

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1 5/8 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 2, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.
{ No. 14.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Opportunities at Home	1, 2
The School Year	2, 3
Proposed Tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland	2, 3
The Knights of Labor	2, 3
Colonel Duncan	2, 3
Insurance, Not Banking	1
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—To Winter	"H. M." 6
The North-West Indians	"Sciron." 6
The Canadian Militia	"Franc-Tireur." 7, 8
A City of Other Days	"Jonathan." 7, 8
Odds and Ends	"Franc-Tireur." 8
Fredericton—Seasonal Notes	"M. H. C." 9
Diamond Puzzle	"C. A. S." 4
Mining—How I Secured a Bonanza	"Theo. Spendall." 14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tit-Bits	3
News of the Week	3
Religious	5
Market Quotations	5
Political Review of the Past Week	8, 9
King's Division Grange, No. 47, Patrons of Husbandry	9
Serial	10, 11
The Maritime Patron	12
Mining	13

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Despite the attempts of Russia to undermine the throne of Prince Alexander, the popularity of the Bulgarian Prince is steadily increasing. Russian intrigue may for a time delude the semi-civilized inhabitants of the Central Asian States, but Russian duplicity is so well known in Europe that it cannot seriously affect the standing of Prince Alexander.

We have it on the authority of Professor Langley, that the temperature at the surface of the moon is twelve degrees below freezing point, or in other words twenty degrees above zero. Meteorologists state that the temperature at the surface of the earth is raised three degrees by the heat radiated from the moon's disc. Science has its anomalies quite as much as politics.

On the 9th of April, Gladstone will introduce into the British House of Commons his measure respecting the government of Ireland. This, it is understood, will be followed by one dealing with land reform. Whether or not Gladstone will succeed in retaining the support of Lord Hartington and the moderate Whigs, and Chamberlain and the Radicals, is still uncertain, but the grand old man appears to be confident of success.

The guarantee fund for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition now amounts to \$1,000,000. This, it is said, is sufficient to place the exhibition beyond the possibility of being a financial failure. It is satisfactory to note that the Canadian exhibit, if not the most curious, will be among the most important displayed at the grand show. Our agricultural exhibit will do more to advertise the country than the distribution of thousands of hand books respecting Canada and her resources.

The union of the scattered provinces of British America in one Dominion was in itself a grand conception, but the fathers of Confederation introduced one element of weakness in the federal system when they provided for the payment of subsidies to the respective provinces. Sooner or later there must be a readjustment of these subsidies, and when the time comes it may be well to consider whether or not each province should become the collector as well as the disbursing officer of the people's money.

Among the 102,000 stock-holders in the Panama Canal, are 16,000 women. DeLesseps has evidently not lost the confidence of the fair sex.

Within forty-eight hours two telegrams appeared in the daily press: the first announced that Gabriel Dumont was endeavoring to induce the American Indians to cross the Canadian frontier and join the red men of Canada in a general uprising; the second stated that the Dominion Government had received a communication from Dumont, demanding payment of the scrip due him as a half-breed settler. It has not yet transpired which of these telegrams is founded on fact, but it is quite evident that one, if not both, was manufactured out of whole cloth.

The readers of the *Chronicle* of Saturday last must have been surprised to learn from its editorial on "Trouble in Belgium," that in respect to population, it was the second power in Europe. Five thousand persons to the square mile would be quite the average of a Nova Scotia village, but the Belgians may be thankful that the population of their country is not quite as the *Chronicle* represents; the fact being that an equal distribution of land in Belgium would give to each man, woman and child an acre and a quarter of land. The Belgians still have elbow-room.

The Chinese who entered the United States, before the Government laid an embargo upon Mongolian immigration, are entitled to the full protection of the law; and the rash attempt that is now being made to expel from the state of California its 120,000 Chinese inhabitants must end in failure. The anti-Chinese league should direct their attention to preventing a further augmentation of the Chinese immigrants, and not lay themselves open to censure by violating the laws of the land.

The eyes of the American people are now turned upon President Cleveland, and all await anxiously the result of the conflict now going on between the Chief Magistrate and the Senate of the United States. Cleveland as a democrat favored Civil Service Reform, and undertook not to dismiss any person from office excepting for good and sufficient reasons. The Senate, with its republican majority, questions the President's motives in dismissing from office certain persons, and demands from Cleveland the papers showing the grounds for such removals. These the President firmly declines to submit for the inspection of the Senate, and so the tug of war goes on.

A movement to abolish the Legislative Council in New Brunswick should again turn the attention of Nova Scotians to the question of the abolition of the Upper Chamber in this Province. While the honorable members who now occupy seats in this Chamber might naturally object to legislating themselves out of existence, we think they would one and all sign an agreement for the abolition of the Chamber in the year 1900. This would give the present members a lease of their sittings for 14 years, which, taking the average of their ages, might be considered as equitable. In the event of a vacancy each new appointee should, before being sworn in, be pledged to the abolition of the Council at the date named. We offer this solution as one which would at once be accepted, and be considered just, by the members of the Upper Chamber.

In an article on "Gerald Griffin," in *United Ireland*, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., says:—"To my mind, . . . Gerald Griffin's 'Collegians' is the work in Irish prose fiction to which the foreign student of our country might be most advisedly referred. Englishmen have for too long drawn their ideas about Ireland from the pages of Lever's novels, have too long deluded themselves into the belief that that grotesque carnival of riotous dragoons, of comic peasants, of castle hacks, and practical jokers from Trinity, makes up the sum and substance of Irish life and Irish character. As a matter of fact, the Arabian Nights, in spite of their wizards and witches, their incantations and enchantments, their roc's eggs and their magic lamps, present a far more faithful picture of the Egypt of to-day than Lever's novels do of the Ireland of his time or of any time."

OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME.

There is nothing upon which the future of Nova Scotia so much depends as upon our vast wealth of minerals and fish. Parents ought to impress upon the minds of their children the fact that the facilities for making a good living by mining or marine industry are as great in this Province as in any other part of the world. Intelligent and industrious young men, with a certain amount of special training, will, a very few years hence, find numerous positions of trust and emolument awaiting them in this Province.

Last season, it is true, our fishermen received but scanty returns for their toil. There are the strongest reasons for believing, however, that this was an altogether exceptional circumstance not likely soon again to arise. Our American cousins think they can make us to them the merest "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; that they can, by unfair and high-handed international dealing, make us obsequiously cringe to them and give them access to the wealth that teems in our coast-waters. They therein commit an egregious mistake. We have them "on the hip." Without access to

our fishing grounds they cannot supply their own fish markets, while we need not greatly care whether or not we get their market, as we can have the market of the entire Dominion and of the West Indies, not to speak of the great fish markets of Western Europe, to which some of our fish merchants are already feeling their way. The Dominion Government is now making extensive preparations for the protection of the rights of our fishermen, and never did that Government undertake a task which so merited and so readily received the cordial and unanimous endorsement of the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The practically inexhaustible mineral resources of this Province offer a wide field for young men of education and energy, and ought to encourage the sons of miners and others to devote themselves heartily to the study of mining-engineering, geology, mineralogy. It is notorious that we have far too few first class miners for even the present requirements of the country. Educated and ambitious young men who are crowding into Medicine and Law with indifferent prospects of succeeding in these already thronged professions, may properly and profitably give thought to this. The studies of geology and applied mechanics have been too little and too feebly prosecuted in this Province. If a supply of men well-versed in such studies is not forthcoming from our own people, a few dozen years hence will find a little army of foreigners among us in enjoyment of many of the most responsible and lucrative positions. Our mines are scarcely opened; some of the best of them are yet untouched; and for these and other good reasons we believe there is an excellent future awaiting those of our young men who devote themselves heartily to the studies we have mentioned.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

The Inspectors of Schools for this Province have been led by experience, that in many cases was long, and by observation, that was not superficial, to the conclusion: that the division of the year into two school-terms tends to make teachers itinerant, and otherwise impedes our educational progress. In perfect accord with them are most of our foremost teachers—common-school, academical, collegiate—almost all our clergymen, and very many other intelligent persons interested in the training of our youth. What may be the opinion of our esteemed Superintendent of Education relative to the termal question, we do not know; but we hope that he, too, is in favor of a change that is desired by so many of our best citizens for reasons that they consider good and weighty. Though as an official, that would, perhaps, be, for a time, somewhat inconvenienced by the proposed change, Dr. Allison might be expected to be hostile towards it, we believe he is not the man to hesitate to recommend what is obviously calculated to be a convenience and benefit alike to teacher and taught.

That there are a few sections of the Province where two short school-terms would be slightly preferable to one long one, we frankly concede, but that this is reason sufficient for continuing to retard the educational advancement of the rest of the Province by an arbitrary, unnatural, illogical division of the year into two such terms as now obtain in this Province, we feel constrained emphatically to deny.

PROPOSED TUNNEL BETWEEN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND AND THE MAINLAND.

In the course of an article under the above title, in the *American Engineer*, the following particulars of the scheme are given:—"The proposal is to build on each side piers inside the 'bord ice' into which the tube is laid some 2800 feet, making the full length of the pipe or tunnel 6½ miles, or about 5½ miles nautical between the piers. The bottom shows a very good roadbed, varying in depth from 36 feet on the plane side, to 80 feet in the centre, and thence ashore on the New Brunswick side 10½ feet. The tunnel is to be 18 feet in diameter; to be made of heavy sections of chilled white cast iron, four inches thick or more, according to depth. Mr. H. H. Hall, of the Submarine Tunnel and Tube Company, of New York, is the patentee of the process of casting the tubes, as well as of the white chilled metal used. At the present market price it is estimated that the cost of the iron for the tunnel would foot up about \$84 per linear foot, or a total estimated cost of between \$4,000,000, and \$5,000,000. The metal is said to be non-corrosive in sea water, as shown by its exposure for twelve years in Sydney Harbor, Australia. The sections are bolted together by inside flanges, making a water-tight rust joint and smooth exterior. Where the depth of water will allow of the obstruction to the channel the tunnel will be laid on the natural bottom, otherwise a channel will be dredged."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

In 1869, a secret union of garment-cutters was formed in Philadelphia, for purposes of mutual protection. Four years later, the membership of the society was thrown open to other trades; and nine years after this event, the organization, now known as the Knights of Labor League, numbered 140,000 members, and had branches in various states and cities. A fund obtained by contributions of five cents from each member, was established for the assistance of brothers in need, "against the aggressions of employers." The avowed object of the League is to enable laborers to make a united resistance to the unjust and inequitable accumulation of wealth, and to secure such relations between labor and capital that the workman will reap the full fruits of his toil. Some of the means by which the organization proposes to improve the condition of its members are, the establishment of bureaus of labor and co-operative institutions, the compilation of statistics, the reservation of public lands for actual settlers, the

establishment of arbitration in the place of strikes, and the adoption of the eight-hour system of labor.

One cannot fail to be favorably impressed with the intelligence and moderation which seem to inspire the councils of this vast body. Indeed, such an organization, working calmly and intelligently at its purpose, is the safest bulwark against the waves of socialism. Not is their moderation the outcome of conscious weakness, it is due to the confidence of strength. The determined action taken by the League during the present troubles with J. Gould's Railways, and recently with the Toronto Street Car Company, showed the power of an organization of workmen, and in both instances popular sympathy, the real strength of any movement affecting the general public, was largely with the Knights of Labor.

There are problems bearing on the relations of capital and labor which will not be easily solved. Political economists may calmly assure the workman that the interests of these two factors in all industrial operations are identical, they are only so to a limited extent, and this the workman realizes. The employment of machinery, while chiefly benefitting the capitalist, has also improved the condition of the laborer, and this he does not realize. He sees an employer, once of limited means, accumulate enormous wealth and secure monopolies dangerous to the interests of the public. He sees these monopolists and their friends elected to make the laws by which he is governed. He hopes for no protection from the greed of the wealthy employer by the agency of these laws, and he has resorted to the united action of his fellows. Anti-monopolist unions, like Lynch law, argue the weakness and insufficiency of the law of the land. Legislators will soon be forced to provide methods of legal procedure, cheap, effectual, and simple, by which differences of employer and employed can be settled. Till such legislation is effected, we shall have labor leagues; and society will be fortunate, indeed, if all such leagues are as moderate as the Knights of Labor.

COLONEL DUNCAN.

The name of Colonel Duncan, who married a Halifax lady, is well known, not only in the City and Province, but also throughout the Dominion. The interest which he has evinced in this Canada of ours, and the attachment which he has expressed for our native land, has awakened a kindly reciprocal feeling among those who have come in contact with him. His successes as a soldier and author have been previously chronicled, and it affords us pleasure to publish the following, respecting his first brilliant success in the House of Commons. Colonel Duncan, it will be remembered, was the successful Conservative candidate for the Holborn Division for the Borough of Finsburg. The following extract from a London exchange speaks for itself:—

"An excellent impression was made upon the House by the successful maiden speech of the Conservative member for Holborn. Overflowing with sympathy for the country with which his service in Egypt has made him so well acquainted, he infected the House with his earnestness in pleading for such a continuous policy as would enable us soon to fulfil our pledge to leave the Egyptians to themselves. In the hope that Sir H. D. Wolff's mission would promote this object, he supported the vote. After a peroration, warmly eulogising the soldiers and people among whom he said he had lived until he had learned to love them, the hon. and gallant member resumed his seat amid general cheers, and was for some time afterwards engaged in receiving the hearty congratulations of his fellow members. Colonel Duncan knows Egypt thoroughly well, and he spoke with as much force as generosity of the virtue and capacity which he had observed in the Egyptian people. Colonel Duncan raised himself, and raised the subject above the level of party. He frankly avowed that in his opinion the Egyptians were quite fit to govern themselves, and that they were vastly superior to the corrupt and cruel Turkish Pashas who assumed to govern them. Colonel Duncan declares that some of the ablest rulers he has ever known are native Egyptians, and he looks forward to the time when it shall be decided to entrust them with the highest administrative posts."

INSURANCE, NOT BANKING.

In a recent issue, we pointed out the fact, that the ordinary life insurance contract compels the insured not only to buy his insurance from the company, but to make the company his banker to a very considerable extent as well. Accumulation, by banking or otherwise, should be the ambition of every productive life. It is usually the accumulated estate, and not the current income, that must provide for our own wants in old age, sickness, and other emergencies; but the means for the improvement of capital or accumulation of estate are almost as many and diverse as the varied lines of human activities. The farmer's best investment may be in the improvement of his farm and stock, the manufacturer's in the perfecting of his appliances, the merchant's in extending his business, the mechanic's or salaried official's in paying for his house. But no matter what may be a man's scheme for investment or accumulation, the risk of death before his scheme has prospered is ever impending, and the consequent failure of the scheme can be provided against only by life insurance. The house may be nearly paid for when death, without insurance, will disperse the savings of years by the inability of the wife to redeem the property. It is because it seems desirable that men should be afforded protection against so disastrous a defeat of their schemes, without at the same time involving other and not needed investments, that we have directed attention to the system of The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B., which, when understood, will be found to exactly meet the wants of those who desire insurance, and yet desire to pursue their own schemes of accumulation or investment,

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1. The initial letter of both names of a celebrated Roman Governor.
2. A mineral substance.
3. The founder of a city in Bœotia.
4. A terrible nuisance in any community.
5. A famous leader and chief during the Trojan war.
6. A class of persons—"unknown and yet well known."
7. A most despicable character only met with in seaport towns.
8. What the best of men sometimes unwittingly fall into.
9. Found in Jerusalem—but not in Jericho.

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

Answers to Enigmas published last week :—

- My 1, 2, 3, is PAT
- My 6, 4, 7, 8, is NICE
- My 5, is E
- My whole is PATIENCE.
- My 7, 6, 4, is TIC
- My 1, 8, 9, is TIC
- My 2, 3, 5, is HER
- My whole is THE CRITIC.

TIT-BITS.

"First office boy—"Where d'ye got that ar quarter?" Second do.—"Boss giv it to me. Boss is feelin'ly dis mornin'." 1st O. B.—"Wot sills him! Wife gone outer town!" 2nd O. B.—"Naw! his stylergraphic pen worked fur de fust time in two years."

"Do you allow drunken people on the train?" asked a clergyman at an elevated station in New York. "Sometimes, but not when they are too drunk," replied the brakeman. "Just take a seat near the middle of the car and keep quiet, and you'll be all right."

Fair and would-be friendly critic, overhauling Smudge's portfolio—"Oh, this one is beautiful! the best of any of them, by a long way. What is the subject?" Smudge, disconcerted—"Oh-or-or I don't know. Fact is, I didn't paint that one. It's by a friend of mine."

Mr. Cleveland hints that the mothers of our land mold the characters of their sons. This may explain why we always have so large a surplus of toughs. The character of a son should be molded by his father, and the molding implements should always be within convenient reach.—*Courier-Journal*.

The way the Tories think it will be. First English Farmer—"I've chose my three acres—next to the Parson's. I mean to grow taters. Where 'ave you choose yours?" Second Farmer—"I 'au't choose no land. I shan't grow no taters. I shall take *your* taters!"—*Punch*.

The Oregon Legislature has passed a law that bicyclists must dismount when they get within a hundred yards of a team, and remain standing until the team has passed. This law may be a good one, but it doesn't go far enough; it should be amended so as to compel the bicyclist to take off his hat and remain uncovered while the driver of the team is passing him.—*Norristown Herald*.

These college sports should be kept with in proper and safe limits. There is President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, in the dry-dock with a broken arm, caused by falling on the ice, and Prof. Sumner of Yale, in the ditto with a ditto, caused by falling off a bicycle. It is high time the students held a meeting to consider how far it is safe to allow the Faculty to go in their reckless love of manly sports.

Another faith cure.—"Say, wife, where's that bottle of cough medicine that cured my cold a couple of weeks ago?" inquired a Sacramento husband the other evening. "I don't know anything of any cough medicine." "Why, the bottle was sitting behind this vase. I took a spoonful of it and it cured me. I want some more." "Behind the vase! Bless me, George, that was the furniture polish!"

Chatty Passenger.—"To show yer what cheats they are, sir, friend o' mine—lots o' money and first-rate taste—give the horder to one of 'em to decorate his new 'ouse in reg'lar slap-up style, spare no expence, with all the finest chromios that could be 'ad. You know what lovely things they are, sir! Well, sir, would you believe it! After they was sent, they turned out not to be chromios at all, but done by 'and'" (with withering contempt) "done by 'and, sir!"—*Punch's Almanac*.

It is said that red cheeks can be produced by rubbing the cheeks with ice. It has long been known that red noses could be produced by rubbing the lips with glass.

A Down East fire company, in a resolution on a deceased member, says: "He has responded to his last alarm." It is a wonder that they didn't add that "he has gone to his last fire."

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

We print by hand
 Print by steam,
 Print from type.
 Or from blocks—by the team
 Print in black,
 Print in white.
 Print in colors
 Of a sombre or bright.
 We print for mer- chants,
 And land agents, too;
 We print for any
 Who have printing to do
 We print for bankers,
 Clerks, Auctioneers
 Print for druggists,
 For dealers in wares
 We print for drapers,
 For grocers, for all,
 Who want printing done,
 And will come or may call
 We print pamphlets,
 And bigger books, too:
 In fact there are few things
 But what we can do.
 We print labels
 Of all colors in use, size,
 Especially fit for
 The many producers.
 We print forms of all sorts,
 With type ever set,
 Legal, commercial,
 Or houses to let.
 Printing done quickly,
 Bold, stylish and neat,
 At HALIFAX PRINTING COY'S,
 161 Hollis Street.

IRA ETTER,
 199 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX,
 Importer and Dealer in
JEWELLERY!

Personal attention given to the Repairing of
WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

T. RANKINE & SONS.
 Established 1820.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Fancy Biscuits,
 PHILADELPHIA SODA
 AND
FAMILY PILOT.
 Ask your Grocer for them.

TESTIMONIAL.
 J. F. Brine, M. D., Port Hill, P. E. I., writes Messrs. Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, N. S.:
 Dear Sir,—I have used your Emulsion extensively during the past four years, and have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to its efficacy. We had here last summer numerous cases of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer admirably when the acute symptoms had subsided, in very many instances. In most wasting disorders, especially those peculiar to children, your Emulsion has rendered me good service, being pleasant to the taste and no feeling of nausea following its administration.
 It seldom fails giving good results, and I prefer it to any other preparation of the kind.
 I am, yours respectfully
 J. F. BRINE, M. D.

MILLICAN & CO.
 CUSTOM
SHIRT MAKERS,
 156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

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

H. F. WORRALL,
 Shipping & Commission Merchant
 500 lbs Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands
 100 lbs Puttbury's best Flour
 200 bags (40 lbs) do
 250 lbs American K. D. C. Meal
 6 lbs Shoulder Hams
 100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
 1500 lbs 4 sweetpot. Salt
 500 full bound M. J. keel Barrels
 5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook
General Fishing Supplies.
 POWER'S WHARF.

Scotch Bakery!
 233 Barrington Street,
 (Next Door to H. Lethbridge's Clothing Establishment).
 DAILY ON HAND, Mutton Pies. Also Mince, Apple, Blueberry, etc.; Oat Cake, Short Bread etc., etc.
 Best in the city. Try them.
 H. MONTGOMERIE.

Halifax Soap Co.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 PURE
LAUNDRY SOAPS.
 Office and Steam Factory,
 149 MAYNARD ST.
 HALIFAX, N. S.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 OF PORTLAND, MAINE,
 Established 1848.
 All Policies issued, are entitled to the benefits of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law. Its Reserved Dividend, as well as its Investment Policies are most attractive. This Company can meet the views of all assurers.
 Office—Union Bank Building.

THOS. MAJOR,
 FAMILY
GROCER,
 Spring Garden Road.
 Our object is to keep on hand the very best class of Groceries.

AMHERST HOTEL,
 AMHERST.
 GEO. McFARLANE, Proprietor.
 Entirely renovated and newly furnished. Good Rooms, good Table, and good Attendance.
 Free Carriages to and from Depot.
 First-class Stabling on the premises.

J. M. WHITMAN,
 TRURO, N. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON,
 TREATS
 All Diseases and Accidents of Domestic Animals in a Humane, Rational and Scientific Manner.
 Veterinary Medicine on Hand.
 HORSES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Mormon Church has its emissaries in each of the Canadian Provinces and in every State in the Union. Seventy-five converts have recently been made in South Carolina, so says a New York journal. The paragraph would have been more to the point had it said 75 perverts.

The Bell Telephone Stock is gilt edged; it has been watered and re-watered, and the shares originally worth \$30, are now quoted at \$1200. The capital outlay has been comparatively light, the cost of running, including royalty, being \$550,000, while the receipts are upwards of \$2,000,000.

The Queen's jubilee, and the summer carnival in Halifax, have both been postponed until 1887. The jubilee, of course, depends entirely upon Her Majesty's life, as in the event of her death, the jubilee could not take place. Why Her Majesty postponed the celebration of her jubilee has not yet been explained; but as she has done so, it may be well for Halifax to delay its summer carnival for another year.

The people of Charlottetown have enjoyed a musical treat in the concert lately given under the direction of Professor Earle. The numbers were principally made up of selections from the Oratorios of the Creation and Messiah. It is gratifying to note that the taste for classical music is steadily growing.

The report of the Superintendent of Education bristles with interesting data and is most encouraging to those who favor our present system of popular education. The fact that 103,287 Nova Scotian children received regular instruction in our public schools during the past year is most gratifying, while the cost per caput, \$6 35, is trilling as compared with that of many of the States in the neighboring union. The expenditure for education is as follows: Government Grant, \$199 188, County Grant, \$121,328, paid by sections, \$334,043, total \$654,559. Dr. Allison is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory condition of our public school system, and deserves credit for his untiring zeal in discharging the multifarious and arduous duties of his office.

Mr. Ellis, of the *St. John Globe* is doing his best to obliterate the imaginary line which divides the cities of St. John and Portland. His bill, which has been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature, provides that if the joint vote of the rate payers in both cities favor the union, it shall be carried into effect in 1887.

The report of the "Commission of 1885 upon Municipal Assessment," has been submitted. The commission recommends the adoption of a tax upon all income above \$400, whether earned professionally or being the interest received upon mortgages, notes, and other investments. The direct taxation of mortgages it believes would be unadvisable.

A joint convention of the Young Men's Liberal Clubs throughout Canada is to be held in Montreal in the course of a few weeks. Already the embryo statesmen are preparing the planks which are to form the new platform. Young Men's Liberal Clubs display unmistakable vigor, and if their elders do not soon announce an aggressive policy the young men will themselves seize the helm of the party ship.

The discovery of oil wells in Egypt has created quite a sensation in London. The oil field is said to be most extensive, and its close proximity to the Red Sea will enable oil shipments to be made at low rates.

Dartmouth is a wide awake town; it offers to the governors of Dalhousie fifty acres upon its common as a site for the new college building. Halifax should follow suit.

The rioters in Belgium are being put down with a strong hand. The mechanics and others interested in preserving order have organized protection, and the Socialists will now be kept within bounds.

When the French people undertake an exhibition they generally carry it through successfully. The French government has voted five and a half million dollars for the preliminary expenses of the world's exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

The speech of Hon. J. S. D. Thompson upon the Riel question is acknowledged to have been a most brilliant effort. It has placed the Minister of Justice in the front rank of Dominion statesmen, side by side with those who have toiled for years to secure their positions.

Henry George, the well known author of "Progress and Poverty," is about to issue a new volume dealing with free trade and protection. He will probably handle the protectionists without gloves, but he will likewise upset some of the pet theories of free traders.

Householders in Windsor complain that it is impossible to purchase hard coal in the town, the supply having given out. Luckily Jack Frost has loosed his grip for this season at least.

The establishment of "Postal Savings Banks" in the United States will be a boon to the people of that country. The report upon private savings banks shows that nine out of ten come to grief.

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

Windsor has taken another step citywards, the names of the several streets now being placed in prominent positions at the street corners.

The course of lectures held in Windsor under the auspices of St. Matthew's Guild have been much enjoyed. The next lecture is "The Ministry of Angels," by C. Edgar DeWolfe. Judge DeWolfe's popularity as a speaker, and the mystic subject of which he treats will secure him a large audience.

Chamberlain and Trovelyn have decided to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy. They propose to forestall the grand old man by introducing a measure dealing with Irish affairs, which they anticipate will be supported by the moderate Liberals. It is difficult to imagine the moderate Liberals following the lead of the Radical Chamberlain.

A destructive fire at Key West has destroyed property to the value of one and a half million dollars. The island of Key West, upon which the town is built, was long the favorite haunt of pirates, but is now one of the most important naval stations in the United States, the coast of Florida giving to it its chief importance.

The strike on the Missouri Pacific, by which thousands of men were thrown out of employment, has, through the good offices of the Knights of Labor, been brought to a satisfactory termination.

Several lively scenes have occurred in the examination which is now being held before the committee on humane institutions, as to mal-practice in the Provincial and City Hospital. Dr. Slayter stated on oath that a patient named Clément suffering from brain fever had been treated for typhoid fever. The counsel for the defence refused to allow the books and prescription cards of the hospital to be submitted, which the counsel for the petitioners required to corroborate the statement of Dr. Slayter. During the dead-lock the members of the committee indulged in an altercation in which political banter was the most conspicuous factor. The charge is of such a serious nature that we had hoped the element of party might for once be eliminated and the trial proceed as in a court of law; but presumably this is asking too much.

The budget speech of Hon. A. W. McLelan, which was delivered on Tuesday, was well received in the House of Commons. Mr. McLelan said that the year 1886 would be a red-letter year in the history of Canada, as in this year Canadians had obtained their geographical independence; there now being railway communication within the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The Minister of Finance also stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intended to pay back by the 1st of July next twenty million dollars of the money loaned to them by the Government. The latter fact will be an agreeable disappointment to many persons on both sides of politics.

Householders should inspect for themselves the new spring stock of goods now being displayed at the establishment of W. & C. Silver. The Carpets and Oilcloths have evidently been selected with care, and are sufficiently varied in pattern and price to suit the tastes and pockets of all.

Correct answers to Enigmas, published last week, were received from Miss E. Dimock, 9 Carleton street; Miss F. E. Elliot, 20 John street; Mrs. J. S. Dimock, 84 Agricola street; Mrs. W. Salter, 49 Hollis street; Wm. H. Donovan, 13 Blowers street; W. E. Thompson, 3 Cogswell street; R. Ladd, Lovett House, City; Mrs. G. A. Dudley, Geo. W. Godard, Edwin G. Larder, Robt. H. Fraser, Bridgewater; Miss Annie Gillis, Pirate Harbor; "G. B. R." St. John, N. B.; Miss Lucy H. Sherman, Port Mulgrave; Eugene Macdonald, Antigonish; D. O'C. Madden, Arichat; "Jaleb," Baddeck; C. A. Snyder, Mahone Bay; Thos. Ward, Kentville; and S. A. Morton, Milton, Queens Co.

We direct the attention of those interested in mining to the advertisement of F. W. Christie, of Bedford. Mr. Christie has also made a special study of lead drainage, and has had practical experience in the laying down of tiled drains.

Judge Mousseau, who held the portfolio of Secretary of State in Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in 1881 and 1882, and later Premier of the Province of Quebec, died last Tuesday evening, after an illness of six days. Congestion of the lungs is reported as the cause of death.

The Legislature of Newfoundland refuses to ratify the French shore arrangement between France and England on the claims of the French on the west coast. The agreement is strongly condemned by members on both sides of the Legislature.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

Since printing the third page of this issue, we note that the explanatory part of the puzzle has been left out, we therefore reproduce it below:—

1. The initial letter of both names of a celebrated Roman Governor.
2. A mineral substance.
3. The founder of a city in Bœotia.
4. A terrible nuisance in any community.
5. A famous leader and chief during the Trojan war.
6. A class of persons—"unknown and yet well known."
7. A most despicable character only met with in seaport towns.
8. What the best of men sometimes unwittingly fall into.
9. Found in Jerusalem—but not in Jericho.

Read the nine centre letters perpendicularly and you will find the name of a celebrated tribunal.

Read them horizontally and you will discover the name of a famous chief during the Trojan war.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The Free Baptist Church of this city is making steady advancement under the labors of Rev. Mr. Kinney. In addition to the regular services in the church, meetings are held by the pastor at the north-end, and in Dartmouth.

The Rev. F. M. Young, of Antigonish, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Dorchester, N. B., but will not enter on his duties until July next.

The Rev. Geo. H. Goudey has removed to Frooport, Digby Co., and has commenced his labors as pastor of the Baptist Church.

The proceeds of the lecture delivered by Dr. Schurman in the Academy of Music lately, in aid of the building fund of Granville Street Church, netted \$300.

CATHOLIC.

The Pope has issued a Decree abrogating the obligatory observance of the feasts of the Epiphany, the Annunciation, and Corpus Christi, in all Dioceses of the United States in which they have hitherto been observed.

It is announced that the memoirs of Pope Leo XIII. are now in course of preparation, under his authorization, by the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, and will soon be given to the world in various languages. The work is to be issued in New York by the publishers of "Grant's Memoirs."

Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., one of the leading Catholic educational institutions of the United States, was almost totally destroyed by fire on March 9th.

In sketches of living preachers that appeared lately in several English papers, Monsignor Capel is described as "one of the most gentlemanly, most cultured and most influential of living men—remarkably strong in convictions, but uncommonly mild in expression." The description is somewhat quaint, but gives a fair idea of Capel.

A list is published of Jews that have become Catholics in Austria within the past three years. There are the names of two hundred and eleven "prominent converts" on the list.

METHODIST.

The new church being built at the corner of Coburg and Robie Streets, is nearing completion. It is expected that the opening services will take place on the second Sunday in May.

Bishop Warren announces that 100,000 new members have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States during the past three months. These figures have no reference to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has also had great success.

The South India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has asked that twenty-five more missionaries be sent to India during the present year.

In Great Britain there are 6,659 Wesleyan Sunday Schools with a membership of 362,279.

Last Sunday being the anniversary of Brunswick Street Sunday-School, services appropriate to the occasion were held. From the report of the Superintendent we learn that there are 420 scholars on the roll. During the past year the school raised \$450 for missionary and other objects.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. A. Brown has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Now Dublin, Lunenburg Co.

The Rev. W. McDonald, of Prince Street Church, Pictou, having obtained three months leave of absence, is on a trip to Southern California.

The late Mr. James McEwan, of Glasgow, after bequeathing a large amount to charitable objects, left the residue of his estate, estimated to be worth \$500,000, to the schemes of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Rev. W. R. Frame, a well known minister of the Presbyterian Church, having been compelled to retire from the active work of the ministry through ill-health, has accepted the position of editor of the Protestant Union, of Charlottetown. He is a writer of experience, and will, we have no doubt, make the paper a success.

There are now 194 native laborers connected with the Presbyterian Mission in Syria. The total number of pupils in schools is 5,881. Three steam-presses and six hand presses printed, last year, 19,000,000 pages, half of them Holy Scripture. From the beginning, 283,000,000 pages have been printed.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. W. Jones has declined the offer of St. Paul's parish. Rev. C. F. Lowe, of Cornwallis, preached in St. Mark's Church on Sunday morning last, and assisted Rev. Dr. Partridge in St. George's in the afternoon and evening.

Messrs. Harley and Hudgell, of King's College, will be candidates for the Diaconate at the next Ordination of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Mr. D. Horner has returned to Clementsport.

The ten days mission in South London has just been concluded. The best preachers of the day have been engaged in this work. Rev. Canon Body is taking a course of Lent lectures at St. Peter's, Easton Square.

The appointment of Bishop Moorhouse to the See of Manchester is not being well received by the English press. It is felt to be a slight upon the English clergy, of whom there are many quite capable of filling the position.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf.....	4 to 8 1/2
Granulated.....	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C.....	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C.....	5 1/2
Yellows.....	5 1/2
TEA	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 37
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	30 to 32
Demerara.....	30 to 33
Diamond N.....	43
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar 1 lb 2 lb and 3 lb.....	6 1/2
Erasive.....	6
Dominton.....	6
Surprise.....	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.....	5
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels.....	6.00
Canada.....	4
No 1 Family.....	4
Brant.....	2
Brown.....	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.....	11 1/2
Do., Paraffine.....	10 to 20c
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda.....	6 to 7
do. in lb. boxes, 60 to case.....	7
Fracy.....	8 to 16
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails.....	12
Royal Mixture.....	11 to 20
Louenges.....	12 to 15
1 cent goods 144 in a box.....	95 to 10
Toys per hundred.....	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys.....	18
Brooms.....	1.60 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White.....	7
" Lilly White.....	9
Prepared Corn.....	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian.....	18 to 21
N S.....	15 to 20
CHERRY.....	9 to 10
EGGS.....	14 to 15
Tobacco—Black.....	30 to 46
" Bright.....	42 to 53
Blacking, per gross.....	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead.....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

BREADSTUFFS.

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.	
FLOUR.	
Graham.....	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades.....	5.35 to 6.00
" mediums.....	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra.....	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades.....	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.50
Roll'd Oats.....	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halfax ground.....	2.00 to 3.15
" —Imported.....	2.80 to 2.85
Brain per m. Wheat.....	20.00 to 22.00
" — Corn.....	18.00 to 20.00
Shirts.....	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn.....	29.00 to 30.80
" Oats.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	34.00
Meal per brl.....	3.75
1 d Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 ".....	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.10
Corn " of 56 ".....	86 to 85
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 16.00
Straw.....	9.00 to 10.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.25
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.00 to 14.50
" new.....	13.00 to 14.00
" American, clear.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P F 1 Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" old.....	13.00 to 14.00
" P E 1 Thin Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	10 to 11
" Cases.....	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, F. E. L.....	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed per pound.....	20
" unwashed.....	15
Green Hides Ox inspected, No 1.....	7 1/2
" " Cow.....	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" " Cow.....	7 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	30 to 35
Woolskins.....	25 to 80

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

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
" Sna'l, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.70
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.60
" Sna'l 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.

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	9.00
No. 2 large.....	4.00
No. 2.....	3.25
No. 3 large.....	3.00
No. 3.....	2.75
Small.....	1.00
HERRING.	
No 1 Shore, July. No sales..	2.20
August and Sept.....	2.00 to 2.25
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce..	8.00
No. 1, Labrador.....	none
ALEWIVES, very scarce.....	2.75
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore tolqual.....	none
Bank.....	2.20
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3.....	none
HADDOCK.....	none
HAKE.....	none
CUSK.....	none
FOLLOCK.....	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.....	35 to 36
Dog A.....	25 to 29
Pale Seal.....	none
HAKE SOUND.....	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.75 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	6.50 to 7.00
case, Valencia.....	5.00 to 5.50
Lemons, per box.....	3.50 to 4.00
case, Palermo.....	6.75 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3
Foxberries, per bbl.....	3.50 to 3.75
Cranberries.....	5.50 to 6.00
Figs, 1 lb box (fresh).....	10 to 12c
Dates, layer (new).....	7 to 9c

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
TO WINTER.

Rough Winter laughs loudly with glee,
He shuns his hair locks o'er the earth;
He ruffles the terrible sea,
And roars in his resolute mirth.
The cold lifeless north gives him breath;
Ere he locks up the lake on the plain;
He carries destruction and death,
And heralds gaunt misery's train.

His voice, through the forest, at night
Walls and raves to the trees, as he flies
Like a curse; and he scatters a blight
To wither the loved thing which dies;
Yet he laughs all the while, and he sings
Of a fisherman's bark, like a speck
On the waters, and stretches his wings
To overwhelm it with ruin and wreck.

White Winter; he nicks at the sun
Until the winds blow from the south;
Then he knows that his reign is nigh done,
And surlily closes his mouth;
He creeps to his cold icy home,
And nurses his wrath, as he dreams
Of the short days and long nights to come,
When he shall ride on with loud screams.

H. M.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE NORTH-WEST INDIANS.

IV.

The Indians have a most wonderful faculty of color, with which they all seem to be gifted; and to this they add a method of treating what they copy from nature in a conventional manner truly delightful to contemplate. Give a squaw some delicate flower to work out in beads and she will do it in her own way, not producing a servile copy, but retaining the distinctive character and shades of color so that there is no mistaking them. A friend of mine, who did not understand this method of treating flowers for the purposes of art, once said on seeing some bead work on a pair of moccasins, representing a prairie-rose, that it was a very crude attempt at imitation and not at all like the original, but that is just where he made the mistake. An exact copy it certainly was not, but throughout the design, the rose characteristics were clearly defined, making it more acceptable in its place as an ornament than if the original had been transferred *in toto*.

To this color faculty may also be added one of imitation, as I have stated; and an intricate design they can copy to the minutest detail without any mechanical help or measurements, but mainly by the unaided eye. This is not so much to be wondered at, when we consider that through generations their perceptive faculties have become enormously developed, to the entire exclusion (we may say) of their reasoning faculties.

The squaws decorate all manner of objects with their bead work—moccasins, leggings, tobacco pouches, firebags, knife-sheaths, articles for head gear, and other parts of their dress, etc. I was shown not long since a very handsome deer skin coat, part of the uniform of the Battleford Rifles. On the front were two rows of bead work, each about 3 or 4 inches wide, running from the collar to the waist. The deer-skin collar fitted close about the neck like that of an ordinary tunic. Around this, and falling on the shoulders, was a broader one of bead work, and the wrist bands were of the same, all this bead work was composed of flowers, with stems, buds, and leaves, worked on black cloth and sewn on the coat. The base or ground-work of the design was of a dark blue shade of smaller beads which allowed the flowers to stand out as it were from the background. At all the seams of the coat, which were down the backs of the sleeves, and in front and at the back of the body, long shreds or ribbons of deer-skin hung down.

It would appear from the description to be somewhat bawdry; but far from it. The artistic bead work on the buff ground of the deer-skin, and the restless motion of the shreds at every turn of the body gave it a picturesque and lively air, suggestive of the prairie wilds, and the individual who wore it would seem to take on and inspire a peculiar recklessness; one would sooner meet a more orderly soldier as a foe, than one clothed in this garb. All deer skin clothing, such as coats, leggings, etc., is made in this manner, with the shreds or ribbons at the seams. It strengthens the article by allowing the skin to be more thoroughly sewn, and at the same time gives effect to an otherwise crude-looking dress.

Another practice peculiar to these people, and in which they were formerly great adepts, is body painting. It is practiced by those not directly under civilizing influences, and more or less by all at their feast, the "Sun-dance," "White dog feast," etc. I have not had the pleasure of meeting an individual in full dress of paint and feathers, nor would any one express a wish for a second interview. I have not many with their faces disfigured in this manner, quite enough to convince one that an individual in nature's full dress, and looking like a demon, would not be very entertaining.

The squaws paint their faces also on certain occasions, and in this respect they have anticipated our white sisters who pencil their eyebrows and adorn their cheeks with rouge. They have not yet taken to wearing bangs or to charming the young bucks with smiling rows of white ivory (porcelain) other than their own. Future generations will probably see these advanced ideas of ours, together with many others, adopted by them. But where will the Indian then be? Extinct? No! but absorbed into the white blood of the country.

The young buck or squaw having obtained the colors necessary for paint-

ing, commences by putting a finger into the most striking tint and applying it around the eyes. Then bars are made to radiate from these joints to different parts, no portion being left untouched. The eyes are generally made the foci in this decorative business as they naturally are of the face, and any one looking at a face in this condition is led by the bars to follow them directly to the points of intrusion—the eyes. They follow no particular design after the eyes are marked but just daub it on. Yellow ochre, vermilion, or red, black, and bright green are the prevailing colors. I don't know whether they are all mineral. The green is frequently very bright, and with the red affords quite a contrast for prominent points.

A relative of mine many years ago, who was in the employ of the Imperial Government on Lake Superior in connection with Indian affairs, relates an amusing anecdote. The presents, such as blankets, etc. in those days were distributed by the Home Government through the Commissariat, now Control Department of the army. A small schooner was used in that district for purposes of transport or frequent excursions had to be made to Manitoulin Island which had been set apart for the Indians, and named after "Manitou or Great Spirit," whom they worshipped in a mystic manner. On one of these visits a young buck managed to intercept the schooner before it reached the land, and as time was probably hanging rather heavily on the hands of the officials on board, the young savage was persuaded to submit his face for chromatic decoration under the hands of my mischievous kinsman, who was also somewhat of an artist. Being shown on a palette, the magical effects of a few tints from an oil-color box, the young buck became at once eager for business to commence. After the operation had been completed, much to the satisfaction of all parties, and with all the skill the artist could command, the Indian set out in his canoe for the shore, and soon dropt out of the memory of those on board. In a few days, however, they received another visit from the same individual with three others, who all had to be put under the artist's hands at their earnest request, before they would leave the schooner's deck. This done, it was thought, all comers would be satisfied; but the artist reckoned without his host—the Indian character was new to him. The next day a chief with fifteen or twenty followers came down on a business visit to the now famous artist. This was too much of a good thing. The official began to think of giving up his official life and entering on a new career as "Painter in chief to the Indians of Canada, appointed directly by Manitou." And besides, the artist's color-box would be emptied and it could not be replenished in these wilds, and the future pleasures of amateur painting would have to be foregone till arrival at some civilized point. A happy thought struck him. They had some paints on board which had been left when the schooner was last touched up; and vermilion amongst them. Just the thing! A plate was produced with some of the colors on it, and operations commenced at once on the chief. Night drawing near, they were dismissed, hinting however, they could be on hand at an early hour next morning. That night the schooner left the place, saving the paint and the artist's feelings, which were inclining slightly towards profanity. If he or any one painted Indians at the present day he would be accused of bringing them back to barbarism, so different have ideas become. When they paint now, especially the whole body, it would seem as if missionary and other civilizing influences had gone for naught, and that they have fallen right back into savagery. A thoroughly civilized Indian seldom if ever cares to paint.

In writing an article on the North-West Indians, I had merely intended to touch on the subject in a very cursory manner, but find it has now lengthened out to one more fitting a magazine than a weekly paper, and has, no doubt, proved tedious to many readers who do not take an especial interest in these matters. To myself and many others, the Indian, in his past and present, and all that we can learn of him as an Ethnological study, is extensively interesting; and as we see them now on the dim horizon, retreating as the setting sun before the march of a more fitting race, and one higher in the scale of development, it strikes us with sudden wonder that there is an intense mystery about all this, and makes us feel at times that we too are doomed, and that our displacement from that horizon is not too far distant. Come what may, we know one thing, there is beyond, a hope of immortality, whatever changes take place here.

In closing this article, I will just refer in general to the principal points in the Indian character, the keynote, I may say, on which should hinge all administration in connection with his advancement.

Naturally, like all native races, they are governed more by instinct than reason, and it is a wonder, when we consider this, that they are able to conform in the slightest degree to what we desire of them. We who are educated through generations of ancestors hardly understand what the true meaning of an unbridled instinct is. With them it is the mere impulse that compels them to do or act according to their feelings; in fact, the governing force of their lives. Whatever reasoning powers they possess, act, as it were, intuitively, and all towards the one principle of instinct. This it is that makes the uncultured Indian so simple and impulsive, when he is good perfectly so, but when bad, a very demon. They are perfect adepts in the art of diplomacy, understanding the motive of the white man, or each other, as far as general character is concerned, and able to hide their true intentions under such a natural cloak of apparent friendliness that they can deceive the keenest individual. They may swear friendship, and mean the reverse; or mean what they say, without change in their countenance, or bearing towards you in either case. So astute are they that they will not become too servile or obsequious when they mean mischief (as the white man does), but assume an even tenor, for fear it would arouse suspicion. Of course, one or two may let out, but I speak of their character in general, and I think this faculty of the Indian's being able to hide the true motives of his mind without any restraint on his part, is not taken sufficient note of. We are too apt to take in all they have to say in regard to their friendship, and place implicit confidence in it. To lie with them is natural; it is not telling an untruth in

the light that we look at it, but the mere outworking of their natural character. They put an enemy off his guard, and then when he thinks all is safe come down suddenly on him. This trait of theirs shows itself in their manner of fighting and hunting.

Many may not be able to see the connection between a lie and tact shown in warfare, but there is one, nevertheless. It is the same cunning, crafty, secretive nature that can conceive both to perfection. Of course, there may be a great love of truth in a General noted for his tact in the field; but we are not speaking of civilized men, but the uncivilized savage. A friend of mine, who has lived all his life amongst Indians, says he never allows one to walk behind him in the woods, especially if the other has a rifle. He may be an extremely cautious man, but as he says "I never trust them; you may have a pet animal that may suddenly turn and bite you for no accountable reason whatever."

Great stress has been put on the friendly feelings of the chiefs towards the whites throughout the country. We may take this for what it is worth. The chiefs are not the individuals who would likely precipitate any trouble, but the young bucks. And when these are once aroused, the chief's power is lost. These young men, impetuous, restless, and eager to be on the war path, are the ones from whom trouble is to be feared; and if a chief wants to be bad, he has only to swear fealty, and wink at the young warriors, as Big Bear did.

We do not wonder at the Indian's being morose and uncommunicative, considering that he has never been in circumstances to subdue those feelings, but rather to increase them. Naturally proud, with no appreciation for art or humor, and reserved, they can be often seen for a whole day, without uttering a word, and without a smile on their lips, making you feel inclined when you see them to know their thoughts. So little is wit appreciated by them that I came across an individual out here, who had a slight touch of white blood in his veins, who was looked upon as crazy, because he gave way to laughter when anything occurred that would strike his visible faculties.

They appear to be very reckless of their own lives, as well as those of others, and when liquor gets the better of them, it leads frequently to terrible feuds. Then they will hack and slash each other with knives till parted. This, with other reasons, is why the liquor traffic amongst them has caused frequent trouble, and is being stamped out as much as possible by the aid of the Mounted Police.

The late rebellion was not anticipated to be any serious affair till the outbreak at Duck Lake. Major Crozier, of the Police, two days before that fight, said that all was right; and at Battleford there was no cause for alarm. All the agents were of the opinion that things were going on smoothly. One man in particular, Peter Ballondino, who had been amongst Indians all his life, wrote, one day before the Frog Lake Massacre—"The Indians appear to be well disposed, and do not seem to desire to cause any further trouble. From my conversation with them, I have every reason to believe they are favorably inclined at present." Note the words in italics; it would appear as if the man himself felt there was danger, but was afraid to speak out.

These mis-statements of the Instructors have been put down to incompetency, but more likely it sprung from their inability to read the hidden motives of the red man through his great power of deceiving others. It would require a very astute mind to read the hidden motives of these men.

If trouble occurs again, it may come as suddenly as the last, but careful watching of the red man's motives and proper treatment may stave it off till future years, when the more thickly populated country will be a security in itself.

In conclusion, I may say, that those who desire more information on this subject, can obtain a great deal from Ham's letters to the *Toronto Mail*, and Mrs. Gowanlock's account of her life in Big Bear's camp, both well worth perusal.

SEMOR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

VIII.

SUPPLIES—OF ACCOUTREMENTS AND NECESSARIES.—It is unnecessary to go into details on this point. The form and fitting of accoutrements in a transition state, and those who have them under their eyes in the Dominion stores, and the Commandants of Schools, which should be kept supplied with the latest patterns, ought to be able to originate improvements and simplifications. But expenditure should not be grudged in this direction, and, as I said before, efforts ought to be made to establish manufactories in Canada.

But an essential point in emergencies is that a full supply of equipments of thoroughly good patterns and quality should always be in store at District Head Quarters, so that no delay, beyond that unavoidable in concentrating country corps if required, should occur in fitting out and despatching the force called upon. Every article should be good, but I may mention as requiring particular care, the quality of boots and water bottles. I am not acquainted with the present state of District stores, but there should certainly be always on hand in each, equipments for from two to four such battalions of 200 men as I have mentioned. Not half-and-half equipments, but such as would turn out 400 or 800 men in a few hours, perfectly fitted for the field.

There should, of course, be a large reserve behind this; but so much at least ought to be perfect, and ready at a moment's notice. While the despatch of the first drafts is in process, prompt measures should be also in progress for keeping up the supplies for re-inforcements.

MILITIA LIST.—The present form of this highly necessary publication is susceptible of one great improvement. It has received much amendment and addition during recent years, and is, on the whole, a credit to that

branch of the department which superintends its issue. In the lists of corps in which promotion goes regimentally—mostly, if not entirely, that is to say, in city corps—there is no defect. But when we turn to corps whose promotion goes by companies, we are struck with the clumsiness of the arrangement by which company after company is strung out, with "Captain," "Lieutenant," and "Second Lieutenant," repeated over and over again in a sort of orderly chaos. Notwithstanding a system of promotion within companies it is desirable to be able to ascertain regimental seniority at a glance. I should therefore recommend a form such as the specimen I append, which I have tabulated from my old battalion, the 40th, as it appears in this year's list. It might be objected that the repetition of numbers and localities would cause additional printing. It is possible that it might; but, taking into account on the other hand, the constant repetition in the present system of the words "Company," "Captain," "Lieutenant," and "Second Lieutenant," and that the number and locality has as it is, to be given once. I cannot imagine the difference would be material, while, the change once made could not but be acceptable to all concerned.

The usual heading descriptive of the Battalions, etc.

Lt. Col.	Name	Rank	Grade	Date	Company.	
					No.	Locality.
Major	Rogers, (F) Gravely,	R. F. I. V.	v b 1	20 Mar. 85		
			v b 1	20 Mar. 85		
Capt.	(F) Bonnycastle.	R. H. W. C. G. G. L. H. J. R. P. H. C.	m s 2	26 Jun. 68	3	Campbellford.
			v b 2	5 July 71	8	Castleton.
			m s 2	10 Oct. 73	3	Brighton.
			v b 2	24 Oct. 73	2	Cobourg.
			m s 1	2 Sep. 81		Adjutant
			s i 2	20 Mar. 85	1	Cobourg.
			prov.	28 Sept. 68	4	Warkworth.
			prov.	1 Sept. 65	6	Grafton.
			v b 2	25 Oct. 73	2	Cobourg.
			n. s. 2	1 Sept. 82	3	Campbellford.
			prov.	Mar. 85	7	Colborne.
			prov.	10 April 85	1	Brighton.
2nd Lieut.	Deering, W. A. D. McCullough.	H. C.	prov.	29 Aug. 85	1	Cobourg.
			prov.	6 Nov. 85	2	Castleton.
			s i 2	2 Sept. 84	8	Cobourg.
			prov.	2 June 71	9	Warkworth.
			prov.	31 Aug. 83	6	Grafton.
			prov.	20 Mar. 85	7	Colborne.
Pay mas. (F)	Floyd, W. H.	W. H.	prov.	10 April 85	8	Castleton.
			prov.	21 Aug. 84	1	Cobourg.
			hon. mem.	19 April 72		
Adj. Quar. Mas.	Duncan, Van Ingen,	G. I. A. I.	hon. mem.	23 May 72		
			Capt.	1 Sept. 81		
Surgeon As Surgeon.	Powell, Willoughby.	N. W. W. A. M. D. M. D.	hon. mem.	8 Oct. 69		
			hon. mem.	31 May 82		
			M. D.	19 April 72		

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A CITY OF OTHER DAYS.

The Madeira Islands are situated in the Atlantic off the coast of Morocco, in latitude thirty-two thirty north, and on the seventeenth degree of west longitude. They belong to Portugal, and the inhabitants are mostly descendants of immigrants from that country. While making a journey to this queer old-fashioned dominion, our sea conveyance was the staunch, swiftly sailing barque *Nea Scotland*, which swept out of the La Have river before a keen north-wester, one marrow-chilling March day, while the inland slopes and even the rocky promontories along the coast, were covered with newly fallen snow. When we were a few leagues out, so as to feel the full sweep of the Arctic current running along this shore, the air became intensely cold, and wherever the flying spray touched our trim craft it instantly crystallized, and soon made the barque look very much like a small iceberg. But the wind blew almost directly off shore, and as our log indicated a speed of nearly twelve knots an hour, we could comfort ourselves with the fact that before many hours we were certain of reaching a milder climate. Still, as we sought our small but comfortable state room while the gale was howling wildly enough, and from the swiftly scudding clouds every now and then there came a thick squall of winter's gossamer messengers, we could not help thinking our condition was much better on shore than out here with only a foot or so of timber and plank between us and the icy water which had flowed from somewhere about the north pole, and was then having a royal circus dancing and foaming under the influence of a Hudson Bay zephyr.

However, in spite of our inability to look over the dreary now and see the cheerful to come, we fell asleep, even while grumbling thoughts made us forget this was what we had got into the berth for. On awaking next morning, the first thing to attract our notice was the pleasant fact that a tempest no longer shrieked through the rigging, and also that the spitefully breaking waves of the previous evening had given place to those long, smooth rollers, only found in mid-ocean during moderate weather.

On reaching the quarter-deck we became aware of another agreeable circumstance. At sundown the mercury was below zero; now it stood at fifty above, and everything around showed that a run of less than two hundred miles had brought us within the limits of the wonderful Gulf Stream, whose tepid waters generally so affect the air above them as to completely neutralize whatever blizzard influence may be pushing out from the North American continent. With a clear sky over head, and only a few faint scales of cloud in sight, a torrent like a summer shower came dashing upon the deck, as the heat rapidly obliterated the records of last night's cold, which, in the clear sunlight, were glittering upon mast, spar, and every inch of sail and cordage. The intense blue of the sea, and the golden haze about the rising sun, completed the evidence that we were flying through that vast ocean river whose tide flows from the equator to a point farther north than man has yet gone.

Our course being east south east, we were not getting southward very rapidly; but every hour carried us farther into the wide tropical current, and as nothing like a north west hurricane came after us, the weather continued moderate and balmy; several times while we were still in pretty high latitude it showed an actual mid summer temperature.

Arriving in the harbor of Funchal, we find an odd looking town of about eight thousand people, occupying the semi-circular shores at the head of a small bay on the southern side of the chief Madeira Island.

On either side of the entrance to this sound is a lofty headland, crowned with extensive fortifications, which look as though they were at least a thousand years old. Of course these antique affairs appear ugly and imposing enough to one who does not understand the beautiful art of modern warfare. But military men say that nineteenth century artillery would knock them down about as fast as balls and shells would hit them.

Viewed from the water the city and surroundings present a finely picturesque appearance. The thickly clustered buildings near its centre, the tastefully laid out districts on either side, and the pretty environment of delightful villas scattered among luxuriant tropical groves, are displayed before a range of mountains over five thousand feet high, and upon these highlands, beginning with the lowest slopes, cultivation is successfully carried on almost to the very summits. Such low latitude farms produce sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and tropical fruits, where the land is not too high; while farther up the steep declivities are fashioned into beautiful terraces, at the proper season adorned with excellent crops of Indian corn and southern wheat. The soil near Funchal, and in fact throughout the Madeira Islands, is especially adapted to the cultivation of grapes, and many thousands of tons are annually used in manufacturing the celebrated Madeira wine. Upon their very tops the mountains are ornamented with a dense growth of forest trees, the kinds found in valleys of temperate climates being most common. Here and there a bold crag of reddish looking stone rises above the woodland, which at morning and evening when not clouded with mist—which is usually the case—reflects the sunlight in a great variety of beautiful tinges.

The buildings in Funchal are mostly stone, and painted white, a shade which prettily contrasts with the bright green of landscapes about.

On landing, one of the first objects to attract our notice is a sort of sled with runners turned up at both ends. This primitive conveyance is used in a region where snow is unknown, and it would seem that if the people had made a particular effort to get up something not adapted to their purpose, they could not have succeeded better. These clumsy contrivances are drawn by oxen and employed for every purpose, from an afternoon drive to the transportation of merchandise. For heavy loads they have an immense flat bottomed drag, built something like those used in Canada to carry stone. It is said there are less than a dozen wheeled vehicles on the Island, all of which are the property of government officials and seldom seen by visitors.

Funchal has very narrow streets, but they are well paved with small stones set on edge; and the side-walks are made from material of many colors, and often wrought into strange and quaintly artistic designs. A cathedral of huge size is the most prominent structure, and every few minutes all day long, the monotony of its bells gently disturbs the quietness of the tropical air. The next important edifice is a stone theatre, which looks more like a fortress. There is also a massive old castle used for military purposes; and for a signal station they have a round tower built of pressed brick which looks as though an average gale would turn it wrong end upwards. However it does not lack company of its own sort, for almost everything in this city of other days has a tumble down and dejected aspect. But such matters do not trouble the ease loving people who divide most of their time between eating, drinking, and entertaining each other, and studiously practise the recognized diplomatic law of never doing at present what can possibly be done in the future.

Considering the number of mouths to fill, provision, grocery, and other stores, dispensing the necessities of life, are amazingly scarce. But upon all thoroughfares almost every other house is a liquor shop, and there is no more restriction upon alcoholic drinks than upon meat or fruit. Still, during our stay in Funchal, we saw but one intoxicated person, and he, we regret to say, was a sailor belonging to our own vessel.

A number of old hulks in the roadstead are stored with coal, for which there is a good demand from passing steamers. While we were there a fleet of British men-of-war glided into the harbor to replenish their fuel, and these marvellous achievements of constructive genius were so unlike the rude old fashion of everything on shore, we could easily fancy them as sailing down from another planet.

These were mostly steel plated ships, and two were over eleven thousand tons burden. Each carried about five hundred men, and guns enough to destroy this ancient Portuguese settlement, forts and all, before its sleepy people could sufficiently wake up to make the first preparation for defense.

JONATHAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

I was turning over some numbers of the *Presbyterian Witness*, in search of some articles of Dr. Honeyman's, when I came across an excellent leader on "Sacramental Wine," and also the following paragraph in United States' Items:—"High license has decreased the number of saloons in Chicago, from 13,000 to 9,000, and added nearly \$1,300,000 to the revenues of the city." It would seem that it might be worth the trial to raise the license fees again, and see if they could not knock off 7,000 or 8,000 more saloons. I do not very often read religious newspapers, and was not aware how very good a paper the *Presbyterian Witness* is.

Some silly, if well meaning, women, think it good to exercise, or to attend some parade, some crank of abstention (generally from some easily dispensed-with article of food) during Lent. Let it be mildly and deferentially suggested, that the sacrifice most acceptable during Lent (and, it might be, in perpetuity), would be that of the delight of "evil-speaking, lying and slandering." I only quote the Catechism, the wholesome inculcations of which some so-called ladies forget.

The Nemesis of Political Profligacy has overtaken the so called Liberals and their lofty and virtuous leader in the discomfiture and contempt which have attended their flagitious conversion to the cult of "Riel. For a "Pairty of Purity" the "Bless" philandering was a fairly strong, not to say indecent, specimen of flirtation. But the Grit stomach is strong, and no one who witnessed the peculiar villainy which compassed (finding its appropriate agent in "Judas" Wood) the downfall of Sandfield Macdonald, can be vulnerable to surprise at any demonstration of the organization of hypocrisy. No draft is too nauseous to swallow. The *Globe* is coquetting with Communism. By and by it will find Communism an unpleasant master, as the "Hudson's Bay" people found Riel an unpleasant master in the winter of 1869-70, after they had coquetted with him to some purpose, but not their own purpose.

The Conservatives may be (like "the Fox that lived under a tree") "as wicked as can be"; but on the whole, I don't think they do quite such nasty things as the Grits, or make appointments quite so unsavory. "Judas" Wood, now, I believe, gone to his appointed place, received the reward of his infamy in the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba; and he, and the times in which he flourished, remind me of another hoary sinner, who, for his unclean services in a piece of political scoundrelism known in that day as the "Proton Outrage," was appointed supply officer to the Mounted Police. Being in high favor with the Grit Government, this unpleasant old person, whose assumption was enhanced by a profession of high sanctimoniousness, aspired to control Col. Freese and his command. He was, I believe, a petty country storekeeper, and, like others of his class who have got themselves on by politics, gave himself airs, and was, consequently well snubbed by officers of the Force. He feathered his nest, however, particularly well, in the three or four years during which he got the chance.

FRANC-TREKON.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—March 29th.—Caron said that the population of Manitoba was estimated at 125,000, and that 79,159 immigrants had settled in Canada last year.

Weldon moved for copies of papers relating to the Stather case. He said that the Government in removing the prisoner from Dorchester to Kingston had been guilty of a gross interference with the right of every British subject to have his case investigated. He defended the right of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to deal with the case, and claimed that no such outrage upon British justice had occurred since the days of Charles I.

Thompson denied that any reflection on the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was involved in the proceedings. The prisoner was found guilty of breach of trust in office, and duly sentenced, but owing to accident or oversight on the part of the clerk of the court, a correct copy of the sentence was not sent to Dorchester. The removal to Kingston took place to prevent his discharge on a clerical error.

Speeches were also made by Cameron, Mills, Tupper, and McCarthy, regarding the action of the Minister of Justice.

Edgar moved for a select committee to consider the condition of the laws relating to copyright. He argued at length on the right to legislate with respect to the question, and thought that the Imperial Parliament would have no objection to Canada dealing with the question.

Langevin stated that correspondence was now going on between the Imperial and Canadian governments in reference to the copyright question, and it would be inconvenient to appoint a committee at present.

Mr. Mitchell moved for a return respecting the steamers and sailing vessels forming the marine police of Canada.

Tuesday, March 30th.—The Hon. A. W. McLelan moved the House into committee on ways and means. He paid a high compliment to Sir Leonard Tilley. He thought the eighteen years of Confederation were marked with many evidences of progress and development. In 1867, we had four Provinces, containing 338,000 square miles. We had increased our area ten fold, and doubled our population, since that time. Our commercial, social, political, and industrial ties had been strengthened since that time. The receipts for 1885 were \$33,200,000. The receipts from customs duties were \$18,900,000. The increase of customs duties of 1885 was only about two per cent higher than in 1878, and such increase was upon luxuries imported into Canada. In England, the laboring classes paid 56 per cent of the whole customs duty, while in Canada it was less than half that. The net interest in 1885 was \$7,500,000. In 1867 it was \$4,600,000, the increase since that time being less than \$3,000,000. He showed that the charge per head was \$1.63 at present as against \$1.40 in 1867. The interest on the public debt in 1878 was greater than in 1885. During the McKenzie administration the public debt was increased at an annual rate of \$7,800,000, while the Liberal-Conservative Government had only increased the debt \$4,144,000 a year. The expenditure up to March 20th, 1886, was \$25,958,481, of which amount the war expenses were \$2,502,936. The receipts were \$24,030,000, showing a surplus over ordinary expenditure of \$574,195. There were other expenditures, however, which would leave a deficit of \$1,450,000. The revenue for next year is

estimated at \$34,500,000, and the estimated expenditure \$33,124,550. Ho said difficulties had arisen in collecting customs revenue, and it had been decided to change the duties on some articles from ad valorem to specific. He announced that the Government had made arrangements with the C. P. R., by which the company undertake to pay back \$20,000,000 in cash by the first of July next, the Government taking a certain number of acres of land and selling them to recoup the extra \$10,000 now secured on their lands. Cartwright attacked the Government, lamenting the slow progress Canada had made, as compared with other countries. The Government had run the country too rapidly and deeply into debt. Their errors of policy had done the damage. All might be traced to one source, the determination of the Government to maintain themselves in office. The Prime Minister was the one man who was responsible for this degradation. He declared that the deficit of the present year was really nearly five millions.

PROVINCIAL.—Wednesday, March 24th.—The bill to incorporate the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., and the bill incorporating the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Carleton, Yarmouth Co., passed the third reading.

Mr. Gayton introduced a bill in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The introducer of the bill stated that it was a consolidation of the present license laws. Its principal features are to make the laws of the Province uniform; to abolish saloon licenses; the establishment of higher license fees; and to increase the penalty for violations of the law.

Hon. Mr. Church introduced a bill to amend chap. 7 R. S. of "mines and minerals."

Thursday, March 25th.—Mr. McRae introduced a bill to repeal chap. 125 R. S., 5th Series. Mr. Fielding, a bill relating to the City of Halifax. Mr. White, a bill to amend chap. 37 of the Acts of 1885, enabling the County of Cape Breton to borrow money.

The bills amending chap. 112 R. S. of limitation of actions, chap. 29 R. S. of agricultural societies, chap. 56 R. S. of county incorporations, chap. 67 R. S., chap. 8 R. S. of regulation of mines, and chap. 7 R. S. of mines and minerals, passed the third reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting the education of the blind, amending chap. 32 R. S. He explained that the private donations and bequests to the institution had decreased, and in consequence the Government had decided to allow \$75 for each pupil, instead of \$60 as heretofore. A similar amount would be collected from the Municipality sending pupils, so that \$150 would be paid for each pupil, instead of \$120.

Friday, March 26th.—The following bills were read a third time:—Bill to amend chap. 112 R. S. "of the limitation of actions," to change the name of a settlement in Pictou Co., to amend chap. 39 R. S. "of the encouragement of agriculture, to amend the Act incorporating Hopewell Woolen Mills Co., to amend chap. 8 R. S. "of the regulation of mines and minerals."

Mr. Cook presented a petition from Sylvanus Morton and about five hundred others, residents of Queen's Co., asking for a subsidy for a railroad from Liverpool to Annapolis.

Mr. Church laid on the table the returns from the coal royalties of Nova Scotia from 1860 to 1885 inclusive. From the return, it appears that the coal royalties collected in 1860 amounted to \$25,062, increasing in 1866 to \$46,939; in 1873 to \$83,509. In 1876, there was a falling off in receipts to \$40,839; but in 1885, the royalties had increased to \$101,411. The largest amount received in any one year was in 1883—\$104,953.

Monday, March 29.—A bill to amend the act authorizing the removal of an aboiteau in the La Planche river; a bill amending chap. 32, R. S., of the education of the blind, and a bill in reference to the manufacture of iron and steel in Pictou Co., passed a third reading.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to provide New Glasgow with water; Mr. Fielding a bill in reference to lunatics confined in the insane hospital at the expense of the city of Halifax; Mr. Pipes a bill to amend the act enabling the municipality of Cumberland to borrow money for railway purposes.

Mr. Fielding laid on the table the report of the commission of municipal assessment, and introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to assessment.

Mr. Church laid on the table the annual report of the department of mines for 1885. From the report we learn that in the coal trade the total sales for the year amounted to 1,254,510 tons, as compared with 1,261,650 tons in 1884. The home sales were 447,652 tons compared with 493,050, in the previous year. The decrease in the home consumption is attributed to the fact that the Londonderry iron works now use about 45,000 tons per annum less than formerly. 157,421 days labor were performed in gold mining operations during the year, and 28,890 tons of quartz were taken out and crushed, yielding 22,203 ounces of gold, being an increase over the yield of 1884 of 6,124 ounces.

Tuesday, March 30.—Mr. Church introduced a bill to amend chap. 56, R. S. of county incorporations, by giving New Germany polling district No. 50, Lunenburg Co., two councillors instead of one. He also laid on the table the report of the public printing for 1885. The cost of printing the Revised Statutes was \$6,667.78, and for other work \$9,825.26.

The report of the board of charities for 1885 was presented. It contains an account of the hospital difficulty. The bequests to the hospital for the insane amount to \$9,640.77. The contract price for the new poor house is \$48,431. The Deaf and Dumb institution had during 1885 an attendance of 40 males and 34 females. The Halifax School for the Blind had a registered attendance of 26. Since the opening of the school in 1872, 69 pupils have attended, 27 of whom completed their course. The total number of blind persons in the Maritime Provinces over 21 years of age is 554. The Provincial hospital admitted 689 patients, the majority of whom were cured.

The report of the debt and subsidy account was also laid on the table.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
SESSIONAL NOTES.

FREQUENT TON.—A Bill which would involve a constitutional change, is that brought forward by Mr. Ellis, to abolish the Legislative Council. In introducing it, he reviewed the history of the Council from the formation of the Province to the present time, pointing out that until 1832, it included Executive Council and other office holders, and conducted its sessions with closed doors. There were numerous conflicts between it and the Assembly, and occasionally a dead-lock. In 1880, a bill passed in the Assembly to make the Council elective, but was thrown out in the Upper House. The various subsequent attempts to abolish the Council, or make it elective, met with the same fate. Its functions seemed now to be only corrective. Its abolition would save \$12,000 a year. Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, as well as some European countries, are governed satisfactorily with a single chamber. In concluding, Mr. Ellis urged some very strong objections against making the Council elective. The vote was immediately taken with the following result:—

Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Blair, Gillespie, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner; Messrs. Colter, Nadeau, Glasier, Whiten, Wilson, Loughton, Ellis, Stockton, McManus, Lewis, Hibbard, White, Perly, Black, Humphrey, Burchill, Pugsley, Palmer—24.

Nays—The Speaker, Messrs. Wetmore, Leblanc, Latillois, McAdam, Morton, Hon. Mr. McLellan—7. Absent, 9.

The committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to report on (1), The financial condition of the Province; (2), The means of economizing, and (3), The substitution of biennial for annual Sessions, have arrived at the following results:—The Public Debt in 1840 amounted to \$696,000, in 1883, \$1,227,202.09, in 1885, \$1,696,918.43. These amounts include floating debt, which was \$291,202.09 in 1883, but by bonding, has been lowered to \$11,718.43 in 1885. There remains also to be paid on railway subsidies \$188,500, which may have to be added to the permanent debt. The interest now paid annually on the debt amounts to \$86,863. The Revenue, of which the largest items are from Dominion subsidies, Export Duty Indemnity, and Territorial Revenue, amounts to \$603,735.70; and this sum subtracted from the Government's Estimates for the present year, leaves a probable deficit of about \$20,000. The committee recommend, (1), The abolition of all heads of Departments; (2), Reduction of the Executive Council to six members; (3), Abolition of departmental reports; (4), Reduction in printing; (5), Abolition of grants to agricultural societies; (6), Reduction of departmental staffs; (7), Reduction in contingencies of Council and Assembly; (8), Adoption of biennial sessions; (9), Reduction in the rate of stampage. The Report is signed by Hons. R. Young, T. B. Jones, A. A. Davidson, and J. C. Barberie.

KING'S DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 47, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Pursuant to adjournment, King's Division Grange met in Jackson's Hall, Coldbrook, Feb. 16th, at one o'clock, p. m. In the absence of the Worthy Master, the Worthy Overseer occupied the Master's Office. On account of the badness of the roads the more distant brethren were not largely in attendance, although a very good and influential number of Patrons in the vicinity were promptly on hand.

The Auditor's report showing a credit of \$42, and the Secretary's statement conveying the information that the Division Grange had increased fifty six members during the past year, were well received. The committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Grange to meet with the Temperance Alliance, to aid in the formation of the cause of temperance, reported that their joint labors were of a very interesting and profitable nature.

The delegates to the Maritime Provincial Grange reported that no action was taken looking to reform in the method of electing officers. The session was reported to have been of a profitable and pleasing character.

As the evening session was to be open to the public, and the subject of Parliamentary Representation was to be discussed, short speeches on this theme were made by many brothers present, which were characterized by a determined intention to sustain and vote for those candidates only who were uncompromising in their efforts to put down the demoralizing rum traffic, and to legislate in favor of the important industries of the country.

The good sisters having prepared a sumptuous tea in the ante-room, the Grange was closed and the usual feasting promptly attended to.

The public soon assembled and the hall was filled with a very respectable audience.

The subject of Parliamentary Representation, as already announced, was introduced by the Chairman, brother A. A. Pineo, which brought on a pleasant and instructive debate. The brethren of the Grange—prominent farmers—and members of the Temperance Alliance, appeared to vie with each other in their determination to cast their influence in favor of a better system of parliamentary representation and legislation, and while the members of the Alliance advocated the imperative necessity of legislators being avowed Temperance men, and pledged to carry out their principles in the legislation of the country, irrespective of party politics; the good Patrons fully joined in this view, and contended that educated agriculturists—pledged to the advocacy of Temperance reform and the best interests of agriculture, were the most suitable men to represent us in the Local or Dominion Parliaments.

This meeting, held under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, may be classed as a union meeting of the best intelligence of the county, and was remarkable for the zeal and harmony of its proceedings.

JOSEPH T. JACKSON,
Secretary King's Division Grange.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(CONTINUED).

CHAPTER I.

"What's to be the color of your dress, Miss Scott?" Fred inquires, thinking no doubt of Convent Garden.

"Blue—corulean blue."

"Taking color from the skies, can heaven's truth be wanting?" he quotes sentimentally, looking into eyes which were certainly not "made for earnest granting," blue as they may be.

"Come home, Fred; we shall be late for dinner. Send him away, Allie; you'll have lots of time to flirt on Friday evening. Good-by, my dear, and mind you write down to Yattendon for your dress. 'I'll see you at Madame Cronhelm's to-morrow. Farewell till we meet again!'"

An hour later, while I am engaged in demolishing my solitary chicken, I hear voices overhead—high overhead—Mrs. Wauchope's voice and another, and then a careless boyish laugh. I glance at my closed door, at the great empty silent room, at the chair by the fire where I shall presently try to while away the rest of the evening with the aid of a dish of almonds and raisins and Octave Feuillet. How lonely it looks! How wearisome it will be without a voice to break the silence! I envy people who have other people to talk to—I envy Mrs. Wauchope—I envy Mary Anne. That boy's laugh is an offense to me—me, who have nothing to make me laugh.

Yes he must be as lonely as I am, up there at the top of the house. The evenings must seem just as dreary and long to him as they do to me. Not a bit of it! Before I have finished my dinner, I hear him run down stairs, cross the hall, and go out at the front door. On the doorstep he pauses a moment to light a match, and then he walks away down the street quickly, as though he knew where he was going, and is glad to go.

It is good to be a man, I think, a little bitterly, as I lean back in my hammock-chair and stretch out my hand lazily for an almond. How pleasant it would be if I could put on my Newmarket now and sally out into the gayly-illuminated streets—to the theater perhaps, or to meet and chat with a friend! But, instead of that, I must sit here over the fire, reading a book I know by heart and munching almonds and raisins.

"Who went out?" I ask Mary Anne, as she folds up the table-cloth.

"The Count," Mary Anne answers laconically.

"Does he go out every evening?"

"Mostly—to the opera or something."

"Where was he going this evening?" I ask carelessly.

"To a dance," Mary Anne answers vaguely. "And he do look well when he's dressed for the evening," she adds, with some lighting up of her stolid countenance. "The mistress told him so just now on the stairs."

That was what had made him laugh. What a careless young laugh it was! It rings in my ears still. To drive it away I throw down my book and go to the piano. A piece of music lies on the carpet; I take it up and set it open on the desk before me. It is a song—a favorite one of mine—"The Cross-Roads"—and I play the prelude dreamily, lingering over each familiar chord. In the days to come I may wonder vaguely what led me to sing this song to-night. On to the very last verse, I sing it through—

"Was I not made for him? We loved each other.
Yet fate gave him one road, and me another!"

CHAPTER II.

"Come upstairs, and I'll show you his new picture."

"But he may not care to have me see his picture, Mrs. Wauchope."

"He'll never know anything about it. He doesn't know you are in the house."

"That makes no difference," I say, my sense of integrity being, apparently, no mate for my landlady's.

I am sitting at the table in the middle of the room, finishing my breakfast. It is nine o'clock, and a cool gleam of March sunshine lights up my big dingy drawing-room, making the ancient carpet and curtains—which have faded into an indescribable shade between drab and dust color—look still more ancient, and gleaming brightly on the breakfast-table, on the tin sardine box, on the knives and fork, on my silver solitaires—for I have drawn the blinds up to the top of the windows that I may feel even that vague unsatisfactory bit of sunshine on my face. My landlady is standing opposite to me, on the other side of the table—a tall, sallow complexioned woman in a frilled gown of black luster, with purple ribbons in her black net cap and a purple knitted *fichu* tied behind with woolen tassels.

"He wanted to know this morning if the drawing-rooms were taken," Mrs. Wauchope says, laughing in her silent fashion. "I told him they were—by a lady of a certain age from the country. That will keep him from asking any more questions."

Aunt Rosa's face rises before me, grimly disapproving. But I turn my back—metaphorically—on the menacing vision.

"How long has he been lodging here, Mrs. Wauchope?"

"Well," Mrs. Wauchope answers slowly, "he's been with me off and on, for more than two years now; and I've never found him anything but most respectable and well-conducted, though his temper is none of the sweetest. Not that any of us is sweet if we're put out," she adds extenuatingly; "and if one's born with a bad temper, why it's all the more creditable if one keeps it down."

This bad-tempered young man—whose name, Mrs. Wauchope informs me, is Baxter—Gerard Baxter—would be intensely gratified if he could hear us. But as he left the house hours ago—so Mrs. Wauchope also informs me—that gratification is denied to him.

"Come up, and I'll show you his studio, Miss Allie. You never saw such an old curiosity-shop. And it would be as much as my life is worth to sweep it or anything—though, goodness knows, it wants it! But he'd fly at me like a young tiger for raising a dust on them weary old pictures."

"But if he were to come in and find us poking about his premises, Mrs. Wauchope," I say, divided between all the notions of propriety which Aunt Rosa has been inculcating on me for nearly a score of years and a powerful desire to see the pictures, "fancy what a row he would have to pluck with you!"

"He's gone to Kensington, and won't be in till four o'clock," Mrs. Wauchope declares positively. "I wouldn't have you caught up there for the world, Miss Allie; but, even if there was a chance of his coming back, he has left his latch-key on his dressing-table, so that he can't get into the house unless he knocks."

I am more than doubtful about the whole proceeding; but I rise from the breakfast-table, and, gathering up my long dress in my hand, follow Mrs. Wauchope out of the room and up the gloomy stairs.

It is a long way up—quite long enough for my better judgement to have had time to assert itself before we reach the topmost landing, under the very roof of the house.

"I shall only just peep in at the door," I say; and Mrs. Wauchope, passing on before me, nods her head and opens the low unpaneled door.

"He has had the wall raised, you see," she says, ushering me in—for I do go in—and got that glass roof put on. Makes it much lighter, you know, and quite cheerful and pleasant. You'd never guess there could be such a fine roomy place up here at the top of the house."

The great garret-room has certainly been metamorphosed into a very well-lighted studio. An awning has been stretched under part of the glass roof, throwing the light more fully upon the easel in the middle of the floor. The place is crowded for the most part with a litter of quaint odds and ends, but its untidiness does not trouble me as it seems to trouble my landlady. Several pictures, finished and unfinished, hang or lean against the walls; a lay figure does duty as a hat-rack in one corner, in another a pile of rusty armor shelters innumerable spiders, to judge from the webs with which it is festooned. On the easel in the middle of the floor stands an unfinished picture, with the colors still wet upon it—a somber, yet splendidly realistic view of mountain-scenery, in the foreground.

"A lake of sadness, seldom sunned, that stretched
In sullen silence from a marge of reeds."

I am not an artist; yet I stand before the unframed canvas—I think a picture never looks so well as when standing unframed upon the easel where it was painted—lost in admiration of the power, clearness, and artistic completeness which breathe through the whole composition, and which even I am not too ignorant to understand and to appreciate.

"That is the picture he brought from Scotland," Mrs. Wauchope says, standing a little behind me with her head on one side. "I suppose there's a great deal in it—there ought to be, if he did nothing but paint it all the time he was away. I tell him I am sure there is some young lady in Scotland, and he goes there so often; but he says, No, he doesn't care for young ladies—which is ridiculous, you know," Mrs. Wauchope adds; "and he with such a pair of eyes in his head! Whether he likes them or not, they like him; and so I tell him."

"Has he very handsome eyes?" I ask absently, fascinated by the picture before me.

"Handsome!" Mrs. Wauchope repeats. "I often tell him they were not put in his head for the good of his soul! But he only laughs at me, and asks me what I want him to do for me. He mends my spectacles, and the other day he touched up poor Wauchope's picture, and made it look as good as new."

"Is there anything he cannot do?" I ask, laughing.

"He doesn't seem to be able to make his fortune," Mrs. Wauchope says, shaking her head, with a glance round the studio. "Look at all those pictures on the walls—only half finished, most of them—thrown aside because he got tired of them, and wanted to begin something new! The greatest fault I find with him is that he won't stick to anything. Because he's not satisfied with it, he tells me; but that is all nonsense. It is because he is new fangled, and wants to be at something else."

"An unlucky temperament!" I say to myself, wondering if any woman has lost her heart to this unstable young man.

Mrs. Wauchope has moved away to the other end of the room, intent on carrying away some empty cigar-boxes which she has found there, and I turn away from the canvas which has taken such hold on my imagination to glance round the precincts wherein I cannot help feeling I have no business. It is my first introduction to anything so Bohemian as the studio of a professional painter; and I like it, notwithstanding the litter of palettes and brushes, the bottles of "medium," the maul-sticks and palette-knives, the colors and odds and ends of canvas scattered about the floor. There are pictures framed and unframed, ranged about the room. There is a miscellaneous assortment of pipes on the table—here a quaint china tobacco-jar, there a tall candlestick of Florentine bronze, wherein the candle has been allowed to burn down to the socket, fencing-foils on the wall, books thrown down carelessly here and there and anywhere, a faded blue velvet smoking-cap on one shelf, on another a dead camellia in its dusty specimen-glass—a dead brown camellia, which seems to have perished of thirst, for the leaf beside it, which reaches down to the drop of water in the bottom of the vase, is still fresh and green.

"I'll show you his photograph, if you'd like to see it," Mrs. Wauchope says, pausing beside a door leading into an inner room—or garret. "He leaves his album on the dressing-table mostly, and you might know some of his friends."

But to this proposal I at once put a decided negative. To look at his picture—which all the world may soon see—is one thing, to pry into the secrets of his photographic album, another. I wonder if Mrs. Wauchope is equally obliging in exhibiting my photographic album to the Misses Pryce! I shall lock it up religiously in future, lest she should be as anxious to amuse them at my expense as she is to amuse me at Mr. Baxter's.

"I'm just going in to dust his looking-glass," Mrs. Wauchope announces, and suits the action to the word by disappearing into the inner room.

And I look about me, utterly refusing to let the idea of Aunt Rosa enter my head. A shaft of the early March sunshine streams in through the skylights; lighting up a dusty canvas here, a gilded frame there, bringing into greater prominence some bit of smiling landscape or some cobwebbed "property," and shining full upon the dead ear of lilia in the little glass at my elbow. My eye rests on the withered "button-hole" meditatively at first, pitying the poor flower, which certainly no "useless water-springs" have "mocked into living." But all at once a spirit of mischief enters into me—a brilliant idea which is worthy of Olive Deane herself! Yet ought I to do it? Nobody will ever know—Mrs. Wauchope will never suspect, nor can the "subtle spider, which from overhead looks like a spy on human guilt and error," tell the secret, and within these four walls there are no living creatures but the spiders and myself. What living human could turn informer, if I were to take the withered camellia out of the glass and put the fresh sweet dewy bunch of violets I am wearing into it instead?

If I do it at all, I must do it now, while Mrs. Wauchope's back is turned. Again my conscience whispers "Do not do it!" and again I turn a deaf ear to its voice. How he will puzzle over the changing! If he asks Mary Anne, she will be able to tell him nothing, she being at this moment in the market buying vegetables for "the parlors," and Mrs. Wauchope, even if she suspects me, would not dare to tell him that she had allowed me to pry into his rooms. Time and the opportunity are too much for me—in another instant I have transferred the violets from my dress to the glass, and am holding the dead camellia hidden in the palm of my hand.

"I suppose you've seen all you want to see, Miss Allie?" unsuspecting Mrs. Wauchope says, coming back with her black-silk apron full of the empty cigar boxes. "And how any one can live in such a den," she adds, her cursory glance taking in the artistic litter which certainly abounds in the place, with as much disgust as if it were her own ash heap, "passes my comprehension! And the smell of tobacco-smoke would suffocate you, sometimes—I'm often afraid Miss Pryce will get a whiff of it in the parlors! If you'll close the door, Miss Allie, I'd be obliged to you—you see my hands are full."

The moment I have closed the door my mind misgives me. But it is too late. The deed done cannot be undone; and, with the camellia in my hand, I descend the stairs leisurely, laughing to myself, as I look round the passages which must be so familiar to him, at Mrs. Wauchope's Machiavelian method of extinguishing all curiosity in Mr. Baxter's mind with regard to her drawing-room lodger.

"I wonder where he got this?" I say to myself, as I bring the dead exotic to light in the privacy of my own room, a minute later. "Perhaps somebody gave it to him. Perhaps he values it, dead as it is, more than tons of the sweetest and freshest violets! If that is the case, how he will bless the thief who stole it! How he will maltreat my poor little violets! Yet I fancy he bought this flower—there is half a yard of wire round it. And, if he cared very much for it, he would scarcely have left it to die for lack of water in a dusty vase."

Nevertheless I shut it up in a bon bon box, and lock it into my wardrobe, feeling vaguely conscious of a possibility of having to produce it at some future time. I have stolen it, that is certain; and should it chance to be discovered, I might be called upon to restore the pilloined property, even though it be only a dead camellia. I feel rather guilty as I turn the key in my wardrobe. What would Mr. Baxter say if he could have seen me putting up his discarded "button-hole" in a pasteboard box? Would he not think with reason that I valued the flower because he had worn it for one evening in his coat—I, who never beheld him in my life? And what would Aunt Rosa say? I do not dare to dwell on Aunt Rosa's sentiments. The mildest thing she could say of me would be that I had taken leave of my senses. I shall not tell her, or anyone else, what I have done—not even Olive Deane. Great a madcap as Olive is, I doubt whether she would present a bouquet to a man who was a stranger to her. Thinking of it in this light, my cheeks grow hot suddenly, and I hope the violets will be dead before he sees them—violets wither very soon out of water—these will be black and dead to-morrow, if they spend the night in that dry dusty glass.

As I put on my fur cap to go to my singing-class, I wonder vaguely if he is as handsome as Mrs. Wauchope describes him, and if he cares as little for young ladies as he tells her he does; and then I button on the jacket of thick grey tweed which matches my dress, and, sallying out into the cold March morning-air, straightway forget that there is such a person in existence as Mrs. Wauchope's "attica."

"Wasn't it stupid of me? I quite forgot to ask Fred if he knew anything of 'G. B.," Olive says, as we issue out of Madame Cronhelm's house with half a dozen other girls, all carrying portfolios of music. "They are all talking so much of the wedding that it puts everything else out of my head."

"His name is Baxter—Gerard Baxter. Mrs. Wauchope told me so this morning," I answer, the recollection of my morning's misdemeanor flashing into my mind for the first time since I left the house. "He is a landscape-painter, and his people are Scotch; he has nobody belonging to him but an old grandmother, Mrs. Wauchope thinks, who lives in Edinburgh. And he's as proud as Lucifer and as poor as a church-mouse."

(To be Continued.)

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

Army and Navy Depot.

- 100 chests superior Teas, from 30c. to 70c. per lb.
- 1000 lbs. Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee, roast ground and green.
- 30 bbls. Granulated and Loaf Sugar.
- 40 bbls. Porto Rico and Jamaica Sugar.
- 200 doz. Lazenby's and Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
- 100 doz. Jams and Marmalade.
- 50 doz. Potted Meats.
- 50 doz. Soups.
- 100 boxes Extra Raisins.
- 75 tins English Biscuits
- 50 tins Bent Crackers
- 5000 Havana Cigars.

- ALSO-
- 201 cases Brandy, * * * * *, V.O.
 - 100 cases Old Scotch and Irish Whisky.
 - 300 doz. Port and Sherry Wine.
 - 50 cases Champagne
 - 300 cases Claret.
 - 350 doz. English Ale and Porter.
 - 25 cases Liqueurs.
- All for sale at lowest prices.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

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

Commission Agents,
REPRESENT

- Rutherford Bros., Glasgow, Sail Ducks, Hessians, &c.
- Ontario Cotton Co., Hamilton, Shirtings, White and Colored Ducks.
- Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Warps, Knitting Cottons, &c.
- Wonsocket Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Boots, &c.
- Hall Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Clothing.
- Eastern Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Belting, Hose, &c.

-ALSO-

Manufacturers Lines in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods and Clothing.

ORDERS entrusted to them will be executed direct from the factories, and at factory prices.

LYON SILVERMAN

Manufacturer and Importer of

Essential Oils, Essences,

Grocer Sundries, Colorings, &c.

504 & 506 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

To the Electors of Ward 4.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received from the Electors of your Ward a large and influential requisition, numerous signed, inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the coming Civic Election. I will say in reply that I accept your kind invitation, and if elected, will, to the best of my ability, strive to especially promote the interest of Ward Four, and likewise the City of Halifax at large. Respectfully soliciting your support on the 24th of April, 1886.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
J. F. IRISH.

To the Electors of Ward 1.

GENTLEMEN,—Having accepted a very influential and numerous signed requisition from the electors of the ward, requesting me to be your candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election on April 28th, if you see fit to place me in that responsible position by your vote and influence, I shall do my utmost to further the interests of the city generally, never forgetting the requirements of Ward One, in which I am now, and have been, for many years a resident property owner.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
T. E. COOKE.

Halifax, March 20th, 1886.

TEAS.

EX SCOTLAND:
683 Half Chests.

EX YORK CITY:
1,195 Half Chests.
AT LOWEST RATES.

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

A. McDOUGALL & SON,
IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS
WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
No. 234 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
Messrs. LUCIEN, BELLOT & Co. COGNAC.

A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL

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

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

W. F. FOSTER,
DEALER IN

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

CONNORS' WHARF
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

ACADIA POWDER CO.,
(LIMITED).

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

—ALSO—
Red and Black Dynamite,
Quality unexcelled.

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

THE MARITIME PATRON,
AND ORGAN OF THE
Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

OFFICE OF MASTER OF MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE,
Point de Bute, March 33rd, 1886.

To all good Patrons in the Maritime Jurisdiction. Greeting:

The Executive Committee of our Provincial Grange having recommended that Tuesday, the 18th day of May, be observed by the Order in this jurisdiction as ARBOR DAY, and the suggestion having been approved by many prominent patrons, and being in accordance with my own convictions, the spirit of our Institution, and the injunction of our Ritual, I do hereby request, and do enjoin upon Subordinate Granges, and all good Patrons of Husbandry in our jurisdiction, to observe the said day, viz, Tuesday, the 18th day of May next ensuing, as a GRANGE ARBOR DAY, for the planting of trees, for economic, ornamental, or memorial purposes, as may be judged expedient, and for holding public meetings for the discussion of subjects connected with, and for obtaining and disseminating information concerning Forestry and Arboriculture.

I do also urge that every effort be made to enlist the co-operation of the teachers and scholars of the district schools in the neighborhood of our Subordinate Granges, in the observance of the day, remembering that "what we would have come out in the manhood of the nation must be put into the schools of the country."

Fraternally submitted by
A. McQUEEN, Master M. P. G.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.
To the Secretary of ——— Division Grange.

WORTHY BROTHER,—In my Report to the Maritime Provincial Grange at its recent annual session, I invited attention to the inaccuracy of Reports from Secretaries of Subordinate Granges, and the lack of promptness in forwarding the same, which has been the subject of very general complaint by and from Secretaries of Division Granges.

This is a matter of such importance as to call for the most earnest and determined efforts to obtain reform.

If Reports are inaccurate, they are not only misleading—giving either more or less than the truth concerning membership and the condition of the Order generally—but unfairly impose upon the Secretaries of higher grades a great deal of trouble, should they endeavor to harmonize or correct errors. If Reports are not sent in promptly, as is required by the Constitution and Obligation of office, Secretaries of Division Granges must either present to the Secretary of Provincial Grange, Reports which do not fully represent the condition of the Order in their several Divisions, or wait until all Reports from Subordinate Granges are in, which latter alternative involves disregard of the Constitution on Secretaries of Division Granges, and involves the Secretary of Provincial Granges in the like predicament.

Will you please urge upon the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges in your jurisdiction the importance of accuracy and thoroughness in making out Reports, and of promptitude in forwarding to you.

Even if sub-Granges fail to meet during a Quarter, the Secretary should forward to you the regular Report, duly signed by the Master and Treasurer. It should, however, always be possible to get at least one meeting each Quarter of every Grange that has life enough to hold its Charter.

Masters and Treasurers of sub-Granges should also be enjoined not to sign Reports until personal examination has given assurance of perfect accuracy. The Master should also see that Reports are promptly forwarded.

The habits of accuracy and promptness required in our Grange work are their own sufficient reward, and one of the most valuable features of our Order.

The new forms for reports recently issued by the Dominion Grange have columns for reporting junior membership.

Please get these for use in your Division. The blank space should be utilized for giving statistics of purchases and sales made through the Grange, which is an important feature.

I hope that the importance of having at least one copy of THE CRITIC, which as you know has been adopted as the organ of our Provincial Grange, taken by each and every subordinate Grange in the jurisdiction, will be duly considered and enforced by your Division. Were this paper taken by every sub-Grange, a constant and efficient means for interchange of Grange sentiment, views and information, and for circulating official communications would be afforded.

Will you have the kindness to send me a list of the Masters and Secretaries of subordinate Granges in your Division, giving post office addresses and nearest railroad station, and location of Grange.

I am yours in F. H. C. & T.,
EDWIN S. CREED,
Secretary M. P. G.

Newport, March 29th, 1886.

We particularly request that Secretaries of Division Granges will favor us with Reports of the sessions of their several Divisions, which, if not published in full, will furnish valuable matter for publication in condensed form.

The attention of Division Granges is also invited to the ARBOR DAY proclamation of the Master of the Provincial Grange.

DRY GOODS.

Every department now complete.

CLOTHING.

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

CARPETS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

Largest Stock in the Maritime Provinces.

W. & C. SILVER.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO'S.

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

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

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works,
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

80 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1886

AND

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

**THE BEST OF THE
AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.**

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

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

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

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, \$2.50; FOUR COPIES, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; TEN COPIES, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club. 25 SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, ALBANY, N. Y.

DYNAMITE!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand—

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

Nobel's Dynamite is acknowledged to be the most

RELIABLE, POWERFUL AND ECONOMICAL Explosive in the market.

F. D. CORBETT & CO.

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

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.
Underground Surveys and Plans.
Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drains,
Tramways, Funnels, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospects Reports written.

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



Office of Commissioners of Public Charities.

HALIFAX, March 23, 1886.

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

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

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

By order,
R. T. MURRAY,
Secretary.

MINING.

Those of the mining fraternity who desire to encourage the formation of a Miners' Association, should not neglect to forward their names to Mr. John Lyle, of W. L. Lowell & Co., in whose hands is the paper to be signed by those favoring the establishment of such an Association.

"An Old Miner," writing in the *Herald*, strongly supports the proposal to test deep mining in Nova Scotia. Year by year, the value of our gold fields is being more and more recognized, both at home and abroad; but if it could be proved beyond question that the quartz veins contain a second pay streak, the impetus that would be given to this industry would be beyond estimation. The Local Government are not wanting in pluck and enterprise, and they should not shrink from encouraging an undertaking in which there are such great possibilities.

PLEASANT RIVER.—Work at this mine is being vigorously pushed, the buildings and houses are now complete, and the 10 stamp mill is just about ready to commence operations; fifty men will be employed in the mine during the coming spring, and the owners feel confident of making a good report.

NEW GERMANY.—The gold mine owned by W. J. Nelson and others, has recently been sold to an American company at good figures. The property is fairly developed, and will, no doubt, make a handsome return to its new owners. Mr. Nelson is still a large shareholder in several mines, after having disposed of five of the properties in which he was interested during the past three months.

A very rich strike of wire silver in the Corillo mining districts, near Santa Fe, is attracting a great deal of attention. It is in shaft No. 2 of the Cash Entry Mine, and assays \$600 to the ton.

The Byrne lead mines, at Smelser, in Grant County, are the most productive in Southern Wisconsin. About 400,000 pounds have been taken out during the present winter.

A vein of lead ore has been struck near Galena, Ill., which promises to be one of the richest ever discovered in this region. The ore is pure galena.

Colorado's mineral product for 1885 was over \$23,000,000. To produce this amount there is employed in the gold and silver mines of Colorado, less than 20,000 miners.

As a result of the advance in the price of lead, Leadville smelters, which were running thirteen or fourteen furnaces, and short on all classes of ore the first of January, have now sixteen or seventeen furnaces in full blast, and 50,000 tons of ore on hand.

In round numbers, the value of gold in the principal countries of the world is \$3,293,000,000, and silver \$2,754,000.

The treasure coach from Deadwood, last week, took out \$175,000 bullion, the result of a semi-monthly clean-up of the mines in that vicinity.

During 1885, eighty gold, silver, lead and copper mines in the United States produced bullion and metal valued at \$36,137,265 and paid \$7,848,577 in dividends.

The Home stake gold mine, of Dakota, turned out \$1,307,040, and divided \$525,000 in dividends.

The largest silver producer in 1885 was the Ontario, of Utah, which yielded \$2,313,387, of which the shareholders received \$975,000.

Important gold discoveries in Patagonia are reported by E. L. Baker, United States Consul-General to the Argentine Republic.

A large deposit of alum has been found near Olequa, Washington Territory.

California's quartz mines challenge the admiration of the world; owing to bad management and culpable extravagance on the part of mining Superintendents, this branch of industry was threatened at one time to be short lived; but thanks to the great teacher, experience, a new order of things is shown by the healthful condition and the great progress made during the past two years.

The Churchill Soda Company, of Nevada, have completed their furnace and have on hand about 300 tons of soda ready for drying.

It is estimated by good authority that the stock of 17,000 tons of lead on Jan. 1, 1885, was reduced to 6,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1886.

It is reported that extensive deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Arkansas.—*Chicago Mining Review*.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Gold Mining Supplies,
Colliery Supplies,
Fishing Supplies,

—AND—

GENERAL HARDWARE
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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

Gold Miners Attention!

We have TWO COPPER PLATES, 6 x 4 x 3-16th, Weight 432 lbs., Silver Plated 1 oz. to the square foot. Plates are the very best quality, and would cost to-day in New York \$225.00.

These we offer at a GREAT BARGAIN.

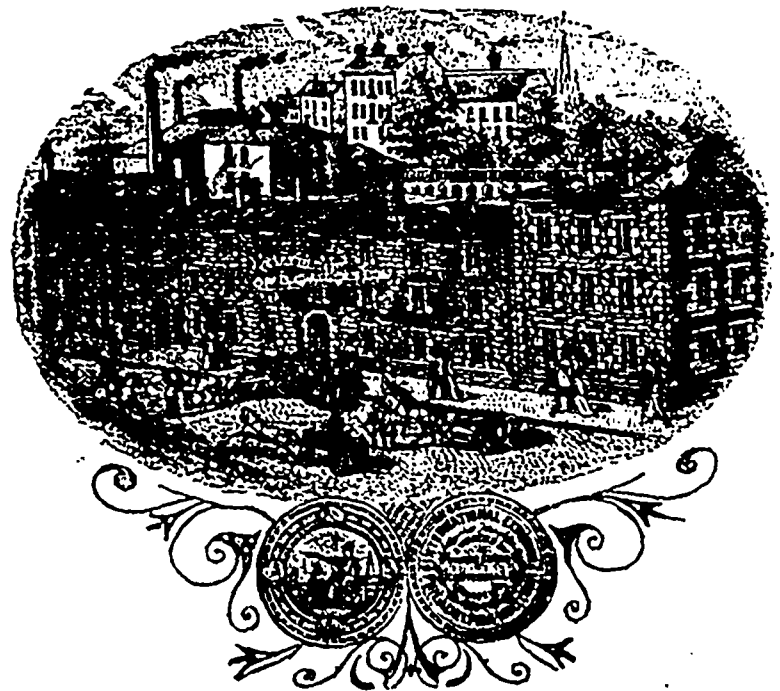
We also have

ENGINES & BOILERS
ALL SIZES.

SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AUSTEN BROTHERS,
HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX, 18th March, 1886.



ALEX. KEITH & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

(A Story of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.)

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

OFF TO EAST CHEZZETCOOK.

On landing from the ferry, Popsy, our favorite driver, gave us a hearty greeting, and seating ourselves in his comfortable two-seated wagon, we were driven through the town of Dartmouth, out past the charming chain of lakes, and then, turning Eastward, we entered the decidedly monotonous country through which our road lay for sixteen miles to Porter's Lake.

Lighting our pipes, we amused ourselves in quizzing our driver, who was a great character in his way.

In season, or out, he always knew just the lake where he could guarantee a basket of fish. Myriads of water fowl, partridge, or snipe, were tempting baits unsparingly offered to wile the sportman to his doom. From him it might be truly said "that truth was stranger than fiction." He was a thin, wiry, little man, with an inexhaustible fund of sporting anecdotes, and if his horse could have travelled with only a quarter of the speed of his tongue, we should have been happy. Here, however, we had a grievance, as our progress was provokingly slow.

Leaving out a few eccentricities more amusing than disagreeable, Popsy was an invaluable man. He knew every lake and road in the county, was welcomed at every inn and farm house, and last, but not least, he was a total abstainer.

"Are there plenty of ducks at Chezzetcook?" asked Ralph.

"Yes, sir, any amount of them. I was down with a party last week and we shot dozens. Partridge! don't talk, the woods are full of them, and as for snipe, you have only to cross the road from Brown's to get all you want."

"How are the mines turning out?"

"Splendidly. They are the richest in the Province. I drove two speculators in last night, and you should have seen the specimens they had! They were just wild to buy, but no one wants to sell."

"Good day, Uncle John," and he nodded pleasantly to the driver of an ox-cart we passed on the road. It was loaded with darkies on the way home to Preston; the whole family, from the old grandfather on the front seat to the little pickinniny with his chubby, bare legs sticking out behind, being on board. A chorus of voices greeted us as we passed on, and the happy family grinned from ear to ear, and rolled their eyeballs in delight as Ralph pitched them a bag of biscuits.

"Popsy, they tell me that you used to be a great drinker at one time."

"Yes, Mr. Spendall, I was the worst drunkard in Dartmouth, but I fell in love with my present wife, and she refused to marry me unless I would swear off. For a long time I refused, but as she remained firm, I finally took the pledge, and we were married, and from that day to this, over ten years, not a drop has passed my lips. Gentleman, if there ever was an angel on earth, it is my Amy, and I would die sooner than go back on my pledge to her."

It was not long before Popsy was put to the test and proved that his words were not mere idle assertions.

Seven miles out we reached Walker's, a famous resort on the Salmon River, where our driver fed his horse, while we regaled ourselves on broiled partridge, washed down with bottled beer. An hour was lost before we were again under way, but the horse made fair time, and we soon passed through the fragrant spruce and hemlock woods between us and Preston, and half an hour before sundown reached a favorite wood-cock cover near Porter's lake.

Leaving the wagon we proceeded to beat the cover and bagged two birds, before the fading light warned us on our journey. The mantle of night hid the most picturesque part of our road from sight, and it was nine o'clock when we drove up to our stopping place in East Chezzetcook.

II.

WE MEET THE MINERS.

Popsy shouted lustily and the door of the comfortable farm house was soon opened.

"Is that you, Popsy?" called a tall, raw-boned man, as he hurried towards us.

"Yes, Mr. Brown, can you put us up for the night?"

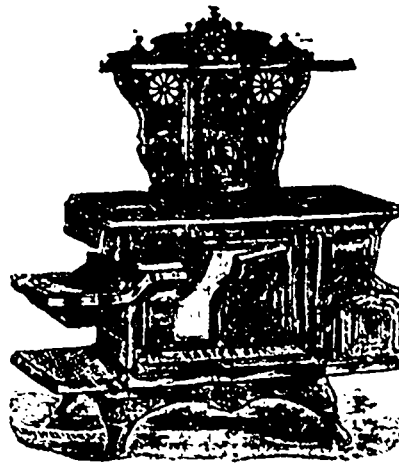
"Certainly. Glad to see you gentleman, git right out and go in. Popsy and I will look after the traps," and without more ado we were ushered into the house. Several men smoking before the open fire place greeted us warmly as we came in; while Mrs. Brown, a jolly little French woman, bustled about, making numerous excuses for the meagre bill of fare she had to offer.

"Since the mining excitement broke out," she explained, "all the houses in the settlement have been full of boarders. Had you arrived last night, we could not have accommodated you. As it is, we are out of meat, and you will have to put up with fresh eggs."

"Capital, capital!" exclaimed Ralph, "nothing could suit us better." Then turning to the men he asked, "Boys, won't you take something?"

"Don't mind if we do," was the unanimous response, and Ralph handed his flask to one of the men. In a few minutes it was returned empty, while a general smacking of lips and murmurs of "that's the pure stuff," amply rewarded him for his generosity.

(To be continued.)



The Charter Oak Stoves.

FOR SOFT COAL BURNING.

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

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

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. For sale by J. E. WILSON 218 Hollis Street, Halifax, Agent for the Manufacturer.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

HALIFAX, March 5th, 1886.
GENTLEMEN.—Having been numerous and influentially requested to serve another term as a member of the City Council, I will be a candidate at the election which this year takes place on the 28th April, and if favored with a renewal of your confidence, will endeavor to look faithfully after such civic interests as may be entrusted to me.
JOHN EAD.

FOR SALE.

280 bbls P. E. I. Mess Pork
300 Pails Leaf Lard
180 Smoked Hams
170 tubs choice Butter
280 boxes Cheese
290 bbls Flour
150 bbls Corn Meal
20 puns Molasses
Also, Mill Feed at Lowest Prices
W. WHEATLEY, 269 Barrington Street.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

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

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

PROFESSOR S. PORTER,

Organist and Choir Master, St. Paul's.

INSTRUCTIONS ON

ORGAN, PIANO and VOICE-CULTURE

Residence, 69 Birmingham St.

JOHN W. HICKMAN,

AMHERST, N. S.

Barrister-at-Law

AND

NOTARY.

JOHN CODY,
LIVERY STABLE,
AMHERST.

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

Christmas, 1885.

LONDON HOUSE.

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

Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves,
Scotch Knit Gloves,
Silk Umbrellas,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers,
Ladies' English and American Gossamers,
Fur Tippets (a large assortment)
Real Dogskin Jackets,
Fur Lined Circulars.
A large assortment of Wool Squares, B. Shawls,
Promenade Scarfs, Hoods, Toquelets, Fashions, &c.
Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velvetens and Plush.
Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us a call.

WM. MOODY & CO.,

168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

E. J. POWER,

PAINTER & GLAZIER,

44 SACKVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$2, and fine screened, \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs. in barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape Canso. Orders for next season are booked from this date at Halifax, No. 67 Hollis Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common lobster waste as now used, but has no pernicious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate.
For further particulars apply to above address or P. O. Box 33.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,

Biscuit,

Confectionery,

Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

Refined Sugars.

THE

Halifax Sugar Refining Co.
(Limited.)

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

S. CUNARD & CO.,

Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co., 112 Upper Water Street, Halifax.

R FLEMING,

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

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

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

Capital Stock, \$100,000,

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

Shares, Ten Dollars Each,

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

- J. C. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Mayor, of the City of Halifax, Banker.
- Ald. H. F. WOHRELL, Esq., Merchant.
- B. W. CHIFMAN, Esq., Warden County of Halifax, Merchant.
- CHARLES ANNAND, Esq., Publisher.
- C. F. FRASER, Esq., Journalist.
- F. C. ELLIOT, Esq., Merchant.
- Geo. A. PYKE, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:

The Bank of Nova Scotia Halifax, N. S.

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

THE

**TRURO
Condensed Milk**

AND

CANNING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of the

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Honest Weight and Perfect Purity Guaranteed.

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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

Cards, Circulars, Tickets, Dance Programmes, Bill Headings, Bills of Exchange, Bank Checks, Blanks, Insurance Forms, &c., and every description of Printing at lowest rates, and in latest style and finish.

Largest stock of material in the province to choose from.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

74 Princess & 143 Germain Sts.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A. N. PETERS, - - Proprietor.

Telephone Communication.
Heated by Steam throughout.



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

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

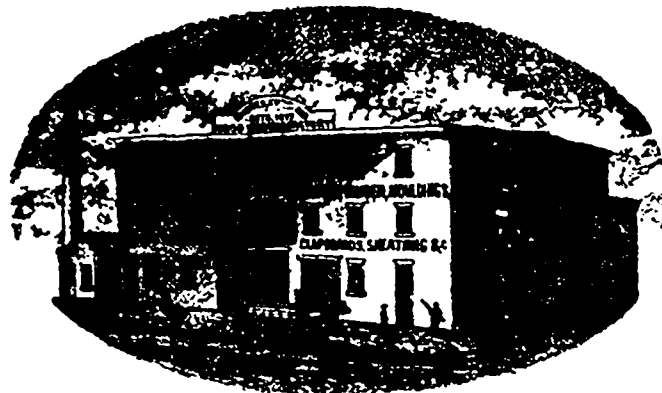
It possesses more body and it is at least twenty-five per cent cheaper.

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

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

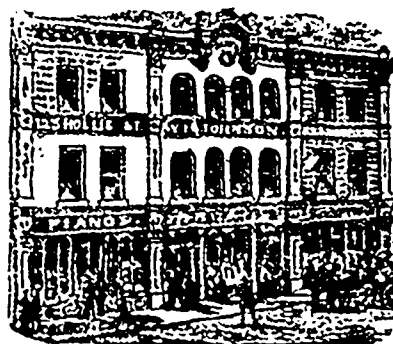
All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,
Factory and Business Manager.

MARR CURRY,
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



**THE REPRESENTATIVE
Music House**

OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to **WRITE FOR PRICES**

Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the instalment plan. Name this paper.

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

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

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

Saturday, April 3, at noon.

And HALIFAX for BOSTON on

Tuesday, April 6, at 4 p.m.

FARES:

Stateroom\$7.00
Cabin6.00

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

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

JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,
Agents.

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

MERCHANTS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Also, - A choice stock of

ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use

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

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



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles



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

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

Always in Season

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

FURNITURE!

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

PRICES SO LOW!

as at the old and reliable establishment of

A. Stephen & Son.

We have on hand at the present time a very large assortment of

New and Elegant Designs

- IN -

ASH & WALNUT

Chamber Suits,

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

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

Rattan Furniture

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

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

British Plate Mirrors,

IRON BEDSTEADS.

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

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS

of every description

Boy's, Girl's and Baby

SLEIGHS.

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

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

or send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. Stephen & Son,

101 & 103 Barrington St.,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

SEASON 1886.

Anderson, Billing

& CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

DRY GOODS

IMPORTERS.

DEPARTMENTS.

COTTONS,

LINENS,

WOOLLENS,

STUFFS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

CLOTHS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

MILLINERY,

SMALLWARES,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

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

The various manufacturers of Canada are also well represented.

TERMS LIBERAL

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Warehouses, 111 & 113 Granville St.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

W. EATON & SON,
Commission Merchants

AND
AUCTIONEERS.

Consignments of all kinds of Farm and Dairy Produce solicited.

Special attention given to
EGGS, BEEF, VEGETABLES
BUTTER, MUTTON, APPLES,
CHEESE, CATTLE, OATS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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

TABLE CODFISH, ONIONS,
SMOKED MEATS, CHEESE,
WHITE BEANS, BUTTER,
PORK, LARD,
ETC. ETC.

And shall be pleased to receive orders for any the same
Satisfaction always guaranteed.

W. EATON & SON,
259 Barrington Street, Halifax

Fine
Tailoring.

W. C. SMITH.
156
Hollis Street.

PRICES REDUCED
AT THE

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry

No. 9 Blowers Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND - - - Proprietor.

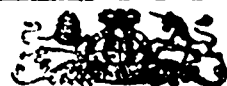
Shirts, 10 Cents.
Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
Cuffs, 4 Cents.
Collars, 2 Cents.

To the Electors of Ward 2.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many influential electors of your Ward, I have consented to offer as candidate at the approaching election for your representation in the City Council.

Should you be pleased to elect me, my heavy support will be given to all measures of reform in civic affairs, and more especially to such as shall tend to reduce the annual expenditure of the city without detriment to its general interests.

Yours, &c.
J. M. CHISHOLM.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on **TUESDAY 26th APRIL, 1886**, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Wine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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