Scotia who are neglecting to take advantage of some of the natural agencies for making money which surround them. To illustrate this, we might point out that dame nature has filled the blossoms and flowering plant-life with the choicest nectar, capable of being converted by means of bees into that saleable and most delicious article known as honey. In Ontario, the United States, and Great Britain, bee-keeping has come to be looked upon as one of the most profitable adjuncts to the farm, and considering the small outlay that is required to start an apiary, and the comparatively limited amount of time and attention that it is necessary to give to each colony of bees, it is somewhat surprising that bee-culture has not attained to even greater proportions in these countries. But, during the past ten years, through the efforts of such men as the Rev. Mr. Moyle, in Britain, farmers are beginning to realize that there is money in honey, and that the public demand for the pure and unadulterated article is practically unlimited. Hitherto, honey has been principally used as a table relish, being either strained or eaten fresh in the comb; but with its increased production now and more extended uses have been found for it, and it now is employed in confectionery, medicines, and in the manufacture of soap and other toilet articles. In making a start in bee-keeping, it is not necessary to commence with a large number of hives. A single hive, if the colony be vigorous, will, in the course of a few years, produce from ten to fifteen new colonies, which, with a little experience, can be hived as safely and securely as the fruit yield of trees can be plucked. At one farm in King's County there was raised, during the past season, a ton of honey, which netted the farmer about \$400 cash; and so encouraged is he with the result of his bee-keeping that he has decided to still further increase the number of his hives. We hope before many issues to give to our readers some further facts with respect to this new industry, derived from a reliable source. Meanwhile, if any of our subscribers have had any experience in bee-keeping, we should be pleased to give publicity to any comments with respect to the business that they may deem worthy of publication.

**IMPROVED FARMING.**—One cannot visit the farm of Messrs. E. & O. Chase, Church St., Cornwallis, without being impressed with some of the advantages of improved stock and improved methods in farming operations. During the past season these gentlemen have erected a new barn, which presents many features worthy of consideration and imitation. It is well known that this firm have for many years been breeding Short-horns, and as their stock has become valuable, they select the best part of their new barn for the stable. This is the cellar forty feet square, the floor of which, like other parts of the barn, being made for permanency and convenience, is laid with Portland Cement. Along each end of the stable are box stalls, in which the young cattle and bulls are turned loose, from one to four animals in each according to size and nature. Through the centre are two rows of stalls for tying cows with chains. These stalls face each other with a walk between them for feeding purposes, and into which the hay is passed from the upper part through a hatchway which leads nearly to the top of the barn, being boxed up and having convenient openings left to pitch the hay in as the mow lowers. The stable is thoroughly ventilated, and a glance at the fine animals in their snug quarters is enough to satisfy one that the whole thing is comfort itself to them.

Another important feature of the barn is the precaution that is taken to save to the best advantage all the manure, both solid and liquid. A most important consideration in connection with successful farming! The stalls are all raised above the general level, leaving two main walks for the cattle to pass in and out. Each of these walks lead by a slight descent into a large

commented tank into which the urine runs, and, as often as filled, it is transferred to the manure which is kept in a shed built on purpose, and is there absorbed by the solid excrement, straw, etc. The solid manure is transferred to this shed by a wheelbarrow, the thought of which might alarm one at first; but when we see the work once done with such readiness, and consider all the advantages derived in consequence of this process all objections readily disappear.

In connection with the stable is a root cellar and a store room for feed. The fastenings of all the doors, and gates leading to the box-stalls, are convenient and very secure. It would appear that the leading features of this barn are the most comfort for stock, combined with greatest convenience in the care of the same, no waste of manure, no waste room and thoroughness in every part.

The Messrs. Chase have at present some very fine animals (Short-horns). Their stock consists of thirty five head of horned cattle and five horses. Among the cattle are seven thoroughbred cows, nine thoroughbred heifers of different ages, and five bulls. The one that stands at the head, "Marquis of Lansdowne," is a perfect specimen of the Short-horn. He was imported from Messrs. Watt, of Ontario, when about a year old. He is now four years old and weighs about two thousand pounds. His pedigree extends far back, and his ancestors on both sides have carried off many gold and silver medals, as also cash prizes at fairs and exhibitions, and "Marquis of Lansdowne" has by no means tarnished the reputation of his ancestors, as he has carried off first prizes whenever exhibited.

The young bulls are his got and are all good representatives of their sire. They are for sale and should be distributed through the cattle rearing portions of the Province.

Among the high grades are noticed four two-year old beef heifers being made ready for the Easter market, and any one examining these will at once be convinced of the value of the Short-horn strain for beefing purposes.

The farm on which this stock is reared produced last year 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of oats, 130 bushels of barley, 300 barrels of apples, besides a quantity of turnips for feeding. Messrs. Chase feed all their grain besides their roots and many potatoes; and by this method they are enabled to sell, as Sir James Law says, "a finished article," in the shape of beef and animals for breeding purposes. The soil fertility is thus returned to the farm which has the effect of keeping it in proper productive condition.

Were it not for trespassing upon your columns, I would like to dwell at some length here on the value of an agricultural education. Mr. Oscar Chase, the younger of the brothers, is a graduate of Guelph Agricultural College, and having obtained advanced ideas of successful agriculture at that institution, as well as having seen the practical results of some of the farms of Ontario, he is now making his brains assist his hands in partnership with his brother on the homestead in Cornwallis with the good results that are indicated above.

Farmers who anticipate building new barns or purchasing Short-horns to improve their stock, will do well to pay these gentlemen a visit.

GEO. B. MCGILL.

How to get good roads may well be discussed by farmers' clubs during the winter, and should be thought about by every farmer.

The only proper treatment for weeds gone to seed is to burn them. All that they contain of value to the crop of next season is left in ashes. To burn the weeds and apply their ashes to the soil is a mark of good farming.

No oil penetrates wood so well as crude petroleum, none is so cheap, and none so effective as a preservative. It is especially valuable for baskets which occasionally become wet from their contents or by exposure to rain.

The Philadelphia Press defends these farmers who meet and "sit around" at the blacksmith shop. The editor says he has spent many a half hour thus and received as much instruction as at a regular organized club.

Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. Grinding the food for them is therefore not necessary, unless for the purpose of feeding a mixture or variety that cannot be given in any other shape. They should always have plenty of gravel for grinding purposes.

Judge Magie, of New Jersey, in a case where a colt was badly injured by a barbed-wire fence, has decided that no person has a right to erect a fence which, in view of the natural habits of animals, is likely to produce injury.

A sheep well fed and protected during the winter will yield in the spring two pounds more of wool than one that has been half starved.

Grass allowed to go to seed before being cut exhausts the land to a much greater degree than when cut in blossom, as it is in perfecting the seed that the crop makes its greatest draft on the soil, and by the time the seed is formed, the succulent nature of the grass has changed, its soluble matters—sugar, gum and starch—have been gradually formed into woody fiber, in which state it does not possess the nutritive qualities that it does when cut in bloom.

Do not calculate on a large number of eggs from a flock of one hundred hens. Although it is the custom to concede 12 dozen eggs from one hen in a year, we venture on suggesting that 100 eggs will come nearer the number.

## CHIT-CHAT.

Prof. Baird says that as a fish has no maturity there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cites in proof a pike, living in Russia, whose age dated back to the fifteenth century. In the royal aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish that have been there 140 years.

Recent observations are said to indicate the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable-laying steamer in latitude 30 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 9 degrees 54 minutes west, the water was found to measure 1,300 fathoms under the bow and 800 fathoms under the stern, showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bottom. It is well known that great inequalities are found in the bed of the sea of Lisbon, and these are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

A member of the Royal Society of Tasmania finds that, as compared with Mars, Jupiter's surface brightness is twenty two times as great as it ought to be if all its light is reflected sunshine; and as compared with the moon about thirteen times. That the brilliancy was remarkable has long been known, and the theory of this observer, that the giant planet of our system has not yet so cooled as to cease to be self-luminous, is by no means new. A more generally accepted explanation, however, is that Jupiter is covered with a highly reflective material, which absorbs much less solar light than Mars and the moon.

**ROYALTY AND AUTHORSHIP.**—It is well known that Queen Margaret is an authoress. She was rallied at a recent court ball by the French Ambassador, about having written a novel, which was, after long delay, to be published in London. She listened as he gallantly expressed his regret at the delay. Then said the Queen, "Believe me, your regret would have been greater if it had appeared." Next she went on to tell the diplomat:—"Not long ago I sent a story in manuscript to a Roman periodical under an assumed name. It was soon returned curtly marked 'rejected.' Since then I shall remain satisfied with a real crown and not strive after imaginary laurels."

**THE HEATING POWER OF GAS.**—A series of tests has recently been made by Dr. Fischer, the well-known German chemist, showing that in ordinary domestic stoves in use not more than twenty per cent. of fuel consumed is really utilised for warming the rooms, whereas with stoves burning gas, eighty per cent. and more of the possible effect is obtained. In a sugar manufactory at Elsdorf, it is stated no steam engines have been used for several years. Gas is made at a cost of about 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet, and is used for lighting and driving gas engines. At the Essen works water gas is made at a cost of 4d. to 8d. per thousand feet, and serves both for fire and lighting.—*Iron.*

**PECULIARITIES OF FAMOUS MEN.**—Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him on meeting a hare or a fox. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost. If, by mistake, it did get foremost, he would step back and put his right foot foremost. Julius Cæsar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get into a cellar or underground to escape the noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word death was full of horrors. Talleyrand trembled and changed color on hearing the same word spoken. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; though he tried to master the terror he failed to do so, and when ever he set foot on one he would shriek out in dismay and agony. Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped himself; if any of the article happened to be spilt on the table he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished.

**CAN YOU CARVE?**—I wonder how many there are, old or young, who can answer this question in the affirmative! No, I don't mean slash into the turkey or the roast and dig it apart, but do you understand the art—for art it is—so that you can perform the task with honor to yourself and without mortification to the lady of the house? Let me make a confession, —I do not, so you will understand why I value the little book sent me by Roberts Bros., which has for its title "Carving and Serving," and was written by Mrs. Lincoln, whose name in itself is authority enough. As Principal of the Boston Cooking School, she has a reputation surpassed by none, and her last little book is so well written and directions so plainly given, I know there are many of my readers who will be gladly possess the book and study it, feeling that they never invested 60 cents more wisely. How many times we have all been ashamed at the awkward attempts of a carver! Mrs. Lincoln does not put in a lot of pictures with dotted lines that don't amount to anything, but takes each kind of meat and carefully explains each part and how to cut it. There are also many excellent remarks about serving.

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

## A CARD

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

## J. S. MACLEAN &amp; CO.

Jerusalem Warehouse,  
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

## MINING.

Survey and Plans of Mining Properties.  
Underground Surveys and Plans.  
Licensing 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.

## YOU

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

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

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



And Agent for the English Optician,  
B. LAURANCE.

New and Specific  
REMEDIAL CURE  
FOR ALL  
FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND DERANGEMENTS  
SO COMMON WITH OUR  
BEST FEMALE POPULATION.

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

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

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

## MONEY

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

## G. W. SUKER &amp; CO.

Tinsmiths and Plumbers,  
198 ARGYLE ST., opposite Royal Hotel,  
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Dealers in all kinds of  
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS &  
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

All orders in Tin, Sheet Iron and Zinc  
Work promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, 198 ARGYLE STREET  
Goods delivered to all parts of the city  
free of charge.

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Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.  
HALIFAX,  
DEALER IN

## Pork, Butter, &amp;c.

N. B.—Hams, Bacon and  
Sausages a Specialty.  
Orders from the Country promptly filled.

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

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in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest  
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Champagnes.  
Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s Cabinet and other brands,  
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50 cases.  
Claret.  
300 cases, Lafitte, Larose, and other fine brands.  
Port Wine.

100 doz. White and Red, very choice and carefully  
bottled.

Sherry.

150 dozen Pale and Golden Amonillado, and other  
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Brandy.

250 cases \*, \*\*, \*\*\*, V. O. and 1832.

Whiskies.

350 cases rare old Scotch, Old Blends, and Fine  
Islay, 7 year old; John Jamieson's Genuine Old  
and extra Old Dublin, and Kinnahan's LL.

Liqueurs.

30 cases Curacao, Maraschino, Noyau, Cherry  
Cordial, Benedictine, Chartreuse.

## JAMES SCOTT &amp; CO.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## KILLED IN HIS LAIR.

The Jaguar, the tiger of South America, is a large and powerful brute, capable of doing great destruction when aroused; but as a rule, it will flee from the approach of man, unless suffering from hunger. Then it will attack anything that it happens to meet, and woe be to the unlucky individual who has the misfortune to cross its path. With a single bound the Jaguar strikes him to the earth; and if he escapes with his life, the circumstance must be regarded as almost miraculous. The *peons*, as the native laborers of the country are called, stand in great dread of the "tigre," and in their hunts for the wild pigs that abound in many parts of the country, they are often robbed of their game by the wily Jaguar. The wild pigs range in herds, and while they are united the Jaguar dare not attack them. For days it will follow on the tracks of the pigs, watching until one shall drop behind the herd, when like a flash it pounces upon it. The pigs are brave little fellows, armed with sharp tusks, and if the Jaguar fails to kill at once, a desperate fight ensues, which would quickly end in the death of the pig, did not its fierce grunts attract the rest of the herd to the rescue. In a very few seconds, the Jaguar is assailed on every side with a fierceness that forces him to drop his prey, and beat a hasty retreat, his beautiful skin torn and lacerated by the sharp tusks of the "*cochenis de monte*," the name of the wild pig.

A party of surveyors were camped near the "*Agua Linda*" (river of beautiful waters) in Venezuela. They were in the midst of the tropical forest. Hammocks stretched between the trees formed their couches by night, and provided comfortable lounging chairs by day. A large fire was built in the centre of the camp, and the cook was just preparing the breakfast of coffee, broiled wild hogs' meat, and corn cakes cooked on the hot coals of the fire. The engineers had just returned from a bath in the river, and were taking their customary cocktail of quinine and Simson's Jamaica Ginger. One of the number heard a wild turkey calling near by, and seizing a double-barrelled gun, he loaded it with shot and started in pursuit. His course lay down the dry bed of a stream, and he proceeded stealthily along, narrowly scanning the giant trees on the way for a sight of the turkey. He failed to notice the large Jaguar tracks that were deeply imprinted in the sand, and which he was rapidly following up.

Springing over the trunk of a tree that blocked his way he, to his horror, came face to face with a huge Jaguar. Dropping his useless gun, and seized with a panic of fear he bounded back over the log, spraining his wrist, but not feeling it at the time, and started back for the camp at lightning speed. Every moment he expected that the Jaguar would be upon him, but he arrived safely at the camp. As soon as he could explain matters the party seized on their rifles and started in pursuit of the Jaguar. When the fallen tree was reached it was found by the tracks that the Jaguar had run one way while the engineer had run the other. The gun was recovered and the Jaguar traced to his lair and shot.

The engineer had badly sprained his wrist, and the only remedy at hand was cold water. He would gladly have given one hundred dollars for a bottle of Simson's Liniment to allay the pain, but it was not to be obtained at any price, so he had to grin and bear it. The lesson was a severe one, and he is now never without a bottle of that excellent preparation which is invaluable in all cases of Sprains, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bruises, Cuts, Neuralgia, Scald Head, Swellings, Tumors, Contraction of the Muscles, Frost Bites, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Stiff Joints, Lamé Back, Spinal Complaint, Inflammation, Chilblains, Pain in the Back, Side, Chest, or other part of the Body, Asthma, Colic, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Sore Throat, and other innumerable Pains and Aches to which mankind is subject.

Since the introduction of Puttner's Emulsion into the Upper Provinces, we have received the most flattering testimonials of its usefulness as a family medicine.

Mr. Simson, by his unrivalled preparation of "Chemical Food," has certainly proved a benefactor to mankind. It is a combination of iron, lime and phosphorus, and its life-giving qualities are everywhere acknowledged.

Ask for Simson's Chemical Food and take no other.

**LEMON JELLY.**—One ounce Cooper's isinglass, one and a half pounds sugar, three lemons' juice and grated rind. Pour one quart boiling water on the isinglass; add the rest, mix and strain it, add one glass wine, and set in moulds to cool.

**A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH** is the greatest ornament of man. By proper care and the regular use of **FISKE'S LAVODENT**, the teeth are kept clean and white, the breath pure, and the gums in a healthy condition.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 22nd, 1879.

The Puttner Emulsion Co. have shown me the composition of the preparation, sold under the name of "PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES." I believe the combination to be good, and well suited for persons suffering from some of the diseases of the lungs and digestive organs.

I think it will also be found very useful in cases when the nervous system is impaired in tone and debilitated.

D. McN. PARKER, M.D., &c.,  
Consulting Physician P. & C. Hospital.

## N. S. HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

It is readily taken by patients who refuse the oil in its original form, and produces excellent therapeutic results. As an Emulsion it appears a most stable preparation.

Asst. Physician N.S. Hospital Insane, Prof. of Anatomy, Hx. Med. Col.

DORCHESTER, N.B., Jan. 10th, 1885.

## PUTTNER EMULSION CO:

Dear Sirs,—Having prescribed Puttner Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c. in my practice, I have much pleasure in testifying to the very good results obtained from its use in cases of pulmonary, scrofulous and wasting diseases, &c. I have especially found it applicable to diseases of children, the readiness with which it is taken rendering it much more valuable than cod liver oil alone.

J. WIEN, M.D.

**SHORT PASTE.**—To make a short paste, put a pound of flour upon the pastry slab, with six ounces of butter, and rub them well together; then make a hole in the centre, in which to put two ounces of powdered sugar, two whole eggs, and a large wine-glassful of water, mix them well together, then add the flour, and then mix together and work in lightly.

23 RICHMOND SQUARE, MONTREAL, April 25th, 1882.

Dear Sirs,—I prescribe your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, largely in my practice with most gratifying results.

You may use my opinion in any way you desire. I cannot speak too highly of your preparation.

Yours truly,

J. F. T. JENKINS, M.D., C.M., etc.

MESSRS. THE PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax, N. S.

ST PETERS, March 15, 1882.

To MESSRS. PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sirs,—In the course of my practice I have had occasion to prescribe your Emulsion, and judging by results, cordially recommend it to possess all the virtues ascribed to it as a medicine.

Yours truly,

H. J. FIXOTT, M.D.

**THE REMARKABLE HEALING PROPERTIES OF SIMSON'S TOLU AND ANISEED** have been thoroughly tested since first introduced many years ago. The demand for it has steadily increased and purely upon its own merits it has found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial or Aethmatic Complaints, require it.

**APPLE ICE—FINE.**—Take nice apples, grate them, make them very sweet, and freeze them. It is very nice. Pears, peaches, or quinces, are very nice done in the same way.

## BROWN BROTHERS &amp; CO.

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations:

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**Simson's Jamaica Ginger.**—Infallible for Chills, Colic, &c.

**Simson's Tolu and Aniseed.**—For Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

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**Poland Mineral Spring Water.**—For Bright's Disease and Urinary Complaints.

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We would call attention to our Stock, as it comprises many

SPECIAL LINES!

Samples of which we are unable to place in the hands  
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Hosiery in Wool, Cashmere, Lisle, Cotton, etc., etc.  
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All classes of Muslins, Curtain Bl. ds, Nets, etc.  
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Braids, Buttons, Tapes, Pins, Needles, etc., etc.  
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We claim to be the leading Millinery House of the Maritime Provinces.  
 Our Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Gauzes, Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., etc., is  
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Our facilities for purchasing are unsurpassed.

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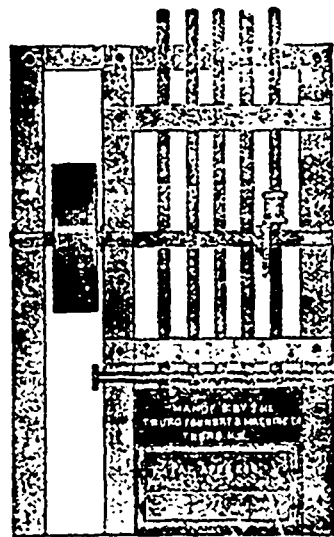
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SIMSON'S LINIMENT!

—FOR—

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, Chilblains, Sore  
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 AND ALL OTHER SIMILAR TROUBLES.

BROWN BROS. & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to speak with approval of Simson's Liniment. Having my knee fractured  
 and the cords almost destroyed by a kick from a horse, and other applications not proving successful  
 to reduce the pain and soreness I used two bottles of the Liniment, which at every application took  
 effect, and now, after six weeks being laid up I am able to walk as well as ever. I have also used the  
 Liniment with great success in taking the soreness from corns in horses after removing them.  
 Coldbrooke, Nov. 10th, 1886.

JACOB FOSTER.

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