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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When the Maori chief of New Zealand was in England he promised the friends of temperance that he would, upon his return, cast in his influence against the devastations of strong drink. He has kept his promise so well that 11,559 of his people have become teetotallers, and now wear the blue ribbon.

It will indeed be good news to thousands of people if the report that a cure for consumption has been discovered, prove true. Dr. McLaughlin, of the Philadelphia Hospital, claims that the disease may be overcome by means of rectal injections of carbonic acid gas. Thirty patients in the last stages of consumption have already been cured, but whether the cure will prove permanent, time alone can prove.

The Russian catechism teaches the young Muscovites their duty towards the Czar. That duty as subjects of the Emperor includes—worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, love and prayer. There are evidently many sinners in Russia who fail to carry out the precepts laid down in the national catechism, and these are being Siberianized by thousands; each year their number appears to be on the increase.

The British residents in India fear that the agitation for home rule now being made by the Hindoos may become widespread, and ultimately destroy British supremacy on the peninsula of Hindostan. They can, however, rest assured that for several generations to come, no British government will be prepared to endorse such a policy, as the Mohammedans in India would never consent to be governed by the Hindoo majority.

A new invention, called the graphophone, seems likely to overshadow the utility of its predecessor with the revised name of phonograph. Its construction is the work of Mr. Sumner Taintor, Prof. Alexander G. Bell, the inventor of the Bell telephone, and Dr. Chichester A. Bell, a prominent chemist. The graphophone is very simple, receiving the sound waves from the voice on a small preparation of wax and paraffine by means of a small point attached to the diaphragm of the machine. This wax and paraffine cylinder can then be utilized at any time to grind out a repetition of the songs, laughs, whistles, or speeches stamped upon it. It is reported to have worked very satisfactorily, and stenographers think that it will work a revolution in their business by doing away with the need of amanuenses. Two people miles apart in business or social connection, by possessing each a machine, can send the wax cylinder through the mail, and so converse with each other, while the probability of the price being low will make the graphophone easily obtainable.

The young Chinese Emperor, Kuang Hsu, who is only sixteen years old, formally assumed the reins of government on February 7. The same day that saw him installed in power also witnessed his marriage. From his time he is almost a prisoner of state, as etiquette forbids that he should venture outside his palace, or be looked upon by vulgar eyes.

The Times of India is responsible for the following:—"A little story comes to us from afar which shows how deftly modern science and modern appliances lend themselves to carry on rites and customs celebrated on the Ganges a thousand years ago. A sepoy died a long way from his home and country, and his caste fellows duly cremated him, and having done this, they went to the telegraphic office and wired as follows to his parents:—"Binda Persad died last night. Bones by post."

The minister of customs has relented, and has agreed that a traveller entering Canada by railway shall not have to swear that his wearing apparel is six months old, or that his trunks contain no dutiable goods. As heretofore the inspection of baggage will be left to the customs official but the traveller who comes by water will still be required to make oath that his boots are not new, and that his watch belonged to his grandfather. If the old method of examination did not prevent smuggling, the new method certainly will not.

So far the railways in this province have been of little practical benefit to the counties along the Atlantic sea-board, and we therefore heartily endorse the efforts being made by Mr. MacCoy, M.P., to have the great post roads east and west of Halifax placed directly under the control of the provincial government. A large portion of the money expended upon these roads is now practically wasted, owing to the incomplete manner in which the work is done, and hence their being placed under the control of the government should not involve a largely increased expenditure. Good post-roads, in the absence of railways, are absolutely essential.

The ladies of Halifax who are interested in the proposed Art School are certainly indefatigable. They do not intend to lose a single opportunity for obtaining funds for this memorial. Concerts, balls, and art exhibitions are on the tapis, and already a battalion of art-full matrons and maidens are soliciting subscriptions—"you must give something, you know, even if it is only five cents; but of course I would like to put your name down for a much larger sum." Is this a school of design? We are afraid so—but nevertheless we wish it success, and trust that every lady collector will have no trouble in filling her card with donations bearing this mark, &c.

The jubilee fever in England is just now at its height, but the tradesmen have no idea of the hospitals and other charitable institutions monopolizing all the benefits. Manufacturers of textiles are introducing jubilee dress material, the color being between flame and old gold. Jubilee biscuits are put up in palace-like tins, and jubilee brooches are very generally in demand. But the enterprise of these manufacturers is thrown into the shade by a London undertaker, who advertises neat jubilee coffins, and a grocer who offers for sale jubilee eggs. Coffins and eggs are well enough in their proper places, but what they have to do with the jubilee of our beloved Queen, would puzzle even Her Majesty.

Many are the anecdotes which are now being told about Henry Ward Beecher. The following is one that the famous preacher was fond of telling:—"Speaking of clever things," said Mr. Beecher, "did you ever hear that good poem written twenty years ago on my name? Here, Ma (he always called Mrs. Beecher Ma), you read it to Perkins; I've forgotten the words." Mrs. Beecher smilingly put on her glasses, went to a drawer, took out a bit of paper, and laughingly read:—

"Said a great Congregational preacher
To a hen, 'You're a beautiful creature';
The hen, just for that,
Laid three eggs in his hat.
And thus did the hen reward Beecher."

In a letter written by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, occurs the following strange story:—"Here is something new. A rich French count—Count de Chardonnet, who lives at Gergy, on the banks of the Saône, near Chalons, has recently perfected a most wonderful discovery. He replaces the silk-worm by a machine which digests certain common substances and afterwards gives off real silk in great quantities—sixty threads at once. The silk so produced can be treated in all respects for manufacture exactly like worm-silk, from which it is indistinguishable. It can be manufactured into velvet, etc. The food of the machine includes rags of different kinds, old newspapers, and even sawdust. The digested solution is forced by hydraulic pressure into a tube, out of which it issues by a number of invisible orifices in India-rubber nozzles, and thence, after passing through water, it is wound off upon a reel. I have examined specimens which have all the gloss and all the strength of worm-silk. My wife says it is not an imitation of silk at all, but real silk produced in a new manner. A peculiar advantage is that it can be dyed while in a liquid state before it becomes a thread."

AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

The social upheaval which has resulted from the differences arising between employers and employees, has in no small degree disturbed the public mind, and is in a measure responsible for the continuance of the industrial depression throughout the civilized world. Society, therefore, demands, both from employees and employers, a calm consideration of the points of disagreement, in order that their repetition may not repeatedly disturb business, hamper enterprise, and make uncertain steady employment. The employers' interests in the settlement of this industrial problem are identical with those of their employees, and hence neither party should dictate the terms upon which an amicable and satisfactory solution of it is to be made. The employer, on the one hand, provides the fixed capital which is expended in supplying buildings and plant; and he likewise advances the circulating capital which is necessary to pay either daily or weekly the wages of his employees. We are aware that there are those who have taken exception to the latter statement, claiming that the wages of the men are represented in the product of their labor, and that this product represents in value the material used, the wages paid, the interest upon capital investment, and the profit to the employer. While we do not deny the truth of this assertion, we yet affirm that the employer is obliged to put into his business, over and above the fixed capital, a certain amount of money, for the purpose of paying wages in advance of the sale of the finished product, and that he is entitled to receive as fair a return for this outlay as for the fixed capital, in addition to which the employer has a right to receive a fair remuneration for the superintendance and general financial management of the business. The employees, on the other hand, put into the business their intelligence, their skill, and their labor, and when, by reason of the proper application of these, the profits, over and above interest upon capital, cost of management, and wages, become abnormal, and are appropriated exclusively by the employer, the employees may well question his right to pocket the same, and agitate in favor of some reform by which they can become sharers in these profits. The question then reduces itself to one of co-operation, in which the employer and employees shall become sharers not only in the profits, but in the losses of the concern; and to our mind, such a reform is one that must ultimately be brought about. By the adoption of the co-operative system, the true interest of the employees and those of the employer, would be placed on precisely the same footing. The employer no longer fearing slighted work, strikes, and boycotts, could devote himself more exclusively to the furthering of his business interests; and while he would receive a fair return for his outlay of capital and time, he would likewise share in the increased profits of the concern. Under co-operation, the employees would have a double incentive to labor faithfully, and having obtained positions in industrial establishments in which they were earning a fair competence, receiving a stipulative wage, and sharing in the profits of the business, they will be slow to seek employment elsewhere; and hence their value as steady, skilled workmen would be greatly enhanced. In some parts of France co-operation on the basis outlined has been in operation for upwards of fifty years; and wherever it has been faithfully adhered to both employees and employers have expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. If employers must recognize the just rights of labor, so labor must recognize the just claims of capital. Neither capital nor labor can, single-handed, carry on industrial pursuits; but labor co-operating with capital can accomplish everything. The partnership, however, should not be one-sided, neither capital or labor can claim the exclusive right to appropriate the profits, nor should they singly be called upon to bear the losses. If employers and employees would approach this question on the lines we have laid down, we should seldom hear of strikes and lock-outs, and the public mind would be relieved from that disquietude which has prolonged the present depression far beyond its natural limit.

NOVA SCOTIAN PESSIMISTS.

With reference to what we have said in previous numbers with regard to Nova Scotian Pessimists, several correspondents have written warmly endorsing our utterances, and encouraging us while the matter is under discussion, to drive the nail well home. One correspondent, a well-known barrister, says:—"Pessimists are to be found in all countries, but Nova Scotia appears to have more than her fair proportion of such persons. To my personal knowledge, many young men have left this Province and gone to the United States; who, had they received the slightest encouragement from their relatives and friends, would have gladly remained at home, and made an honest endeavor to earn a livelihood in their native land." It is unfortunately too true that our professional, mercantile, and agricultural men seldom have a word of encouragement to offer a young man preparing to make a start in life. He is told that the professions are over-crowded; that business is overdone; that farming is existing, not living; and that he had better go to the States to seek his fortune. And yet this advice comes from men who, if they be industrious, honest, and intelligent, generally manage to make a comfortable living—as a matter of fact a far better living than is secured by nine out of ten of those who leave the Province. There is scarce a reader who cannot recall to mind the unwillingness of some young friend or relative who has thus been driven from the land he loves; when, had he remained, he might to-day be comfortably off. Our young men have to work much harder in the United States to earn bare necessities of life, than they have to work here, in order to secure competence; and yet, each year, hundreds of them leave our shores under the impression that they cannot obtain work in the Province. They are reluctant to go, but their Acadian Star of Hope having set, they leave Nova Scotia without ever having sought to obtain employment. Now, this state of things is directly traceable to the humbug and lack of patriotism which is

observable in every section; humbug it is to assert that money is not made in business here as elsewhere; that our professional men are not remunerated for their services; and that farming leaves no margin of profit; or that fishing, mining, and manufacturing do not pay in Nova Scotia. Lack of patriotism it is, in view of the need of increased population, to urge our young men, the bone and sinew of the country, to leave Nova Scotia, when the best interests of the Province demand that they shall remain at home and help to build up a commonwealth strong and great. We must have faith in our country, faith in its resources, and faith in its future; and our young men, inspired by this faith, will fight out the battle of life in their native soil, thus insuring a progress and development far beyond anything we have hitherto realized. The man who believes that his son or sons can not make as good a living in this Province as he or they can elsewhere, is a pessimist, it may be unwittingly; but, holding such a view, he discourages Nova Scotians from remaining in Nova Scotia, and by so doing, hinders the progress of one of the fairest Provinces that ever the sun shone on. We have English, Scotch and Irish Societies flourishing in our cities, but it is time that we had a Nova Scotian Society, through which we might inculcate that spirit of patriotism which makes the soil of England, Scotland and Ireland so dear to the men who wear the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock.

POPULAR ERRORS.

We are all more or less wedded to our own opinions, and, believing ourselves right, we are loath to have our preconceived notions disturbed, and in fact we are generally ready to back up our opinions by arguments which we consider logical. A writer in *Chambers' Journal* has given some striking illustrations of a few of the leading popular fallacies or illusions, from which we cull the following:—

It is by no means uncommon to find educated men and women obstinately dispute the fact of moist air being lighter than dry air. They say they cannot understand how anything can be made lighter by being moistened, and their almost invariable illustration is that of a sponge. It certainly at first sight does appear an anomaly when put in this way; but it is just this false way of putting it that has been their stumbling-block.

That smoke is lighter than air is another very common belief, and this doubtless arises from the smoke issuing from a chimney being invariably seen to ascend; but if we follow the warm smoke in its upward course, we shall find that as soon as it has lost the impetus derived from the draught in the flues, and has in addition become cool and condensed, that it begins to descend, for the most part in the annoying shape of "blacks."

POISONOUS GASES.—There is a very common superstition that sewer and other poisonous gases are more deadly in themselves when they are inodorous than when they appeal forcibly to the olfactory nerve. We do not of course refer to those venomous gases which are originally void of scent, such as nitrogen, but to such pungent ones as carburetted hydrogen or coal gas, the fragrance of which is unmistakable. The fact is that gases may be deprived of their smell without losing their destructive properties.

LIGHTNING.—But perhaps there is a greater amount of misconception concerning lightning than almost any other natural phenomenon. As an example, we may quote those who consider that the lightning invariably "cometh down from heaven," and that it never ascends. The tower of Dundry Church, which was struck in March 1859, furnished a clear proof of its ascending, the lightning entering at the base and passing up through the tower.

Bearing upon the subject is the following extract taken from a back number of the *Builder*:—

"I was much puzzled for some time," says the writer, "by a solicitor's strong-room, which I had built, obstinately refusing to become dry, although favorably situated for the process, and a jet of gas being kept burning day and night. The consequence, however, was that the papers and parchments became flaccid and damp. The mischief has been entirely and speedily remedied by inserting two ventilating bricks and extinguishing the gas;" clearly proving that where there is no ventilation, gas, instead of exciting evaporation, produces moisture, and consequently condensation.

That damp air is lighter than dry air, that smoke is heavier than air, that inodorous gases are poisonous, that lightning ascends as well as descends, and that a burning light does not ensure dryness in a room, are facts everybody ought to know, but which few do know.

A colony of Wurtemberger engineers in Palestine have made roads, multiplied plantations, and so cleared and cultivated the Plain of Jerzeel that, in spite of the interference of the Latin monks of Mt. Carmel, they have completely transformed it, and now have a prosperous colony there.

The rigid, but antiquated, rules of caste in India meet hard shocks from modern scientific improvements. The Bengal Agricultural Department persuaded an intelligent native to use bone manure in cultivating beet-root. His crop was the largest he ever had, but was unsalable on account of his using bones. The Pundits have now decided, greatly to popular satisfaction, that to handle or use bone manure involves no loss of caste.

The New York State Board of Health has prepared a report on the pathogenetic powers of contaminated ice, in which it is stated that ice formed in impure water may contain from eight to ten per cent of the organic matter dissolved in the water, and in addition a very large amount of the organic in it. It may also contain living animals and plants, ranging in size from visible worms down to the minutest spores, and the vitality of these organisms may be unaffected by freezing. Such ice is unfit for use in drinking water, for it may cause serious illness.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

It is now considered unlucky to name vessels after women.

So far as we know, Jonah was made the First Secretary of the Interior.

Though gas lights were first used in 1792 they were not utilized for street lighting until 1825.

The orange tree is not ephemeral. At Versailles is one four hundred years old, planted by Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Charles III.

A man at Carlisle, Pa., wrote a love letter to a married woman 27 years ago, and her husband has black mailed him out of \$300 a year ever since.

VATERLOO - Frenchman:—" Ah! mon ami, I am naturalized." Englishman:—" Well, but what do you gain by that?" Frenchman:—" Waterloo."—*Moonshine.*

Marketman:—" Why did you return that pair of fowls yesterday?" Customer:—" Because I thought you had better send them to a homo for aged couples!"

It has been discovered in France that the fatty matter of wool may be transformed into a substance which has been named "cereid," having the consistency and several properties of wax.

"I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the shoes are thick." "Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the bootmaker. "Yes," was the reply. "Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can assure you the objection will gradually wear away."

Trials have been made on the Spree at Berlin with the *Electra*, belonging to Messrs. Siemens & Halske, in presence of a number of prominent engineers. The boat is propelled in the usual way by a storage battery and electric motor working a screw of peculiar construction, and, as far as can be judged from the short trial just made, has proved a success.

"Richard," said Madame, "I saw a beautiful costume at Bizarro's to day, and I should like it ever and ever so much." "And I should like to have you have it," replied Richard, "but really, Clara, I haven't the money to spare." "O, you great tooso! I know better than that. I saw a brand new check book in your desk only yesterday, and not one of the checks had been used."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rev W. C. Winslow, of the Egypt exploration fund, writes that "the gold handle of Pharaoh's tray," just received at the Boston museum of finants, is "simply the rarest of the rare;" that "no piece of gold plate connected with table or temple feasts of old Egypt has ever before been therein found, and that, consequently, neither Bunk nor the British museum has the like." There have also arrived at the museum six cases of ceramics and other relics, from Naukratis, Daphneh, and elsewhere. And the colossus of Rameses II is being pulled to Port Said, thence to be shipped to Boston; its archaeological value, when it reaches the museum, will be \$10,000.

Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children we cannot speak too strongly. Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy in receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follows its over-stimulation. In these little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee. Bid, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition. Do not be satisfied by answering no, when asked as to its use, but let us educate the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. I speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent.

ALL ABOUT A RAT.—A rather curious case will shortly be heard before the tribunal of a German town, the original cause of which is a rat. It seems that some time ago the house of an inhabitant of the town was invaded by a number of rats, and to get rid of them, the following stratagem was resorted to:—The inmate of the house caught one of the intruders, tied a string of little bells round its neck, and let it go. The rat, on regaining its liberty, went to rejoin its fellows, but the latter, scared by the jingling of the bells, fled from the house, and sought domicile elsewhere. As for the one with the bells attached, it chose a neighboring house for its abode, and it was this that led to the present lawsuit. The inmate of the house was awakened one night by the mysterious jingling of a bell, and unable to account for the sound, he spoke about the matter to his family and household. The worthy people were extremely superstitious, and when on several succeeding nights the tinkling of bells was distinctly heard by everyone, the only conclusion that could be reached was that the house was haunted. Under this impression the servants quitted their places, their mistress fell ill; in fact, to the peace and tranquility that had formerly reigned succeeded terror and alarm. Ultimately, it chanced that the "ghost"—that is to say, the rat—was caught, and upon the much-tormented family learning who had belled the creature, it was decided to bring an action against him to obtain compensation for all the worry his stratagem had occasioned his neighbors.

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31. Galtrie's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Name," etc.
32. The Spring of the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dora Thorne. 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 Womans' Uprising," 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," etc.
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A. M. FRASER, MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The S. S. Sardinian, which arrived in Halifax on Sunday last, brought out about 1,000 emigrants. The Sardinian is the last of the weekly boats for the present season.

The Dominion Parliament is rapidly disposing of business. Short, ten-minute speeches are the order of the session, and these are, for the most part, pithy and to the point.

The new steel steamer *Yarmouth* is now on her way across the Atlantic. She has a cargo of coal, pig iron and general merchandize. She will probably arrive in Yarmouth next week.

The Ontario Legislature, after working through the session sitting but three hours per day, finished it up by an all-night sitting, adjourning at five o'clock Saturday morning, and being prorogued on the afternoon of the same day.

Boating on the streets of Montreal is a sorry pastime for the poor people whose houses are flooded and who have to get into the boats out of the second story windows. Montrealers will now believe in the use of a great big dam.

The Halifax members of parliament are urging upon the Dominion Government the advisability of purchasing for railway purposes the block of ground on Water Street, opposite the deep water terminus. May their urging be successful.

A young man named Thomas Hewson was drowned while out shooting geese near St. Peter's Island. Hewson left his boat and got upon the ice in order to secure a wounded bird, the ice broke, and the young man fell in the water and was drowned.

The Street Railway Company are about to erect six double cottages at the north-end of the city. These will be occupied by the employees of the company. The moldings, sashes and doors are now being turned out from the factory of Mr. Wm Curry, of Windsor.

A flock of wild geese, while flying over Moncton, became bewildered by the electric light, and forty five birds, in good condition, were killed or seriously injured by striking the electric wires. Sportsmen along the Straits of Northumberland are enjoying splendid shooting.

Potatoes are now selling in Toronto for sixty cents per bushel. The Ontario potato yield last year was below the average. There is now a brisk demand in that market for Nova Scotian potatoes - fifty thousand bushels have been bought up here and forwarded to Toronto.

By the breaking down of Nash's bridge, one mile east of Morrisburg, an engine and thirty cars on the Grand Trunk Road were utterly demolished. The engineer and firemen were killed. It is supposed that the accident was caused by the frost having undermined the stone piers.

A half-witted St. Catherine's man proposes to swim down the Niagara current and leap the falls on the Canadian side. He is to wear a rubber suit and encircle himself with bladders. Twenty-sixth of May is the day fixed for the experiment. The law should restrain these professional lunatics, whose itch for notoriety appears insatiable.

Windsor has received as a present from G. P. Payzant and others, the piece of ground which, from its shape, has hitherto been known as flat iron park. This will be beautified, and its name changed in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee to Victoria Park. Upwards of \$1000 has already been subscribed for this purpose, and if this is not sufficient, Windsorians will double the amount.

Efforts are being made to induce the government to make a change in the duty upon printed books. It is now ad valorem fifteen cents upon the dollar, but the government are asked to make it a specific duty of twenty-five cents per pound. Our books cost enough now in all conscience, and we trust the government will positively refuse to make the change proposed. A tax on knowledge is a mean tax anyway.

The citizens of Halifax are thankful to be relieved from the dust which was so abundant last week. The four new watering carts, which with horses and harness, cost the city \$2,800, were placed on the streets early this week, and quickly laid the dust. These carts consume in their daily rounds about 125 tons of water, so that the dust has little chance to play freaks with pedestrians, choke carters or damage the goods in our shops.

The real extent of the distress in Newfoundland, as to which there were so many contradictory rumors, may be measured by the timely relief which was promptly furnished by the government. A half million dollars, according to the Receiver General, was expended on public works, not that their construction was urgent, but in order that the poor and honest people might earn sufficient to keep them from starvation. Humanity prompted the expenditure, and utility the method of its outlay.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has sent a cablegram to his friends in Ireland, requesting them to urge upon Mr. O'Brien the inadvisability of his visiting Canada for the purpose of arousing popular feeling against Lord Lansdowne, but it is probable that Mr. O'Brien will come just the same. Lord Lansdowne's agents have evicted a number of tenants from his Irish estates, but as the Governor General has always been most popular among his tenantry, there is no reason for believing that the evictions were unjustifiable, much less reason for carrying the Irish campaign into Canada.

The civic elections on Wednesday last resulted in Mr. Patrick O'Mullin's election as Mayor by a plurality of 462, Messrs. B. F. Pearson, C. H. Smith, W. F. Pickering, David Roche, D. L. Johns and D. McPherson were elected Aldermen.

Postmaster-General McLelan is making an earnest effort to bring about the introduction of the parcel post system between Canada and the United States. This is a much needed reform which will doubtless be appreciated on both sides of the line.

Principal Grant has no idea of the University of Queen's taking a secondary place among similar Canadian institutions. He now proposes to raise a new endowment of \$250,000, which will help to keep the Kingston University in the very front rank.

Mr. J. T. Shatford, of Hubbard's Cove, has notified the city marshal of Halifax that a man named Henry James made a brutal attempt to murder a widow named Miller on Monday last. Failing in his fiendish design, James set fire to the widow's house, which, with its contents, was burned to the ground. The would-be assassin has been arrested.

The following sent in the correct answer to puzzle published on page 14 last week:—Jas V. Purcell, Jr., Port Mulgrave; A. W. Herdman, Wentworth, Cumb. Co.; J. T. F. Robinson, Windsor; John M. Kemp, St. Peter's, C. B.; John D. Matheson, do.; Mr. Goth Bayley, 79 Birmingham St., City; Miss Smith, 57 Hollis St., City; Hugh Murray, Lorne House, City; "W. H. S.," 105 Barrington St., City; Ed. Stairs, 28 Bland St., City.

The Intercolonial Railway authorities have decided to adopt the twenty-four-hour system of time-marking for their summer arrangements. Station masters of the Intercolonial are authorized to supply the travelling public with watch and clock dials showing the hours from thirteen to twenty-four. Persons sending for these should state the diameter of the watch or clock inside of the present figures, so as to insure getting a suitable new dial. The Truro local, which now leaves at five p. m., will according to the new time table leave at 17.

St. George's Society, of Halifax, celebrated its 101st anniversary on Monday evening last, by a banquet, of which about seventy-five persons partook, the bill of fare being decidedly English. President Murray discharged his duties as chairman most admirably, and was well supported by Vice-President Mr. John Overy. The Rev. Dr. Hole made a most stirring speech in reply to the toast of "St. George and Merry England," being most felicitous in his remarks. The toast list, including patriotic and loyal toasts, was duly honored, the company adjourning at thirty minutes past twenty-four.

The medical board of the Victoria General Hospital has issued a circular calling the attention of the public to the improvements proposed by the government, and giving data to prove that under the direction of the present board the hospital has fully sustained its reputation and is entitled to the continued confidence of the people of Nova Scotia. The medical men on the staff receive no remuneration for their labors in connection with the hospital, and only ask the public to judge their work impartially and not heed the disparaging reports which are set afloat by interested parties. Fair play is a jewel, and the new medical board are certainly entitled to fair play, even if the old medical board did not receive it.

A lady, without a name, has written a letter to the bandmaster of the 84th Regt., severely criticizing the performances of the band in church. In this anonymous critique appears the following paragraph: "Their inability to perform the sacred music customary to the usual Sunday morning service, is a fact which has been made the subject of general comment, and is, to say the least, excruciating to all lovers of music. Their ideas are good, but badly executed, and out of harmony with the service." Presumably this anonymous critic quite overlooks the fact that owing to the short service system, military bands seldom reach that degree of excellence formerly attained; but her criticism, if criticism it may be called, is so general and yet so indefinite, that it can serve no good object. The band does not take part in the service in order to entertain the public. Its office is rather to make the service more impressive, and if the lady critic can point out its failure in this respect, good may result from the "excruciating" torture which she suffered.

After the laying of the corner-stone of the new Dalhousie College, the annual Convocation was held in the Academy of Music on Wednesday last. The total number of graduates was twenty-nine, fourteen taking the degree of B. A., two M. A., one B. L., and twelve L. L. B. The Avery prize went to A. F. Stewart and W. S. Calkin; the Waverly to A. G. Laird; the Early Eng. Text Society's to Charlotte McNeil; the New Shakspeare Society's prize to J. K. Henry; the Boak prize to C. A. McCready; and the prize for the Historical Essay to Geo. Patterson. The medalists were J. C. Shaw, (Classics), M. J. McLeod, (Mathematics), J. E. Creighton, (Mental and Moral Philosophy), and V. E. Coffin, (Eng. Lit. and History). Among the graduates were numbered three of the fair sex, who have become bachelors:—Miss Ritchie, B. L., Miss Forbes, B. A., and Miss McNeil, B. A. The Valedictories were not quite up to last year's standard, either in matter or in delivery; although that of Mr. Shaw was clear and interesting. The proceedings were very much enlivened by the antics of the sportive undergrads. Though their sallies were at times a little annoying to the sedate, no serious harm was done. The meeting was brought to a close by a most earnest, thoughtful and appropriate address from the Rev. Dr. Hole.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, will ere long bring out a book in reply to M. Taine's recent work on Napoleon I., under the title, "A Century of Electricity."

Salt Lake City is to have a Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. A cyclone in Nevada half a mile wide has devastated the Marmahon Valley. The cyclone made matchwood of the fences, trees, houses and barns which lay in its path, and twenty-five persons are known to be killed.

It is said that a large number of the crown jewels of France are to be purchased by American ladies. The wives of the U. S Senators have a special fancy for royal jewels, and several of them are prospective purchasers. Even in democratic America, such jewels would be handed down as priceless heirlooms.

President Cleveland has thrown a bombshell into the rank and file of the Democratic party by announcing his determination not to allow himself to be nominated for a second official term. A wing of the party had not favored his re-nomination, but his announcement has elicited a unanimous expression of regret which quite possibly may induce the President to alter his plans.

Even the mud seems to be curious in Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution says: "The amount of phosphorescent light seen on the streets of Albany, Ga., this Spring, at night, has rarely ever been equalled. A curious thing has more than once been observed. Pedestrians have caught this luminous substance on their feet, and their path would be marked for a short distance by the light emitted.

The Lighthouse Board is arranging for the improvement of the illumination of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor. A strong lens will be placed in the torch, five additional electric lights will be placed around the base, making thirteen of such lights in all, and a number of incandescent lights will be placed in the interior of the statue. The light to be placed in the torch will be one of the most powerful fixed lights in the world. It is intended more for the purpose of enhancing the grandeur of the statue than as an aid to navigation, as a light of much less power than the one selected would answer equally well for the latter purpose.

Irish Home Rulers propose erecting in Dublin a national memorial to Gladstone.

A sharp shock of earthquake has been experienced in the Island of Jersey. No damage was done.

Italy, Denmark and Roumania have decided not to take part in the Paris Exhibition. Belgium will abide by the decision of England.

Mr. Sexton has received an anonymous letter, which, it is thought, will lead to the identification of the author of the Parnell letter published by the Times.

The Ghilzai rising in Afghanistan is assuming large proportions. The Ghilzais have proclaimed a new Ameer, around whose standard all the Afghan refugees now in India, are expected to gather.

Through the vigilance of the police, the opera house and factories in Pesth have been saved from the destroying hands of the Anarchists. Anarchy desires to destroy society as it exists, and commences to destroy property. Both the desire and attempt have so far proved futile.

The regent of Bavaria is making his sons learn useful trades. Prince Rupert, who will probably be king some day, is apprenticed to a Munich wood-turner, and works daily at his bench. Prince Francis is learning how to paint houses, and Prince Charles is an industrious market-gardener.

If the German Fishery Commission succeed, it will place, this spring, 7,000 salmon in the Rhine and Weser, each fish bearing a tiny silver plate marked "1887." The problem will be to affix such a plate so that it will not injure the fish, and yet retain its place. Experiments to that end are under examination at the Berlin Aquarium.

The enmity between China and the Sandwich Islands has been given vent to by covering the walls in Honolulu with hand bills in Chinese offering a reward of \$5000 for the head of King Kalakaua. It is said that the guards have been doubled about his palace. The suppression of the sale of opium is the cause of the feeling.

Several artesian wells have recently been sunk with remarkable success in various parts of Algeria of pure water, at a temperature of twenty five degrees C., forming a lake. Large areas of waste land have been reclaimed by means of the water thus provided, and similar results are hoped for in other regions which have been hitherto quite unavailable for agricultural production.

The British Budget shows that the receipts and expenditure during the past year has reached \$438,000,000. The army estimates show a reduction of 1 1/2 million dollars, and civil service a saving of \$1,700,000. The revenue from alcoholic liquors has decreased nearly a million of dollars, while that derived from the beer tax has increased \$220,000. The revenue from the taxes on tea has increased, while that upon wine has fallen off.

There has been much excitement in Europe during the past week over the possibility of a war between Germany and France, arising out of the arrest of an official named Schnaebeles. It appears that Commissary Schnaebeles had been found guilty of high treason by the court of Leipzig, and that he was doing his best to induce the desertion of young German recruits. For the past month, the German police have narrowly watched his movements, and having evidence of his guilt, they undertook to arrest him when standing within a few feet of the French boundary. Schnaebeles, it is asserted, escaped, and the officers pursued and made him a prisoner on French soil, carrying him away to the jail at Metz. The chief point of disagreement is whether Schnaebeles was arrested on German or French territory; but as to this, the contradictory nature of the telegrams leave us in the dark.

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TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Beaver Harbor Light," will be received up to the 4th May next, for the construction of a Pole with a shed at its base, for a Beacon Light on Beaver Point, Beaver Harbor, in the County of Halifax, N. S.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Post Office, West River, Sheet Harbor.
W. M. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.
Department of Marine
Ottawa, 4th April, 1887.

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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist church at Millford, Annapolis County, will be dedicated on the 8th of May.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. Hopper, of St. John, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly improving in health.

Revs. Messrs. McLaurin and Hutchinson, Missionaries from the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces to Tolugu Mission Field, are on their way home for a visit.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle reports a membership of 5,351. During the year 281 have been added by baptism.

The progress of the Baptist church in Sweden is shown by the fact that within a district of fifty miles there was, ten years ago, but one church, whereas now there are twenty.

METHODIST.

The next British Wesleyan Conference is to be held in Manchester. Opinions in favor of Methodist reunion will then be made.

The degree of L.L.D. has been conferred by McGill University on the Rev. W. I. Shaw, M.A., of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.

According to late Government returns 100,000 out of a population of 111,743, on the Fiji Islands, attend at public worship in the Methodist churches. Fifty years ago, the place was studded with heathen temples, but at the present time not one is in existence. The Methodist church has 1,255 churches and chapels, 53 native ministers, 1,877 local preachers, and 27,421 communicants.

The London Methodist Missionary Committee has devoted a legacy of £1,500 to the Mission of the Methodist Church of Canada in Japan.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., meetings were held in New York to bid farewell to twelve missionaries who are about to join Bishop William Taylor's band of fifty six missionaries already at work on the Upper Congo.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ten years ago there were only four churches in Florida in connection with the Northern Presbyterian church and now there are twenty-nine.

The Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, over which the Rev. Dr. Cuyler is pastor, has lately had an addition to its membership of over four hundred.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, of Ottawa, who is on a visit to this city, will occupy the pulpit of St. Matthew's church next Sunday.

Rev. J. F. Huston, of Truro, was married to a daughter of the late Rev. P. G. McGregor, D.D., on Thursday of last week. The reverend gentleman has accepted a call from Knox church, Brooklyn.

The services in connection with the closing of Pine Hill College took place last evening in Fort Massey Church.

The income of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland for 1886 amounted to £96,859, an increase of £8,289, compared with the revenue of 1885. The Foreign Mission Fund shows an increase of £3,300 over the previous year.

Presbyterians in Michigan are making active preparations for the founding of a Theological Seminary at Ann Arbor.

CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Tache, of Montreal, has given his consent to the formation of a permanent *Garde Noble* to be in attendance at his levees and on other official occasions. The idea originated with that of the *Papal Garde Noble*, which is composed of the members of the old princely families of Rome. The new order first paraded on last Easter Sunday and attended High Mass in Notre Dame.

M. Paul Féval, the eminent Catholic writer, is dead.

On the anniversary of his coronation, Leo XIII. caused 10,000 lire to be distributed amongst the poor of Rome.

Bishop O'Farrell presided over a mass meeting of citizens of Trenton, N. J., whose object was to close liquor saloons on Sunday. The result is that the saloons of both Patterson and Trenton have closed.

Cardinal Taschereau expresses himself as perfectly delighted with the cordial reception he was accorded at the Vatican. He says he was especially touched by the delicacy of the Pope's attentions in conferring upon him a court of honor by nominating Abbé Hamel and Legaré to the rank of Apostolic Prothonotaries, Abbé Mothet and Bolduc to the rank of Domestic Prelates, and Abbé Marvie and Tolu to the rank of Secret Chamberlains. The Cardinal's brother, Judge Taschereau, was decorated as Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

There are, according to Werner's "Atlas of the Missions," the most authentic work on the subject extant, 9,234,026 Catholics in Asia, which is fifty times as many as all the Protestant churches have together. There are 2,655,920 in Africa, which is a hundred times as many as all shades of Protestants can claim.

Father Anderledy the successor of Father Beckx as the Superior General of the Jesuits, is noted for his skill as a linguist. He speaks and writes all the important languages with facility.

It is proposed to organize a national pilgrimage from Ireland to Rome, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Pope this year. A similar pilgrimage has not taken place since 1698. A deputation of priests and lay will probably wait on Archbishop Walsh, in Dublin, shortly, to obtain his sanction.

AN INTERCEPTED VALENTINE.

Dear Cousin Canada, you know we like you,
June and December brighten with your charms,
Not for the world we'd lift a hand to strike you,
There is no war in our presented arms.

See how we flounder through your snow-shoe parties,
All breathless down toboggan-chutes we slide,
Neath the soft furs we know how warm your heart is,
For it is always Summer by your side.

And if we love you, sweet, and our fond wishes
Fly swift to you like birds of Summer hue,
How can you ebb us, if we love your fishes?
Are not your fishes, cousin, part of you?

How can you set for us a three mile limit?
You cannot hope to make us stay away,
When Summer comes, Leander like, we'll swim it,
From Anticosti to the Saguenay.

Who talks of bait? By all that's trim and tidy,
You are the sweetest bait our eyes have found,
Come live with us, dear coz, and every Friday
You shall have fish till your head swims round.

Your mix so busy with her juddling,
She'll never wonder where you are, and—ah,
Yonder stands Parson Talmage, snuffing, waiting,
Say, shan't we ask Sir John to "Ask Mamma?"
—Burdette, in the *Brooklyn Eng.*

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

That the early spring is a bad time to visit Montreal, either for business or pleasure, is a conclusion that I have arrived at after a week's stay in Canada's great metropolis. The citizens had exhausted their energies in making the Winter Carnival a success, and were engaged on my arrival in the decidedly unpleasant duty of settling up the expenses of the entertainment and paying in their subscriptions. The ruins of the ice palace, near the Windsor Hotel, and a partially demolished ice tower in Victoria Square, were the only visible remains of the carnival, but one's ears were assailed on every side by grumbling tradesmen, whose profits had fallen far below their expectations. One unfortunate individual had expended over \$150 in special advertising, and had taken in only \$10 during the whole carnival week. Similar examples were not uncommon, and, as a result, the people had found the Lenten season a most propitious time to repent of their extravagance in "sackcloth and ashes."

Until navigation opens one can form but a very imperfect idea of the immense business done in Montreal, but the innumerable manufactories which are found in all directions were rashed with work, and the prospects were bright for a most profitable season. St. James, Notre Dame and McGill Streets are lined with handsome business blocks, and present an animated appearance during the day and late into the night, but Common Street, Custom House Square, and the streets near the river, which in summer are all life and activity, now wear a deserted look, and the cold, cutting April winds sweeping through them cause one to hurry away into the narrow, protected streets, which, like St. Paul's, St. Helen's, St. John's, and all the streets in their vicinity, are occupied by large wholesale houses. The business portion of the city is well and compactly built, but the architectural beauties of many fine blocks are lost in the narrowness of the streets. The large wholesale dry goods and clothing houses are centering around Victoria Square, and from this little breathing spot the eye takes in a continued series of mammoth business structures. One thing that struck me in the city was the absence of low, squalid sections, which are generally found in all large places, and through which one can hardly pass without a shudder. Montreal is certainly a fine city, but as a place of residence it cannot be compared to Halifax. It really has only two seasons—a freezing cold winter and a broiling hot summer. The fact is that, with the exception of its springs, Halifax has a fine, bracing climate, while Montreal is all extremes.

It is well to see both sides of the shield, as my visit here has convinced me. Nova Scotian would-be patriots, newspaper writers, stump orators and ward politicians have been speaking, arguing and writing to prove that the Montreal merchants were ruining our provinces by selling us their goods, while they bought nothing in return. One would have thought that Montreal was growing rich at the expense of Nova Scotia, but, after many interviews with the leading merchants here, I find that they place the question in quite another light. They complain bitterly of the want of a bankruptcy law, and say that their Nova Scotia business has been made far from profitable by their being forced to accept compromises at 40 or 50 cents on the dollar. If they don't accept the debtor will threaten to make an assignment, which means that the Nova Scotian creditors will get everything, and that they will be left out in the cold. They complain that they have been victimized in this way to a great extent, and many said that they did not wish to do any further business in Nova Scotia. I heard similar complaints in Boston and Quebec, and have read that the English merchants are also grumbling, and it seems to me that, if the credit of Nova Scotia is to be maintained, either a bankruptcy law, or a law regulating the distribution of the assets of insolvent estates, (and preventing preferential assignments), should be enacted by the Dominion Government, as it is doubtful whether our Provincial Legislature has the power to move in the matter.

When we say that Montreal takes nothing from us, we forget the great quantity of Nova Scotia coal that is sold in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Rufus Fairbanks, a prominent coal broker in Montreal, and a native of Halifax, gave me much valuable information in regard to the coal trade. He states that for some years there was a prejudice against Nova Scotia coal. The people had become accustomed to Welsh coal, which is comparatively

free from slack, and which was well suited to the widely-separated bars of the grates than in use. It was also found that Nova Scotia coal, when piled in immense heaps and exposed to the weather, was liable to spontaneous combustion, and considerable loss was thus experienced. This last difficulty is now easily overcome by piling the coal so that the air can circulate through it. The prejudice in favor of Welsh coal has now largely disappeared, and by the introduction of grates with closer bars the people have found that the Sydney coals, which are preferred, are easily managed and give entire satisfaction. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk are giving heavy orders for coal, and this, with a greatly increased demand for home consumption, is likely to cause a boom in the Nova Scotia coal trade this season. Prices are also likely to be higher, which should make mining more profitable. Interviews with other dealers in Nova Scotia coal fully confirmed Mr. Fairbanks' views, and demonstrated the wisdom of the N.P., at least as far as the coal trade is concerned. I am under obligations to Mr. Fairbanks for many favors, not the least pleasant of which was a cozy lunch to which he invited me at the Metropolitan Club. I also had some delightful glimpses of home life in Montreal, which caused me to return to my hotel—I am almost ashamed to confess it—with a decided attack of homesickness.

How people put up with the discomforts of even the best hotels when they can avoid them, I cannot understand. The hotel I am stopping at is an excellent one of its kind, and all that is possible is done for the comfort of its guests. But it is the guests that prove the nuisance. It is now one a.m., and about an hour ago two travellers arrived and were given a room near mine. They tramped through the halls and up the stairways with their creaking boots, talking at the tops of their voices and must have awakened every sleeper in the house. Then they undressed, pounding their boots on the floor, all the time talking loudly, and finally turned in with a crash that must have tied the bedstead in its every joint. Their lungs were very powerful, and now that they have fallen asleep, one of them is snoring in a manner that reminds me of the fog horn on Sambre Island. I have heard all kinds of snores, but this one, for power, beats them all. A snorting tug towing a heavy load is a good comparison, and how I am to sleep is now the question that agitates me. I once flattered myself that I never snored, but a little incident at Yarmouth disabled my mind. The hotel was crowded and I was given a bed in the same room with a well-known Jew of Halifax.

"Does you ever schnore?" was his question as I retired.

"No," I answered. "Never."

"Vell, dat vos good, because I can't sthand schnoring. But I gives you fair warning dot I wakes you up if you pegins."

"All right," said I, and turned over and was soon sound asleep.

I was just having a horrible dream about falling from an interminable height, when I was rudely awakened in time to catch my own last vigorous snort, and to discover my Hebrew friend, with wild staring eyes and hair almost on end, standing over me.

"Wake up, wake up, mine God in Himmil mau, if you never schore vat you calls dot."

So one by one our little conceits are taken from us, but if I thought I snored like my neighbor in the adjoining room life certainly would not be worth the living.

ADIOS AMIGO.

ORPHEUS CONCERT.

The enjoyable concert given by the Orpheus Club on Thursday evening attracted as usual a large but not a critical audience. During the singing of the solos decorous silence was observed in the audience, but while the choruses were being sung chatty *tele-a-teles* were here and there carried on, while the effect of Schumann's Concertstück, which was, so far as we could hear, admirably rendered by Miss Wylde and Mr. C. H. Porter, was in many respects completely destroyed by the audible conversations which were in progress at the time. In the name of Orpheus we protest against ladies and gentlemen, many of them the acknowledged leaders in society, countenancing, encouraging and participating in the hubbub which almost invariably takes place in Halifax during the performance of instrumental music. Some persons appear to listen in breathless silence to the singing of a song by an indifferent singer, while the first note in a piano solo is taken as the signal for a general conversation. In English and American cities when cultured people gather to listen to such a concert as that given by the Orpheus Club, they go to listen, to admire, or mayhap to criticize, but their appreciation of good music and their respect for the performers prevent them from imagining that they are attending a five-o'clock tea. Some Halifax ladies and gentlemen may think we are too severe, and that we had better criticize the concert—not the audience. This we will do, but we feel confident that the common sense of the community will support us in frowning down that which has come to be in Halifax—simply unbearable. The Club was evidently in grand trim at its last concert, singing with spirit and confidence. Of the three choruses from the Redemption, the first, "Unfold Ye Portals Everlasting," was rendered by far the best, although the unison passage in "The Word is Flesh Become," was sung with great power and precision. The part song, "The House that Jack Built," is a very pretty composition, and the club in its first performance rendered it admirably, which its repetition as an encore fully demonstrated. Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" is a glorious composition, and should certainly be repeated at the club's next concert. Throughout the performance of *Lauda Sion* Miss Phelan sustained her part with apparent ease, the rendition of her solo was excellent, and the music was well adapted to her silvery voice, which, though not strong, is always sweet and tuneful. In a quartette sung by Miss Phelan, Miss Bligh, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Boak, several discords were observable, although in other respects

the singers were evidently, so to speak, in musical "touch" with each other. Of the soloists we should say that Captain Rawson sang with expression, but his articulation was imperfect. Miss Gussie Taylor sang much better than on her last appearance, but some of her tones were decidedly off color. Mr. A. C. Edwards sang well. Mr. Gillis rendered his song most acceptably, his tones being beautifully clear and resonant, and his expression good. Mrs. Taylor's singing of "The Day is Done" was both beautiful and pathetic, entitling that lady to even more applause than she received. Mr. J. R. Currie's voice was evidently not at its best, but the finished manner in which he sang his solo in a measure compensated for the lack of resonance in his generally resonant voice. Taken altogether the concert was the best of the season, the popularity of the soloists, the variety of the selections, and the high class of the compositions, all combining to make the concert thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. C. H. Porter as conductor, and Mr. T. H. Payne as accompanist, performed their respective parts in a most satisfactory manner. The Orpheus Club has done good work during the present winter, and we trust for the sake of Halifaxians that the organization will be classed as perennial.

OUR COSY CORNER.

To clean silver, first wash to remove all the grease from the silver, then rub with a woollen cloth wet with ammonia and whiting, and polish on the chased and filigree parts with a tooth brush. It is nice to clean glass windows and all kinds of glass ware.

To clean old lamp-burners, wash and boil them in ashes and water, then rub them with oxalic acid, then dry and polish with fine coal ashes, and they will be clean and bright. Wash the wicks and dry. Many times the burners are condemned when only the wicks are at fault.

Bronze.—Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin, and sometimes lead, the proportions of which vary somewhat, but are usually nine to one. It is often adulterated with zinc, but when this is the case the surface honey-combs on exposure.

GOLD LIQUOR.—Mix bronze powder with gum water; a little spirits of wine will make it keep better. The proportions are easily ascertained by trial. Pieces of glass may be put in the bottle to assist in shaking up the heavy powder, which settles at the bottom.

Handsome lamps are used even in houses where there is gas. They are of porcelain, brass or bronze, with fancy shades.

The smaller the room the lighter should be the furniture and the decoration of the walls. A large room should have heavy furniture, and the walls may be dark.

OLD DOMINION SAUCE.—Bring the juice poured off from the can of peaches to boiling point. Dissolve one tablespoonful of cornstarch in half a teaspoonful of cold water, add to the juice and boil two minutes. Then add a small teaspoonful of sugar, and if wine is not objected, one glass of sherry or Madeira. The sauce may be strained, but does not require it. In all cases where wine is mentioned as flavoring, it is of course optional, many persons regarding its use as sinful. Education or conviction will govern here as elsewhere. In most rules where wine is specified as flavoring, the juice and grated rind of a lemon will be, so far as sweet sauces are concerned, a pleasant substitute.

SOME USES OF AN EGG.—For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish than collodion, and, being always at hand, can be easily applied. It is more cooling than sweet oil and cotton, which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. The egg is considered to be one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs, so enable nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body. Two, or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and, since egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more rapid and certain is the recovery.

TO KEEP PRESERVED FRUIT.—In order to keep preserved fruit in condition it is necessary that the jars be air-tight, and that they be kept in a cool, dark place. Atmospheric air is "extremely insinuating," and it will penetrate even by microscopic openings, and thus injure the product of labor performed in the torrid summer days in a kitchen with a temperature considerably over 100 degrees. The top of every jar with a screw or rubber fastening should be sealed with bottle wax. Jelly glasses should be secured with bladders, or with paper dipped in white of egg and pressed about the glass without a wrinkle.

Many persons take the precaution to wrap every glass jar or tumbler in paper, and then pack each of them in sawdust or sand, so that they will not be affected by light nor by atmospheric changes. The closet in which preserves are kept should not be damp nor should it be in close proximity to the kitchen. In winter the temperature must be a degree or two above freezing point. It is always well to keep preserves in a closet by themselves, so that it need only be opened when necessary to store each new addition of jars. Thus the atmospheric changes are reduced to a minimum, and the fruit will remain in good condition.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—An interesting debate occurred on the subject of appointing returning officers to preside at elections. The opposition members claimed that such officers should be sheriffs in the several constituencies, as they were more likely to be impartial than special appointees. Government supporters on the other hand contended that sheriffs being the creatures of the local governments, were almost always bitter partisans, and where, as in the cases of Nova Scotia and Ontario, the local authorities were intensely opposed to the general government, it could not be expected that their creatures would be less partial than other men.

Mr. Curran introduced a series of resolutions sympathizing with Ireland's aspirations for home rule, and condemning the policy of coercion adopted by the present British government, and the bill to that end now under consideration of the Imperial parliament. The debate on these resolutions has occupied several days, and is not yet concluded. The government has given no indication whether it will support or oppose these resolutions. Our own opinion is that it would be far preferable to take no action in the matter, rather than to pass meaningless and forceless resolutions such as those adopted last year. Canada is interested in the question (aside from sentiment) only in so far as the wise government of Ireland affects the stability and integrity of the empire. To impartial observers it would seem that the failure of success of eighty-six more or less stringent coercion acts, which have been passed and enforced during the past eighty-seven years in Ireland, would lead to a suspicion at least on the part of the duller and most obstinate intellect that it may be worth while to try a mild form of conciliation, and see if this course would not be as effectual in quelling discontent and insubordination in the Green Isle as it was in Canada at the time of the Papineau rebellion of 1837-9.

Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill respecting representation of the Northwest in the senate. The bill provides for two senators for the territories. Tupper (Pictou), introduced a bill granting appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from County Courts in cases where County Courts and Supreme Courts of the province have concurrent jurisdiction.

Mr. Jones has given notice of motion for a statement showing the supplies furnished to the Intercolonial Railway at Truro and Halifax. Sir John Macdonald has given notice of a bill respecting the Customs and Inland Revenue departments. It is supposed that these departments are to be amalgamated, as the principal work now done by the Customs department collection of statistics, etc., will be handed over to the new department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Borden asked what steps had been taken towards the construction of a public building at Kentville. Sir H. Langvin said an officer had been sent down to make an examination and report as to the best site for the proposed building. He had reported in favor of a particular lot, but subsequently a petition had been received from inhabitants of the place in favor of the selection of another lot. No final action had yet been taken. In answer to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Bowell said that the regulations recently issued in relation to the examination of passengers baggage had been withdrawn. Mr. Foster said the fisheries papers would be brought down on Monday. The anti-coercion and home rule for Ireland resolutions were carried on Tuesday night by a vote of 135 to 47.

On motion, the returns and papers in the case of the Queens County N. B. election were ordered to be laid on the table. This was afterwards done. The Minister of Justice introduced a bill respecting public stores, which provides for the marking of Government property for the purpose of identification, and for the punishment of persons obliterating the marks, or having property so marked in his possession. Welsh, P. E. I., asked whether the intention of the Government is to construct the subway from that island to the mainland, in order to secure the fulfillment of the terms of union between Canada and Prince Edward Island. Sir John suggested that the words after "mainland" be struck out, and the motion be allowed to stand. The Minister of Railways informed Cartwright that the sum chargeable to capital account of the Intercolonial Railway up to April 20th, inst., was \$44,200,000.

Mr. Jones has asked in the House of Commons for a return of seizures of vessels or property in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the years 1885, 1886 and 1887; giving dates of seizures, names of parties, amounts of fines imposed and collected and of fines remitted, and correspondence connected therewith.

Blake reminded Foster that the fishery correspondence had not been brought down. The minister replied that the correspondence made available within the past few days would be brought down printed with the previous correspondence, and that a few days delay was required for printing. A large force of printers were at work and the greatest possible speed was being made.

Mr. Skinner gave notice that he would move on Thursday to have the returns in the Queens County case amended, and the name of Mr. King inserted as the member returned.

Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Burus, referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Moffat, M. P. for Restigouche.

PROVINCIAL.—A large portion of the time of the Legislature during the past week was taken up in debating the Government's Resopal resolutions. On Thursday, Mr. McColl moved to substitute for the last clauses thereof a string of resolutions in favor of abolishing the Government, and giving us annexation to the United States. Mr. Hearn seconded this, not because he was in favor of it, but for the sake of discussion. The House, however, was not disposed to debate this amendment, and a division was at once taken, when there appeared for the amendment 1, against the rest of the House.

Mr. Roche's bill, providing for the issuance of licenses to retail beer and porter in the city and county of Halifax, was rejected on its second reading

by a vote of 24 to 9. This is much to be regretted, for the consumption of strong liquors is evidently and confessedly increasing under the operation of the new Act, while that of lighter and more innocuous liquids shows a marked falling off. The effect of the existing law is creating drunkenness, and the Legislature has distinctly refused to even partially undo the work that its predecessor accomplished in putting this extraordinary law on the Statute book.

By consent, Mr. Fielding withdrew his bill to empower municipalities to make regulations to prevent street cars from running during the hours of divine service on Sunday. He gave two reasons for doing so; first, that he had received a letter from the President of the Halifax Street Railway Company, stating that the cars would not be run past the churches during the hours of service; and second, that the promoters of the defunct Sunday observance bill were opposed to his new bill.

In reply to previous enquiries, the Hon. Commissioner of Mines and Works submitted a statement of expenditure on government house, and certain other statements respecting the hospital patients.

Mr. Humeon gave notice of resolutions respecting the claiming from the Dominion Government of the amount expended since 1867 upon criminal prosecutions by the Government of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hearn asked the Government if they intend to introduce resolutions respecting the coercion bill, now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, as he did not wish to forestall the Government in so doing.

Bills were introduced as follows:—By the Prov. Sec'y to compel arbitration in the case of strikes and lockouts in coal mines. By the Atty. Genl to amend chap. 108, R. S., of barristers and attorneys. By Lawrence to amend chap. 56, R. S., of county incorporations. By Frame to alter the boundaries of two polling districts in East Hants. By Gayton to amend chap. 47, R. S., of highway labor. By Black (T. R.) to incorporate L'planche Lodge I. O. G. T., of Amherst. By Mr. Reid from the special committee on dyke lands, a bill relating to that subject. By Fielding to incorporate the Seamen's Friend Society of the port of Halifax. By Law to amend chap. 27, Acts of 1874, of public instruction so far as respects the town of Yarmouth.

The bill empowering the city of Halifax to borrow \$5,000 for the Jubilee celebration, was passed. A conference with the Legislative Council to consider the advisability of abolishing that body, was proposed by Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

The bill increasing by \$250,000 the power of the Government to borrow money for the bridge service, passed its third reading by a vote of 27 to 1. That relating to barristers and attorneys by 20 to 11. A large number of local and private bills also passed their third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. Longley gave notice, that on a future occasion, he would move in his private capacity, and not as a member of the Government, a resolution in favor of closer commercial union with the United States.

The Prov. Sec'y said, in reply to Mr. Hearn, that the Government would, on a future day, move a resolution in regard to the present state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Humeon's resolution, instructing the Government to take steps to induce the Dominion Government to take charge of and to pay for criminal prosecutions, and to refund the money already spent by the Province for that purpose since 1867, was introduced on Monday, and after a short discussion, passed *mem con.*

COMMERCIAL.

No change has occurred in the general condition of trade during the past week. The business situation has been characterized by quietude, owing to general attention being absorbed with the Civic Elections. This interest culminated on Wednesday, when the polling took place. The distribution has, however, been fair, under the circumstances, while a considerable number of orders have been received in all lines.

Though the ice in the St. Lawrence has not as yet broken up, the indications are that it may soon do so. A large portion of our steam shipping will then leave us for the season; indeed, but one more mail steamer will arrive at, and one sail from this port, till next winter.

The uncertainty of what the Government will do in the matter of the revenue has a bad effect on the business of the country. It is well-known that a large deficit exists, which must be met, and that this can only be done by increasing the revenue, and the problem is, how this will be attempted to be done. It is therefore expected that the customs and the internal revenue tariffs will be largely advanced on tobaccos and their manufactures, on certain iron products, on spiritous and malt liquors, and perhaps some other lines. A very serious question is, whether this can be done so as to increase the income without destroying trade. The business of manufacturing cast iron goods, whose extensive interests throughout the Dominion represent millions upon millions of capital, and the labor of many thousands of men, is just now completely paralyzed by recent attempts to persuade the Government to largely increase the duty on pig iron, which is virtually their raw material. Though every possible encouragement should be given to the production of pig iron, great care must be taken that in doing so, other interests quite as important, if not more so, are not sacrificed.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Miss Martha T. Kinsman, Millinery, Kentville, sold out to Miss Bessie Rathburn; G. W. Boyd & Co., Laundry, Halifax, sold out to Pond & Sutherland; Wm. Gull, Groceries and Clothing, Halifax, out of business and left country; J. Stapleton & Sons, General Store, Port Hawkesbury, dissolved, John Stapleton continues; B. Enpoy, General Store, Springfield, sold out; E. W. Wright, Liquors, Halifax, stock to be

sold at auction; W. D. Carter, Dry Goods, Hantsport, admitted Fred. Carter partner, as Carter Bros.

Dry Goods.—Some houses report a decided improvement in business, having received visits from a number of their country customers, who have ordered summer goods quite liberally.

The Metal Trades.—The fore-shadowing of a probable rearrangement of the tariff on iron and iron goods, has created considerable excitement in the trade, besides causing an unsettled and uneasy feeling to prevail.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no perceptible change in the grain markets, which continue dull and inactive, without any prospect of improvement in the immediate future.

Provisions.—A fair volume of trade in hog products has been done. There has been somewhat of an easy feeling in lard in sympathy with a decline that has occurred in the West.

Butter.—Though stocks are comparatively light, the poor demand for old goods causes a very slow and disappointing market. It has become the great object with commission houses not to let a buyer depart without selling him a few packages.

Cheese.—Stocks of old are very small, and but little now has been received as yet. We would point out to our cheese makers and grocers that they would find money in producing and offering small cheeses.

Tea and Coffee.—The tea market has ruled quiet and steady, with business in the main of moderate volume. The character of enquiry, however, indicates an early increase in the movement, and owners appear to carry stock with confidence.

Sugar.—The market has continued to exhibit a firm tone at the improvement. There has been a firm business in granulated, but refiners decline to make large sales at present prices, preferring not to contract ahead.

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.

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugar, Tea, Molasses, and Beans with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese products like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Creamery with prices.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herrings, Salmon, and Haddock with prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster products like Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) with prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber products like Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock with prices.

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.

Table listing various breadstuffs and provisions like Graham, Patent high grades, and various types of flour and corn.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision products like Beef, Pork, and Lard with prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide products like Wool-clean washed, Ox Hides, and Cow Hides with prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits like Apples, Lemons, and Dates with prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry products like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—At Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock products like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs with prices.

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

The lady was standing with her face averted so that he could not at first see it. He beheld a queenly head, covered with masses of black, shining hair. He stood for some minutes lost in admiration; and then with a sigh she turned slowly round.

If he had thought the figure beautiful, he was even more enchanted with the face. He saw dark star-like eyes fringed with long lashes, and an imperial brow; he saw a mouth that was like a pomegranate-bud, fresh, red, and indescribably lovely; he saw a splendid face, oval in contour, and with the exquisite coloring that Titan gives in his pictures, dainty and brilliant. Yet over the beauty of the face sadness hung like a veil. He saw the glow of a scarlet geranium in the bodice of her dress and one in the dusky depths of her jet black hair.

That it was the money-lender's daughter never for a moment entered his mind—that he saw before him his cousin's wife never occurred to him. This beautiful girl was, of course, a visitor like himself—one of Lady Caraven's friends, he thought to himself, half sadly. It was not to be wondered at, with this glorious young beauty near to distract him, that the earl did not care for his wife.

He went forward to speak to her, and then for the first time she was conscious of his presence. She raised her dark eyes and looked at him. There are moments in life not to be forgotten—this was one. The dark eyes appeared to look right into his heart, and he seemed to recognize the soul that shone through them. She walked up to him, still looking at him, as though drawn by magic to him, his eyes half smiling into the depths of hers. He bowed at her approach.

She looked for one-half minute into the worn, scarred, noble face.

"I cannot be mistaken," she said, holding out both her hands in welcome. "You must be Sir Raoul Laureston?"

"I am," he replied, taking the delicate hands in his with chivalrous *empressment*. "And you?"

"And I!" she said, with a charming smile and a look of pretty astonishment. "I am Lady Caraven."

In the shock of his surprise he dropped her hands. This Lady Caraven, the unforned school-girl, the unloved wife, "tall and dark," one whom he would not like—this splendid woman! What had the earl meant by it? Sir Raoul was so startled that the shock kept him silent; and she, noticing this, thought that he was disappointed in her.

"Lady Caraven," he said, at last—"my kinswoman! Do you know that I can hardly believe it?"

"Why not?" she asked simply.

"Because I expected to see some one quite different."

"And you are disappointed?" she said slowly, half sadly.

His face lighted up eagerly.

"Nay, how can you say so? I am charmed, delighted. I cannot believe in my own good fortune in having so fair a cousin."

"Are you quite sure?" she asked. "For I fear that I have disappointed most people."

"I am indeed sure," he replied. And, looking into his face, she could not doubt it.

"You are Sir Raoul?" she continued. "I have been longing to see you ever since I heard that you were coming. Will you let me bid you a thousand welcomes home?"

He repossessed himself of her hands and clasped them warmly.

"You are a brave soldier," she said—"a hero. Again let me bid you welcome home!"

"That is the sweetest welcome I have ever had," declared Sir Raoul. "I shall not forget it."

The fair face was smiling at him, the lovely eyes were full of welcome, the ruby lips smiling kindly. It seemed to him that her whole heart was in the greeting she gave him. And Lord Caraven had said that he did not like this most charming and lovely girl!

"You are looking very ill, Sir Raoul," she said; "you will want nursing and taking care of. You must be well tended, and then you will grow strong."

He touched his breast lightly with his hand—the noble breast, the home of a noble soul.

"I shall never be very strong, I fear. Lady Caraven, I would give all my fortune for health; but Heaven knows best."

The dark eyes were full of womanly sympathy and compassion; they rested kindly on him.

"You are going to remain here," she said, "to make your home with us."

"I hope so," he responded, heartily. "I have no other home. This would indeed be one."

"I am so glad," she said, in her soft caressing tones; "and will you really let me take care of you, just as though you were my own brother come home from the wars?"

"Have you a brother?" he asked.

"No," she replied. "I am an only child."

"And I have no sister. I have always wished for one. When I was a strong man who did not know what aches and pains meant, I used to wish that I had a woman's gentle mind and heart to guide me; when health and strength left me, when I became almost helpless, I longed for the gentle hands of a woman near me; but my longing was never gratified."

She looked at him with a smile.

"You should have looked for a wife, Sir Raoul."

She repented of her words when she saw the terrible change that came over his face.

"A wife? No, I shall never have a wife. I wanted a sister."

"You must let me take a sister's place," she said, gently. "You do not know what your coming means to me. It will give me what I need so sorely—an occupation. You will let me nurse you when you are ill, wait upon you, read to you—tend you in all ways?"

"I am afraid that you would spoil me, Lady Caraven."

"No; but I will try to make you well and strong again. Do you really promise me that I may do this?"

His pale face flushed.

"Do you know," he said, "that you really embarrass me? I feel as though some fair young princess were offering to take charge of me. How can I thank you? It seems to me that the desire of my heart is gratified. I have a kinswoman to love at last."

She laid her hand on his arm and walked with him into the breakfast-room.

"You ought not to have risen so early," she said; "and now you must atone for that by taking some of my tea. I pride myself on being a good tea-maker."

Looking at her, he thought that, if she prided herself on her exquisite grace and her girlish loveliness, it would be only natural. He was perfectly charmed with her; she was modest and unaffected; there was a certain grace in her frank, kindly manner which made it impossible not to feel at home with her.

He was entirely so; and he smiled to himself. They were seated at the table as though they had known each other for years.

"But surely," he said, "we are amiss. We are not waiting for Ulric"

Her expression changed slightly, as it always did at the mention of her husband's name.

"Lord Caraven never takes breakfast here," she said slowly. "Our hours are not the same."

"Then he is a bad judge," remarked Sir Raoul. "I would far rather take breakfast here than anywhere else in the world."

To this Lady Caraven made no reply.

Before that day was half ended Sir Raoul was lost in wonder. How was it that the earl did not love this beautiful girl? He himself was charmed with her; he thought her delightful.

"Talk of an unforned school-girl!" he cried indignantly. "If Ulric calls her a school-girl, I should like to see whom he calls a beautiful woman! She is enchanting! She is fire and snow; she is humble, yet proud—haughty, yet gracious. She has character enough for a dozen school-girls, and they would be all above the average. I did not think a man could be so blind."

He had reason to know that she was as tender of heart as she was fair of face, for that same morning the old pain in his chest, the enemy that had laid him low, returned with redoubled violence. He was ghastly white and trembled with pain. Then he learned what the gentle hands of a woman were like. She showed no fear, no agitation. She was calm, tender, self-possessed. In one minute she had gathered soft downy pillows together on a couch, so as to support him.

"You will breathe more easily, Sir Raoul, if you lie there," she said.

It was a pitiful sight—the strong handsome man, the gallant soldier, the brave officer, the "hero of a hundred fights," lying there gasping for breath, great drops of anguish standing on his brow—a sight to make a man shudder and a woman to weep.

There was no haste in her manner—no agitation such as renders the kindest of women useless when they are most needed. She helped to place him on the couch, she laid the poor helpless head on soft pillows, she fetched some fragrant essence, and, kneeling by his side, bathed his face. She did not weary him by speaking or by useless expressions of sympathy. She watched the white parted lips, and gave him wine. When the terrible paroxysm had passed, he opened his eyes, all dimmed and dull with pain.

"See what war can do," he said slowly. "You are very good to me. It is coming again."

Again she helped him, never once losing her self-control.

"Is it gone?" she asked, as the tension of pain passed from his face and his hands were unclenched.

"Yes, thank you. I did wisely to long for a woman's gentle hands. I am grateful to you."

Then he told her how fiery the ordeal had been through which he passed.

"Can you imagine," he said, "what it is to me, a once strong man, a soldier, with all a soldier's longing for action—can you imagine what I feel at having to spend the greater part of my time on a couch? The very manhood within me recoils from it. I am always dreaming of what I could do if I were strong and well. I dream sometimes that I am on my favorite charger, sword in hand. I see the foe flying before me, and I am in hot pursuit. I wake to find it a dream, and to feel the red-hot rings of pain that seem to bind me. I ask myself why is it? Then, soldier, and man as I am, I bow my head and say, 'Heaven knows best.'"

She was looking at him with dark tender eyes.

"Have all lives such sorrows and cares, Sir Raoul?" she asked. "Is no one free?"

"I think not—the young and the beautiful, the great and the wealthy, the highest in rank, all seem to have their sorrows. I often think the greatest are those that we see the least of."

"Why is it?" she asked thoughtfully.

"How many times have I asked the same question of myself? I should say that souls require suffering to purify them as gold does the fire."

"I am quite sure," she said, raising her face to his, "that I should be better always for being happier."

"It is natural enough to think so—I am not sure that it is true. There are noble qualities latent in most people; suffering draws them out. But you, young and—pardon me, my kinswoman—beautiful, should not want to be happier than you are."

She made him no answer, but the dark eyes drooped sadly. If he knew, if he only knew the secret history of her life!

That day passed so quickly and so pleasantly to Sir Raoul that he could not realize his new existence.

When the pain had left him, and he was able to sit up, she brought him books and photographs; she talked to him and amused him; she made the time pass so quickly that he marvelled at her quick intelligence, her womanly wit. There was a touch even of genius in her noble, keen appreciation of art, in her passionate love of music. Then a dainty little luncheon was brought to him, after which she insisted on his driving out with her.

Sir Raoul laughed.

"I shall begin to think that I am a carpet-knight," he said.

"The hard work went before it," rejoined Hilfred. "You will enjoy a drive, Sir Raoul—the sun is warm, and the air is mild."

He sat by the side of the beautiful, tender-hearted, graceful girl, and they found a hundred subjects of conversation. The fragrant air, the warm sunbeams, the beautiful face, the sweet caressing voice, all greatly affected Sir Raoul. Then, when they returned, she bade him adieu until dinner time. He looked at her half anxiously.

"How do you employ your time when you have no visitors?" he said. "You have busied yourself with me the whole day."

"I do the best I can," she replied. "Sometimes I have engagements—callers. I try to study, but I am afraid I spend a great deal of time in thinking. This morning, when you came to me in the conservatory, I had been standing there more than an hour and thinking idle thoughts."

"But," said Sir Raoul, "does not Caraven ever spend a morning with you at home?"

He noticed the same change come over her face as came over it before when she heard her husband's name.

"No," she replied briefly, turning away; "we meet at dinner-time, not before."

He thought long and anxiously after she had gone. How strange it was that Caraven, always delighting in beautiful women, could not care for her! What a sad thing! Both so young, with every fair gift of life before them, every gift the world could bestow lavished on them, yet miserable because they did not love each other—husband and wife, sworn to love and honor each other, yet further apart than strangers—even, disliking each other! It seemed to him pitiful.

"I wonder," he thought, "if I could do anything? If I could only restore peace and harmony to them, I should not have lived in vain."

Could he? It was early yet to judge. He must see them together—then he could tell better. He must study them both and see what it was possible to do.

The first dinner-bell had rung when the earl returned, and Sir Raoul did not see him until dinner time. Lady Caraven was the first to enter the drawing-room, where Sir Raoul awaited her. She looked very lovely in her evening dress. It was of white—white that shone and gleamed—with picturesque patches of scarlet. She wore scarlet and white flowers, with a suite of opals. He had thought her beautiful before, but now, with her white neck and shoulders and rounded arms all shown, she looked, he thought, magnificent.

Her face brightened when she saw him. How strange it seemed that a kindly smile should greet her in those cold rooms!

"It seems so novel and so strange, Sir Raoul," she said, "to find a kind face here."

"It ought not to seem so," responded Sir Raoul, warmly.

Then the earl came in. He passed his wife with a silent bow, never once looking at her, and she drew aside the skirts of her robe to let him go by. Sir Raoul could not help noticing that she seemed to dread lest they should even touch him. There was not much hope of love or reconciliation there. Lord Caraven went over to him at once, shook hands with him warmly, and asked him how he spent the day.

"Very happily, thanks to Lady Caraven," he replied—"she has been all kindness to me."

The earl looked both pleased and impatient.

"You certainly seem better," he remarked. "We shall have you well yet, Raoul."

"Please Heaven," said the soldier reverently. "And when I am well I shall rejoin my regiment."

Sir Raoul saw that, instead of joining in the conversation, Lady Caraven walked away to the other end of the drawing-room, never paying the least attention to her husband—her behavior as cold, indifferent, neglectful, as his had been to her.

"I will tell you one thing, Ulric," he said; "if I do recover, I shall owe something to your wife; she is the kindest nurse I have ever met with."

"Is she?" asked the earl, languidly.

"If ever you fall ill yourself, you will believe it, Ulric."

"I hope I never shall," returned the earl; "if I do, I shall not expect the Countess of Caraven to nurse me."

"Ulric," said Sir Raoul, in a low voice, "what induced you to tell me that your wife was tall and dark—nothing more?"

"So she is," he replied.

"Sisters are pretty good judges—they see the woman of many lands—believe me when I say that I have never met a more beautiful woman than your wife."

(To be continued.)



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tallow, Oxen, Cows, Halls, Agricultural implements, Tools, &c., duty paid at various points in Manitoba and North-West Territories.

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

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

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

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

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions—

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
2. No tender for supplies of a description different from that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms on contract.
3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; THAT NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE FOR PACKING OR ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WILL BE ENTERTAINED and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McGill, Winnipeg.
4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample" tenderers should understand that the samples is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| AGENTS. | AGENCY. |
| H. Martineau | The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. |
| F. Ouellet | Fortage la Prairie. |
| A. M. Muckle | St. Peter's. |
| R. J. N. Fisher | Fort Francis. |
| Geo. McPherson | Assiniboine Reserves. |
| John McIntyre | Savanne. |
| J. Reade | Grand Rapids. |
| A. MacKay | Beren's River. |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| AGENT. | AGENCY. |
| J. A. Markle | Little. |
| J. J. Campbell | Moose Mountain. |
| A. McDonald | Crooked Lake. |
| W. S. Grant | Assiniboine Reserves. |
| P. J. Williams | File Hills. |
| J. B. Lash | Muscowpetung's Reserve. |
| H. Keith | Touchevood Hills. |
| J. M. Rae | Prince Albert. |
| J. A. MacKay | Battleford. |
| G. G. Mans | Onion Lake. |
| J. A. Mitchell | Victoria. |
| W. Anderton | Edmonton. |
| S. H. Lucas | Peace Hills. |
| W. Lockington | Wood Reserve. |
| M. Legge | Blackfoot Crossing. |
| W. C. de Balinhard | Sarcee Reserve. |

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering

letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Feby., 1887.

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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 12th April, 1887.

WM. J. HAMES,

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.

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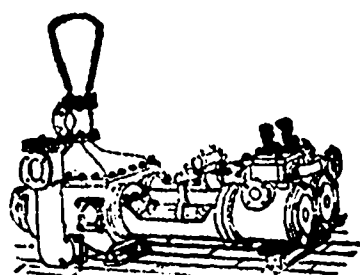
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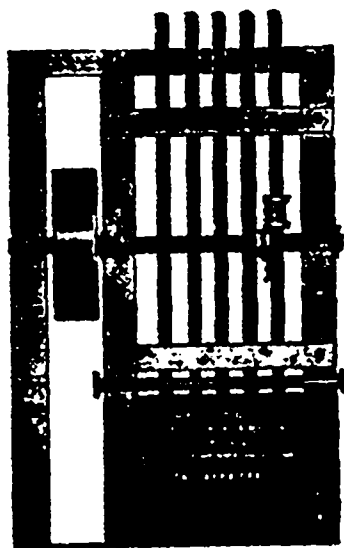
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MINING.

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

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF MINES.—150,406 tons more coal were mined in 1886 than in the previous year, the sales in Quebec having increased 44,845 tons, the balance of the increase being in sales to New Brunswick, the United States and the West Indies. There was a slight falling off in the sales to Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island as compared with 1885, but there was an increase in the sales for use in Nova Scotia. The facts speak for themselves and prove that the coal trade is in a most prosperous condition.

GOLD.—To quote from the report "the returns show that 128,880 days' labor were performed, and that 29,010 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 23,362 ounces, 5 dwts., an average of 16 dwts per ton, the maximum yield being 17 oz, 10 dwts, per ton, and minimum 5 dwts.

The yield of gold is slightly larger than during the previous year, but the increase is smaller than it should be. Many of the older districts fell off largely in their production; notably Montague, Stormont, Uniacke; and the larger output of the 'unproclaimed and other districts' little more than made up the deficiency."

The average earnings per man per day were \$3 25 or \$975 per year, a much higher average than was ever before reached. When the report was presented to the legislature, Mr. Fraser, M. P. P., called attention to the fact that no allowance was made for the machinery, etc., etc., used in the mines, which he averaged at a greater amount than the sum paid for labor.

The year was mainly remarkable for the opening up of new districts in Lunenburg, Queens and Yarmouth Counties, where several mines are now yielding handsome returns and where prospecting is being pushed with most encouraging results. The report mentions in detail the different mining districts and the yield of each, and we may publish this portion of it when we have space.

THE CRITIC has frequently called attention to the desirability of change in the mining act, whereby speculators, who hold properties for sale which they will not work, would be forced to either work or forfeit them, and we are glad to note that the Inspector, by his remarks on page 9, has recognized the justness of our contention and recommends virtually the very remedy that we proposed. It is in brief that prospecting licenses be abolished and that leases be issued for any term decided on, to be held by labor or annual rental. That on the non-performance of the labor or non-payment of the rental the lease be thereby forfeited without recourse to any court of investigation or forfeiture. Acquired rights would of course not be interfered with, and if the Inspector's recommendation should be acted upon, it seems to us that a simple and effective solution of the difficulty would be arrived at. We are glad to note that the Commissioner of Mines has taken hold of the question, and that during the coming recess a commission will enquire into the matter, and, after a thorough investigation and consultation with miners and others interested, will draft an act to overcome the present difficulties, and have it ready to be acted upon at the next session of the legislature.

IRON.—There was a slight falling off in the quantity of iron mined, but the mines of the Steel Company of Canada have been steadily worked, and we trust that during the coming summer some progress may be made in erecting new smelters in Pictou and Cape Breton.

GYPSUM.—"The exports for the year were 123,753 tons compared with 94,044 tons in 1885. Mr. Dimock shipped largely from his Windsor quarries, and 23,272 tons were extracted at Cheverie. The Messrs. McCurdy, at Laddeck, shipped about 4,000 tons from their quarries at St. Ann's Harbor."

ANTIMONY AND MANGANESE have been quite extensively mined, the product being nearly the same as in 1885, and a large amount of copper ore has been developed at Coxheath, Cape Breton.

The Revenue derived by the Province from coal royalties,
licenses, leases, etc., was.....\$105,616 04
From gold royalties, licenses, etc..... 21,240 88

Total revenue.....\$126,856 92
" expenditure..... 13,242 11

Net revenue to Province.....\$113,614 81

The report is replete with valuable information, and we would advise all our readers to procure a copy and read it carefully.

IDEAS ON GOLD MINING, PROSPECTING LICENSES, ETC.—Ed. Critic.—My last batch of mining notes, sent you in time for last week's issue, may have gone astray, and I write you a few lines just to keep my hand in, as it were, and to speak of matters generally as I find them. I have tried to follow carefully the letters of Mr. Fraser and "an Old Miner" and others in the Herald, but must confess after perusing them closely I was not much enlightened after all, as they seem to have got beyond the bounds of reasoning the matter calmly, and have commenced personalities, etc., which will add but little to the real question at issue.

There are always two sides to every story, and which is the most correct of the two I would not like to say. Frankly, though I may be wrong, I think they are both a little out in their ideas. The principal thing I think in the whole matter that might be remedied with a corresponding benefit

MINING.—Continued.

all concerned is (I speak now more particularly of gold mining,) the law or that portion of it which relates to prospecting licenses or the search for gold. The matter might be adjusted in this way. Let the government grant any applicant a mining block of say 50 areas for an upset price of \$10, and make time 6 months with privilege of extension for another 6 months, on payment of a like sum of \$10. No licenses to be less than 50 areas in extent, nor any smaller sum than \$10 received by Commissioner of Mines. Any one really desirous of prospecting for gold who cannot invest \$10, had better keep out of the business totally. The person or persons then who take up 50 areas have 6 months to operate on it, and at the end of that time if they consider it a fair prospect, then they can have on payment of \$10 additional a further extension of 6 months, in which to take necessary steps to look about them to procure capital with which to take out proper mining licenses and stock their mine with machinery, etc., etc. As it is now, a man pays \$27.50 for 100 areas for 3 months, for \$13.75 additional he gets 3 months more, or in all 6 months. It does not give a *bona fide* miner or prospector time enough to look around him and interest necessary capital to go on with his operations which he may have got started, but for lack of means and a little time he has to drop out and someone else steps in and reaps the harvest. The man who invests his means in taking out a license, does a certain amount of work, and develops a gold claim, should be entitled to the utmost charity of the mining law and have every opportunity granted him to bring to a successful conclusion that which he has been the means of originating. In this case he will naturally use every endeavor to get his property into shape, and if it be a working vein he can easily interest the necessary capital. Under such a scale of prices and time the 50 area prospecting license would, I am convinced, come into general favor, and where \$100 is received by Mines Office now for gold prospecting licenses, I verily believe \$1000 would come in. Then again in proclaimed districts, where, it seems, a certain number of areas can be taken up at 50 cents per area. This matter might be regulated in the same manner, by allowing a prospecting license for gold good for 6 months to be taken up on payment of \$10, which would embrace 20 regular areas taken either in square or rectangular form, or for \$20 40 areas, etc., but no less number than 20 areas and \$10 payment to Mines Office. In like manner if the prospector at the end of 6 months wished to continue his prospecting that he be granted a similar length of time on payment of a similar sum to his first payment, which would give him one year in which to endeavor to locate his veins properly and procure necessary capital to work the same.

I approve of Mr. Fraser's idea of holders of areas in proclaimed districts, who do not feel able or willing to place the requisite number of days' labor on their respective areas, having privilege of paying \$2 per acre for each area for a certain term of years, not to exceed say 3 to 5 years, and the said amounts to be collected promptly by the Commissioner of Mines, default in any such payments constituting at once a forfeiture of the said areas after once being notified by the Mines Office. If the law was put in force thousands of dollars would be paid into the Mines Office which are now withheld on areas which now neither pay rental nor are worked. A rule of this kind would speedily put to an end this indiscriminate jobbing up of areas and holding of the same by speculators who never had the slightest intention of working or prospecting the same. The scale of prices also on these could be made somewhat lighter, according to the number of areas held. On all areas up to 25 in number, \$2 per acre; over 25 and up to 50, \$1.75; over 50 and up to 75, \$1.50; over 75 and up to 100, \$1.25. This scale would not prove burdensome, as any man wishing to control 100 areas would pay in revenues the sum of \$125 annually during the 3 or 5 years this clause was in force. The working of the mine machinery and the producing of gold, of course, would do away with the payment of such rentals. It would also be understood that the end of the period of 3 to 5 years which this clause might cover, if the holder did not make some preparation for actual mining by the erecting of machinery for production of ore in necessary quantities for milling, it will at once constitute a forfeiture of his lease and enable the ground to be again taken up by any other miner or prospector wishing so to do. There are other matters on which I might dwell, but as I am new at the business I may get into deep water, and what I have written is only on the spur of the moment and may be very objectionable for all I know, and, if so, I would gladly have some of your many readers correct me and show me wherever I am in error. If they can so convince me I will willingly acknowledge it, and I simply would like to see what is done, done for the best and in the interest, not only of the prospector and miner, but of the Province as well.

Yours, &c., * * *

April 19th, 1887.

OLDHAM.—We have always believed that the future of gold mining in the Province chiefly depends upon the development of large leads of low grade ore, and we are glad to find that Mr. J. E. Hardman, of Oldham, is making a practical test of the profits to be derived from mining such ore. He has recently sunk a shaft to the depth of 230 feet, and is now working a lead which in some places is five feet in width, the average width being about 2½ feet. So far the quartz has yielded gold at the rate of ten pennyweights to the ton, and constant employment is given to 28 men. Mr. Hardman has our best wishes for his success.

A manganese mine has been discovered on a farm near Roanoke, Va. The deposit is nineteen feet thick. The owner is said to have refused an offer of \$100,000 for the mine, desiring to further develop it before fixing a price.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

NOTICE
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GOLD MINERS
—AND—
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

We can supply you with RED, WHITE and BLACK DYNAMITE, POWDER, FUSE, DETONATORS, PICKS, SHOVELS, STEEL, etc., etc.

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Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched. Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

Wiswell Crushing Mills!
The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms. One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton Place, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this mill and the Stamp Mill at Kentville have proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the Wiswell Mill will save one-third more gold than the Stamp Mill. It will perform the work of a 13 stamp mill, and do it better. For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Place, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Mannheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theodore A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Annand, of Halifax.

J. E. GAMMON,
Manager.
Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

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GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

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METALS, MILL, MINING,
—AND—
FISHING SUPPLIES

—AND—
GENERAL HARDWARE.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years' experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

CHARITIES DEPARTMENT.
HALIFAX, N. S., April 2, 1887.

HOUSE SURGEON and CLINICAL CLERK.

Applications will be received at this office until
TUESDAY, 26th APRIL,

at noon, from candidates for the positions of House Surgeon and Clinical Clerk at the P. and C. Hospital.
Copy of Hospital rules and other information required will be furnished on application at this office.

By order,
R. T. MURRAY,
Secretary to Commissioner.

J. R. JENNETT,

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

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ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.

NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

N. B.—During Christmas Holidays I will dispose of all goods, Wholesale and Retail, at COST.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.

Jerusalem Warehouse,
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

FELIX GOURDEAU,
QUEBEC,

TANNER & GURRIER,
Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence solicited.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A NARROW ESCAPE.

It was a lovely tropical afternoon. The scorching sun blazed down upon the road to Puerto Cabello, which was simply a narrow strip of hard sand following the shore line just beyond the reach of the breakers. The reflection of the sun on wave and sand dazzled the eye, and would have made travelling far from comfortable, had it not been for the deliciously cool and fragrant trade wind that blow almost half a gale from the ocean, and agreeably tempered the strong rays of the sun. A boy, riding a sleek and fast mule, had just reached the mouth of the Aron River, and as it blocked the road, and was not bridged, he was looking anxiously around for some one to ferry himself and mule across the river. The few half-tumbled down houses that formed the village were all deserted, the people being engaged in tilling their small plantations, which were in the fertile valley, some miles up stream. No canoe was to be found, but it was necessary to proceed, and so the boy made the rash determination of swimming across on the mule's back. In a few minutes he was undressed, and had slung his clothing and saddle-bags around his neck, and then mounting, he tried to spur the mule into the river. With proverbial obstinacy the mule would proceed to the river's edge, but neither whip nor spur would cause it to budge an inch further. Almost in despair, the boy dismounted, unsaddled the animal, and tying it carelessly with the bridle to a dead tree, plunged into the river to swim across for assistance. When he had reached mid stream, he was horrified to find a large ungainly-looking alligator floating lazily down the river towards him, but he soon recovered himself, and struck boldly for the shore. Every moment he expected to be ground up in the alligator's huge jaws, but he pressed desperately on and reached the shore in safety. The alligator was close upon him, but did not follow him on land, contenting itself with swimming leisurely up and down, as if bent on seizing the boy, should he attempt to return.

Both sides of the river proved deserted, and as the alligator prevented his return, the boy had to take refuge from the mosquitoes and sand flies that fairly filled the air in the breakers. The mule grew tired waiting, took a roll in the sand, which broke the bridle, and finding itself free, trotted off home. It was four hours before the boy was finally released from his unpleasant position by a fisherman, and it was past midnight when he reached home. His whole body was inflamed with bites, and his back scorched by the sun, but a liberal application of SIMSON'S LINIMENT soon relieved the pain and discomfort, and the boy found, as many others have, that SIMSON'S LINIMENT is a superlative remedy for the bites and stings of mosquitoes, black flies, etc., and also for rheumatism, spasms, and swellings. Fishermen should remember this, and always have a bottle with them.

Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co. have issued a very neat little book filled with practical cooking receipts, and other valuable information, in case of sickness or accident. They will be pleased to send a copy free to any persons who will send them their addresses.

"PI."

Goenao a accltrinn fo caueyrss ni aeneerkspshs yomode fo oserrr.

Ageeon a merchant of Syracuse in Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. For list of those sending in correct solution, see page 4.

CAKE A LA FRANCAISE.—One cup milk, three cups flour, two cups sugar, one half cup butter, three eggs, two teaspoons soda, raisins and spice to taste.

Why, oh why, will you suffer with sore throat, when Brown's Astringent Gargle, a certain cure, can be had for a mere song?

RAILROAD CAKE.—One cup flour, three eggs, one cup sugar, beat the whites separately, two teaspoonsful butter. Bake in one loaf.

Children suffer more from worms than from any other cause, and are often permanently injured by being forced to swallow vile preparations containing mineral poisons. Recognizing this fact Brown Bros. & Co. have introduced Abbott's Worm Tablets, sure death to worms, and delightful to take, but containing nothing injurious to the system.

MRS. MARTIN'S FROSTING FOR CAKE.—White of three eggs beaten a little, but not to a froth, one pound of sugar, and just enough water to dissolve it. Add the eggs to the sugar and water, put the mixture in a deep dish, and place in a kettle of boiling water, and beat till quite thick. Take from the fire and beat till cold and thick enough to spread with a knife.

Abbott's Aperient Pills are a standard article, warranted to contain no calomel, and are a first-class anti-bilious medicine.

BACHELOR'S CAKE.—One pound flour, half pound of sugar, quarter pound butter or lard, four wine-glasses milk, half-pound sultana raisins, quarter of a nutmeg, quarter pound currants, same of candied peel, two teaspoonsful ground ginger, one of carbonate of soda, and one of cinnamon. Mix well together, and bake slowly for an hour and a half.

Tooth-ache! don't mention it! We have all been there, but we don't all know that "Brown's Tooth-Ache Drops" are an infallible cure. If we did, Mr. Simson would never be able to supply the demand.

ALMOST A ROMANCE.

A youth of sad and solemn mien,
With visage long and sufferings keen,
Sat down to think his chances o'er
To linger out five years or more.
I'm twenty one to day, he said,
A few more years I shall be dead,
A heritage of death is ours;
Diseases waste our vital powers,
Our sisters sweet and brothers too,
Ere twenty-six pass from our view.
And though our life is thus so short,
It's not filled up with youthful sport.
The happy joys to children given,
Because of pain are from us driven.
While other children romp and play
We mope in misery all the day.
Our nights are spent with coughs and screams,
Which others pass in pleasant dreams,
I've come thus far through pain and grief
And is there yet for me relief?
Can I my vital powers sustain,
Dethy the ravages of pain?
Meet Death and say, begone dread being!
Go show your claims to others, seeing
There are some medicines around
Designed to keep us over ground.
And if those things are moderate even
You'll wait 'til I am eighty-seven.
Old Death was mad as he could be,
And going off, he said, "we'll see,"
"I'll summon cough, consumption too,
Those that stand them are very few;
While dysentery, and then catarrh,
Will show my boy how strong you are.
Of pain and aches you'll have enough,
And nervous shakes you can't rebuff,
I'll weaken down your system so,
From time away you'll gladly go."
Consumption came, sustained by a cough,
Determined now to take him off,
While all the rest by ones and twos,
Did poison through his blood diffuse,
Consumption left without compunction,
Retired before Puttner's Emulsion.

Here the poetry machine burst from over-pressure, but the material had been placed in it to grind out the story, that Dysentery was cured by Abbott's Diarrhea Cordial, cough by Simson's Tolu and Aniseed, catarrh by Butcher's Antiseptic Inhaler, pains, aches, and rheumatism, by Simson's Liniment, inflamed eyes by Simson's Golden Eye Water, nervous diseases and weakness by Simson's Chemical Food, while Simson's Jamaica Ginger drove away all chills, so that death was completely baffled, and the young man lived to be a fine old man.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter, one pound sugar, ten eggs, one pound flour, one cup molasses, saleratus to make it foam, five pounds fruit, one pound citron, two glasses wine, one glass brandy, cinnamon, mace and cloves. Bake six hours in a slow oven. This makes an excellent cake.

On one of the telephone circuits in the western part of the city, where four subscribers use the same line, one of them was called up the other day by a second on a matter of business. "You say you paid two dollars per yard?" queried the first. "No, I didn't say exactly." "But my wife wants to know. Give me the exact figures." "I will the first time I see you." "But why not now?" "Because Mrs. L., who is on the line, is always listening at her telephone to hear what the rest of us say, and my wife doesn't want her to know." "Oh, that's it. I thought you might be afraid of Mrs. B. That's one of her tricks, too, though I guess both of 'em are away to-day. Good-bye." "Hold on there!" called a voice, as the trumpets were about to be lowered, "I am Mrs. L., and I want to tell both of you men that you state a deliberate falsehood when you say I listen! You are no gentlemen, and my husband shall make you apologize!" "And hold on some more!" called a second voice. "I am Mrs. B., and anyone who says I listen to other people's talk has got to prove it in court! Make up your minds to hear from me!" Four trumpets were carefully lowered from four ears, and hung up on four telephone boxes, and deep silence brooded o'er the land.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Texas woman devotes to the cause of the Lord all the eggs laid by her hens on Sunday. Her friends consider her ova-righteous.

Don't fail to procure Simson's Liniment for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swellings, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and other similar ailments. This valuable preparation is the result of many years experimental study of one of the best scientific chemists in the Maritime Provinces. It has been used by thousands with most wonderful success, and in many cases such as Chilblains, and numbness of the body, it entirely relieves the sufferer of the affliction.

HOME AND FARM.

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

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.—The report of the Secretary for Agriculture contains many facts which are interesting not only to agriculturists, but to those Nova Scotians who take a pride in the development of our province, in which agriculture must ever take a foremost place. According to the report, there are now 91 distinctive agricultural societies in operation in Nova Scotia, 3 new societies having been formed during the past year. These societies have a membership of 4,532 persons, the annual subscriptions amount to \$5,344.90, and the total amount granted by the Provincial Government was \$6,653 50, making the total receipts from all sources \$11,997.

SOCIETIES.—The report contains a tabulated statement of the standing of the agricultural societies for the past 23 years. By this it appears that in 1864 there were 37 societies with 1,744 members, showing that there are at the present time more than double as many societies in active operation, the proportionate membership being about one-third greater for each society than for the first named period.

REPORTS.—From the reports of the several societies we gather that a large sum of money has been expended in the purchase of thoroughbred stock, a smaller amount in the purchase of seed grain, and a small sum for the purchase of agricultural books, periodicals and newspapers. From a list of the officers which is published, it is quite evident that many of our most intelligent and active farmers are doing their best to promote, through these societies, the agricultural interests of the province.

EXHIBITIONS.—During the year 1886 ten exhibitions were held in nine counties, two having been held in the County of Shelburne. The prize lists of these were as follows: Antigonish, \$1,124; Digby, \$281; Guysborough, \$500; Halifax, \$600; Inverness, \$700; Lunenburg, \$1,141; Queens, \$327; Shelburne, \$240; Yarmouth, \$1,040.

BONUSES.—The government pays a bonus of ten per cent on the first cost of all thoroughbred horses, sheep and Holstein and Hereford cattle. Under the provision of this act, \$742 were expended during 1886. The importations being as follows:—

	Original cost.
J. C. Mahon for Holstein bull "De Prine" and five Holstein heifers.....	\$3030 00
T. R. Black for Hereford bull "Ledbury" and two Hereford heifers	761 00
M. A. Logan, et al., Percheron horse, "Gold Spray".....	2000 00
George Ruffee, Percheron horse, "Duke de Charteris".....	800 00
N. H. Meagher, Holstein bull, "Karel," and two Holstein heifers	750 00
N. H. Meagher, three Shropshire down ewes.....	84 00
	\$7425 00

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The spring of 1886 was one of the most favorable that has been known in Nova Scotia for many years. Ploughing in many sections commenced early in April, and the weather being dry and warm afforded an excellent opportunity for seeding. The rainy weather in May and June was a great drawback to those farmers who had not taken advantage of the early season. The rains being cold, the crops made but little progress; indeed, in some localities they were washed out by the freshets. The summer drought was somewhat prolonged, but it was followed by copious showers and magnificent autumn weather. The potato harvest, which generally averages about 8 millions of bushels, was last year under the average, saving in the Counties of Kings and Annapolis, where the returns show a good yield. Grain growing is not increasing in favor among the farmers, last season's operations show that the yield in oats, wheat and barley, was quite up to the average, although the grain was small and the straw short. About 2 millions of oats are annually raised in the province. In the hay crops, Lunenburg and Yarmouth report an over average. Shelburne and Eastern Halifax an average, and the rest of the province from 10 to 25 per cent below the average yield. About 600,000 tons of hay are annually cut and housed in Nova Scotia. The apple crop was at least 20 per cent greater than that of any previous year. In Annapolis and Kings Counties greater attention is being paid to fruit culture, while in other counties young orchards have been set out. Among the most saleable apples grown are the Baldwin, Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Nonpareil, Rhode Island, Greening, Pippin and Golden Russet.

MAKING FRUIT TREES.—On a great many gentlemen's places I find the gardeners are in the habit every fall of putting stable manure around the young fruit trees. This is a great mistake as it brings to the stem of the tree all kinds of worms, which in the course of the winter will eat into the tree and kill it. If the trees are planted in the fall or spring, they should have a little covering over the tops of the roots, say a little hay or straw, and after the first year no more, and fruit growers will find the tree will be more healthy and strong. We do not find the nurserymen covering up the young trees every year.—*W. C. Morton, Del.*

PLANTING STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Now that the season for making plantations of strawberries has arrived, a consideration of the best methods of producing good results with this fruit may not be amiss.

The most important point when the planting is done in the spring, is to set the plants in early. By so doing, probably nine-tenths of the loss arising from dry weather can be obviated. A strawberry-plant should not be moved after new rootlets begin to form in the spring, or the crowns com-

mence making rapid growth. If the plants are set early, the roots get a chance to start before or as soon as the tops, while if planting is delayed until the sun becomes powerful and the ground dry and warm, the result will not be nearly as good.

As a rule, the best soil for a strawberry bed is the lowest and dampest that can be found, provided it does not overflow and heave with the frost. It is useless to attempt to raise fine fruit unless an abundant supply of moisture can be kept up. But in selecting a low situation for this crop it should be remembered that immunity from late frost in the spring, when the plants are in bloom, is a great advantage.

For ordinary field culture the rows are made about three feet apart, and the plants set twelve to eighteen inches in the row, while for garden culture the plants may be set two feet apart each way. Sometimes, in order to save plants in field culture, they are set three feet apart, and the spaces between in the rows are filled by "runners" during the summer; but as this method is an additional tax on the strength of the plants, it is more desirable to set them at the proper distances, if time and plants can be afforded.

There are two methods of planting commonly practised—that of setting the plants by hand in the furrow, or ground "marked out," and setting them with the spade, which requires two persons—one to make an incision with the spade, and one to place the plant therein, the space being closed by the pressure of the foot. For the second method, good strong plants, with long roots well straightened out, give the best satisfaction, as they are easiest to plant and most likely to live. A plant should never be set too shallow, as it is almost impossible to keep the soil up around the crown, and have it do well. A plant set too deep can have the soil removed from it, but one set too shallow is continually being washed out. Strong young plants are best for new beds.

If plants are set early, the beds will probably get sufficiently weedy to need hoeing and cultivating early. Until the plants become well established, the best tools for cultivating are a fine-toothed harrow for the space between the rows, and a common hoe for working around the plants. If the soil is inclined to raise a crop of sorrel instead of strawberries, the weed should be removed "root and branch" early in the season. No weed is nearly so injurious to a strawberry bed as this, as it lives over from year to year, and, after the second season, it will almost overrun the bed if not checked on the start. Mulch of some kind, such as salt hay, straw, or forest-leaves, is one of the most valuable aids in keeping the soil clear of weeds, as well as in protecting the soil from extreme drought, and keeping the fruit clean. It is impossible to raise extra fine fruit without a good covering of mulch.

It seems reasonable to suppose, considering the composition of the strawberry, that it does not require a great deal of fertilizer; but this is a mistake. It does exhaust a great deal from the soil. In proof of this it will be found that the sod of an old strawberry-patch is not worth much for a succeeding crop unless it is re-enriched. Some of the best fertilizers for strawberries are well rotted manure, finely-ground bone, and potash. Good muck, either composted with these, or used plain, is also a good fertilizer.

There is nothing that conduces more strongly to the health and vitality of a strawberry bed than thorough cultivation during the summer. With this the soil retains moisture better, and tends to the production of "runners," which would be otherwise slow in forming.—*C. A. Maclean, of Ocean County, N. J., in Examiner.*

HOW TO RAISE LOTS O' TATERS IN DRY SEASON.—One summer, several years ago, we tried the following experiment with a small patch of potatoes that were suffering from protracted drouth. We procured a piece of scantling about 2 or 2½ inches square and 6 feet long, sharpened one end of it in the form of an elongated cone, about 12 to 15 inches in length. Then we took that spike to the patch, and pressing it down deep as we could, conveniently, in the centre of each hill, we reamed it out, so to speak, by working the upper end of the pointed wood-hand-spike, round and round, until we made a funnel shaped hole in the centre of the hill, large enough to contain about one-half gallon of water. Each evening while the drouth lasted we filled the holes in the centre of the hills with water.

The result at digging time much more than compensated us for all our time and trouble, for in each and every hill we found a perfect nest of large potatoes lying all around the funnel-shaped hole, almost as nicely arranged as beads upon a necklace. We counted several hills, and they numbered from 25 to 30, and "nary a little one" among them.

My recollection is that this experiment was tried in the summer of 1881, which was the driest summer that we have had in the last quarter of a century.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Grass, where crops will not grow, must be inferior, and poor pasture is undoubtedly unprofitable. But surely good pasture would pay. If animals can fill themselves in an hour, instead of in a day, as is usual, surely there is much advantage.

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, moths: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and 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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 AT THE
Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,
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JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.
 Shirts, 10 Cents.
 Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
 Cuffs, 4 Cents.
 Collars, 2 Cents.

Piper Heidsieck Champagne.
 50 baskets of Piper Heidsieck's Celebrated
 Champagne, in quarts and pints.
Graham's Port.
 10 bhd. Graham's one diamond and three dia-
 mond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE NORTH AMERICAN
Life Assurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO, O. T.

Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, M. P., President.
 Hon. Alex. Morris, and John L. Blaikie, Vice Presidents.
 Wm. McCabe, F. I. A. F. S. S. E., Managing Director.

The success and progress of THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY are
 unprecedented in the history of Canadian Companies, as evidenced by the following:
 1. The increase of new business for the year 1886 over that of 1885 was 30 per cent
 --being about six hundred thousand dollars.
 2. The amount of new Insurances for the year 1886 was \$2,520,950.
 3. The addition to the Assets during the year was over \$26,000
 4. The addition to the Reserve Fund at the close of 1886 was about 30 per cent.--
 being nearly \$73,000.
 5. THE SURPLUS, INCLUDING GUARANTEE FUND, FOR THE
 SECURITY OF POLICY-HOLDERS AMOUNTS TO \$353,466.98.
 A comparison of the position of this Company with that of the principal home com-
 panies during the same period in their history, will give you a more definite idea of the
 great progress made by this Company.
 The figures are in every case taken from official statements. The position of these
 companies at the end of their sixth year was as follows:

	Income.	Assets.	New Business.	Total Amt. in Force
CANADA LIFE.....	\$ 56,960 00	\$140,723 15	\$ 414,070	\$1,609,400
CONFEDERATION.....	152,837 15	369,856 04	1,616,538	4,888,755
SEN LIFE.....	105,318 38	300,297 31	1,267,342	2,995,058
ONTARIO MUTUAL, 10th year	72,426 82	179,535 51	534,000	2,165,412
North American.....	194,249 39	427,151 98	2,540,784	6,075,805

The prosperity of the Company, as well as that of other Canadian Life Companies,
 and also of our great Dominion of Canada will be largely benefitted if you place your Life
 Insurance in Canadian Companies only.

It is a mistake for Canadians to suppose that it is profitable for them to insure in
 foreign companies, on the ground of their larger assets, without considering the relation of
 these assets to their liabilities, for large as the assets of some of them appear they are
 almost wholly *idle* due their policy-holders, and by no means constitute an extra element
 of strength. The business of many of these companies is also diffused throughout nearly
 all countries and climates, and subject thereby to increased loss from war and climatic
 causes, and insurers in Canada are thus made to bear the extra cost of insurance arising
 from a largely increased death rate necessarily incident to the business of such companies
 when compared to that in this favored land of ours. Canadians are thus better off when
 their insurance is effected in our own companies, while a comparison of the figures given
 in the last report of the Insurance Superintendent proves that the assets of Canadian com-
 panies are sufficiently ample for the absolute security of their policy-holders, and that in
 the ratio of their assets to their liabilities they rank amongst the strongest.

This Company was among the pioneers in introducing the practice of promptly paying
 all claims immediately on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death. That this has been a
 great benefit to many widows and others is evidenced by the many acknowledgments of
 thanks the Company has received for promptness in honoring its policy contracts at
 maturity.

The great object of this Company has been to place sound life insurance within the
 reach of all. If a man desires a life policy combined with investment, this Company can
 furnish it or it can be of limited means and requires the greatest amount of insurance for
 the least outlay, the Company's popular Commercial Plan gives it. By this plan the pay-
 ments are small and may be made quarterly, thereby meeting the popular demand for
 cheap and yet safe insurance.

The Company's popular

RETURN PREMIUM PLAN,

Whereby all or half of the Premiums paid are returnable with the Insur-
 ance, and its

GUARANTEED POLICIES ON THE COMMERCIAL PLAN,

With the favorite

Semi-Tontine Endowment and Life Policies,

Give to ALL classes contemplating insurance the

MOST COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE

Ever issued by any Company doing business in Canada.

All information given and applications received by

GEO. E. LAVERS,

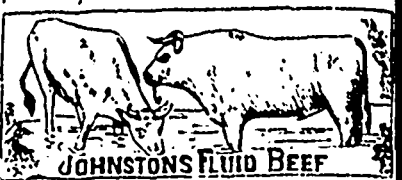
General Provincial Manager, Halifax and Yarmouth,

Or by either of the following Special Agents—

- J. H. WRIGHT, St. JOHN,
- GEO. H. PORTER, HALIFAX,
- S. McCULLY, HALIFAX,
- THOS. B. LAVERS, St. JOHN.

And by the Company's numerous Local Agents in all the Towns of the
 Maritime Provinces.

By Letters
 Royal Patent.
JOHNSTON'S
FLUID BEEF!



Invalids, Convalescents,
 And those in
PERFECT HEALTH!
 It is the only preparation of the kind
 which contains all the necessary pro-
 perties for making a nutritious
BEEF TEA.

HOTEL CREIGHTON,
 Pleasantly Located on
TREMONT STREET --- BOSTON.

One Block South of Boston Common,
 Offers superior Accommodations to Transient or
 Permanent Guests. Terms moderate.
ROBERTSON & LONG, --- Proprietors.

Canada and West Indies.

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Advertisement of the 7th February, 1887
 calling for tenders for the performance of the above
 service is hereby cancelled and the following sub-
 stituted in lieu thereof:

TENDERS will be received at the Finance
 Department, Ottawa, up to, and including the 15th
 day of May next, from persons or companies, for
 the performance of the following steamship ser-
 vices, viz:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax
 to Havana thence to Kingston thence to Santiago
 de Cuba and Genfuigo, on alternate homeward
 trips, and thence to Halifax. Trips to be made
 every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 1000
 tons, nor less than 700 tons registered tonnage.
 The contract to be for a period of 3 years.

2nd. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax
 to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce thence to May-
 aguez thence to San Juan in Porto Rico, and thence
 to Halifax, calling at Bermuda going and returning.
 Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to
 be not over 700 tons, nor less than 500 tons registered
 tonnage. The contract to be for a period of 3 years.

Tenders will be received for the above services
 either separately or together. Tenders to be marked
 on the outside, "Tenders for Steamship Service to
 West Indies." The Government of Canada do
 not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,
J. M. COURTNEY,
 Deputy Minister of Finance.
 Finance Department,
 Ottawa, 16th April, 1887.

JAMES GRANT

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

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION

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

PRIZE Sent to any person, male or
 female, who will send us their
 name and address with that
 of a friend, who would like
 to act as our agent, and this slip, in a letter written
 quick. We are giving away valuable presents.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth N.S.

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