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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

PER ANNUM, 1
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Notes, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to his journal. Our readers are capable of forming or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after making due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

By the time this issue is in print the public will have been pretty well regaled with Jubilee articles. Having recently put forth a special Jubilee number we do not, therefore, feel called upon to contribute to the congestion.

At the New York dog show the other day, Miss Helen Dauvray paid \$1000 for a "perfect love of a poodle." It is significant that every attempt to hold a show of husbands in that city has ended in a miserable failure.

Referring to an article in the *Chronicle* of the 17th on the Free Trade policy of New South Wales, it is curious to remember that, for some years after her inauguration in 1851, Victoria was free trade, and New South Wales protectionist. Victoria then, it is true, rapidly took the lead, and she was powerfully assisted by her immense yield of gold. However, equally true that of late New South Wales has been overhauling the larger colony.

The masters of the "Celtic" and "Britannic" have both been condemned for negligence; he of the "Britannic" receiving extra censure for giving distinctive whistles to indicate his course, as was done by the "Celtic." But again we note that "censure" is all the punishment needed. If there had been loss of life it would doubtless have amounted to little more. We repeat the exclamation of one of our contributors--"Commend us to a Maritime Tribunal!"

From the papers recently laid before Parliament by Mr. Foster, it would appear that the American authorities will find it hard to prove that their capture of three British schooners on the high seas was not an act of excessive severity. The distance at which they are stated to have been captured, 60 miles from the nearest land, seems at once to cut off justification. Other acts of undue severity are detailed which, if fairly set forth, are in remarkable contrast to the mild and orderly proceedings of the Canadian Government, acting strictly within its treaty rights.

We have always regretted the antagonism of Russia and England, but the action of France seems to preclude its being healed. It would seem that taking into account all the complications of the European situation--that England must be forced into close alliance with Germany, Austria, and Italy, and it is apparently significant that the German and Austrian ambassadors were recently closeted with Lord Salisbury for a considerable time--that consultation is believed to portend the adhesion of those powers to England in opposing the aggressions of Russia toward Afghanistan, and England's joint action with Austria in restraining Russia in Bulgaria.

Trouble is rumored between the King and Queen of Servia, even to contemplation of divorce by the King, who desires to regain Russian influence, while the Queen is said to have been intriguing for his deposition.

It is much to be regretted that the Pacific Railway authorities should have adopted a high handed and exasperating tone towards Manitoba. Manitoba has, in reality, no right to interfere with the charter of the C. P. R., by which she has been built up on this distinct understanding. Neither is the urgency very apparent, Manitoba having, as it is, communication with the south. If Sir G. Stephen had adopted a conciliatory tone, the matter might very likely have been adjusted, or at all events the Winnipeggers kept quiet. As it is, the provocation has even incited pulpit oratory.

Lord Lucan, who is about to be made a Field-Marshal, was not, as stated in some of our contemporaries, "one of the Light Brigade," but was commander of the whole cavalry in the Crimea. Sir Jas. Scarlett commanded the Heavy Brigade, Lord Cardigan the Light. Lord L. and Lord C. were brothers-in-law; hated each other like poison; and, being both haughty, irritable, and essentially wrong-headed men, did immense mischief by their bickerings. The famous "charge" was probably in a great measure due to Lord Cardigan's ill-temper, which destroyed his judgment, and was itself partly due to the overbearing tone of his superior. Lord Lucan was born in 1800.

Near the sea the shifting of the sand by winds is a familiar sight, and the drifts are often known to encroach on cultivated fields, forests and villages. Striking examples are found on Lake Michigan, where the withered tops of forest are visible above a sand drift, and in Norfolk, England, where farms and houses have been covered. The same phenomenon occurs in deserts, the great sand hills being not only carried about by the wind, but even forced beyond the proper limits of the sandy waters. The extensive Registan Desert in Central Afghanistan is reported as being steadily pushed north-eastwardly, and calculations have shown that its present rate of progress will cause it to overwhelm some of the most fertile and prosperous districts of the country in a few thousand years.

The mission of Mr. O'Brien to this side of the herring-pond, and the mission of Mr. Blaine--if his programme be what he is credited with--to the other side, are alike in execrable taste. They are precisely as if a stranger should intrude himself into the private life and affairs of a family. The analogy of the nation and the family can scarcely escape any one. There are families and families, ill-bred and otherwise; nations are the same. The family newly accredited in society, the underbred youth who, without being a bad fellow, may be a very great cad, and believe the world is to be regenerated by his peculiar item of crude idea, is a particular nuisance when circumstances allow him to infest a better-bred household. May it be permitted without offence to delicate sensitiveness, to ask Uncle Sam, who thinks himself so very smart, whether he has yet learned the simple lesson of minding his own business?

"What is truth?" Whatever it may be we shall scarcely attain to it through political partisans. In the eyes of the Irish agitator reasonable landlords are the vilest of criminals. In the eyes of the ultra-conservative Englishman there are no modern wrongs in Ireland, but what the Irish people themselves are accountable for. Neither position is true, but some approach to the truth may be set forth, without incurring suspicion, by an intelligent foreigner. The Baron de Mandat-Grancey has recently published a work which he has entitled "Chez Paddy." His powers of observation are quick, sympathetic and close, his judgment impartial, and his opportunities reach from official facilities to the Irish welcome incidental to his nationality. He interviewed all sorts of journalists, and attended all sorts of meetings. He notes the hisses at every mention of the Queen (poor lady), and dissects speeches with merciless impartiality.

A complaint comes from an Englishman in California that he has endeavored to set some sort of truth before the people of San Francisco, but that he is candidly told by the editors of that city that his side of the question is "not wanted" there. As a matter of fact we all know that the boasted freedom of the press is a pleasant myth. The man who dares to think for himself is, as a general rule, boycotted by newspapers of all shades of partizanship, and they are the great majority. Not even an impartial Frenchman, probably, could obtain a hearing.

Yet M. de Mandat-Grancey has a thrilling tale to tell. He came across a shocking case of rack-renting. A man, his wife, four children, and his mother-in-law, inhabited a hovel of loose stones rooted with sods, without a chimney, window or floor. Their nakedness was barely covered, and their frames and features told of famine. They lived on the man's labor, and a "farm" less than an acre. The rent this half-starved unfortunate paid was £3 a year. The Baron was shocked at extortion so cruel. The landlord was surely an English peer! Not so--he was an Irish farmer, ostensibly as poor as his sub-tenant, but his poverty was simulated, and he was always sure of his rent, for he took it in labor and in advance. The Baron is astonished at the superior position in law of the Irish tenant to that of the continental one.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. BLAKE.

This event suggests reflections of a very mixed nature. In the first place everyone must sincerely regret that the hon. gentleman's retirement is really caused by much shaken health, not to be longer trifled with.

In the next place the loss to the Opposition of an able leader of high character is a loss to the country. For, notwithstanding some serious errors and weaknesses, Mr. Blake's character is a high one, and it is deeply to be regretted that the impartial verdict of the future cannot ignore some failures in precisely that quality of high-spirited integrity with which he has been so largely credited for many years. But this is little more than saying that Mr. Blake is not perfect. Mr. Blake cannot fairly be taxed with the ill-success of his party; but is rather to be sympathized with in that neither he nor his party found it possible to formulate a policy. Without a policy they came into office on the Pacific Scandal, and without a policy they have remained. But the pity of it is that in default of a policy the party should have been unable to confine itself to the legitimate criticism of Opposition; but, in its eagerness to upset its enemies, has grasped at ill-considered weapons, and persistently gone with them into crooked ways. The weapons, like the war office cutlasses and bayonets, were sure to "go back" on it, and the ways to end in a swamp of discredit.

It has been Mr. Blake's unfortunate weakness that he either could not steer his party clear of these temptations, or himself lacked the fortitude to put them aside. No doubt the recent cause of events has been discouraging, but Mr. Blake has missed the line of conduct which would have elevated and sustained his spirit under defeat. Perhaps growing ill-health had something to do with it. Be this as it may, it has to be recorded that Mr. Blake has not disdained to keep alive some of the worst features and tendencies of Canadian politics. It has to be said that he has traded on rivalries of race and religion, and must share with his party at large the reproach of unpatriotic sentiments. The country cannot forget the audacious turning of coat when Riel was hanged, and it does not like to hear itself systematically abused and degraded in the face of the world. We do not care to insist on other points. The Opposition is a great necessity to Parliamentary action, but no opposition can afford to forget that, to be of its full value, it must keep itself respectable.

It has been suggested—and we think it not amiss to repeat the suggestion—that it is a favorable opportunity for the Opposition to reconsider their policy.

Mr. Laurier, who is reported to be likely to succeed to the leadership, is said to possess a suavity of address, which, so far as that qualification goes, will give him some advantage over Mr. Blake, whose manner can scarcely be called happy; but it is impossible but that the more commanding ability of the late leader must be sorely missed.

There seems to be an idea that the leadership should at this juncture fall to a Quebec politician. There can be no objection if he is the right man, but we should have thought that, on the whole, Sir Richard Cartwright combined the qualifications to perhaps a larger extent than any other prominent man on his side.

A WEIGHTY QUESTION.

A report comes from Ottawa that a Mr. Kamper, representing a syndicate of German capitalists, has approached the government with proposals to buy the Intercolonial Railway and its branches. To our mind the proposal has much to recommend it. In the first place this road is not and never has been run so as to meet the wants and necessities of those who are obliged by circumstances to use it, nor has it ever been other than a burden on the resources of the government, which we would be glad to see removed. The Syndicate further proposes, it is said, to acquire the North Shore road and to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec. This last has been for several years a growing necessity of trade, and we hail with pleasure any arrangement that gives fair promise of its fulfilment. Mr. Kamper also announces that the Syndicate for which he speaks intends putting up extensive iron smelting and reduction works in Pictou County, and importing over a thousand skilled German iron-workers to introduce the methods of manufacturing iron and steel in use in their own country. Now, this portion of the announced programme is in itself worth some temporary sacrifice to secure. It implies a tremendous impetus being given to the development of one of the largest and most important of our natural and now latent resources; the investment in this province of an immense amount of capital; the employment of a large quantity of more or less unskilled labor and the introduction and addition to our population of a very considerable body of the most desirable class of immigrants in the world. Here we diverge to point out a marked characteristic of a German which distinguishes him as a settler from all others. The Briton or the Frenchman is given to looking backwards regretfully to the country which he has left. Distance lends enchantment to his view, and he is ever comparing in his mind "the old home" with the new, to the disparagement of the latter. In his heart of hearts he enacts the part of the daughters of Israel on Babylon's banks, and endures his "exile" in the hope of some day "making his pile" and then "going home" to enjoy it. The German, on the other hand, at once identifies himself with his new home. He feels that he has deliberately made his choice and is determined to justify his judgment by proving that he has settled in the place in the world best adapted for him. He at once sees that his own good depends on the progress and development of the land of his choice, and he makes himself a part of it. He does not regard with cynicism manners, customs and institutions of his new location, but adopts them naturally and gracefully, and feels, and is, as truly a citizen as one born there. His children, as a rule,

grow up speaking the language, attending the public schools and sharing the thoughts and the feelings of the natives around them.

But another important consideration is that the indications are strong that the I. C. R. must ere long cease to be a work operated by the government. The C. P. R., it is understood, has serious thoughts of acquiring it and thus completing their ocean to ocean line. We have the highest appreciation of the Canadian Pacific, but we doubt the wisdom of giving one gigantic corporation the virtually exclusive control of all the land-carrying trade of the country. We believe that it would be more to the interests of the public to have this immense power and influence divided between friendly but still rival corporations. If, therefore, the German Syndicate really means business, and if the government, in making a bargain with it, reserves a proper control over such important matters as tariff rates, &c., its propositions might merit favorable consideration, but there should be no mistake about the efficiency of the control, and it behooves the government to move with foresight, and with great caution, in the matter.

THE BLUE BOOKS—THE NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.

We were unable, in giving a short summary of some prominent features of the Major-General's report, to embody within due limits any reference to those of the Deputy-Adjutant's General. Probably the only one of much interest to our readers is that of Lt.-Colonel Worsley, D. A. G. for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

The King's (Kentville) Troop of Cavalry, the only mounted force in Nova Scotia, is spoken of as a useful troop, altho' the horses are small, a defect incident to the country. There were many recruits, but their drill, both mounted and dismounted, was very fair, and their outpost duties intelligently performed. The saddlery was in excellent condition, a very important point; arms clean, books complete and well kept, camp duties well performed, and there is a trumpeter fairly trained.

The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery is reported as short of complement. The Lunenburg and Pictou Batteries receive commendation as well drilled and smart Infantry Companies, and those of Yarrmouth and Digby gave satisfaction to the Inspector of Artillery, who comments favorably on the detachments sent by them to St. John for annual practice with rifled guns. But this commendation itself discloses the fact that the whole Artillery Force of Nova Scotia is, for want of artillery equipment, inefficient as representing that branch of the service. It is no fault of the several corps themselves, which, if properly supplied, would doubtless be quite able to hold their own with the numerous efficient batteries throughout the Dominion, which are more fortunate in this respect. This state of things must be very discouraging to both officers and men.

The 63rd and 66th Battalions are very favorably reported on. Of the 63rd Col. Worsley says, "they turned out nearly full strength and were beautifully clean, except the band, and were decidedly the best drilled Battalion I have seen since I came here."

The 66th "were remarkably clean," and their arms and accoutrements "in excellent order." Their band was deserving of special notice, and their general organization "much improved."

Both regiments receive very high praise on a very important point, the excellent order of their books, accounts, service rolls, pay sheets, &c., which were complete in every particular and correct.

The 72nd, 69th, and two companies of the 78th, went into camp at Aldershot in September. The target practice was "very satisfactorily performed, and the transport arrangement good. The health of the men was excellent. Some want of knowledge in cleaning arms was noticed by Major Irving, the Musketry Instructor, but the men were two-thirds recruits. Nevertheless, this defect in a matter of the plainest commonsense, but of the utmost importance, should not exist."

The two companies of the 78th received the highest praise of having been "patterns for the whole camp," but all ranks "worked with a will, the conduct of the men was exemplary, and there was a marked improvement at the close of the camp."

The Y. M. C. A. are thanked for their kindness in supplying books, periodicals and stationery.

The 75th Battalion were in Regimental Camp. This corps was wanting in experience, and required the assistance of extra Staff Officers and N. C. O.'s, but it is of excellent raw material. Col. Worsley, however, says, "after twelve days I hardly recognized the same men," as they were most anxious and willing to learn. They are reported as the best shooting battalion in the district. The conduct of the men was excellent, and, tho' so near a town, the D. A. G. heard of no case of drunkenness. The band is stated to be the best of any rural band he has seen in Canada. The hearty co-operation of Lt.-Colonel Kaulbach, the commanding officer, is as heartily acknowledged, and the officers are strongly recommended to attend the Infantry School at Fredericton. Indeed, "this cannot be too urgently impressed on all officers, young officers especially."

It is almost needless to say that the efficiency of the camps is largely due to the quiet energy, the firmness and the thorough knowledge of his duties, of the Deputy-Adjutant General, who, in addition to his general military capability, happens to be a musketry officer of long experience, a most desirable qualification in a militia staff-officer.

It is as difficult to catalogue books as it is to catalogue some other things. A librarian in a Boston library lately confessed that a work on "Great Roots" was found entered under *Agriculture*, and a book entitled "The Fountain of Life" under *Water*.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

In Japan they call a blustering, but harmless fellow a "paper tiger."

Queen Victoria's Jubilee is also that of telegraphy, the first patent for an electric telegraph having been issued June 20, 1837.

The meanest man so far on record lives in Boston. His wife asked him to give her a pet, some animal that would stick to her, and the next evening he brought her home a leech.

A bow-legged man was standing before the stove warming himself. A small boy watched him intently for a while and then broke out: "Say, mister, you're standing too near the fire, I guess; you're a-warping."—*Yonth's Companion*.

A POLITICAL DIFFICULTY.—"Let us elect to our halls of Legislature," shouted an eloquent candidate, "men who are endowed with common sense." A momentary pause here for the sentiment to be applauded, when a voice came from the gallery: "But you can't get such men to run!"—*Life*.

Philadelphia man—"What is the difference between a Boston woman of culture and a New York ditto?"

Friend—"Don't know. Give it up."

Philadelphia man—"Well, the Boston woman admires nothing she understands, and the New York woman understands nothing she admires!"

An old farmer in making his will was asked by the lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied: "Well, in-deed, I really don't recollect what it is; we've been married for upwards of forty years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank, to be filled up when the woman's name was ascertained.—*Exchange*.

IMPLICATION.—Young lady to stolid English gardener: "Why, James, you're spoiling that hedge!"

Gardener: "Ah! Tummas Lapham 'e come along this mornin', an' 'e says to I, says 'e, 'Whoy, James, thee beist a spilin' thik 'edge'! Thee beist a big loiar, says I, Tummas. The more thee do trackle an' cut thom 'edges, the better they be!"

Janey, attaining to the delightful promotion of an evening's "hair-brushing" with her grown-up young aunts and their visitor, grew expansive in the relaxing spirit of the hour, and in a benevolent burst of confidence imparted the intelligence that "my mamma puts chalk on her face, too!" then, grown prudent, added, "well, just to keep her face warm, you know, when it's cold."—*Harper's Bazar*.

The following is a proclamation made at the Market Cross of Inverary, Scotland, less than a hundred years ago:

"Ta hoy! Te tither a-hoy! Ta hoy three times!!! an' ta hoy—Whist! By command of his Majesty, King George, and her Grace, to Duke of Argyll: If anybody is found fishing about te loch, or below te loch, afore te loch, or ahint te loch, in te loch, or on te loch, aroun' te loch, or about te loch, she's to be persecuted wi' three persecutions. first, she's to be burnt, syne she's to be drown an' then to be hangt—an' if ever she comes back she's to be persecutit wi' a far waur death. God save te King an' her Grace te Duke o' Argyll."

A VERY NICE PAIR.

Two Magpies sat on the garden wall,
As it might be Wednesday week.
And one little Magpie wagged his tail
In the other little Magpie's beak.

And doubling like a fist his little claw-hand,
Said this other, "Up on my word,
This is more than flesh and blood can stand,
Of Magpie or any other bird."

So they picked and scratched each other's little eyes
Till all that was left on the rail
Was the beak of one of the little Magpies,
And the other little Magpie's tail.

—*Nursery Nonense*.

SOMETHING NEW.—A drummer fresh from a southern trip sat in Solari's the other day, says Towle of the Boston Traveller, and between the puffs of his cigar cut loose as follows: "Boys, I've struck a new game since I saw you last, and it is going to be popular sure enough. Cards are all right in a smoking car with the boys, but what a fellow wants is something that will keep his mind off from the fatigue of traveling and at the same time give him some amusement. Well, when we left Atlanta I ran up against another drummer who knew all about this new game, and we hadn't been at it more than an hour before the whole train of men, women and children were playing it. Now the *modus operandi* was something like this: The game is to count a thousand points. My friend sat on one side of the car and I on the other. A boy, dog, cow, sheep or horse counted 10, a man 15, a woman 20, a girl 25, and a cat 30. A red-headed girl counted 100. We watched out of the car window until we reached Alexandria, Virginia. His score was 875, and I saw that in ten minutes he was likely to make the 1,000. I had 750 and I felt prett' certain that I would have to pay for that box of cigars. Well, the train drew into Alexandria, and there were three red-headed girls standing on the platform, and I ran the game out on him right there."

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27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By E. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooling O''," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Illia, Illustrated.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from "Merryon, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
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A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

George P. Thomas, a barrister of Moncton, has been committed for trial upon a charge of perjury.

The barque *M. J. E. Conn*, from Barbadoes, arrived at Sydney on Monday, having on board one or two cases of small pox. She was placed immediately in quarantine.

A report from Montreal states that a huge swindle by a coal firm has been discovered, and that the customs authorities have made, in consequence, a seizure of a large quantity of coal.

Those attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Winnipeg have no reason to complain of the hospitality of that city. Nothing was left undone to make their stay in the capital of Manitoba a pleasant one.

The cricket match between the Garrison and the Wanderers, was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in the latter being defeated by 42 runs. It is to be hoped that "our boys" will be able to redeem their laurels before the season is over.

Another libel suit has been brought by Mr. F. C. Sumichrast against Prof. H. Y. Hind. It is claimed that the latter improperly published certain admissions made by the plaintiff in connection with the former suit, with the object of injuring him.

According to the Hon. Mr. Abbott, the Short Line between Montreal and the Maritime winter ports is now all under contract, and being rapidly constructed, and the Canada Pacific Railway Company always intended establishing the winter port in one of the Maritime Provinces.

Corporal Taylor, of the 63rd, (Book-keeper at Anderson, Billing & Co.'s), left for Quebec on Monday evening, *en route* for Wimbledon. He is the only Nova Scotian representative. Many of his friends saw him off, and he was presented with a handsome field-glass, in token of good wishes.

There are rumors of Sir John's retirement from political life after his visit to England. That he is then to go to Washington as British Minister, and that he will recommend the Governor-General to send for Sir Hector Langevin. All of which may be taken for what it is worth, which is probably very little.

The Queen's Jubilee Souvenir is a neat little guide of Halifax of over a hundred pages, replete with useful information and amusing anecdotes. Its author and publisher, Mr. J. S. Knowles, is deserving of great credit for his enterprise, and as the book is sold at the low price of ten cents it should be in the hands of all.

The first number of the *Educational Review* has just been published. The joint editors are Principal McKay, of Pictou Academy; Principal Anderson, of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; and G. H. Hay, Ph. B., of St. John. It is filled with matter exceedingly interesting to teachers, and ought to be liberally supported.

Last Saturday morning, at an early hour, building at the south end of the city, occupied by Mr. E. Gibson as a planing mill, and Messrs. Nelson & Bates as a "latherine" factory, was discovered to be on fire. The flames made such headway that the efforts of the firemen were fruitless, and almost the whole of the building was destroyed. Both the occupants are heavy losers, as there was no insurance on the stock.

The city was startled on Tuesday by the announcement of the death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Power, which occurred very suddenly on that morning. He had been suffering for some time from heart troubles, but was up to within half an hour of his death engaged in his usual duties. He was one of the most respected and popular clergymen in the diocese, and had many sincere friends amongst those outside of the denomination to which he belonged.

The Encœnia of King's College will be celebrated on the last day of the month, and the exercises will be of the usual interesting nature. There will be an address by the President, opening exercises, and the conferring of degrees. Rev. C. LeV. Brine, B. A., is the valedictorian, and Governor Richey will deliver an address. There will also be addresses by distinguished men from abroad and the Jubilee Address to the Queen will be read. The general public is cordially invited.

The *Art Interchange*, of May 21st, has reached us, accompanied by a colored "Study of a Head," by Miss E. C. King, which has considerable merit. It contains also various highly artistic designs for china and other painting, and much interesting matter. The price (20c.) is certainly very low for a high-class art publication. (W. Whitlock, 37 W., 22nd St., New York).

Among many Jubilee numbers we received, the *Canadian American*, Chicago, successfully challenges commendation. The very numerous articles it contains are by writers of high repute. The portraits of prominent English and Canadian Americans which it contains give it a somewhat special interest. The letter-press is unexceptional, both in literary quality and in appearance, and it is contained in a handsome cover. Price 25c. Jaffray Brothers, Chicago, New York, Minneapolis.

The peasantry and tenants around Bodyke are somewhat puzzled between Mr. Davitt's incitements to resistance, and Mr. Parnell's exhortations to patience.

Turkestan, as well as Mexico, has been visited by earthquake shocks. Over a hundred persons are said to have perished in the former, including the Governor-General Fried.

A military force has left Chester for the purpose of quelling riots in N. Wales.

General Boulanger is about to receive a command in the French army, an opening having been effected for him by the military authorities.

The Crimes Bill has passed the committee stage, the Gladstonians withdrawing from the House at the divisions. The report stage is fixed for the 27th.

We have not noticed any confirmation of a late rumor of the quiet passage through the House of Lords of a bill which would create a revolution in land tenure in England.

Despatches from Zanzibar state that a slave dhow attacked the launch of a British man-of-war and wounded an officer and five men. Those on the launch retaliated, and sunk the dhow, and rescued 43 slaves.

Owing to a section of the public displaying a disloyal feeling at a meeting called by the Mayor to take action in regard to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, a mass meeting of 20,000 citizens was held at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 16th inst., at which a resolution expressing their devotion to the Queen was passed.

At a conference of Gladstone and Parnellite members, a section of the latter agreed to abandon their policy of violent protest, in deference to the wishes of their Gladstonian allies. The more cautious instincts of the veteran parliamentary tactician have probably succeeded the first burst of red-hot enthusiasm in the G. O. M.

Honors in the Peerage and in the orders are about to fall thick. The marquises of Salisbury, Lansdowne, Bute, and Bath, have been mentioned for Dukedoms, but Lord Salisbury is said to have declined, and in the case of Lord Bute, it is curious to note that the names of Lady Flora Hastings are yet unappeared in this year of Jubilee.

HOW HALIFAX CELEBRATED THE JUBILEE.

The long prepared for Jubilee celebration is now an event of the past, and if ever people were satiated with enjoyment it must be the citizens of Halifax and the thousands of visitors who flocked into the city by rail, water and coach. Tuesday was the day officially appointed for the celebration, and it was a most happy selection for this city, as it was the Natal day of Halifax.

Our loyal citizens do nothing by halves, and accordingly a programme was prepared which, for diversity and interest, excelled anything offered in the Dominion. We say this with no intention of boasting, as with the aid of the regular garrison and the fleet of war ships, Halifax is enabled to give grand military and naval demonstrations that are not to be witnessed elsewhere on this continent. There was something to gratify every taste. The Art exhibition for the cultured; the grand ball for the fashionable; the children's assembly to delight parents and pupils, and show the interest of the masses in the great subject of education. Then there were races and sports, reviews and military and naval operations on the harbor, concerts and operas, the whole providing a most interesting entertainment.

Both Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the celebration, but it was inaugurated on Sunday by impressive religious services in all the churches. Monday was Accession Day, and it was duly honored by a royal salute from the ships of war.

On Monday evening the Jubilee ball at the exhibition rink was a perfect success. The rink had been most beautifully decorated, the committee having this important matter in charge deserving great praise. Over 300 were on the floors, and dancing was kept up well into Tuesday morning. The band of the 66th furnished the music, and, while at the beginning of the evening they were rather off time in their waltzes, they rapidly improved, and later on played faultlessly. The supper was excellent and bountiful, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the hungry dancers. Off the ballroom was a luxuriously furnished drawing-room, and back of this was a sylvan retreat, a perfect little park of shrubbery provided with tents and snug bowers, where flirtations could be indulged in, free from the prying eyes of watchful chaperones or anxious mamas. There was a great superfluity of chairs in some of the tents, and in future the committee may as well reduce the lumber to two. As it was, none would intrude when a loving couple was noticed within. The flag tents caused much amusement, as their limited dimensions were often made apparent by protruding feet. So in the giddy whirl of the waltz, the exhilarating galop and the quiet promenade, the hours flew rapidly by, and the Jubilee ball came to a close much too soon for most of the participants.

CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION.

Fond parents whose hearts were bent on seeing their little ones assemble on the citadel, to raise their childish voices in songs of praise and thanksgiving that England's good Queen had been spared to rule so long and so well, were up betimes and were delighted to find that the weather gave promise of the charming day that followed. A warm south-east wind cleared away the few lowering clouds, the sun poured down its cheerful light, and all nature seemed in unison with the jubilee. At six o'clock the fleet was astir and twenty-one guns boomed out a grand salute. At eight o'clock a salute of fifty guns was fired from the citadel and gave due warning to hundreds of households, that the little ones must be dressed in their best "bib and tucker" and hurried away to their respective schools. The warning was hardly needed, as the children were all aglow with excitement, and if they could have had their way they would have been off at daylight. By half-past nine the north-west glacis of the citadel presented an animated appearance. Half way down the incline a platform had been erected, and above it, the school children, as they marched in, formed a solid square.

From the vantage ground at the top of the slope it was a pretty sight to see the different schools marching in, their banners waving, the children's little feet tramping merrily on and their faces beaming with delight. The carrying out of this part of the programme depended entirely on the weather, and it was so fine that one little fellow put it in a nut shell, when he said, "Mamma, isn't God good to make such a day." Promptly at ten Lieut.-Governor Richey and his staff, resplendent in their rich uniforms, arrived, and with a number of civic and school officials took their places on the platform. The band played an opening selection, which was followed by the pupils singing, with all their might, "The Empire Flag." The Governor then addressed them in his usual happy way, the band played another selection and then Mr. Jas. A. Bell read an original ode in honor of the day. Prizes were then distributed for the best designs in flags and banners and the pupils dispersed with "God Save the Queen." Prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, \$15, Summer Street school; 2nd, \$10, Compton Avenue school; 3rd, \$5, St. Mary's school. The souvenir cards presented to the children were poor affairs and are a disgrace to the committee.

As the children marched away the volunteers appeared and formed on the common, just below the citadel, in preparation for the

MILITARY REVIEW.

The regulars marched up and fell into line, the troops two deep stretching from the head of the common to some distance across Quinpool Road. The troops marched so perfectly and went through their movements with such machine-like regularity, that, from the citadel, it was impossible to tell volunteers from regulars. Promptly at 12 o'clock a salute of fifty guns was fired from the citadel and the war ships, the French man-of-war joining in, and the deep rumbling of the last gun was followed by the firing of a *fou de jui* by the troops on the common. The soldiers were then marched past the commanding officer, duly inspected, and after some brilliantly executed maneuvers were marched off the field, the volunteers parading the principle streets of the city. The 63rd, with Colonel Mackintosh commanding, led the van, their band enlivening the way with stirring music. Then came the 66th, Colonel McDonald commanding, headed by their band, which is now considered the best in Canada. After them came the Artillery, also with a good band, and presenting a most soldierly appearance. The review and march out was a great success, and the display made by the fleet added greatly to the attractions so abundantly provided. For some reason the yards of the ships were not manned.

At 10 a. m. the Royal British Veterans assembled at their headquarters on Argyle Street and honored Her Majesty by a procession.

NO MEMORIAL TABLET ON BAND STAND.

The man who was to provide the memorial tablet for the band stand in the gardens did not turn up, and so, much to the disgust of large numbers who had assembled to witness the ceremonies, this part of the programme was not carried out.

BASE BALL.

The lovers of base ball were gratified by an exciting game between the Socials and Atlantas, which took place on the Riding Grounds at 9.30, and resulted in a victory for the Socials after an interesting game of ten innings.

RACES AT THE RIDING GROUNDS.

At three p.m. the new riding grounds, which have been fitted up at great expense, were packed with people. The grand stand was crowded, and hundreds could not secure seats. Vehicles of all descriptions, from the handsome open barouche down to the family carryall, lined the available space near the track two and three deep, and the army of sightseers who were shut out from viewing the races broke through the fences and took possession of the area in the centre, a privilege that should have been accorded them in the first instance. The track for about half its course has been built up on stone work, and is protected by a neatly whitewashed fence. As the ground outside has not been filled in it is almost impossible to see the races, and great dissatisfaction, for a time, was caused thereby. With this drawback, which will doubtless be remedied, and the fact that there are too few ticket-boxes, the riding grounds are a credit to the association of gentlemen who have opened them to the public. The irrepressible crowd would all flock to certain points and insist on mounting the fences, and the giving away of the latter resulted in many amusing accidents, none of which resulted in serious damage. The programme was strictly carried out, and all the races were hotly contested. Mr. Clinch, of Saint John, carried off all the leading prizes, which will doubtless stimulate our horse fanciers to purchase new stock. The events followed each other in rapid succession, and the pauses were filled in by choice selections of music exquisitely performed by the band of the York and Lancaster regiment.

The Halifax riding grounds have been opened most auspiciously, and it is to be hoped that Tuesday's treat is only the forerunner of many other enjoyable meetings.

In the latter part of the afternoon a fog rolled in over the city and this put a damper on the promenade concert in the gardens. They were, however, packed with people, who listened to some excellent music from the band of the York and Lancaster regiment, and who also tried to grow enthusiastic over a display of fireworks that was spoilt by the damp weather. A royal salute was fired from the flag ship on Her Majesty's health being proposed, but the foggy weather interfered with the firing of rockets that was intended to close the day's celebration on ship board.

Pinafore was performed at the Academy in the evening, and the company had evidently been "doing" the jubilee and had been done out by it. They seemed hardly up in their parts, and Ralph Rackstraw (Geo.

Travener) had evidently been served with an extra allowance of grog, which made him decidedly unsteady on his pins. The redeeming features of the opera were the excellent acting and singing of Miss Lula Stevens, as Josephine, and Mr. Douglas Flint, as Dick Deadeye.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

On Wednesday morning the fog still hung over the city, and many feared that the naval and military operations on the harbor would have to be postponed. It lifted, however, and the Pylades, one of Her Majesty's ships of war, steamed out to sea. Returning at about eleven she commenced an attack on the city when near York Redoubt. The forts at the mouth of the harbor at once opened fire and under cover of their smoke the torpedo launches of the Pylades shot out and moved up until they discovered the train of submarine mines laid by the defenders of the fort. These they countermined and a succession of explosions followed with brilliant effect, the water being forced up to a great height and reminding one of a waterspout. There were several of these explosions, one of them being very extensive, the waters shooting into the air for a space of several hundred yards. As the Pylades advanced George's Island and Fort Clarence opened fire with their heavy ordnance, the Pylades answered with broadsides and the earth fairly trembled under the fierce cannonade. The torpedo launches shot about in all directions and the Pylades was attacked on every side, but repelled the enemy by a discharge of small arms and finally silenced the batteries, and steamed majestically up to her moorings, first giving vent to a series of most unearthly screeches from her steam siren. Shortly after one the naval display was concluded by the manœuvring of the torpedo boats and the explosion of two more submarine mines and then the excursion steamers crowded with passengers, the steam launches, the yachts and row boats that covered the harbor, headed for home and the naval sports were over. Thousands of people witnessed the display from the wharves in the South-end and from Point Pleasant Park, and as very few were familiar with naval affairs the most interesting movements were lost to them.

The Second Scottish Company gave a Jubilee picnic and excursion on the harbor, the steamer "Mic-Mac" carrying passengers to McNab's Island, where the best view of the naval operations was obtainable, but owing to the threatening weather this enterprise did not meet the reward it deserved, and they did well if they covered expenses. In the afternoon the 63rd band enlivened the trips of the boat with their music, and the "Mic-Mac" carried those of the excursionists who desired, on a sail up the Northwest Arm. Those who braved the threatening weather and went on the excursion had a real treat, as it did not rain, and the view of the city from McNab's Island was alone worth the price of the tickets.

At 9 in the morning the Masons paraded in full force to St. Paul's Church, and made a most creditable display.

About the only free entertainment provided by the city fathers were the sports at the riding grounds. These commenced at 10.30 a.m., and were witnessed by a large crowd. Racing and athletic sports of all kinds were on the programme, and all the events were hotly contested with the exception of the running prizes, which Tracey had little trouble in carrying off.

The city horse races at 3 p.m. were largely attended, and Mr. Clinch, of St. John, was again successful in carrying off the best prizes.

The Art Exhibition succeeded in securing a goodly share of the ducats so freely spent during the Jubilee days. On Tuesday, for instance, between two and three hundred dollars were taken at the door, largely showing that the people of our country towns have æsthetic tastes to satisfy. The citizens of Halifax, having a longer time to visit the exhibition, generally fixed upon other days than the Jubilee ones. Altogether, the financial success of this enterprise promises to be such as it deserves. The public are to be congratulated on having so good an opportunity of studying and comparing the curious, the useful, and the beautiful; and the promoters of the Art School project are no less fortunate in finding their efforts so generally appreciated.

The great event of the afternoon and evening was the Military Tournament at the Exhibition Rink. A strange transformation had been made in the Rink, which two nights before had been decked as a splendid ball room, with an excellent dancing floor. This floor had been removed, and the interior of the rink made into an arena, where galloping horses and skilled riders usurped the place shortly before occupied by the dancers. The afternoon performance dragged somewhat, as some of the events were of little interest except to the participants and their friends, but the evening performance was a brilliant success. The tent pegging, lemon cutting, &c., &c., were sports that required great skill, but what was of the greatest interest was the wrestling on horseback. The musical ride of the Life Guards was very amusing, and proved a pretty spectacle. The sham fight did not amount to much, but what was lacking here was more than atoned for by the other events. The tug-of-war was well contested, and the bayonet exercises excited great enthusiasm. There were over twenty events on the programme, and, as these were all carried out, spectators had nothing to complain of in regard to quantity, and the quality was sufficiently good to warrant the pronouncing of the tournament a complete success.

The Templeton Opera Company gave "The Mascotte" at the Academy on Wednesday evening, the performance being a great improvement on "Pinafore." At the Lyceum "Under the Gaslight" drew great houses, thousands of people being turned away from the doors.

The streets of the city were gay with flags, the shipping was decked in its gaudiest attire, the engine houses and many shops were prettily decorated, and the Union Protection Company gave a grand ball, their house on Barrington Street being brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. At midnight the celebration was still being kept up, and the Jubilee is destined to be long remembered by Halifaxians.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

As stated in our last issue, the Nova Scotia Conference met last week at Truro. The Rev. Joseph Gaetz, of Yarmouth, was elected president for the coming year. A large missionary meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Revs. D. Hickey, Joseph Coffin and others. The Parsonage Aid Committee reported that \$4,720 had been granted out of the fund, to assist weak churches in the erection of churches and parsonages. Rev. W. H. Heartz was elected to the Central Missionary Board, and the Rev. J. Strothard to the Local Board. The Stationing Committee presented their report. In the city of Halifax there are two changes, the Rev. James Strothard, of Yarmouth, having been appointed to Grafton St. Church, in the place of the Rev. Ralph Brecken, transferred to the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, and the Rev. J. B. Buttrick, who has been appointed to Beech St. Church in place of the Rev. Wm. Daniel. The educational meeting, which was well attended, was an exceedingly interesting one.

At the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, which met last week at Marysville, N. B., there were 184 delegates in attendance. The election of president resulted in the selection of the Rev. Robert Wilson, of St. John. Rev. C. H. Paisley was elected Secretary. A statement prepared shows net increase of 729 in the membership, and that the sum of \$8,504.60 was collected for mission purposes. The case against the Rev. D. D. Currie was up for consideration, having been brought before the Conference by a new complaint. After a full inquiry Mr. Currie was deposed from the ministry and expelled from the Conference. At a missionary meeting, over which the Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent, presided, it was reported that the total contributions of the denomination throughout the Dominion last year for missionary purposes amounted to \$192,811.37.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the General Assembly lately held at Winnipeg, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Halifax in June of next year. From the Home Mission report we learn that over \$100,000 was raised last year. Over 320 stations have, up to the present time, been established in Manitoba and the North-West. Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Glasgow, a delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, in addressing the Assembly, delivered a very powerful speech. Certain changes were made in regard to the regulations affecting the augmentation scheme. A communication was received from the house of bishops and from the lower house of the Church of England in Canada, asking for a committee from the Assembly to confer with a similar committee from their body with a view to a union. Thirteen applications for reception into the Presbyterian Church in Canada were received. During the past year over 12,000 were received into the membership of the church. The receipts for Foreign Missions amounted to about \$70,000. The memorial from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society regarding an additional missionary to Santo, was heard and remitted to the Synod of the Maritime Provinces for consideration. This year it is hoped to raise \$78,000 for Foreign Missions, and \$187,000 for Augmentation and Home Missions. The report of the Committee on Statistics showed 42 Presbyteries, being an increase of three during the year, viz.: Orangville, Columbia and Indore. The number of pastoral charges reported was 775, the number of stations 309, and vacant charges 91. On the rolls of Presbyteries there are the names of 823 ministers, in addition to which there are at present 56 ministers whose names are not on the rolls. Connected with the churches which have reported through the Presbyteries there are 76,226 families and 136,598 communicants. The sum of \$706,066 was expended in ministers' salaries, \$321,297 on churches and manse, and on other strictly congregational purposes \$292,397. The total contributions for schemes of the church last year were \$193,453, and the total expenditure for all purposes was \$1,580,818. Sixteen delegates were appointed to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which meets next year in London. A discussion on the deceased wife's sister question took place, and it was finally decided to pass the remit into an interim act. Seven ministers were permitted to retire from the active duties of the ministry. The church and manse building fund showed that ninety-four buildings had been erected in the North-West to date. A number of overtures were referred to a committee to report at the next Assembly. The Moderator on Friday formally closed the Assembly with devotional exercises. About one hundred of the commissioners left Winnipeg next day on an excursion to the Pacific coast.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The religious services in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee conducted in the various churches on Sunday last, helped to show that the nation is religious at heart and intention. Several of the preachers took as their text, "Fear God, honor the King." By a strange coincidence the subject of the sermon preached in 1793 before the Legislature of Nova Scotia by Bishop Charles Inglis, had the same text as that used in St. George's Church on Sunday evening, viz.: Proverbs xxiv., v. 21, "Fear thou God and the King; and meddle not with them that are given to change." The Bishop's sermon was entitled "Religion and Loyalty." The preacher on Sunday evening made effective use of this interesting coincidence in pleading for the new Memorial Cathedral, giving a sketch of the labors of Bishop Inglis, and of the church in Nova Scotia, since his day, arguing for the need and showing the use of a cathedral in this city.

The parish of Stewiacke has not filled the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rev. J. C. Cox. It will await the consecration of the new bishop.

The Church of England has made much progress during the fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria. The imprisonment of various clergymen for obedience to the laws of the church, even tho' the law of a Parliament-made court is against them, is significant of the renewed vitality of the church herself, and the widespread indignation and sympathy aroused by their incarceration, tells loudly of the spread of true churchmanship.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist Church at Port George, Annapolis County, which has just been completed, will be dedicated next Sunday. Prof. Kierstead and others will take part in the services.

It will be remembered that a committee appointed to propose a plan for a celebration of the jubilee of Acadia College, which takes place next year, reported recommending that before that time at least \$50,000 be raised on behalf of the institution, and that the celebration take place at Wolfville in connection with the meeting of the Convention that year. The Rev. A. Cohoon has been appointed to collect subscriptions to the fund, and he will prosecute the work this summer throughout the Maritime Provinces.

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

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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

REMOVED!

Wm. Bannister,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,

Plated-Ware & Spectacles.

HAS REMOVED

TWO DOORS SOUTH,
TO
140 Granville St., Halifax.

A LOAN EXHIBITION,
IN AID OF THE

Victoria School of Art and Design.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Provincial Building, Halifax,

OPENING ON

Friday, June 17, at 2.30 p.m.

And continuing until close of following week.

By the courteous permission of the Government and Library Commissioners, the Exhibits will be displayed in the Legislative Chambers and Library. They will consist of Pictures, Industrial Designs, Sculptures, Bronzes, Art Furniture, China and Pottery, Lace, Draperies, and Artistic Embroidery, Silver, Historical Bric-a-Brac, and Miscellaneous Curios.

On the first day, there will be a GRAND OPENING, and on Thursday, the 23rd, a CONVERSAZIONE at 8 p.m. On both of these occasions a MILITARY BAND will assist.

Admission—On Day of Opening and to Conversazione, 50 cents; Subsequent Days, 25 cents; Season Tickets, One Dollar.

City Foundry & Machine Works,

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

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

OUR JUBILEE NUMBER.

To those of our readers who have not already obtained one of our Jubilee numbers we would say purchase it at once. The sale so far has been tremendous, and orders are still pouring in. If you cannot obtain one from your local news-dealer, remit 10 cents (currency or stamps) to A. M. Fraser, Manager CRITIC, and one will be forwarded to you by return mail. Read what our contemporaries say of this special issue:

Our weekly contemporary, THE CRITIC, has issued a Jubilee number, the bill of fare in which has already been set before our readers. The names of the majority of the writers will indicate the style of treatment which their particular subjects receive, and it may be safely said that a more interesting variety has not been gathered together in Colonial literature for a long time—perhaps never. The romance by Miss Alice Jones reads smoothly and naturally, and has the advantage of local data and situation. We note that Mr. Bliss Carman, who is a contributor from Fredericton, is to be one of the editors of Boston's new literary venture, *The Twentieth Century*. The Jubilee CRITIC should have a large sale at the low price of 10c. at which it is placed.—*Halifax Recorder*.

The CRITIC Publishing Company have issued an excellent special number, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee year, which will doubtless find a ready demand. Its contents are of a high character, all of the contributors being well known and some of them holding a front place in the literary community. Amongst those from whom articles appear are Rev. Dr. Grant, Sir Adams Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, George Stewart, Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, Hon. J. W. Longley, F. B. Crofton, Edmund Collins, Bliss Carman, Mrs. Leonowens, Miss Alice Jones, daughter of Hon. A. G. Jones, and Alex. E. Sweet, editor of the *Texas Siftings*. The number is a highly creditable one.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

The Jubilee number of THE CRITIC has been issued. It contains a large amount of most interesting matter, including articles by Rev. Principal Grant, Sir A. G. Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, and Prof. Roberts. The managers of THE CRITIC have shown commendable enterprise and published an edition that is a credit to Provincial journalism.—*Halifax Herald*.

The "Jubilee number" of THE CRITIC has been issued. It comprises a number of excellent papers, contributed by some of the leading writers in the Dominion. It merits a very large circulation. If the artistic appearance were equal to the literary character of its contents, it would rank with the best memorials of the Jubilee year.—*Weekyan*.

We are in receipt of the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. This special issue contains twenty-four pages, with a number of original articles by such writers as Principal Grant, Kingston; Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, King's College, Windsor; F. Blake Crofton, Halifax; Dr. George Stewart, Quebec; Sir Adams Archibald, Hon. J. W. Longley, Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax, and others. A paper like this special number of THE CRITIC, deserves a large circulation at home and abroad. The publishers are issuing 25,000 copies.—*Lunenburg Progress*.

The special number of the Halifax CRITIC, in commemoration of the Jubilee year, is a credit both to the journalistic enterprise of its managers and the literary talent of the Dominion. The pages of this excellent number, of which 25,000 copies have been issued, are filled with original articles of a high order of merit, some of them from writers of acknowledged standing in the republic of letters. Among the contributors are Rev. Dr. Grant, Sir Adams Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, George Stewart, Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, Hon. J. W. Longley, F. B. Crofton, Edmund Collins, Bliss Carman, Mrs. Leonowens, Miss Alice Jones, daughter of Hon. A. G. Jones, and Alex. E. Sweet, editor of the *Texas Siftings*. If, as Prof. Roberts observes in this same number, there must be the flush of national life among any people before they reach the flower of literary achievement, then the Jubilee CRITIC furnishes gratifying evidence that, in one sense of the term at least, Canada is beginning to be quite "flush."—*Cape Sable Advertiser*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC was received last week. It is well filled with most interesting articles, short stories, etc., written for the paper by gentlemen who have obtained fame in the literary world, most of them Canadian authors. We congratulate Editor Fraser on the literary success of his enterprise.—*Yarmouth Times*.

We have received the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. It is an excellent number, and a credit to Canadian journalism.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

A copy of the Jubilee CRITIC, which has been carefully prepared, has come to hand. And it is certainly a credit to Nova Scotia journalism in the character of its contents. The writers are among our best, and a mere mention of their names is sufficient guarantee of thorough knowledge of and fine treatment of their subjects. Every reader should secure a copy.—*Kentville New Star*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is to hand, and is a credit to its enterprising publishers. Its contents are of a high class, all of its contributors being well known, and many of them holding exalted positions in the literary world. We would advise our readers to secure a copy at once.—*Wolfville Acadian*.

The Halifax CRITIC has just issued a Jubilee number of 24 pages, which contains a number of well written and interesting articles, and is a creditable production.—*Hants Journal*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC has come to hand. The contributions in prose and verse are of a high order, many of the contributors being writers of note, such as Principal Grant, Archbishop O'Brien, Sir Adams Archibald, Prof. Roberts, and Messrs. Geo. Stewart, Bliss Carman, J. Edmund Collins, and Editor Sweet, of *Texas Siftings*. This number of the paper is a credit to its managers and deserves a ready sale.—*Antigonish Casket*.

We are in receipt of the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. This special issue contains twenty-four pages, with a number of original articles by such writers as Principal Grant, Kingston; Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, King's College, Windsor; F. Blake Crofton, Halifax; Dr. George Stewart, Quebec; Sir Adams Archibald, Hon. J. W. Longley, Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax, and others. A paper, like this special number of THE CRITIC, deserves a large circulation at home and abroad. The publishers are issuing 25,000 copies.—*Colchester Sun: Eastern Chronicle*.

The publishers of the Halifax CRITIC have issued a special Jubilee number of about 25,000 copies. It is a splendid number, and a credit to all concerned.—*P. E. I. Pioneer*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is to hand. It is nicely printed, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Among the contributors are Archbishop O'Brien, Principal Grant, Sir A. G. Archibald, and Professor Roberts, of King's College. The large number of 25,000 copies have been issued. The enterprise of the managers is to be commended.—*Charlottetown Examiner*.

We have received the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. It contains a great amount of very choice matter, contributed by the most distinguished literary men in the Dominion. Principal Grant contributes an article on "Canada First." Sir A. G. Archibald gives an account of the battle of Minas, 1747. Archbishop O'Brien has a short poem entitled "A Vision." Prof. Roberts writes on "The Poetic Outlook in Canada." The Jubilee number is beautifully got up. Price 10 cents.—*Island Guardian*.

We have received the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. This number is very nicely printed, and among the contributors we find the well-known names of Rev. Dr. Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, Prof. Roberts, of King's College, Windsor, N. S., Archbishop O'Brien, and several other noted authors, in all numbering eighteen. This, with its former reputation, places THE CRITIC in a good position. 25,000 copies having been issued there will be an ample supply for all. Send your orders to the news agents.—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

The "Jubilee number" of the Halifax CRITIC contains twenty-four pages of first class reading matter from the pens of some of the best writers in Canada. "Two Jubilees" is the title of the opening paper, by N. J. James, in which the condition of England under George III. and Victoria is contrasted. Among the other contributions are: "Canada First," by Principal Grant, of Queen's University; "The Battle of Minas," by Sir Adams Archibald; a poem entitled "A Vision," by Archbishop O'Brien, &c. Twenty-five thousand copies of this number have been issued.—*Charlottetown Herald*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is a very creditable production, and one of which the publishers have reason to be proud. It is abundantly worth the price charged for it.—*Chignecto Post*.

A specimen copy of the Halifax Jubilee CRITIC has been received. It is well filled with interesting articles by writers of note.—*Moncton Times*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is to hand, and it is an exceedingly fine one. The issue consists of 25,000 copies.—*Albert Maple Leaf*.

"THE YEAR OF JUBILEE HAS COME."—We are in receipt of the special Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC, with which we are well pleased. Besides able editorials there are interesting communications from prominent writers, natives of the Maritime Provinces, and many of them residing in Nova Scotia. The number contains 24 pages of choice reading matter, and is a credit to the editor, C. F. Fraser, Esq., Halifax, N. S. Send 10 cents and secure a copy.—*Harvey Observer*.

The Jubilee number of the CRITIC, published at Halifax, is now ready, and contains a number of interesting articles by well-known writers. It is well worth the price charged—10 cents.—*Newcastle Advocate*.

We have received a copy of the Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC. Its table of contents is very attractive, all articles therein contained are of a very interesting character, most of its contributors are natives of or residents in the Maritime Provinces. We commend the CRITIC to public patronage.—*Bay Pilot, St. Andrews*.

Le CRITIC d'Halifax vient de publier à l'occasion du jubilé de la reine un numéro qui est à vendre pour 10 cents l'exemplaire. Il contient des articles dus aux plumes suivantes: Rev. Dr. Grant, principal du Queen's Collège, Kingston; Hon. Sir Adams G. Archibald; Sa Grandeur Mgr. C. O'Brien, Archevêque d'Halifax; George Stewart, D.C.L., rédacteur du *Chronicle de Québec*; professeur C. G. D. Roberts; Alex. E. Sweet, rédacteur du *Texas Siftings*; Colonel Wainwright; F. Blake Crofton; Hon. J. W. Longley, procureur-général de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; Madame Leowens; Melle Alice Jones; Melle Elizabeth Roberts; Bliss Carman; I. Allen Jack, D.C.L.; Edmund Collins; N. C. James; H. Clark; C. F. Fraser, rédacteur du CRITIC.—*Le Moniteur Acadien*.

The Halifax CRITIC has issued a very excellent Jubilee number—the paper containing twenty-four pages filled with interesting original articles by well-known Canadians. Among the contributors are Archbishop O'Brien, Rev. Dr. Grant, Mr. I. Allen Jack, of St. John; Sir Adams Archibald, Mr. George Stewart, of the *Quebec Chronicle*; Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, Alex. E. Sweet, editor *Texas Siftings*; F. Blake Crofton, Hon. J. W. Longley, Atty.-Gen. of Nova Scotia; Mrs. Leonowens, Miss Alice Jones, daughter of Hon. A. G. Jones; Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Bliss Carman, and others. Mr. Jack's contribution is "The Parson's Horse," a paper read some years ago in St. Paul's Sunday School room, and slightly revised. Mr. Carman's is a poem—"In the Tent Door."—*St. Jo' & Globe*.

The special Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is one of the best publications of its kind which have been issued in the Maritime Provinces.

The edition contains a clever treatise of the editor, who compares Henry George's ideas about land ownership with those expressed in the Mosaic law. Among the appropriate contributions are papers by Alexander Sweet, the editor of *Texas Siftings*, Bliss Carman, Dr. G. M. Grant, Sir Adams Archibald, F. B. Crofton, Archbishop O'Brien, Dr. George Stewart, Mrs. Leonowens, Colonel Wainwright, Miss Alice Jones, Professor Roberts, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Edward Collins, I. Allan Jack, J. W. Lougley, Howard Clark, and N. C. James. These are all natives of the Maritime Provinces or residents of Nova Scotia. Some of the articles are of a high literary order. THE CRITIC has issued several special editions before, but never one so good as this.—*St. John Sun*.

The Jubilee number of the Halifax Critic is noticeable for its excellent stories and articles: of which it has many well filled columns.—*Brantford Courier*.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Bowell stated that J. Waters Secretary of the customs department, was paid \$6,010 as his share of the fines and forfeitures in connection with the seizures which he was instrumental in making last year.

Hon. Mr. Pope said in answer to a question by Mr. Choquette, that an incomplete offer for the purchase of the Intercolonial railway had been made to the government, but that no action in reference to it had as yet been taken.

The bill relative to lands in the Northwest passed its third reading.

Sir Charles Tupper laid before parliament a copy of the agreement proposed to be entered into with Bossier Bros., of Havre, by the government, for a fortnightly line of steamers between France and Quebec. The new arrangement provides for the payment of \$50,000 a year to Bossier Bros., on condition that three steamships be at once placed on the route, the vessels going to Montreal in the summer, and Halifax in the winter. In the winter vessels are to sail from France to Halifax direct, and then proceed to a United States port and return to Halifax, before sailing again for France.

In committee of supply in discussing the Marine and Fisheries Estimates item, Mr. Davies said the fisheries protection was a farce. He quoted official reports and statements, made by Captain Scott, showing that nearly all the vessels boarded by fisheries cruisers were in harbor. The captains of the fisheries cruisers seemed more anxious to see that the customs regulations were observed than they were to prevent poaching. Mr. Flynn believed that a great deal of annoyance had been given to the American fishermen last year by the unnecessary enforcement of customs regulations. It was the exaction of petty customs regulations that caused all the trouble. Mr. Ellis did not approve of the extreme measures taken by the government with regard to the exclusion of American fishermen from Canadian waters. He thought it was contrary to international comity to refuse these vessels the privilege of purchasing bait. He said that the imperial authorities had warned the Canadian government to be careful as to how they interfered with the American fishermen. Sir Richard Cartwright thought the government should state exactly how the negotiations with respect to this fishery business stood. Sir John Macdonald said the government adhered to the position they had at first taken, and stood by the rights of Canada under the treaty of 1818, and they considered that, even if there was no treaty, Canada would still have full control over the waters within the three-mile limit. There could be no compromise on that point. He also agreed with Lord Bathurst's decision that the three-mile limit must be reckoned from headland to headland. With respect to bait, the government had taken the view that fishing vessels could not be turned into trading vessels, and that therefore American vessels could not legally purchase bait. He was glad to say that the position taken by the Canadian government was fully sustained by Her Majesty's government, and no steps would be taken by the latter without the assent of the Dominion. In answer to Mr. Jones, Sir John said he was not able to say whether an answer to Lord Salisbury's despatch had been received. Mr. Mitchell urged the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, and hoped that irritating and useless seizures would be avoided. Hon. Mr. Foster, in replying to Mr. Davies, said no change had been made in the instructions given last year to the Canadian cruisers. They were performing their duty with the same vigilance as last year. Their object was to keep American cruisers outside the three-mile limit. If this could be accomplished without seizures, it would be a happy thing. The public must not judge of cruisers by the number of seizures made. The item passed.

On motion of Hon. A. G. Jones a Speaker's warrant was ordered to issue for an election in Digby County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. John Campbell.

Sir Charles Tupper, as a question of privilege, said that some days ago, during a discussion on the interference of civil servants in politics, he had quoted a letter purporting to have been written by Hon. Wm. Ross, ex-minister of militia, and now collector of customs at Halifax. He had since received a letter from Mr. Ross stating that the letter in question was a forgery. He felt bound to accept Mr. Ross' denial and to state the facts to the house.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to protect persons employed in loading and unloading vessels.

The bills creating the office of solicitor-general and granting a subsidy to the St. Mary Bridge company, were passed.

The house went into committee of supply and passed the customs service estimates.

Mr. Jones questioned the competency of the surveyor of customs at Halifax. Sir Charles Tupper defended the official. Mr. Patterson objected.

Some discussion ensued as to the principle involved in customs officials receiving shares of seizures.

The Western Counties railway bill was passed.

After a long tariff discussion it was decided to drop the proposed export duty on elm logs.

Further supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1888, amounting to \$87,600, were brought down. Among the items is \$3,300 for the Big Bras d'Or wharf.

On the item to grant money for the colonial exhibition, Mr. Mitchell said that the advantages derived from the London exhibition were not adequate for the expenditure of \$300,000 upon it.

The whole of the supplementary estimates were passed through committee.

COMMERCIAL.

The situation as regards trade has remained without material change, as previously reported. In most respects a healthy movement of merchandise has been effected, and a steady, regular volume of business has been transacted. There is little to be said of the general state of business affairs, except that it fully bears out the favorable anticipations previously enunciated in these columns. This so far as the present goes. We find encouraging symptoms for the fall trade, in the shape of general confidence that trade will be good, and the excellent prospects of a bountiful harvest, not to write of the promise of the heaviest production of dairy produce on record, all of which will go far to keep the machinery of commerce in healthy motion. We note that some papers are uttering the usual "chestnuts" about the army worm, the Colorado beetle, and other destructive agencies, which are represented as nipping in the bud the hopes of our farmers. A careful and extended enquiry proves that these evils exist to but a very limited extent in only a few isolated localities, and are, therefore, easily controllable by those interested. Neither of these pests has ever gained a firm foothold in any part of this Province, and there is no reason to believe that, with ordinary vigilant care on the part of our agriculturists, they ever will.

The Jubilee festivities have, of course, somewhat disturbed the even tenor of business, but the presence of large numbers of strangers has given a welcome impetus to retail trade. In this connection we must advert to the foolish course of many persons in the jobbing and retail business, in closing their places for two whole days. There were thousands of strangers in the city, a large proportion of whom expected to combine business with pleasure, and extensive purchases and sales would have been transacted, if business men had had enough business instinct in them to keep their places of business open to attend to the wants of would-be customers. Independent of the loss of business thus sustained by those who thus closed up must be reckoned the transference of trade to other houses that did keep open, and the loss of an opportunity to cement and strengthen old business friendships. And for what? No one questions the patriotism of those who quietly attended to their business, though all smile at the foolishness of those who did not.

A paragraph which originated in the *Yarmouth Times* is going the rounds of the Provincial press to the effect that Hon. L. E. Baker, of Yarmouth, has received a telegram from Boston, stating that fresh mackerel sent there would be seized unless previously gibbed. The statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it should have gone further, so as to cover all kinds of fresh sea fish. It is only right to explain that the seizures, if made, would be by the sanitary, and not by the customs authorities, and this, because fish that are not dressed will not keep long in warm weather in so hot a place as Boston, and the health officers will not permit the introduction of food articles to which any suspicion of unsoundness attaches.

DRY GOODS.—The future in this line is beginning to be seriously surveyed, as the first symptoms, although apparently insignificant, of over-production and over-importation have appeared, which, while the situation is healthy, it would be well to guard against, in order to prevent their further development. The week has been a continuation of its predecessors, having been without any striking features. Buyers are returning from Europe, and travellers will, before long, take the road with the fall goods. It appears that, as a rule, importers have bought their fall goods at about as low prices as last year. It is remarkable that the higher prices for wool have not greatly affected the cost of foreign woollen goods. Domestic manufactures appear to be well engaged. They are turning out a large production—perhaps too large for safety. Some wholesale houses have already taken receipt of their fall cotton shirtings.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no change in the condition of this trade, so far as regards prices, but a fair amount of business has been accomplished. Further changes in the tariff have been made, but the changes and modifications to which the tariff has been subjected have not been, on the whole, satisfactory to the trade. The duty on lap-welded tubing from 1½ to 2 inches inclusive, has been reduced from 1½c. specific to 20 per cent ad val., which reduction is in the interest of oil-producers, who use large quantities of these sizes which are not made in this country. The duty on butt-welded tubing from 1½ to 2 inches inclusive, has been changed from 1½c. specific to 6-10c. per lb., and 30 p. c. ad val.—being a reduction of about 30 p. c. from the original resolution which imposed a duty equivalent to about 90 p. c. This is viewed with satisfaction by engineers and steam fitters. No change has, however, been made in the tax on imported structural iron, which is still restricted to bridge builders. This is felt to be an injustice to iron merchants and importers, as it practically precludes them from importing material for bridge builders, and it obviously benefits only such bridge building companies as are possessed of sufficient capital to enable them to import their own material. This means lessened competition

and higher prices. In pig iron nothing new is reported. Late cables quote Glasgow warrants at 42s., Middlesborough No. 3 foundry at 34s. 11d., and hematite pig iron in Workington at 44s. Finished iron has remained steady, and a considerable number of fresh contracts are reported to have been effected. Ingot tin, copper and lead, have remained unchanged.

BREKADSTUFFS.—The wheat markets have not yet recovered from the disturbance caused by the breaking up of the June corner that we recorded last week. The cable news continues unfavorable and discouraging. At Liverpool wheat appears to be held steadily at the decline. Cargoes off coast are weaker, and on passage neglected with no business doing. Australian wheat off coast is quoted 3d. lower at 35s. 6d., Chilean do. at 35s. French advices are weaker. It is hoped that the collapse of the Chicago corner will eventually result in moving the large surplus into consumptive channels, and thus bring about a more healthy condition of things. It is about time that some change was made, even though it required the late violent retrocession of prices to produce it. The late break of 20c. to 23c. per bushel should be sufficient to find an export level to relieve the present overcrowded Chicago elevators of a portion of their load, so as to make room for the first installments of the new crop now nearly due. The Chicago corn market has been stronger, and has made a slight advance. At the seaboard corn and oats were steady. Flour has been dull and nominally unchanged, but with a downward tendency as to values. There is no important demand, and to do business, holders have to accept less than quotations.

PROVISIONS.—There has been little change in the provision markets. The stock of Canadian pork has been pretty well cleared up, and it is expected that business in the western product will shortly become more active. Lard has been quiet and steady. Provisions in Liverpool are cabled steady and unchanged. Cable quotations are—pork 66s. 6d., lard 31s. 3d., bacon 39s., and tallow 21s. 6d. In Chicago lard has been quiet and steady at the following figures: July \$6.52½, August \$6.65, and September \$6.72½. Meats are strong and have advanced twenty cents there. The Cincinnati Price Current says that the feeling in the pork trade seems to be that prices have settled to as low a point as they are likely to for the present. It adds, "there is nothing in sight to occasion weakening of confidence as to the future as to values of hog products, outside of the yellow fever contingency, and great precautions are being taken to avert an extension of the malady."

BUTTER.—The butter market has not moved from its position and trade in the main has continued to represent local wants only. Old butter is being pushed off at slaughter prices, but it is the only thing that can be done with it. From Montreal it is reported that the export movement has developed no encouraging signs, and so far it has only consisted of a few sample lots principally for the Scotch market.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is in a curious state. Some authorities claim that, considering the amount afloat and being shipped both from Montreal and New York and the large make going on, prices are well kept up. Others insist that the market has broken and are speculating as to how far it will go. There can be no doubt that with the large quantities now afloat and the large shipments coming due at Liverpool the English markets cannot be expected to hold up. The situation must, therefore, be considered as having a decidedly bearish cast. The feeling is weak and shippers are evidently determined to hold off for the lower prices that appear inevitable in the near future. The cable quotes at 51s. 6d. to 52s.

LINSEED OIL.—The market for linseed oil has been for some time gradually hardening and values have recently taken a sharp upward turn, the advance on bottom prices being as much as 7c. per gallon. The sudden advance is due to the large deficiency in the supply of linseed, and as stocks of oil in the hands of consumers are generally light, dealers have been obliged to buy liberally on the rise.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for refined sugars is firm, under a good consumptive demand. As soon as small fruit begin to come in liberally, which will probably be in about two weeks, there will be an increased call for sugar for preserving purposes, so that prices will doubtless continue to be firmly held. Yellow sugars have been very firm, and on some qualities an advance has been established. Low grades are reported to be scarce. Molasses is quiet at steady prices.

TEA.—The tea market is quiet, and sales are confined to good bodied old teas, for which, however, a good consumptive demand exists. An Amoy cable reports the quality of Formosa tea satisfactory, with Amoy Oolong about the same as last year. It quotes:—"Superior Formosa \$37, duty paid; fully superior do., \$41 do.; fine do., \$46 do.; good to superior Amoy, \$30, short; superior do., \$22.50 do." London cables report a heavy decline in teas in that market, but the prices on this side do not yet appear to have been much affected thereby.

COFFEE.—There has been a further decline in Rio coffee in New York, amounting to 6c. to 7c., but in Rio the market has remained firm. It is reported that Montreal is bare of Rio coffee. Javas are quiet but firm.

FRUIT.—We shall soon have new Southern apples in the market, and, though the season for old stock is virtually past, still a few lots of very choice Spices are on the market, and sell readily. Tropical fruits, such as bananas, oranges, lemons, pine apples, etc., are in ample supply, at very reasonable prices. A few crates of native strawberries have been received. A large crop is promised, and prices will soon rule very low. There is a fair business doing in dried fruit, and the market is pretty well cleaned up. From Malaga the report comes that Muscatel promise well, so far as quality is concerned, and, should no accidents intervene, the crop will give perfect satisfaction; but the yield will be nearly 200,000 boxes less than last year's.

FISH.—The fish markets, both at home and abroad, are very dull, and little or nothing is doing. Montreal quotations for dry cod are \$3.75 to \$4.00, as to quality. The American mackerellers are reported to be doing pretty well, as the fish appear to be keeping well off the shores. Our fishermen do not appear to have accomplished much so far.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf.....	8 to 8½
Granulated.....	8½ to 9½
Circle A.....	30 to 32
White Extra C.....	5½ to 6½
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 6½
Yellow C.....	6 to 6½
TEA.	
Coucou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	27 to 29
Demerara.....	30 to 34
Diamond N.....	30 to 30
Porto Rico.....	28 to 30
Cienfuegos.....	28 to 27
Trinidad.....	28 to 27
Antigua.....	28 to 28
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 55
HISCIPTS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family.....	5½ to 6
Snda.....	6½ to 5½
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	8 to 15
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 22
" in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted new.....	7 to 10
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	19 to 20
" Township, Fancy, new.....	17 to 19
" Old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	none
" New.....	11

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

There are no few pickled or dry fish arriving from the coast, but a quotation cannot be correctly given. The most of those that are arriving are consigned, and go into store.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	"
" 2 large.....	"
" 2.....	"
" 3 large.....	"
" 3.....	"
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	none
No. 1, August.....	none
" September.....	none
Round Shore.....	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per lb.....	none
Bay of Islands, from store.....	2.75
ALEWIGES, per bbl.....	1.50
COPIFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.00 to 3.10
New Bank.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
HADDOK, per qt.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.10
CUSK.....	none
PULLUCK.....	none
HAKE SOUNDS.....	15 to 50c per lb.
COB OIL A.....	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 11b cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	3.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.65
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.....	2.50 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets firm. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.

Flour,	
Graham.....	1.50 to 4.75
Patent high grades.....	5.00 to 5.10
" mediums.....	4.00 to 4.50
Superior Extra.....	4.40 to 4.50
Lower grades.....	3.80 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.10 to 4.15
" Granulated.....	4.40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halfax ground.....	2.85 to 2.90
" Imported.....	2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	19.00
" —Corn.....	17.00
Shorts.....	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn.....	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	34 to 35
" American, of 48.....	55 to 60
" of 60.....	1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.70
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 15.50
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.00 to 12.60
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.75 to 14.00
Pork, Mess. American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess..... new	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	12 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6½
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4½
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	15 to 20

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

HONEY AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 varieties.....	4.00 to 5.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	none
" Valencia.....	2.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 6.50
" boxes.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	3.00 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.....	2½ to 3
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	none
Pine Apples, per doz.....	2.00 to 3.00
Raisins, New Val.....	6 to 7
Figs, Elme, small boxes.....	13 to 16
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6 to 7

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive.....	5.00
Oxen.....	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	3.50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.....	3.00 to 6.00
Lambs.....	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

It was easy to counsel all this, but how was it to be done? Perhaps, if she began what he would call "preaching" to him, Ulric would grow angry, and then hot, angry, or bitter words might follow. Her undertaking would require infinite grace, infinite tact—and that, she said to herself, it should have.

The evening of that same day was a lovely one, fine, warm and brilliant, the sun seemed unwilling to set, the flowers unwilling to sleep. It was so warm and beautiful that the whole party of guests declared it was almost treason to remain in doors.

Hildred looked up with laughing eyes at her husband.

"You are going to sentimentalize amongst the flowers, Lord Caraven, I suppose. I hope you will choose a pleasant companion."

It was not in human nature—at least in man's nature—to resist the fire of those dark eyes.

"Will you accompany me?" he replied. "I shall be sure then of a nice companion."

"Is there any one whom you would like better?" she asked coquettishly.

"No—on my honor there is not," said the earl hastily, "you are the most amusing companion I can find here."

"I am grateful for small favors," returned Hildred.

So they walked together through the long winding paths. He did not offer her his arm, nor did she seem to notice it. They laughed, talked, jested, but between them there was none of the familiarity which should be between husband and wife. Once her dress caught amongst the tangled branches of a rose-tree that had overgrown its limits, and the earl stooped down to remove it. His wife drew herself quickly away—so quickly that the jewels she wore seemed to quiver in the light. Her face flushed hotly.

"Thank you," she said briefly.

The earl looked at her in comic surprise.

"What are you blushing for, Hildred? What is the matter? What have I done?"

"Nothing," she replied briefly—"these narrow paths are so very awkward."

"Then we will go into the broader ones. But, Hildred, pray do not waste all that lovely color in a blush for nothing? I know people who would give a small fortune for such a bloom."

"They are welcome to it," said the young countess.

"I do not say so. Upon my word it is a revelation. I did not think that in these degenerate days any one could blush after that fashion."

She was half inclined to be angry; the remembrance of Sir Raoul's words alone checked her. She must be more patient, she told herself; yet more rigidly she must control her own nature, with its hot rebellions, its sudden risings of anger. The flush faded from her face—she turned to him with a smile.

"I ought to be gratified that you value my blushes so highly," she said; and she saw that he was pleased.

More than one strange thought came to her as she walked by his side. How strange it was, the law of Providence and of nature, that men should be superior, that women must watch their faces, humor their tempers, pave the way, as it were, for them through life, yet always be accounted as inferiors: Why was it, she wondered, that the faults of men—even of boys—were generally excused on account of their sex? "Men will be men, boys will be boys," seemed to be a universal argument. Why should she walk by this man's side, studying his humors and fancies, watching his face to see that it did not cloud over, using her bright wit and brilliant fancy to amuse him? Only because she was a woman. She was his wife, therefore she had to win him.

"What are you thinking about so intently, Hildred?" asked Lord Caraven.

She looked up at him brightly.

"I will tell you. I was thinking about you. You have a keen eye for all natural beauties. Lord Caraven—a mind that, if it were not obscured by indolence, would be artistic."

He glanced at her again, something of amusement struggling with his impatience.

"Obscured by indolence, Hildred? That is a strong expression."

"It is strong, but it is true. See how you admire this sunset scene; there is not one of its beautiful details which escapes you—the color of the skies, the hue of the flowers, the glimmering sunlight as it falls over the trees. I will tell you of a sight more beautiful still—that is sunrise. Why do you never see that?"

"See the sun rise!" he cried. "I have not even thought of such a thing for years."

"Suppose you do so now," she suggested. "I always think the fairest, freshest, sweetest hours of the day are the early morning hours: you who seldom rise until noon can hardly imagine what they are like."

He looked half doubtfully at her, as though wondering whether she was attempting to lecture him: but she met his look with clear laughing eyes.

"I challenge you," she said, "to rise every morning this week—not to see the day dawn, but to enjoy the first freshness of the lovely morning air."

"I accept the challenge," he replied; "you shall see that I am capable of making an effort when I choose."

She thought that was enough for once, and she waited with some curiosity to see the results of her endeavor. He was down the next

morning when she took her seat at the breakfast-table, looking better than she had seen him look for some time.

"I have made the effort," he said.

"Did it cost you much?" asked the young countess.

"I felt as though night were turned into day, or something of the kind. Seriously, Hildred, I thank you for calling my attention to the fact that I waste hours every morning in perfect idleness. I mean to cure myself of the habit; such waste will not occur again."

It was another victory, but a small one. Yet, as she said to herself, if these, small as they were, would gradually amount to one worth winning; time.

CHAPTER XXX.

An old man with hair as white as snow, a worn, troubled face, an hands that trembled as they rested on his stick, was standing before Lord Caraven, bowing as though she were the arbitress of his destiny.

"I am Farmer Moore, my lady—Farmer Moore—and I want to speak to you."

Lady Caraven stood quite still; he was a man so old and venerable that his appearance alone commanded respect.

"Farmer Moore," she repeated, "and you want me. I am very pleased to see you. Will you come into the house?"

"No, my lady; I cannot enter your doors with my present trouble on me. Your husband is a young man, but he is driving my white head to the grave."

"My husband?" exclaimed Lady Caraven. "You must not speak of him."

"He must not act ill to me," he said, "an old man, my lady, so old that my grandsons say a good wish from me is a blessing, an evil wish is a curse—an old, old man, my lady."

She saw how he trembled, and sweetest compassion filled her heart. What could he want from her, this old man?

"I have stood here, my lady," he said, "every day for ten long days waiting to see you. They told me that you were young and bonny—that you had kind eyes and a kind heart. Your husband wants to drive me to death, my lady—will you save me?"

She thought he must be raving; but his manner was calm and collected. They were standing together just at the end of the coppice, and Lady Caraven pointed to one of the fallen trees.

"Sit down there, Farmer Moore," she said, "if you will not come into the house, and tell me what is wrong."

"I am an old man, my lady; I have lived many years, and I have never seen an injustice prosper yet. The earl is going to do an injustice to me and mine. You will keep him from it?"

"I will if I can," she replied. "What is it?"

"The Moores have lived at Bromhill Farm, my lady, more years than I can count. I have heard it read how, centuries ago, when the lords of Caraven went to war, the Moores would follow them. They have always been tenant on the Ravensmere estates. The farm, my lady—Bromhill Farm—is let to them on lease; when one lease expires, another is signed. My lady, when I was a boy my father signed a lease for seventy years, and the seventy years will be at an end next month. I have sons and grandsons waiting to succeed me, and the home is my home—I love it. My father lived and died there. The homestead is part of my life, of my soul, my lady; standing outside of it, I seem to have no life."

"I understand," she said, gently.

"There has never been any difficulty about the renewal of the leases, my lady. The lords of Caraven knew how to value good tenants; and when a fresh lease was signed the earl would say, 'Moore, you will take a glass of wine with me,' and the best wine in his lordship's cellar would be put before him. There might have been tenants who would have offered more money; but the lords of Ravensmere would have laughed at that. We were their humble friends and true servitors, my lady. You do not meet with such every day."

"I understand," she repeated, not knowing what to say.

"Now, my lady, the seventy years' lease, signed when I was a curly-headed boy playing at my father's knee, has expired: We thought, my son John and I, that we had nothing to do except call on the earl and renew it. We never dreamed of anything else, my son John and I. So we called, my lady, and a footman brought us word that his lordship left all the business connected with the estate to Mr. Blantyre. As we were leaving home I said to my son John, 'John, we shall taste the earl's famous wine to-day,' and he, in his cheery way, said, 'It will do you good, father.' But there was no wine, my lady, no kindly greeting from the lord of the castle, no message to the old retainers of the house, except that we were to go to Blantyre. My lady," said the old man solemnly, as he struck his stick upon the ground, "I hate Blantyre."

She could have added, "So do I." But it was wiser to be silent.

"We went to Blantyre, my son John and I. He told us that he would not renew the lease. At first we thought that he was mad; it seemed to us that the very stones by the wayside must rise up and cry out against it. He said that we must leave Bromhill. My son John looked at him and answered, 'The Moores have always lived at Bromhill, and always will.' 'We shall see about that,' said Blantyre. 'I have a more eligible tenant in view, and you will be compelled to leave whether you like it or not.' This to a Moore of Bromhill, my lady! I think we were too stunned to speak. We went out of his office, and it seemed to me that the earth and sky were meeting. Then we heard afterward that Peter Harrogate had bribed the agent with a fifty-pound note to persuade Lord Caraven to refuse us the lease. My lady, it is a crying injustice. We are sons of the soil, we have made the farm what it is. If the earl sends us from it, he will send me to

my grave. I should die on the threshold, I could not live one day from my house. He must not do it, Lady Caraven. The bonds of long generations must not be so easily broken. He cannot send his old retainers away in that fashion—men whose fathers died in the service of his ancestors, men whose bodies have been interposed to meet the blows intended for the lords of Caraven. What is fifty pounds compared to that?"

"No," replied Lady Caraven gravely; "it must not be."
"They told me," the old man continued, "that the young earl is careless, and that he leaves everything to Blantyre. You will plead for me, my lady; you will remember than an old white-haired man has left his life in your hands—for I should die if I left my home for one day. Ask for justice for me, and, if the agent must be bribed, I will give him twice fifty pounds; ask for justice for me as you hope for mercy."

All pale and trembling, she rose from her seat, frightened at the responsibility that he had placed upon her, remembering how her last petition for merciful consideration had been received.

"You may leave your cause in my hands," she said. "I think I may promise that you shall have justice."

He raised his trembling hands and blessed her, and Lady Caraven went indoors with a weight at her heart. Not least did she feel her great anger against Blantyre, this man who influenced her husband for evil, who advised him and counseled him in wrong-doing, this man who committed all unkind and unjust acts in the name of the earl. Then, with her vivid imagination, she was not slow to picture the painful scenes in the farm at Bromhill. It seemed to her almost cruel that one man should have so much power over another. She remembered her last defeat, and shuddered when she thought what another would cost her.

She must set about her present undertaking differently; she must be more gracious, more winning; she must condescend to plead. She had the life of a white-haired old man, the happiness of a whole family, in her hands—there would be no room for self—she must be more patient. She remembered Longfellow's beautiful words—

"Bear a lily in thy hand -
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand."

She would lose no time in puzzling reflections, but do that which had been asked of her. She would go "lily in hand," and refuse to leave her husband until her prayer was granted. She smiled to herself as she thought how diplomatic she was growing. On the last occasion that she had a favor to beg from him she had not thought of a fitting time. She was growing wiser.

"After luncheon to-day," she decided.
And that resolve to control her own impatience and study her husband's humors was one of the wisest resolves she had ever made in her life.

After luncheon there was generally an interval of quiet in the castle. Most of the ladies went to their own rooms; some of the gentlemen went to the billiard-room, some sought the library. As good fortune would have it, Lord Caraven went to the library alone. Hildred followed him.

"Are you going to write a letter?" she asked.
"Yes, unless you will be kind enough to write it for me," he replied.
"It seems to me a sin to exert one's self on such a day as this;" and the handsome earl proceeded leisurely to seat himself in an easy-chair and watch his wife while she wrote for him.

Her promptitude pleased him; her desire to meet his wishes gratified him. The letter she had written was just what he wanted. The young wife smiled to herself at the thought of how well she was progressing. She looked up at him with a smile, saying to herself that she must bring the whole artillery of her smiles and grace to bear upon him.

"Should you like a companion for a short time?" she said. "I like this old library in the afternoon: the sunshine slants on the wall. I often come here, and, looking around me, I meditate on the glories of the dead and gone Caravens. They were a noble race; no wonder that you are proud of them."

"I am proud of them," confessed the earl. "I am graceless enough, but I love the honor of my house."

"And no wonder. I was looking the other day at some of those portraits in the eastern gallery. They were noble men, those ancestors of yours; some of them have kingly faces. Ah, they may talk of worth and money, but I would rather have the pride of distinction of noble birth like yours than all the money in the world!"

"Would you?" he asked, dreamily. "That seems strange."
"I do not think so. We all value most highly that which we have not," she replied, simply. "It must be an incentive to a noble and glorious life to have such ancestors as yours."

An expression of deeper earnestness than she had yet seen came over his face.

"I am an unworthy successor to the honor of the Caravens," he said. "I thought it would all be different when I began life."

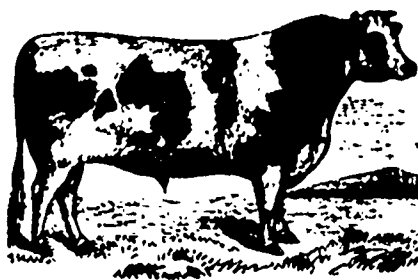
"And why was it not different?" asked the young wife.

"I cannot tell," he replied. "I think indolence has been my ruin. I have never yet taken a real interest in anything."

"That is strange," said Hildred; "but it does not follow that you never will."

The window at which they were sitting was open, and long tendrils of white jasmine blew in. Sometimes they touched the earl's face, and it was under the pretext of removing them, lest they should tease him, that his young wife drew nearer to him. It might have touched any man's heart to see how she watched his face, how she kept her eyes fixed upon it, lest by word or deed she should irritate him. She drew back the long sprays of jasmine.

(To be continued.)



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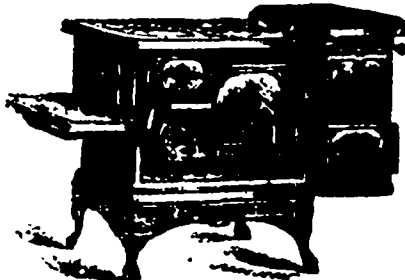
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LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 5.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.50 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
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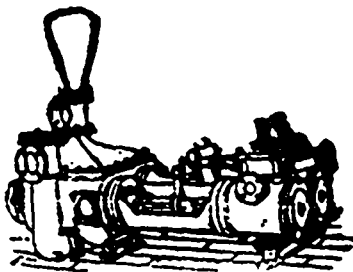
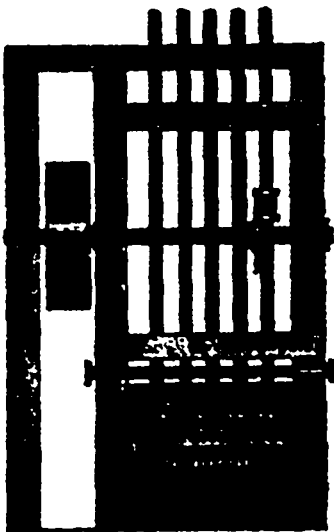
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UNIACKE.—As there appears to be a misapprehension respecting the sale of a few mining properties here, I think it advisable to put the matter right. The only properties sold up to date are the McClure, "Central," Maling & Thompson. The purchasers are English capitalists, with their head office in London.

J. G. Foster, barrister, of your city, is, I believe, local director, while J. Nichole, Esq., is the agent and manager.

I am not prepared to state the amount of capital proposed to be invested in the purchase and development of these properties, but believe it to be large and ample.

The machinery, the greater part of which is on the ground, is of the most improved kinds, having all the latest improvements both for crushing the ore and saving the gold.

The company, I believe, intend giving our gold mines a thorough test, and to that end are equipping the mines with the best machinery obtainable, and have sent out from England a gentleman in every way qualified, both by education and practice, to carry on the work.

It is to be hoped that in the interests of all concerned his venture will prove a success, and I see no reason why it should not.

The ore is abundant and can be mined at a comparatively small expense. It will require, of course, time and money to put the mines in shape for systematic work and the erection of suitable machinery, but once that is done I believe the company will be handsomely repaid for the outlay.

The erection of mill and machinery is being pushed with vigor, but the work of preparing the mine is somewhat retarded waiting for boiler and engine for hoisting and pumping.

Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, are the manufacturers of the mill machinery, and it is being put up under the superintendence of Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman well qualified for the purpose.

QUARTZ.

N. B. MINING ITEMS.—The promoters of the Manganese mine at the Glebe, so-called, in Dutch Valley, intend increasing their force of workmen after the 1st of July. The principal promoter, Mr. F. J. Alley, of Bar Harbor, Maine, has lately been in Sussex and is much gratified with the developments. He has succeeded in placing a quantity of the ore at good prices in the American market.

The stockholders of the Welford Coal Mining Company met at Welford to-day (13th), for the purpose of electing directors and other business in connection with their enterprise.

Parkes, in St. John, have recently made sale of some valuable mining property in this province to London capitalists. Further particulars will be furnished you at a later date.

It is said the recent tariff on iron will have a good effect on the iron deposits at Woodstock, N. B., and that work will be resumed there again at an early day.

The valuable salt springs and works at Upper Sussex are being operated on a small scale this season. There is a grand chance here for capital, as the premises can be bought easily and no better salt can be found in Canada or the United States of America. Its particularly good butter making quality is the chief feature in its favor. In hands of capable parties with capital a splendid business can be done.

Work at the New Ireland mine still continues, but it is rumored that operations will close for a time which, it is hoped, is not correct. This is a most valuable property, and now that it is provided with machinery and a good start made, its owners should not get faint-hearted over it.

In the vicinity of Apohoqui Station a number of mineral springs were known to exist. These were leased by a Mr. J. Smith, of St. John, N. B. who is now doing quite a business in introducing the waters of the same to the public. It is said to be very beneficial in cases of kidney troubles, indigestion, &c.

Yours, &c.,

Editor of Critic.—Sir.—Having been busy of late I have not had time to write you, which is always a pleasure to me, and I trust you will pardon me if I take up your space for a few moments in explaining my position in a former correspondence concerning the regulating of mining laws of Nova Scotia, which your correspondent "G.," of Bridgewater, sails for so vigorously. If my letter had no other effect it brought "G." out of his shell, and I would willingly take another "wiggling" if it would only induce some others to publish their ideas and not be so reticent. My remarks were made on the strength of a copy of the Mining Laws of Nova Scotia, given me by a friend, which I honestly supposed was correct. I find now it is old, and through the kindness of THE CRITIC office the latest version of same is in my hands. I therefore owe the readers of THE CRITIC an apology for quoting from old and obsolete laws, and at the same time would suggest that our friend "G." in touching up your correspondents at any time, may do so in a more courteous and gentlemanly manner, which he will find to his advantage. One thing certain, as THE CRITIC very pertinently remarked, is that it shows the necessity of a thorough revision and simplification of the Mining Laws of the province.

To a certain extent I adhere to my former idea, and would put it more plainly by saying that I think it would be in the interest of the province

MINING.—Continued.

and the miner also if prospecting licenses for gold and silver were issued for no less extent than 50 areas on payment of ten dollars and would say make licenses good for 12 months. If desired, applicant to have right to take second block of 50 areas on payment of like sum, but no one person to have privilege of taking up more than two blocks. I agree with "G." and think his idea of enforcing a certain amount of labor to be placed on said areas, say not more than two days for each and every area, and that if he can show to the department he had *bona fide* caused such labor to be done, then a renewal for 12 months additional to be granted on payment of half the original sum if so desired. This would give him ample time to prospect his claim and put himself in a position to go on with his work satisfactorily without any fear from grabbers. Let a plain, simple provision like this be placed on the Statutes and the result will be beneficial to the province and the legitimate miner. I cannot agree with "G." in his ideas that the present plan of prospecting licenses, leases, scale of prices, &c., is not burdensome. I think the majority of miners in the province with moderate means at their command will agree with me that they are burdensome.

Following up the question in place of my former ideas I would suggest that if a party had taken up a prospecting license for gold and silver under provisions suggested, and upon being satisfied that he was justified in obtaining a lease for the usual term, that the law be so arranged that a lease be given him, on payment of the sum of fifty dollars of the fifty areas prospected, and that in order to hold his said lease free from forfeiture, he *bona fide* cause at least one hundred dollars annually to be expended on the said property, proof of such expenditure to be annually forwarded to the Department of Mines by affidavit sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, any failure of such forwarding of said affidavit to constitute a forfeiture of his lease. This would, I think, be fair to all concerned and not bear heavily on the miner or miners of moderate means, and would to a certain extent prevent their being frozen out, as is too often done now by speculators and grabbers, as "G." terms them.

I will not say more on these points now, but wait for someone else to give his ideas, and if they are more worthy of consideration than mine will gladly fall in with them. I have been reading up the Mining Laws of Quebec, of British Columbia, Newfoundland and North-West Territories, and find them all more or less hedged in by provisions and regulations that bear harshly on the miner. In the North-West the Department of the Interior makes no tax for prospecting, but to secure a mining location the applicant must pay five dollars annually for five years and prove that he has *bona fide* expended one hundred dollars work on his location annually, and at the end of that time he can buy it outright for five dollars per acre cash and fifty dollars for survey expenses. This entitles him to only 40 acres, and no more than one location can be granted to any individual on the same lode or vein.

I sincerely trust that the present season will see a general agitation on mining matters that may result in some definite action, leading to such a revision and simplification of the mining laws of the province as will block the operations of grabbers and such like, and more fully protect the *bona fide* and legitimate miner of moderate means. A mining convention at Truro or Halifax would be a move in the right direction.

Your views as regards the mines office will probably make the officials therein move up more lively, but it may just be possible that complaint is often made when no real cause exists. I can only speak from experience, which is limited of course, but in anything I have had to do with the Mines Department I have always found them to be prompt, courteous and obliging. It may be possible there is good cause for complaint. If so, it should be remedied, as in an important department like that there should be no cause for complaint. If there is too much work and too few officials it should be promptly rectified and thereby justice be done both to the public and the officials.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

June 18th, 1887.

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To be sold at Public Auction on the premises at Walton Hills County, Nova Scotia, on July 14, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p.m., the valuable Manganese Mines, owned by the late Robert J. Stephens. The lot of land contains about ninety acres, more or less. The said Mines have been prospected, and several tons of Ore of superior quality have been taken out. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to the executors.

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POST OFFICE,
11th JUNE, 1887.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY next, 13th inst., Mails will close at this office, daily, as follows:

For the northern and eastern counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Second Mails for Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 12.40 o'clock, p. m.

Second Mails for Belford, Shubenacadie and Truro, at 4.20 o'clock, p. m.

For the UPPER PROVINCES, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 5.30 o'clock, p. m.

The Mail for the UNITED KINGDOM per Canadian Packet via Rimouski will close at this office every WEDNESDAY at 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.

University of Kings College,
WINDSOR

On Thursday, June 30.

The Annual Convocation for CONFERRING DEGREES, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the Convocation Hall of Kings College, at TWO P.M. The necessary Testamurs and Supplicants can be obtained from the Registrar, at his room, in the College, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 29, between 10 and 11

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

STRANGE MOUSER.

A gentleman near Exeter had in his possession a hen, which answered the purpose of a cat in destroying mice. She was constantly seen watching close to a corn-rick, and the moment a mouse appeared, she seized it in her beak, and carried it to a meadow adjoining, where she would play with it like a young cat for some time, and then kill it. She has been known to catch four or five mice a day in this manner.

Mt. Albion, P. E. I., June 5th, 1887.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax.

Gentlemen,—I have applied *one bottle* of Simson's Liniment to a very valuable young horse that had an enlarged knee joint, with the greatest success. I consider it the best preparation in the market.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BOLLINN.

TRAITOR'S REWARD—When Graveston, who betrayed the Spaniards at Bergen op Zoom to Queen Elizabeth, came to England to give Her Majesty an account of his success, and to claim his reward, the Queen gave him a thousand crowns; but said to him at the same time, "Get you home, that I might know where to send when I want a thorough-paced villain."

Now is the season of the year when corns, at all times the greatest of pests, grow doubly troublesome. Why people will go limping around, enduring the most excruciating agony, when *Simson's Corn Killer*, a sure remedy for the removal of corns and warts without pain and inconvenience, is so cheaply purchased, is one of those things that "no fellow can understand." It is also an excellent remedy for toothache. Ask for *Simson's Corn Killer*, and take no other.

A LITTLE MORE.—A New England merchant, who had accumulated a vast property by care and industry, yet still was busy as ever, in adding vessel to vessel and store to store, though considerably advanced in life, being asked by a neighbor, how much property he supposed would satisfy a human being—after a short pause replied, "A little more."

Hampton, P. E. I., 31st May, 1887.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

Sir,—I have used *Simson's Liniment*, and find it very beneficial, especially for *Neuralgia*. I have not found anything else of so much benefit, and that will give relief so readily. I also refer you to Mr. Robt. Reid, carriage builder, of Frogmore, who will speak well of it as a cure for *Neuralgia*. Also, to Mrs. Farrell, who has found it a great relief for *Toothache*.
Yours, &c. EDWIN MCKINNON.

MAKING HAPPY.—One of the treasures of Alphonsus the Great, King of Arragon, brought him ten thousand crowns in gold. A courtier, who did not think the prince so near him, said to some one, "Behold a sum which would render me happy for the whole of my life." "Be it so, then," said the king to him, and immediately presented him with the whole of the money.

CORNS MUST GO.—*Simson's Corn Killer* is a certain death to corns and warts.

THE PRETENDER.—After the battle of Culloden, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one who should discover or deliver up the young Pretender. He had then taken refuge with the Kennedys, two common thieves, who protected him with fidelity, robbed for his support, and often went in disguise to Inverness to buy provisions for him. A considerable time afterwards, one of these men, who had resisted the temptation of thirty thousand pounds for a breach of fidelity, was hanged for stealing a cow of the value of thirty shillings!

This should be a Jubilee year for all who suffer from Corns or Warts. *Simson's Corn Killer* means eternal banishment to Corns and Warts.

FROM THE HON. N. BERNATCHEZ, M.P.P.—Montmagny, Que., March 12, 1887.—Having a bottle of *Simson's Liniment* and suffering from Rheumatism in the leg, I used it, and it gives me pleasure to state the good effect produced by the preparation. On applying it to the painful part in the evening, the next morning the soreness had entirely disappeared. If this testimonial will benefit you in any way, you are at liberty to publish it.
N. BERNATCHEZ, M.P.P.

A LAST FRIEND.—When Albert de la Scala was supplanted in the government of Padua, by Marsilius de Carrara, and sent a prisoner to Venice, Nicoletto, his huffoon, demanded to be made a partaker in the fate of his master, and was the only person who accompanied him to his melancholy end. "A deep sentiment of attachment," says Sismondi, "thus discovered itself in one who had made a trade of foolish merriment, and sought his own independence in the laughter of others."

For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Stomach, Abbott's Diarrhea Cordial is a sure and speedy cure. Don't be without it in the house.

DEsertion.—Frederick the Great, in surveying one evening some of the advanced posts of his camp, discovered a soldier endeavoring to pass the sentinel. His Majesty stopped him, and insisted on knowing where he

was going. "To tell you the truth," answered the soldier, "your majesty has been so worsted in all your attempts, that I was going to desert." "Were you?" answered the monarch. "Remain here but one week longer, and if fortune does not mend in that time, I'll desert with you too."

NEVER DESPAIR.—"The salt of character is a good courage." Some, because they have once or twice met with rebuffs, sink into discouragement. This should not be so. Thousands of people have been led into spending their money for patent medicines by the reading of unreliable notices. When you are in search of a genuine remedy, ask your druggist for *Simson's Liniment*. It will be found a sure relief for Bruises, Sprains and Burns.

LOST ART.—If we may credit a very singular story told in the Jesuit's Letters, the Chinese have now lost a very curious secret. They knew formerly how to paint their porcelain with fishes and other animals in such a manner, that these figures never appeared to the eye till the porcelain vases were filled with liquor.

The Gift of Sight is considered the most important of the five senses. We should accordingly bear in mind that watery or inflamed eyelids is a very serious complaint. Whenever this presents itself it is requisite that a bottle of "*Simson's Golden Eye Water*" be immediately procured, as delay may result in serious consequences, in many cases partial or total blindness.

DAVID.—It is related of the French painter, David, that he attended the execution of his friends, Danton and Camille Desmoulins, as a spectacle connected with his improvement in the art of painting; and that at the time of the massacre of the prisoners at La Force, in September, 1792, he was composedly making sketches from the dying and the dead. Reboul asked him what he was doing? He coolly replied, "I am catching the last convulsions of nature in these scoundrels."

We take the following extract from a letter received from the proprietress of a large boarding school:—"My young ladies have used your *Fiske's Lavodent* for the last three years, and will not now be without it. They consider it the best tooth preparation in the market."

SEASONING.—Dionysius, the tyrant, being at an entertainment given to him by the Lacedemonians, expressed some disgust at their black broth. "No wonder," said one of them, "for it wants seasoning." "What seasoning?" asked the tyrant. "Labor," replied the citizen, "joined with hunger and thirst."

Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co., Chemists, Halifax, N.S.

Gentlemen,—In following my occupation of a commercial traveller, and being much exposed, I was occasionally troubled with Lumbago, so much so that sometimes it was with great pain that I could move. Last autumn I had a bad attack, and was advised to use *Simson's Liniment*. I applied it thoroughly on going to bed, and was astounded in the morning at the result,—the pain had nearly all left me, and after another application it disappeared altogether. I have also used it with entire success for cramps in the leg. I consider *Simson's Liniment* a valuable preparation.

January 22nd, 1887.

A. HART

A THIEF.—The following instance occurred in the western part of the state of New York, in the year 1824. The back window of a farmhouse was forced open one night, and a considerable quantity of pork carried off. The proprietor, without suspecting the nature of the plunderer, placed a loaded musket opposite the window, having a string so adjusted that the gun would be discharged by anything attempting to enter the room through the window. During the night the report of the gun was heard, and in the morning the body of a large black bear was found at a short distance from the spot where he had received his death wound.—*Godman*.

CHEMICAL REPORT.—Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., Jan. 30, 1885.—I have made analyses of samples of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, prepared by the Puttner Emulsion Co., and they have explained to me the details of their process. The ingredients used, and the mechanical processes to which they are successively subjected, enabled this Company to prepare a permanent Emulsion without the use of acids or alkalies. This preparation has been known to me for many years, and when carefully prepared, is certainly a great improvement on Crude Cod Liver Oil, not only being milder in flavor, but having the more substantial advantage of being in the best form for digestion and assimilation.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.,

Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry.

WILD OATS.—Henry Lord Falkland having been brought into the House of Commons at a very early age, a grave senator objected to his youth, remarking that "he did not look as if he had sown his wild oats." His lordship replied with great quickness, "Then I am come to the proper place, where there are so many old geese to pick them up."

Mrs. Gladstone, says a contemporary, nearly always accompanies her husband to the House of Commons, and she never fails to wrap a stout comforter round his neck when he leaves for home. Well, what of it? Who cares so long as the G. O. M. is comfortable? His wife has a right to look after him; we suppose.

HOME AND FARM.

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

The farmers of the rich regions of King's and Hant's Counties have matters to attend to in which there is, no doubt, more money than in milk, apart from churning; yet it may be suggested that the railroad changes to the summer arrangement, making arrival in Halifax at 10.25 instead of 11.45, would favor the enterprise of such as might discern an opening in that direction. Some little capital and organizing capability would of course be requisite, but it seems to us it would pay.

The Government of the Province of New Brunswick has taken a step in the right direction by importing two trotting stallions of unquestionable record and pedigree, from the States. This is a hint which Nova Scotia should profit by. We have been somewhat earnest in endeavoring to impress on our agricultural readers the importance of a prompt and decided effort to improve the breed of horses in our province, and the value involved in it.

There is no earthly reason why Nova Scotia should not breed horses as good as any in the world, and it is time our people bestirred themselves in the matter.

PREPARING TREE FOR PLANTING—Prepare trees for planting by cutting the tops back in proportion to the amount of injury done to the roots, which is generally from one-half to two-thirds of the entire top. On this pruning all shoots should be entirely cut away that are not needed for the formation of a perfect head, and the others cut back one-half to two-thirds of the length.

If the head is not formed high enough upon the trunk it may often be carried higher by cutting off all lateral shoots, leaving the most central one for a leader, upon which will be formed the new head several inches higher than the first. All injured roots should have the ends cut smooth with a sharp knife, and with small fruits, like the grape, currant and strawberry, it is often desirable to cut back some of the larger ones.

There are three very important requisites in the keeping of dairy stock, which are indispensable to success. On them hangs the solution of the whole problem. 1st, feed; 2nd, care; 3rd, skill. As to feed, a poor cow with good feed will give better results than a good one with poor feed.

"C. H." writes to us complaining of lice among his setting hens. From what he says, we fear his fowls must be in a worse condition than we have ever seen. In the first place—prevention is better than cure. If possible, keep the lice away in the first place, and this can always be done by consistent care in cleanliness. Nests should be separate and movable. We have heard of a wire nest, in which the old straw can be burned, thus ensuring purification. Lime and whitewash are always available, and should be frequently applied to the walls, floor, and perches. Droppings should not be allowed to accumulate, and there should always be provision, in the shape of gravel, ashes, or sand, for the hens to cleanse themselves.

Kerosene may be applied to the roosts weekly, and a dose of burning sulphur to the whole henhouse. The nest boxes may be treated with kerosene before using, and old boxes may have a bath of scalding lye. A small bag of thin muslin filled with flour of sulphur may be suspended over each hen, so that she will knock it in getting on or off the nest, or it may be occasionally shaken over her.

Bees fly freely before natural pollen can be obtained, and will readily accept as a substitute, pea, rye and graham flour, corn and oatmeal, etc. These may be exposed in shallow boxes about the apiary. It is worked over for the fine particles, which are carried to the hive, and the quantity that ten or twenty colonies will take in daily, will astonish the novice.

The following are given as the reproductive powers of certain weeds each from a single plant: "Purslane, 500,000; burdock, 400,328; cockle, 3,200; mustard, 31,000; Canadian thistle, 42,060; ox-eye daisy, 9,600; chess, 3,500; mallow, 16,500. When we consider this productive power and the vitality some possess, together with the peculiar mode by which many are distributed, the surprise is that we are not more overrun than we are, especially when unfortunately located near careless or indifferent farmers.

With such odds against him a farmer who desires to keep his fields clean must be vigilant, industrious and painstaking. However, if he observes the following hints he will succeed in destroying weeds:—1. Cultivate the land thoroughly. 2. Watch the roadsides and fence-corners. 3. Never allow the weeds to seed. 4. If possible, never allow weeds to have the benefit of sunlight; this can be effected by constant and thorough cultivation, and will soon result in a clean farm. 5. Secure the co-operation of fellow-farmers.

A knowledge of the nature of weeds becomes of importance in destroying them. Annuals live but a year, bear many seeds, and when young are weak and tender, such as shepherd's purse, mustard, cockle, penny-cress, wild oats, chess, ragweed, chickweed, sow thistle.

Biennials continue two years and usually have a tap-root. Unless these plants are cut below the surface cutting increases their vigor. Wild carrot, blueweed, burdock and mullein are biennials.

Simple perennials continue from year to year, and will re-appear till the root is utterly destroyed, of which are the ox-eye daisy, mallow, chicory, bindweed, sorrell and campion.

Creeping perennials are more or less jointed in the roots, each joint capable of growing if separated. Continued cultivation and smothering from light are necessary to kill these, among which are Canadian thistle, couch grass, toadflax, milkweed and sow thistle (perennial).

I. P. R.—Everything depends on taking it in time; if this is done all the expense of veterinary advice may very likely be avoided. We have a horse now under treatment. As soon as the incipient discharge from the nose is observed, get some Stockholm tar. Take some leather—any old boot or shoe will do; light a fire of kindlings or chips in any old iron pail, and burn the leather well; take it red, or smouldering, hot, and put it on the tar. As soon as the fumes are cool enough not to inflict pain, hold, by his halter, the horse's head pretty close over it—a foot or more—for a quarter of an hour daily. If the mucous forms again quickly, it might be done twice a day. The same piece of leather will do a second time. A great advantage is that the horse seems to like it, and holds his head over the smoke quite willingly. A week's treatment will probably be found enough, but if the running does not cease by that time continue it longer. You can use your horse all the time.

A neighbor of ours who did not take it in time has had a horse reduced to a skeleton from inability to eat, owing to the swelling in the throat, and the poor beast can scarcely stand up. Ours has been used every day.

E. C. W.—Half a teacup of tea (dry, as you get it from the shop) in the feed of oats, once a day, has been found very efficacious for bots.

STINGS OF BEES—How to ALLAY THE PAIN.—Nearly every boy and girl, whether living in the country or city, has at some time been stung by either a bee or a wasp. At the time of the sting the pain has so occupied the attention, that you did not stop to consider whether the sting was inflicted by a bee or a wasp nor did you at the time admire the mechanism by which the sting was inflicted. All are aware that the sting is actually painful, and that it is inflicted by one—the rear, or tail-end of the insect. Some one has humorously called this the "business end" of the insect. All should know that a drop of Water of Ammonia, (often called "Spirits of Hartshorn"), applied to the place will usually at once relieve the pain caused by these stings, as well as those of the mosquito. If ammonia is not at hand, a little baking soda, mixed into a stiff paste with water, may be applied. In the absence of both of these, apply a plaster of mud. If no application can be made, the pain will soon pass away, and we may then well consider how the wound was inflicted.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

[A little sweet oil is as good as anything.—ED. CRITIC].

The constant cropping of the soil without making any adequate return is forcibly illustrated by a striking cut on the first page of the *Rural New Yorker*. The "Spirit of the land" is an immense giant whose strength has been nearly exhausted by sapping his life away. With outstretched hand he supplicates for a return of fertilizers to the soil before it is entirely exhausted.

Some farmers, Shubenacadie way, who would sooner clear and grub a new field than manure one already cleared, might lay the above to heart.

A French correspondent says that it has been found in his country that about six pounds of salt to 100 quarts of water has been found a complete cure for mildew and other low forms of plant life that trouble the cultivator.

COSY CORNER.

Ribbon lacings on the waists of little girls' dresses are no longer used.

Gretchen dresses are now made with a V shape opening to the waist, filled in with embroidery, and strapped across with pieces of the dress fabric.

Ecru, blue or brown cloth jackets trimmed with the gilt braid, or rough cloth jackets with a hood are shown for girls' seaside or mountain wraps.

Norfolk jackets and knee breeches of chevrot, serge and rough Scotch goods, in grey, brown, tan and fawn colors, are made up for boys' general wear.

Large and small boys alike wear deep linen collars round in the back instead of square as formerly, and with narrower rounded fronts. A large throat bow of gay plaid or flowered silk is worn with such collars.

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

A CARD

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

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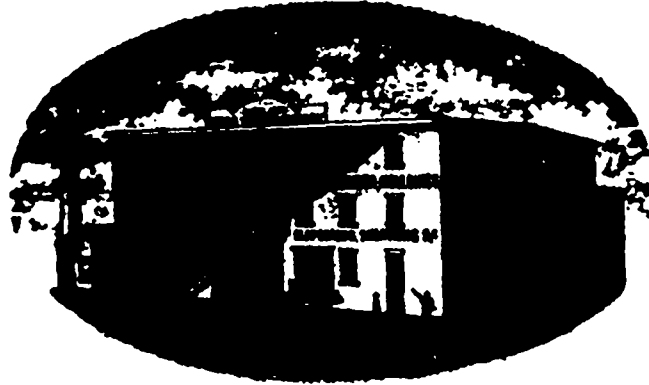
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