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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 21, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.  
{ No. 21.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the news 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 forming or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper, and after taking due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

An eminent Presbyterian divine, well known throughout Nova Scotia, writes: "I consider THE CRITIC an excellent paper, and I very sincerely commend it as one of the best papers we have." Recognition from such a source is encouraging.

It is said that in the new Anglo-Spanish Treaty our fishery interests have received due consideration. Should this prove correct there is a bright outlook for our fishery. With the Spanish markets open to our merchants, the fish trade would soon be established.

Newfoundland is the only British American Province remaining outside the Dominion, and likewise the only colony in the British Empire not represented in the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, now being held in London. Such isolation is inexplicable.

The Kentucky State officers are plucky. Not long since a prize fight was going on in a suburban village. The relentless dogs of the law surrounded it, arrested the entire audience and laid an injunction on the way that had carried persons to witness the encounter.

The seizure of the *David J Adams* has been somewhat of a surprise to our American friends. They had been led to believe from the perusal of United States journals that Canada had no right to prohibit the sale of fish and ice to American fishermen, and in fact to believe that the Dominion Government had no right to do anything that would be distasteful to Americans. Now they wake up to find out that Canada is in earnest in the matter, and that Senator Frye and his friends are mere demagogues. We intend to arbitrate with Uncle Sam with respect to our fisheries, but having done this, he must be prepared to abide by the consequences.

Gladstone's Irish home rule measure has evidently failed to satisfy the British public, but the principle of self-government which it embodies has been accepted by the great majority of the electors as sound. An Irish Parliament may not at present be feasible, but the day of castle rule is doomed.

It is current—but we do not vouch for the rumor—that Messrs. Gayton, Corning, and Dr. McLennan, of the House of Assembly, are not likely to be opposed if they seek re-election in their respective counties. Viewed from an independent standpoint, they are all good men whom we should like to see again in the House.

We were under the impression that most persons were capable of distinguishing an earthquake shock, but it appears that many slight vibrations of the earth's crust entirely escape our notice. A delicate instrument similar to a pulseometer has been invented at Lick, which perfectly indicates the slightest shocks of earthquakes.

Interesting experiments have been made by E. Nichol on the quantity of coloring matter which must be mixed with a perfectly white powder (carbonate of magnesia) before the human eye can detect it. From these experiments it appears that red and yellow are most easily detected, 16 and 17 parts respectively being sufficient for detection when mixed with one hundred million parts of white powder.

The celebration of Arbor Day was this year surrounded by many attractive circumstances. The gloomy weather seems to have brightened up for the occasion. In the forenoon the large assembly room of the Academy was filled with people, who listened for two hours and a-half to addresses and music. The latter, which was the most pleasing feature of the proceedings, could not but suggest a desire to see music regularly taught in our schools. Many of the schools already have teachers who are able to give a good training in vocal music; and the city has several professional instructors in this subject whose services might be obtained. We doubt whether the expenditure necessary for this would not be the best possible investment of the public money.

The timber supply of the future must inevitably fall short of the demand, if timber continues to be used as at present. The forests, worthy of the name, are fast disappearing, and are being supplanted by a second growth of birch, ash, poplar, etc. People are already looking around for something to take the place of wood, and fibre pulp is pointed to with some degree of confidence. It is claimed that, by submitting wood and other pulp to hydraulic pressure, a substance can be made which will be an excellent material for window-frames, doors, panelling, furniture—in fact almost anything which is now made from solid wood. The second-growth timber will make excellent pulp; and the tropical plants will yield an inexhaustible supply. It is further claimed by the paper enthusiasts that, by a mixture of wood pulp with some cheap mineral, an incombustible material can be formed, thus cutting off one source of loss in the shape of fires.

The present Colonial Exhibition promises to be at least as successful as any previously held. Canada's exhibit will certainly surpass all her former efforts in that direction. Though less striking and attractive to the merely curious visitor at the Exhibition than the Indian display, it will, to the minds of the thoughtful, appear more creditable. The difference in the character of the exhibits sent by these two leading dependencies of Great Britain is due to the fact that Canada wishes to attract the emigrants while India does not. The most characteristic feature of the Indian display is a trophy composed of a piece of jungle, filled with the beasts and serpents which destroy annually so many lives. The ingenious workmanship of the native population is also largely represented, but little or nothing to attract the emigrant. On the other hand, the Canadian section is filled with the products of the soil, the mine, the forest, the water, or the factory—things which have some bearing on the life of the inhabitants.

The Antigonish *Casket*, which is more apt to blame than to praise public men, has the following: "Hon. Mr. Thomson is adding day by day to the great reputation he achieved by the first exhaustive speech on the Riel Question. It passes without saying that on the score of parliamentary ability, he has not a superior in the Commons. Better than all, his high and irreproachable personal character very much enhances the value of his assertions, and the force of his eloquence. His speech on the Home Rule debate is thus briefly described in the *Montreal Gazette*, by the most capable newspaper correspondent in Ottawa: 'The special feature of the debate was the ringing speech of the Hon. Mr. Thompson in support of Mr. Costigan's amendment, in the course of which he riddled the arguments of Mr. Blake and exposed that newly found champion of Ireland as a blatant and hypocritical demagogue. The Minister of Justice fully sustained his reputation as a parliamentarian, proving his skill as a debater and his power of eloquence.'"

## THE LAND QUESTION.

The land question in Britain is now looming up in a new quarter, and the Grand Old Man will be called upon for its solution so soon as he shall have coped with the difficulties which surround his measure for the land reform in Ireland. The tenant farmers of Wales have been long suffering, but they have now risen in their might and demand that measures for their relief from the usual exactions of the landlords be taken by Parliament. In England, and the Lowlands of Scotland, the Saxon tenant farmers have not yet expressed themselves upon this land question, but that the Celtic populations are a unit upon it is evident from the fact that the crofters in Scotland, the peasants in Ireland, and the tenant farmers in Wales, are all agitating for land reforms, and the Welsh farmers are thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

With respect to Wales, a Mr. Gee has made public the results of a careful examination of the land question, which we copy, as there are many persons in this country who will be deeply interested in it.

For the purpose of obtaining something like a true statement of the real circumstances of the malcontents, Mr. Gee issued to the agricultural constituencies a series of questions, direct in their character and comprehensive in their range. The general significance of the replies was unmistakably confirmatory of the belief that very real and pressing grievances existed. One of these had to do with tithes, which stood revealed as one of the heaviest or popular burdens. The collectors were most exacting both as to time of payment and amount of charges. As to rents, though since 1882 there had been some reduction, the claims in many cases were excessive. There were landlords, it was alleged, who received thirty shillings for land not worth more than twelve shillings an acre. Elsewhere the price was represented to be from five to ten shillings too dear. Again, in the great majority of cases, the lands were held under the old six-month notice systems, instead of under the Agricultural Holdings Act. Complaints of absenteeism on the part of landlords, of oppression on the part of agents, were frequent. Tenants were discouraged from doing the best with their land through the fear of increasing their rent. Many of the farmers in Radnorshire, Monmouthshire, and other counties were on the verge of bankruptcy. As might be expected, when Mr. Gee made known these facts, much sympathy was expressed with the sufferers. It was felt by not a few that the demand for redress had been deferred too long, and steps were at once taken to organize with the view to securing it. Leagues and unions have been formed, and politicians have not hesitated to turn these agencies to the advantage of their party. The agitation has become wide spread."

## MAD DOGS.

It has been pointed out that mad dogs are always found to be in towns or cities, and the question has frequently been asked as to why this should be so. The only reason that can be advanced, is, that country dogs are petted, while those in the cities and towns frequently suffer ill-treatment at the hands of the street arabs, who, without seeming to consider the pain they are causing the poor dumb brutes, are always ready to fling at them any missile within their reach. Dogs are not the only animals that are driven mad by ill treatment. Cats have frequently been known to display symptoms of madness, and a cat bite under these circumstances is exceedingly dangerous. It will be remembered that it was the bite of a chained fox, excited by punishment, that killed the Duke of Richmond, one of old Canada's first Governors. These facts should be borne in mind by those who have in hand the training and education of our youth. Let our boys understand that kindness to animals displays a higher type of manliness, than pelting dumb brutes with stones, and they may be safely left to the influence of those manly aspirations which nature has planted in the heart of every true boy. Our ministers and Sunday and secular school teachers should impress upon their hearers and pupils the full meaning and force of that gospel, summed up in the one-word text Humanity.

## A WONDERFUL WHEAT COUNTRY.

Scarcely a decade has passed since the experimental crop of wheat was sown in India, and yet she is already a formidable competitor of Canada and the United States in the wheat markets of Britain. The production of wheat in India last year reached 300,000,000 bushels, and there can be no doubt that as the railway and canal systems, which are now being so vigorously pushed, are still further extended, a much larger acreage will be placed under cultivation. It is estimated that at least 100,000 square miles of excellent wheat land are now lying idle, and this it is calculated at the present yield of 11 bushels to the acre will produce 704,000,000 bushels. It must be remembered that wheat growing in India is carried on in the most primitive manner. The agricultural implements used, would have astonished our grandfathers, while the use of manure and other fertilizers are quite disregarded. In addition to the advantage of being able to produce two crops annually, India has a great advantage over the wheat-growers of this continent in her cheap labor, the wages paid to laborers not exceeding six cents a day. India is also taking a front rank as a producer of corn, and America will probably find her as strong a competitor in the corn, as in the wheat markets. The yield of corn last year was 70,000,000 bushels, and the capabilities of its production are practically unlimited. Then, as the natives live entirely on rice and millet, the whole crop of wheat and corn, save that required for the European population, can be disposed of for export.

## REPEAL, OR MARITIME UNION.

The repeal question, which the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia proposes to place as a living issue before the people at the polls, was dead from the day that the Hon. Joseph Howe agreed on behalf of the repeal party to accept the situation. The revival of the repeal question at the present juncture can secure no good purpose, and so far as we can learn, the intelligence of the Province looks upon its revivification as simply a piece of political kite flying. As the issue is to be brought directly before the electors of Nova Scotia, it will be well for them to consider, first, what are the prospects of securing Maritime Union without the Dominion? Are New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island prepared to join issue with us in a repeal movement, and if so, will the Imperial Government sanction the dismemberment of the Confederation? Second, if New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island prefer to remain within the Dominion, is Nova Scotia again to be reduced to a position of isolation, similar to that of Newfoundland? Third, if Cape Breton desires to remain within the Dominion as a separate Province, will Nova Scotia's further isolation be satisfactory to the people? Fourth, will the revival of this repeal question aid in bringing about a Maritime Union, or secure a re-adjustment of the financial terms upon which Nova Scotia entered the confederation? These are the questions which the people are called upon to consider, calmly and dispassionately, these are the issues which the electors are called upon to decide at the coming elections. For ourselves we endorse the platform of Maritime Union with a re-adjustment of the financial terms of Confederation. This, we take it, is a platform which will be heartily endorsed by the common sense of the country. The party that will go to the country with this policy will, we believe, rally round its standard many Liberals as well as Tories. This policy has about it no element of uncertainty such as that of repeal, and with the right men at the helm we can feel confident that the lapse of years between its inauguration and consummation would be brief.

## STRIKES.

Of late years the operation of the strike system has had an important and injurious influence upon the relation of employer and employed. Unions of operatives now recognize a strike as a contingency which they must provide for, not against. The dogged "I won't," and the less reasonable "no one else shall," are the means by which combinations of artisans seek to coerce their employers into granting their demands. The former may be justified by circumstances; it may be that the master exacts too much from the man: then the man has a right to seek employment elsewhere. More than that, a union of laborers may refuse to allow any of its members to take his place. But have they the right to say that any person outside their organization shall not accept the employer's terms? May they uniting for such a purpose as this not make them in turn the tyrants? Many an employer has been forced into terms which the condition of trade would not justify, and thus urged into the maelstrom of financial ruin by the organized action of his employees.

From a United States report of the strikes and lock-outs in the year 1880, we learn that, during the few years preceding that date, strikes were becoming less common; we doubt whether the same encouraging conclusion would result from a report of subsequent years. In 1880 there were 817 strikes in the United States. The results of 481 of them are given, shewing that in 35 per cent. the strikers gained their object, in 47 per cent. they failed, while in 18 per cent. a compromise was effected. In most cases it may safely be asserted that the strikers were the heaviest losers. The statistics given show the losses of 64,779 employees to have been \$3,711,097. The workman's expenses were in many cases partially paid by labor unions, out of funds previously paid in by the laborers.

Labor combinations do not always pursue the same methods. While many organizations and much agitation among workmen are due to the schemes of unscrupulous socialist adventurers, there are some combinations which discountenance strikes, boycotting, and other unwarrantable interferences with the natural course of trade. The American comic paper *Puck* crystallizes its ideas on the situation into a cartoon, representing a laborer, who really has a basket of tools on his back, and who is trying to climb a huge boulder. On the top of the rock are two leaders of a rational labor movement, drawing the workman up, and pointing to a road which leads to "arbitration." Among the rocks below are some fiendish-looking socialists clinging to the struggling artisan, and trying to drag him down.

Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the "Poet-priest of the South," died at Louisville, Ky., on April 22nd, aged 46. Some of Father Ryan's poems possess literary merit of a high order. The warm, impulsive, generous heart of a Southerner is heard beating in them all. Longfellow, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Ryan's works presented him by a friend, said that he regarded them as deserving of a place in the high-class literature of the day, and that the author was not merely cultured, but was imbued with the true poetic spirit. As he had wished, he passed away in the sunny South which had oft inspired his muse.

A Tory contemporary says that there is not a respectable lawyer on the opposition side of the Canadian Commons. That statement could only be made by a hopelessly blinded political partizan. He is either ignorant or very dishonest that would deny the Hon. Edward Blake to be one of the most brilliant orators and one of the ablest jurists in America. Partizans that overlook such a patent fact do no good to their party; in politics, as in other matters, honesty is the best policy.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-seven letters, and form the title of a popular poem.

- My 12, 27, 23, 7, 5, 19,—a light house.
- My 14, 6, 26, 11, 17,—a light musket.
- My 20, 4, 13, 1, 4, 16,—to stop a wheel.
- My 24, 3, 15, 5, 21, 16, 4,—popular.
- My 8, 13, 9, 2, 25, 23, 18,—to shine.

B. E.

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

Answer to Epistolary Puzzle published last week.

Dear A,—We were sailing from St. John. The tug was merrily swinging us thro' the gulf. A motley crowd. One did smuggle medicinal oils and gums from other shores. Another is finding his reward for molesting a drifter. Some charlatan is professing to cure warts with hot straw. Here is a very thin man. He would surely not weigh a ton. Another has brought a memento from the famous battle field of Lodi, which he treats as he would an idol. A learned-looking man is observing the tide. He formerly did edit the telegraph. The showman sung to his horrid Gnu. The Quaker bird kept on his drab suit persistently, and I believe would still do so if only a rood from death's door. There was a man from the classic ground of Elton in old England who wanted to give a note for his passage.

On-deck and at table the sexes intermingled freely. It is better for the sexes to do so at such times.

There was a fair-tressed young girl who invariably came to dinner and dessert. For a while we could not understand what ailed Delia, for that was her name. Then we saw that all the soul of Mr. DeWolf stored out to her, and that whenever she spoke the bald spot on the tops of at least two crowns would grow red, each in apprehension she was addressing the other.

H.

TIT-BITS.

"May I help you to alight?" asked Jimson, politely, as Miss Le Jones drove up in her carriage. "Thank you. I never smoke," she returned coldly.

A woman in Georgia lived 48 days on water and then died. Water is a pretty thin diet, for a fact, but we know some sailors who have lived nearly all their lives on water.

I notice however much a girl struggles when you try to get a kiss, if she hears her pa's step approaching she always lets up on the struggle long enough to nab the kiss before the old man appears.

Dry goods merchant—"You would like a place in my store, Mr. Shawmut? Have you had much clerical experience?" Mr. Shawmut—"Well, no. The fact is I am not a church member."

Some one has estimated that time thrown away in this world in courting the girl you want to marry, and who is ready to marry you, would build all the railroads and bridges and tunnels and factories and public buildings.

"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll. "Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful, quietly; "sometimes he indulges too much, doesn't he?" They no longer speak to each other.

In an Austrian town thirty female printers were introduced. The members of the Typographical Union tried many ways to get rid of them, without success. At last the members of the Union who needed wives married the girl printers and that solved the problem. The women were boycotted.

A drunken parishioner was admonished by his parson. "I can go into the village," concluded the latter, "and come home again without getting drunk." "Ah, meonistor, but I'm sae popular," was the apologetic reply.

A few evenings ago a party of gentlemen were comparing notes as to the relative importance of husband and wife. "My wife and I are one," elicited the trite observation, "Which one?" The quietest man in the room said, "I can do better than that; my wife and I are ten." On being asked for an explanation, he rejoined, "She is one and I am the cipher."

"Can you tell me," he asked, as he entered the office the other day, "why the railroads should discriminate so heavily against dressed meat over live stock?" "Certainly, sir; dressed meat is dead, isn't it?" "Of course." "Well, anything that can't kick is always bulldozed by a railroad company."

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, and he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition by negligence of address.

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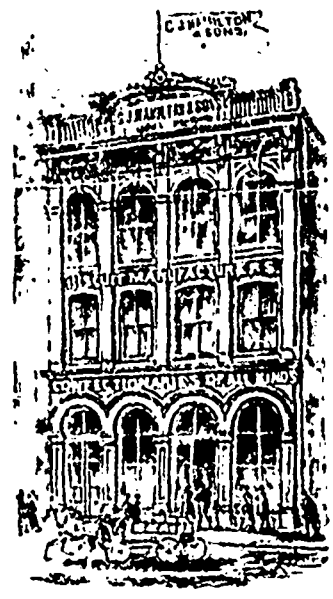
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Liberal Commission.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The theatricals given by the Waudorers at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening last were most enjoyable, all the parts in the intricate play of "Engaged," being well sustained. The farce "Locked Out" created much amusement.

The reception given to Archbishop O'Brien upon his return from Rome, shows that His Grace is deservedly popular in Halifax. After upwards of four months absence, the Archbishop has returned in excellent health.

The coffee factory established by John Tobin and Co., will be a boon to our housekeepers, who prefer pure coffee to an article adulterated with chicory.

The Queen has notified Mr. Gladstone of her desire to have him avoid a dissolution of Parliament if possible. Gladstone has informed Her Majesty that his action must depend upon the support or opposition which his Home Rule measure may meet upon its second reading. A petition against Home Rule, signed by upwards of 100,000 Scotchmen, has been presented to Gladstone. The document weighed 274 pounds, the names occupying a space one and a quarter miles in length.

Members of the Church of England Institute contemplate erecting a suitable building on Barrington Street in the near future. \$16,000 will be required for this purpose, \$4,000 of which are already in hand.

The value of the export of fish from Newfoundland in 1884, when the population was 50,000, was greater than any subsequent period, and, although the population is now four times as great, the returns from the fisheries are much less. The distress in Newfoundland on account of the failure of the seal fisheries is due entirely to the careless manner in which the seal-hunt was carried on. The indiscriminate slaughter of the young white coat and old seals having caused a serious diminution in the supply of sea-calves.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column of Libby McNeil and Libby's celebrated canned meats, for which Messrs. Wm. Ackhurst & Co. of this city, are agents for the Provinces. These goods are undoubtedly the finest packed and at present prices no cheaper food can be produced.

The report of Commissioner Miall, embodying the reports of the Dominion analysts for the year 1884 has been issued as Supplement III. to the report of the department of inland revenue. In all 1520 samples were analysed, of which 31 per cent. were adulterated, and about 3 per cent. were returned as doubtful. Mr. M. Bowman, the Halifax analyst, reports having examined 242 samples, of which 154 were genuine, 58 adulterated and three doubtful. Of 11 samples of breadstuffs, all were genuine, one only being of low quality. In butter he found a marked increase in adulteration, both from excess of salt and water, and the substitution of foreign fats. Many samples, also, though genuine butter, were of very inferior quality. Ninety-five per cent. of the samples of coffee he examined were adulterated, either with chicory or peas, or both. Mr. B. states that there is little demand in the Halifax market for coffee without the addition of more or less chicory. Halifax milk showed a decided increase in adulteration over 1883.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the people of Halifax some good advice. After describing the great natural advantages of the port and stating that the proposed new graving dock will be the largest in the world, it says that the city would probably have a great future before it if its citizens had some of the energy that characterizes the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway and would sink their individualism and work together for the interest of their city and port as well as for the welfare and progress of the great Dominion of Canada. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has struck the nail on the head. The people of Halifax are too sleepy and too provincial. If the city is ever to have a great future it will be because the people wake up to the fact that they are not an isolated community but a part of the Dominion of Canada for all time, and that the only way to secure prosperity is to be alive to the commercial opportunities of Canada.—*Montreal Star*.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Mr. Pope gives notice that on Friday next he will move the house into committee of the whole, to consider a resolution that it is expedient to provide that the minister of railways be authorized to construct a railway from a point on the Strait of Canso to Louisburg or Sydney as a public work; that the government railway act of 1881 shall apply to such work and that the location and all other incidents of the said work shall be determined by the governor-in-council. To-day Mr. Thompson laid on the table the plans and surveys of the railway, as prepared by surveyors last summer.

LONDON, May 19th.—Beech, the Australian Sculler, has accepted a challenge from Hamlan, for a race on the Thames.

Even the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (United States) admits that "ever since Confederation the Dominion of Canada has had at the head of its affairs men that would have acquired distinction in the United States or in Great Britain.

All should feel grateful for the care the City Board of Works at present bestows upon streets and sidewalks that are in need of attention.

The Haydn Club earned fresh laurels in its recent concert in the Academy of Music. This club has increased its membership from 5 to 13, and is no longer known as the Quintette Club. The rendition of *The Overture to Fra Diavola* was most pleasing, each movement displayed that nicety of finish which intelligent direction and careful practice can alone secure. The selections from *Patience* and the set of Waltzes which closed the concert, were played in good style, melodies on the Euphonium by Mr. Horseman and those on the Cornets by Messrs. L. N. and H. C. Croighton, being capital. The solos by Messrs. Ross and Mitchell and Miss O'Dell were well received. The violin concerto by Mr. Haydn was performed in a manner that did credit to this young and promising violinist. The vocal quartette "Thinking of Thea," was sung most sweetly. The novel feature of the concert was the Toy Symphony which much amused the audience. The full round tones of W. H. Johnson's Knabe Grand Piano was well brought out by Miss Page, the accompanist of the evening. The Haydn Club are to be congratulated upon the success of their concert, and should they repeat it they deserve to have the hall packed to the very gods.

Our valued correspondant "Veteran" must excuse the mistakes which occurred in his communication in answer to "Justice." In 14th line from bottom for "admirable" read "admissible," and in the line below, "but when death is claimed to have been found from Typhoid fever or Meningitis, etc.," read "but when death is claimed to have resulted from either Typhoid fever or Meningitis." We endeavor to have as few typographical errors in THE CRITIC as possible, but owing to a large amount of extra work during the past few weeks mistakes have been unavoidably overlooked.

The Province of Quebec, which has a revenue of a little less than \$3,000,000, uses nearly \$1,000,000 annually to pay the interest on her Public Debt, which amounts to \$20,000,000.

Mr. Mills and Sir John A. McDonald have had a tilt over the construction of the *Dominion Senate*, Mills wants the members of the Senate to be elected; Sir John believes that its present constitution is satisfactory. For ourselves, we believe second Chambers quite unnecessary, saving as affording convenient shelving-places for worn-out Politicians.

Fifteen persons were poisoned on Saturday and Sunday last by eating sausages purchased at a pork-shop in the North-end of Halifax. The manufacturer of the puddings is an honest man, and is at a loss to understand how any deleterious substance could have been used.

Last Saturday was a gala day in Windsor. The old Avon Bridge, connecting Falmouth and Windsor, was formally thrown open to the public as a free bridge. The event was dully celebrated by appropriate speech-making, flag-flying, band-playing, to say nothing of the salutes fired from the Ferry hill Battery. The privileges of a free bridge will be appreciated by the citizens of Windsor and Falmouth, but to judge from the broken-backed appearance of the present structure, its days are numbered.

Another American fishing vessel has been seized for violation of the Fisheries Treaty. The *Ella M. Doherty* was formally taken over in the name of the Queen, at St. Ann's, C. B., despite the protests of her captain.

The Peace Association in Britain is of the opinion that the present fishery dispute between Canada and the United States affords a most opportune opening for the application of the principles of the association. Negotiation and arbitration are the weapons they propose using and settling international difficulties.

A corps of mounted rifles is now being formed for service in the N. W. T. Such a corps would be popular among our young men in the Bay Shore Counties where good horse-flesh is appreciated.

Cape Breton makes an appeal for repeal, and Nova Scotia promises to heed the cry so soon as she shall have again set up house-keeping on her own account. Cape Breton has evidently turned her deaf ear Nova Scotia-wards, for she believes in the union with Canada.

A fox-hunt may be noble sport; but to let loose a pack of savage dogs upon a half-starved, half-tamed fox, as was recently done on the Halifax Common, is mean and cowardly. Surely the fishing and shooting about Halifax is not so bad that our young men must demean themselves by indulging in such cruel sport.

Canvassers for THE CRITIC are wanted in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Liberal terms are given to agents, lady canvassers would find an agency for THE CRITIC both congenial and profitable. Several Public school teachers intend taking local agencies during the summer vacation, others should do likewise.

Mr. Robert Motton has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax. Mr. Motton is well and favorably known both in the city and province, and his appointment has given general satisfaction.

The University of Dalhousie, Halifax, is most fortunate. Not long since the chair of Philosophy was made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Schurman. The loss to the college was a serious one; but the Board of Governors have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. James Seth, who, to judge from his diplomas must be a man of no mean ability.

A big three masted schooner of 1300 tons register was recently launched from one of the ship-yards in Bath, Mo.

RELIGIOUS.

Each of the clergy in the Maritime Provinces is hereby respectfully requested to send notes for this column. Even one note of one line, if of general interest, will be gladly received.

METHODIST.

In Fiji, connected with the Wesleyan Church, there are about a dozen missionaries, 57 native preachers, 41 catechists, 1,089 teachers, and 1,800 local preachers fully at work and well sustained. There are also 27,400 fully accredited members of society. Fifty years ago there was not a single Christian there.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has increased its membership in the past four years by 130,277, having now a total of 990,994. The tenth quadrennial session of the General Conference was held in Baltimore on the 5th inst.

BAPTIST.

Last year the Baptist Church in England, contributed \$755,000 to the Foreign Mission Fund.

At the week-night prayer-meeting in the East End Baptist Tabernacle, London, the minimum attendance is a thousand, and sometimes there are as many as 1,500 present.

The friends of Chicago University, the largest Baptist college in the West, have hopes of clearing off the large debt on the property. The Rev. Dr. Harpor, the renowned Hebraist, has been elected President.

The Rev. George Armstrong, D. D., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Port Hawkesbury.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States, North, raised for Home Missions last year, \$660,000.

The call from the Presbyterian Church at Bridgetown to the Rev. John Cameron, late of Bridgewater, has been accepted.

On the first Sunday of this month, 165 persons were received into full membership in the Presbyterian Church at Sydney Mines.

The Rev. Mr. Donald has resigned the pastorate of the congregation at Pictou. This step was taken owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Donald, who was compelled to seek a warmer climate.

St. Andrew's Church Institute intend holding a Scotch Concert on the 28th instant. The programme will be composed entirely of selections from Burns. We bespeak a crowded house on that occasion.

The Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg, is expected here shortly on his way to Scotland, he having obtained leave of absence for a few months.

The Rev. E. W. Archibald, D. D., has received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Kentville.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop has been making a visit to P. E. Island. Rev. W. C. Wilson, it is rumored, has accepted the incumbency of Port Medway.

Rev. C. W. McCully has assumed the charge of St. Matthias' Mission. On request of the congregation, Rev. Dr. Partridge who had had oversight of the Mission since its formation, gave the charge into the hands of the Bishop, who has appointed Mr. McCully missionary. He is already winning golden opinions.

A meeting of the Central Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions took place last week at Quebec, and was fairly well attended. Revs. Dr. Partridge and F. R. Murray attended as delegates from this Diocese. The Board decided to commence the publication of a monthly periodical for the purpose of chronicling the doings of the Board, and giving information on missionary work in general. Such a monthly is much needed. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the Spirit of Missions, a similar publication, to the American Church.

The Divinity School of the Diocese of Montreal has succeeded in obtaining from the legislature the privilege of granting degrees in Divinity to those of its students who have passed successfully thro' its Curriculum. Candidates for Divinity degrees must have previously graduated in Arts.

CATHOLIC.

The words "America" and "Russia" in our notes of last week should have been "Armenia" and "Prussia" respectively.

The Cleveland Catholic Universe has opened a subscription for the erection of a monument to the late Dr. Brownson.

The University of Queen's College, Kingston, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa.

The Rev. M. Colin has been re-elected superior of the Sulpicians in Canada.

The French Academy has awarded the Montyon prize for merit to Sr. St. Gauthier, a Sister of Charity, who has devoted over thirty years of her life to hospital work.

An Australian College is to be established in Rome. The South American College will soon be completed.

The Rev. J. H. Pettee, a Protestant missionary in Japan, says that the Japanese show an amazing eagerness to join the Catholic Church.

It is reported that the Pope is soon to send a Nuncio to Peking.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, BUTTER, EGGS, TOBACCO, and FISH OILS with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions including FLOUR, GRAHAM, PATENT HIGH GRADES, SUPERIOR EXTRA, LOWER GRADES, OATMEAL, ROLLED OATS, CORN MEAL, BRAN PER TON, and various types of FEED FLOUR.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various types of meat and provisions such as BEEF, PORK, LARD, and HAM with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for various fish species including MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, HADDOCK, and FISH OILS.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for wool, wool skins, and hides such as WOOD-CLEAN WASHED, GREEN HIDES, and CALF SKIN.

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

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for various types of lumber including PINE, SPRUCE, and HARDWOOD.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing prices for Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) Tall Cans and Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for various types of poultry including FOWLS, TURKEYS, and DUCKS.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing prices for various fruits such as APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, COCONUTS, and MAPLE SUGAR.

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

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for various types of live stock including STEERS, OXEN, FAT STEERS, and LAMBS.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The mother-land with good intent,  
Bids all her children now obey;  
And send from mine, from mill, from farm,  
The products, for a grand display.  
For she will show to all the world  
Our flag "Improvement" is not furled.

We hasten to obey the call,  
And send our best unto her land.  
What would she think if we refused  
To harken unto her command?  
Ah, we'll show to all the world  
Our flag "Improvement" is not furled.

We'll show unto the nations all,  
That Britain's children are not dead;  
And by this great display we'll prove,  
That in some things we are ahead.  
And thus we'll show to all the world  
Our flag "Improvement" is not furled.

Liverpool, N. S.

HEPNER.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION.

SIR,—Doctor Rigby, in his usual chaste and elegant style, accuses me of "deliberate falsehood, stupidity," and what not, and gives another sample of the abuse which is heaped upon every one who dares to attack the Board of Charities and the new Medical Staff, in their present untenable position.

While not touching on the main points of my reply to "Veteran," which were unanswerable, he picks out two statements, and for alleged errors in them, proceeds, as he says, "to expose the writer."

He reiterates what every one knows, and consequently, what it was unnecessary for me to state, viz, that the old board resigned in May, and the new one was not appointed until October, and then accuses me of deliberate falsehood in remarking that the new board had rushed to the aid of the Commissioners who were tottering to a fall. He fails to state, that in the interim the Commissioners and the Government were trying to arrange with the old board, who, influenced (as I had always supposed) by a determination to stick to Dr. Goodwin, refused arbitration and an unfairly stated case; and that it was not until October that the Commissioners finally had to look for outside help. It was then that they were really "tottering to a fall," and if the outside men had not rushed to their aid, they would have had to yield, and Dr. Goodwin would have received the appointment. In a desire not to burthen your columns with unnecessary and familiar details, I come at once to this point; and yet on a most transparent quibble, Dr. Rigby has the brazen effrontery to accuse me of "deliberate falsehood." Truly, the doctor is an honorable man.

He states further, in regard to the old board—"and if they had not shown such a decided intention of resuming their former positions on the Hospital staff at the first opportunity, (Goodwin or no Goodwin, the new board would never have been formed."

This is news to me, and, if true, would cause me to lose my sympathy with the old board, whose action I commended, solely on the ground that they had stuck to Dr. Goodwin.

The members of the old board will have to settle this matter with the doctor; but facts are stubborn things, and they are so against him that I can only surmise that he has raised the old cry of "stop thief," in order to cover his own flight.

As to his second charge, that I had deliberately falsified his evidence, I have only to say, that I gave a correct summary of what I read in print, and if it was not strictly exact, he can hardly accuse me, with justice, of deliberate falsehood. If the evidence was exactly as he says, the strictures that I made upon it are equally applicable.

The doctor, with all the cunning of the "artful" Dodger "evades my question about the post mortem, and explains at length what every one knows, i. e., that no examination had been held.

When "Veteran" reads the doctor's confessions, his slurs upon his brother practitioners, his evident confounding of notoriety with fame, I think he will agree with me that one doctor at least has overstepped the bounds of so-called professional etiquette.

It strikes me forcibly, that I have before seen an announcement from Dr. Rigby that he would not notice anonymous communications. As he has broken his rule in one instance, I hope to hear from him again, and trust that no false delicacy will prevent him apologising on the first opportunity for his slanderous strictures on me. However, I will be charitable in demanding an apology; and it is now understood on my part that "silence speaks consent."

If the doctor had not charged me with deliberate falsehood, I should have allowed his letter to remain unanswered, as it strengthened my contention. The wrong done Dr. Goodwin is now irretrievable, and I shall not follow in the steps of Don Quixote, and waste my time in fighting phantoms (f)

JUSTICE.

SIR,—I wish to correct an error which appeared in "Veteran's" communication of 14th inst. I was not aware that Dr. Slayter had been permitted to visit Mr. Clemens while a patient in the Provincial and City Hospital, nor was I aware that the treatment had been changed in any particular, or for any cause, until after the death had taken place.

Yours,

CHAS. D. RIGBY.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## A HUMOROUS M. P. P., AND OTHER THINGS.

Judging from the contents of American magazines during the last few years, there would seem to be a great demand for information (1) concerning Cape Breton, among our neighbors in the United States. And the more ridiculous the description, the greater appears to be the demand. Doubtless, many of our Yankee friends honestly believe that a water or steam mill for grinding grain is one of the things that a Cape Bretonian must travel abroad to see. If any enterprising American has heard Mr. Mack's speech on the Railway Bill, it must have occurred to him that a fortune awaits the man who places it before the American reading public. It would forever relegate to the shade "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," and all the productions of minor geniuses in *Harper's* and the *Century*. All these writers have somehow or other failed to see the excellent field for humor afforded by the Cape Breton coal fields; and, with all their marvellous invention, they have never yet told the public, that so soon as you cross the Strait of Canso the whole island of Cape Breton lies at your feet. In fact, this last item of information would have been fatal to Mr. Warner's purpose. While such points as these would be intensely amusing and instructive to the American student of Cape Breton, the effort to discover the point of some of Mr. Mack's highly wrought metaphors would prevent the speech from becoming "too utterly funny for anything."

"What's in a name?" When one reads of rebellions being openly advocated at meetings of so called "Loyalists," it reminds him that verily

"Honor may be deemed dishonor,  
Loyalty be called a crime,"

and *vice versa*. A worthy champion of this "loyalty" is the man who, after having directed all his energy to furthering an Annexation movement in Canada, now madly screams "Dissemination of the Empire." Call Cataline a patriot, and Judas a saint, and then we shall be prepared to hear Ulster fanatics termed loyalists.

While not disposed to grant the claim of the humorist to settle all grave questions, I should like to recommend to the serious consideration of some persons who appear to have lost their heads over the Salvation Army problem, the common sense view of the matter expressed by the President of the Lime-Kiln Club. "Do man or woman," says Brother Gardner, "who can't experience a change of heart in a church congregashun of respectable people, won't be very apt to hit it in a barracks half-filled wid loafers."

GLENNIE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The recent grand ovation given by the people of the Southern portions of the United States to Ex-President Jefferson Davis is an episode in the history of the country that will not soon be forgotten. We find in a former Capitol of the embryo Republic, a spectacle that must be taken as conclusive evidence that "Liberty is brightest in dungeons—for these the habitation is the heart." This grand old Chieftain of the "Southern Cause" (after a lapse of a quarter of a century, spent partly in a dungeon, and the rest of the time hidden in seclusion from the world's great drama of social and political life) appears once more before the public, and his path way is literally strewn with flowers as he passes from his secluded home at Beauvoir to the spot made memorable in history as the place where he first assumed the responsible duties of President of the Confederate States of America.

What must have been his feelings as he surveyed the vast concourse of people who had assembled on this occasion to do him honor? Standing alone, like the giant oak that has survived the storms of centuries, he finds none of his old cabinet to greet him—all have been consigned to the voiceless tomb, and but few of his old friends and compatriots are alive to grasp the hand of their old chief—his "banner" is furled forever: and the "stars and stripes" that are floating gaily in the southern breezes seem to join a welcoming one of the most prominent men of the late Confederacy, who has been invited to Montgomery to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Alabama, who fell in battle in the Southern army.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Davis said: "I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861, your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead." In speaking of the brave confederates who went to the carnival of death, he said: "They live in memory, and their spirits stand out the grand reserve of that column which is marching on with unflinching steps towards the goal of constitutional liberty." In defense of the "Southern Cause," Mr. Davis made use of the following significant language, said he. "Revenge is not the sentiment of a chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict an injury, was never better illustrated than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy in the absence of magnanimity, would have indicated that in a restored union of the States there should have been a full restoration of the equality, privileges, and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though this has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens and in your impoverishment have borne equal benefits. I am proud of you my countrymen for this additional proof of your fidelity, and I pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong. When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the enduring answer

"It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons, who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war for independence left you." Perhaps no man in the Union, since the days of Washington, has received such a sincere and heartfelt demonstration of affection as has been presented in the recent ceremonies over Mr. Davis in the principal cities of the South. He is no longer the "Arch Rebel" of secession days, but is now the honored guest of the people of a divided past. His fame, his virtues, his glorious record, and stainless life are alike the heritage of the North as well as the South.

VETERANS.

## OUR FISHERIES.

DEAR SIR,—The privilege has just been obtained of exhibiting this season's (1886) catch of fish at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and though the Exhibition has already been opened, fish and fish products of all kinds will yet be received.

It is very desirable that a strenuous effort be now put forth to send forward the very best specimens of every variety of fish that can be obtained, and you are respectfully asked to assist in this undertaking.

A large collection of our commercial fish, salmon, cod, pollock, hake, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, alowives, shad, trout, smelt, bass, oysters, lobsters, &c., &c., preserved in the various ways in which they are put upon the markets, is really a necessity, if we wish to impress foreigners with the almost inexhaustible resources of our deep sea, river and lake fisheries, and ever expect to gain a firm hold of the valuable fish markets of the old world. The Dominion has never had a better opportunity of presenting to the public of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe the great variety and extent of our fisheries, interested in the development of such fisheries, you are solicited to give all the assistance possible, in making a good representative exhibit in London during the coming season.

All packages should be sent to Messrs. Pickford and Black, Halifax, marked for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, by whom they will be immediately forwarded to London.

The Government will pay the freight of all such exhibits to and from London.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, should also be acquainted as early as possible, with the nature and extent of the exhibit, proposed to be forwarded.

It is hoped that all engaged in the fish trade of the country will now cheerfully come forward, and, with a will, assist in making a complete and most representative exhibit at this the last of the series of great Exhibitions to be held in the world's metropolis.

Yours faithfully,

W. D. DIMOCK.

## A FALSE FRIEND.

Cringle was a cockroach who covered a greedy and cruel disposition under the garb of benevolence. He professed a great friendship for his livelier neighbor Cric-Crac, the cricket.

One winter night, long after the kitchen fire had gone out, Cringle waked in his hole in the wall and found himself cold and hungry. He peeped out and saw a very tantalizing sight. Not a foot from his sleeping-place a whiskered mouse was leisurely nibbling a savory piece of toasted cheese.

"How am I to get the mouse away from that delicious morsel?" was the question Cringle asked himself. "A mouse at a piece of cheese is as cross as a dog at a bone; and besides these there is barely enough for his own supper. I must consult the cricket."

"Wako up, Cric Crac!" he shouted. "and smell the toasted cheese."

Cric Crac got up, for he too was hungry.

"Oh! if a cat would only come," he said, "what a feast we would have, my dear Cringle!"

"Couldn't you mew like a cat?" asked Cringle. "You have a fine voice."

"My notes are loud and prolonged enough," sighed the cricket, shaking his feelers despondingly.

"Oh, but I'm sure you could, if you'd only try," said Cringle, and a wicked light shone in his crafty eye.

But Cric-Crac only shook his feelers again.

"Tnx!" cried the cruel cockroach, suddenly seizing his poor friend by the hind leg, and biting with all his might.

"Cr-r-r-r-r-k!" screamed poor Cric-Crac, making a louder and longer note than he had ever uttered in his life.

To the mouse, whose ears were so close to the insects' hole, it sounded like a shrill war-note of the cat. He scampered away in terror, leaving the remnants of his supper.

Cringle lost no time in dragging into his hole the piece of cheese, which was now not half the size of himself. Then he began feasting by himself.

At first poor Cric-Crac had felt far too much hurt at the conduct of his former friend to have anything more to do with him. In fact he speedily resolved to cut his acquaintance until he should see some chance of "getting even with him." But after a few minutes the smell of the cheese overcame his dignity, and he returned to Cringle's cell to claim his share of the repast. But the greedy cockroach showed his teeth and drove out his bleeding victim, openly declaring his intention to keep the rest of the cheese for his own breakfast. Cheese, he said, was prescribed for him by his family physician, and his health was too important to the world to be trifled with. Were it otherwise, he would gladly give up his right to the cheese, which he only ate upon principle and for his stomach's sake.

So poor Cric-Crac went back to bed, sore and hungry. But he was soon

awakened by fearful screams from the cockroach's cell. Rushing thither he found Cringle in convulsions. When the latter saw Cric-Crac, he groaned out:

"Poisoned cheese! Arsenic! Wish you had eaten it!"

Then he expired.

From his last words you might fancy the selfish Cringle died impenitent and spiteful; but the kind cricket thought otherwise, and maintained stoutly that his old acquaintance only meant to express sorrow for being so mean as to refuse a friend his fair share of the prog.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—If you desire to give correct information to your readers on the subject of temperance and prohibition, it will be necessary to scan with much doubt the utterances of the United States political newspapers on this subject.

Your reference to matters in this respect in the State of Maryland last week, is without foundation in fact. Instead of there being less intemperance there than in Maine, the contrary is the case. Though about one-half the State is under a local option law, the United States revenue collectors remitted to the general treasury at Washington last year from duties collected on liquors in Maryland \$1,858,144; while in Maine but \$25,736 was so collected; or in the former State \$1.95 per head of population, and in the latter but 4 cents, which facts go to prove that there is more liquor consumed in Maryland in a week than in Maine in a whole year. These figures are not prepared by temperance people, but by United States paid officials, and all statistics of the evils incident to the traffic corroborate them. Still liquor politicians will persist in wearing the old cast-off clothing of the temperance reform, and in foolishly trying to make themselves and others believe they are bran new. All forms of moral effort and legal restriction have been for a century or more tried, only to disappoint expectation, but nevertheless having the effect of educating the people up to prohibition, which is now fairly upon us and will stay because it effectually "fills the bill"—hence the falsehoods of those it "hurts." As to Iowa, she is a prohibition State, and not high license, so that the whole paragraph is dictated in contempt of facts.

SIREX.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

## THE OPENING CEREMONY.

On Tuesday, at noon, with befitting State pomp, the Exhibition of the Products and Manufactures of the British Colonies and the Indian Empire was declared to be open by the Queen, in the presence of representatives of her subjects from every corner of the globe. And yet not every corner, for, sad to say, one part of British North America, Newfoundland—still isolated, though it would seem naturally intended to complete the existing confederation from Atlantic to Pacific—remains almost alone among British Colonies in absenting itself from participation in the great family gathering. During the few preceding days the chisel and hammer had been more than ever active in each court and annexe; and, thanks in a large degree to the wholesome measure of home rule granted to each Colony, the Exhibition, looked at generally, presented on the opening day a desirable nearness to completion, comparing favourably in this respect with previous displays. The first feature in the day's programme consisted of the Royal progress through the Exhibition. Entering by the Colonial Hall, Her Majesty was received by the Prince of Wales as Executive President, and by the Royal Commissioners, among them the Marquis of Lorne, in the Windsor uniform, and Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Hector Fabre, the two last named being subsequently presented to Her Majesty. In the Hall, Canada was not enabled to show to the same advantage as other Colonies, for the unfortunate delay in the forwarding of the eight scenic views of the Dominion left the allotted panels on the side walls bare but for the bold lettering:—"Reserved for views to be received from Canada."

Formed in the entrance vestibule, the procession then proceeded through some of the principal courts, entering the Canadian section in the middle of the central gallery on the south side. Crossing the centre of the gallery the Queen passed beneath the handsome structure of polished British-Columbian pines, under which Lady Tupper and the wives of members of the executive staff were provided with seats. Immediately in front, as the Queen passed from under the trophy, were arranged tiers of seats provided for officers of the executive staff and friends, by whom, as at every stop through the court, Her Majesty was received with enthusiastic loyalty. Moving to the right, the procession proceeded up the central Canadian gallery for a short distance, rows of reserved seats on either hand being occupied by Canadian residents, exhibitors and their friends. Turning abruptly to the left, the grounds were reached in the direct route to the Albert Hall, where the inaugural ceremonial took place. It should be added that the arrangements, in so far as Canada is concerned, were throughout made with evident care and judgment. Especially was this marked in the allotment of seats to the 400 to 500 occupants—a task always difficult, and yet performed in the present instance to general satisfaction.—*Canadian Gazette, London, England.*

The incurable red tapism prevalent in England prevents the extension of out-door relief to thousands of starving people, though the workhouses are admittedly so overcrowded as to afford no further accommodation to inmates.



## A THING THAT NEEDS TO BE SAID.

The arrival of the time, when, by custom and law, insurance companies are required to pause for a moment and take account of their position, and the result of their past year's work, brings freshly to mind many points that are ordinarily lost sight of in the rush and bustle of business-getting. These yearly resting points may be made of almost incalculable advantage, if only we will avail ourselves of them, stopping to consider the vital facts of the business, and to calculate our own position in reference to those necessary principles thereof that can never be lost sight of with impunity, that can never be violated save with results more or less detrimental to the safety and integrity of the offending company. At this time not a few of our companies will come to their members with words of congratulation over the low death-rate of the year and the consequent low cost of the insurance furnished, as compared with that of less fortunate companies, or with the rate that the tables of mortality would lead one to anticipate. There is nothing to be condemned in this, provided that the management of such companies, the men who have in charge the details of their business, do not make it a trap for their own delusion. If in this favorable result they fail to see, at least so far as regards the mass of our business organizations that are conducting life insurance on the assessment plan, the transient benefit of selection and the present effect of a comparatively large ratio of new to old business, they are preparing for themselves a danger that will far offset any temporary advantage that their present favorable experience may bring them. For after all is said and done, it must be borne in mind, first, last, and always, that *men do die substantially as indicated by our accepted tables of mortality, and that any institution doing a life insurance business which does not forecast a rate of mortality conforming more or less closely to that indicated thereby, is preparing for itself and its members not only future disappointment, but probably failure as well.*

This is the thing that needs to be said, that almost before all other things needs to be said at this time, and insisted upon, for it is particularly the thing that the present experience of our younger companies is of a character to cause to be lost sight of. They are yet enjoying, as a rule, nearly at its maximum, the benefit of selection, and the temptation is strong, both with the management and the agency force, to use this and the resultant mortality as a means for securing business, holding out the delusive prospect that the present death-cost may be expected to continue.—*Guardian.*

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association is the only company which has adopted the principle so strongly recommended above, viz: the accepted mortality tables are made the basis of cost of insurance.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## ASSOCIATION AND DISSOCIATION.

Enough has been said and written lately about Home Rule and self-government to permit some little attempt at generalizing on the subject. Mr. Gladstone's latest paper to his constituents, given us as his last plea, admits that English, Welsh, and Scotch Home Rule are but corollaries of the Irish Theorem, and we may expect advances in that direction to follow in due time. The question then arises in what direction is it—the "advance backwards and dress by the gutter" as Lover's Irish militia colonel phrased it, or is it but a legitimate outcome and sequence of our present advancing civilization, like division of labor, or any other of those processes which originating in man's intelligence, tend ultimately to reduce him to a man machine, scarcely as intelligent in action as the machinery whose operation he has to attend to.

Is it progress or recoil which delegates to distinction of race, or variety of dialect, the exclusive capacity to legislate in harmony with its own needs. When we say that only an Irishman, Welshman, or Scotchman, can be a proper judge of what laws he needs, do we not cut him off from the category of man and draft him away into a sub-class, so far as legislation and self-government are concerned?

It is no wonder that old party landmarks are lost in discussing this question, for it manifestly involves a new departure, as to the merits and results of which Conservatives or Liberals find nothing in their formulas to guide them to a decision.

The Progressionist may regard it as a reactionary measure, and the reactionary, as a progressionist one—it is a turning point—evidently, in one view it is disintegration, whose final end cannot be foreseen; in another view it is a commencement of a new form of policy, which may redress the defects of our present overgrown civilization, tending as it does in many ways—if unchecked—to lead men ultimately to savagery no less surely than disintegration itself.

For example the reactionary—call him Tory Conservative, ultramontain, what you will—will see in this Government by Shibboleth, a step in the direction of old times, a revival of the ancient "Divide et Impera" policy; when the prejudices and peculiar modes of thinking, habits, and customs of small States used to be played off against one another in the interests of an outside governing power; the States had no combined interests, a dissenting minority was crushed by aid of a cajoled majority, and stick by stick the bundle broken. Take Italy of fifty years back with its dozens of petty states, with its petty feuds and animosities among them all. Take Germany before Napoleon's first conquests and medilization, and not long even before Bismark's unification. We have local self government, for it is no objection to say that those governments were not popular, but mostly tyrannical; the tyrants interfered but little with the prejudices and customs, etc., of their subjects, as long as they were sure of their property for taxation. To restore the petty states of Italy, Tuscany, Naples, Rome, the Milanese, to a parliamentary independence now; to restore the

medialized principalities of Germany, each with a modernized parliamentary system in full blast, would be a step in the right direction for a reaction in mind, but who would call it progress?

No, says your Liberal, from old Whig to callow Radical. From Calistone with his start in Oxford on Church or State government, so amusing to Macaulay, down to the red hat international socialististic communitarian liberty, you cannot have too much of it in its entirety, liberate the nation, the clan, the family, the individual. We have had too much of the tyranny of public opinion, of legislation for the masses, let the masses in their units legislate for themselves, and justice will be done.

This, Liberalism may say; though to say the truth such wholesale legislation as the maximum, the assignments, the confiscations of the French Revolution of 1796, hardly point to such views; nor indeed do the centralizing land schemes, public works, and disendowment projects, tally much with individual liberty; but some such notion must be at the bottom of local self-government as a liberal measure.

Anyhow, both reactionaries and progressionists may be found to advocate the measure, each with their own object in view. Both cannot be right. The *cu' bono* question has yet to have its answer.

(C. R. GINSON.)

## POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 12.—In answer Carling said a large number of settlers from Dakota and Texas are moving into Manitoba this spring.

Jamieson's bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was lost. Several bills were read a third time.

Chapleau moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada, which, after some discussion, passed.

Thursday, May 13.—A number of petitions against the proposed changes in the Canada Temperance Act, were presented.

McLelan said the exports of goods, being the produce of Canada, for the nine months ended 30th March, 1885, and the same period 1886, were respectively \$58,782,676 and \$57,098,634. During the same periods the imports for home consumption, exclusive of British Columbia, were respectively \$73,665,255 and \$72,866,598.

Thompson in answer to Kinney said that no arrangement with respect to the Windsor Branch Railway had been finally settled. An order in council had been passed to the effect that if arrangements for the consolidation and completion of the railway system could be made by the Nova Scotia government, satisfactory to the Dominion Government, further arrangements concerning the transfer of the Windsor branch would be made. The Chinese bill passed the third reading, as did also the Dominion lands act.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting representation in the North-west territories in parliament.

Laurier spoke upon the rebellion and moved an amendment in favor of amnesty of all persons implicated so far as compatible with the safety of the crown and security of the Dominion.

Sir John said that the government had already determined upon an amnesty policy, as far as the Indians are concerned, as they had been coerced into taking part in the rebellion. There were some exceptions of persons guilty of murder, and he referred to the case of one who was now in the United States who boasted that he had shot a man in cold blood. He believed that there was no serious apprehension among the Metis and Indians now in the North-west of punishment on account of participation in the rising. Murders, as distinct from bloodshedding, would have been dealt with.

Blake expressed pleasure at finding that the views of both parties regarding amnesty were so nearly in accord.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Friday, May 14.—The House went into committee and passed a number of bills, amongst them being the bill from the Senate, amending the act respecting a reformatory for juvenile offenders in the city of Halifax.

McLelan moved the House into committee of supply, whereupon Mills moved an amendment respecting the constitution of the Senate. He was dissatisfied with the present construction of that body as not in harmony with the federal principle. It was not amenable to public opinion. He contrasted the English House of Lords with the Canadian Senate, to the disadvantage of the latter. The Senate should be an elective body.

Sir John said that no action on the matter could be taken this session. The Union Act met the wishes of the people. If the Senate was useless, as was affirmed, then no harm was done. He claimed that the Senate were in harmony with the majority of the country. As soon as the country spoke out in favor of the measure, the Senate passed it. If we want an elective Senate, then we would have to adopt the American system and do away with ministerial responsibility. The people would rather have the constitution of our forefathers than the system of our neighbors. After a lengthy discussion the amendment was voted on and lost.

Monday, May 17.—Thompson introduced a bill respecting the Carleton Branch Railway, and explained that its object was to empower the expropriation of certain monies for purchase stock not required up to the present time.

Several bills were discussed and passed, including the act respecting the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company. The speaker informed the House that the Senate had agreed to several bills without amendment and others with amendment, among others the Charlton sedition bill.

Tuesday, May 18.—Mr. Girouard presented the report of the Committee on privileges, dealing with Edgar's charges against John White and McKenzie Bowell. It exonerates both these gentlemen.

Thompson introduced a bill relating to the franchise bill and explained that it was intended to dispense with the necessity, existing under the act, of the assessment rolls being procured by the revising officers each year. Another provision was that the revising officer need not hold a court in each polling subdivision, but that in Nova Scotia there shall be a sitting in each district containing not less than three subdivisions. The cost of the revisors' lists would also be reduced by diminishing the number of columns.

McLelan moved the third reading of the bill to amend the act respecting the C. P. R., to enable the government to take back the twenty million dollars loaned the company.

Watson spoke against the continuance of the franchise granted to the C. P. R., by which the company control the right to construct railways south of within 15 miles of the boundary line.

Orton thought capitalists must be assured that the government of the country would countenance no attempt to alter the contract with the C. P. R. without the concurrence of the company. Sir Richard Cartwright thought that the government ought to announce its policy respecting railway extension south of the C. P. R. in Manitoba.

Sir John said it was the policy of the government to keep as much of the trade of the West for Canada as it was possible to secure, and that consequently the government disallowed bills for the construction of rail ways which would interfere with that object by drawing the trade to the United States instead of to the old provinces.

Foster said the same reason which dictated the policy of finding the shortest route from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces, dictated the policy of preventing the trade of the country dwindling away at various points till nothing would be left for our exports.

Mills said the government had no right to dictate to Manitoba, and ought not to disallow the charters passed by that province.

Fairbanks, McLennan, Davies, and Woodworth, addressed the house, when a division took place which resulted in Watson's amendment against the monopoly clause being defeated.

An amendment that the C. P. R. should publish periodically all land sales passed.

Wednesday, May 19. — Langovin introduced a bill respecting tolls over the Dunnville dam and bridge.

Foster said it was intended to send the "Alert" to Hudson Straits.

McLelan said that no application had been made by P. E. I for any advance out of the capital amount to its credit, but that a claim had been made for a refund for monies expended on wharves and piers, and that \$5,000 had been paid on that claim.

Sir John stated that the home rule resolution adopted had been cabled to Sir Charles Tupper for transmission to members of the Imperial Parliament.

The senate amendments to the Chignecto marine transport railway bill were considered and passed. The bill respecting the Halifax reformatory was read a third time, also the bill amending the law respecting the North-West Territories. A bill for the improvement of the harbor of Quebec was introduced. The insurance bill was read a third time. The house then went into committee on supply.

### COSY CORNER.

Now the dancing season has come round again a good recipe for waxing floors may not be out of place. One quarter of a pound of beeswax melted over a slow fire, one pint of turpentine to be added, one pint hot water. Remove from fire to a cool, airy place, and add one pint spirits of ammonia, stirring all the while, apply to floor with sponge and rub well in.

In the present day everything from soup tureens to walking sticks, seems to be hung on the walls.

Among novelties, two new fabrics, for millinery purposes, are reported—Crotchet net and zephyr crape. The net is made in different widths, and comes in all the fashionable colors. The zephyr crape has this peculiarity, which is greatly to be appreciated, namely, that it is not injured by damp or wet. In New York, these materials have an immense sale, and the manufacturers find it hard to meet the demand.

The correct shades for furniture plush are bronzo, pistache, old blue, and old red.

Mikado saten is sold in all colors with Japanese designs.

Bangled tulle, for dancing costumes, has little pendants of gold, silver, or pearl, hung on it at regular intervals.

At wedding breakfasts, the champagne bottles are trimmed with narrow white ribbons and orange blossoms. When the bottles are uncorked, the ribbons and blossoms fly with the cork. The young ladies who catch them are sure to be married within the year.

Dainty bags for carrying ladies' dancing slippers are knit in two shades of wool; pale blue and pink, or cardinal and gold are pretty combinations. Cast on as many stitches as you think necessary, knit eight rows plain in, say, pink; then eight rows seam in blue, and so on, until you have seven stripes of each color; overcast together, and decorate the end that is drawn up, with two large balls and a cord. Fasten small brass rings an inch apart at the top, and draw narrow blue and pink ribbons through it. This will be found a useful as well as ornamental gift.

A good way to prepare Macaroni. Take half a pound of chesse; one quarter of a pound of butter, one pint of milk, mustard and cayenne pepper. Boil macaroni in salt and water until tender, keep the water boiling all the time, drain and lay in dish. Put pint of milk in a saucepan on the fire, just before it boils add one tablespoonful of flour, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk, butter, nearly all the chesse, grated, and mustard and cayenne. Boil until thick as custard, then pour over macaroni, sprinkle remainder of chesse on top with some small pieces of butter. If used immediately, bake twenty minutes, if allowed to get cold, half an hour.

The Mikado parasol is the parasol of the season.

Tissue paper, for making artificial flowers, is in great demand. Caps and bonnets for evening wear, are made of this material, and the fainty blinding of colours make them very effective and pretty.

White veiling with tiny spots of palest blue and pink are to be seen in the shop windows.

Pearl bead collars are in vogue. It is noticeable that pearls come now in a variety of colors. Times are changed.

### AMHERST JOTTINGS.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEAR SIR,—Old Amherst, for she is old, away over a century, looks as bright this spring as some of her young belles seen daily promenading Main Street. Other folks (not half so pretty) from other towns think "our girls" promenade a good deal, deponent sayeth not, but just enough. The Amherstonian affects wooden buildings, hitherto box shaped and in dismal colors. Thanks to the firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co, they are vastly improved in these respects. In every quarter you may now see handsomely designed and tastefully painted residences; the stores are, as yet, behindhand in appearance and in modern arrangements, but we now boast of one plate-glass front. Politics are booming; Mr. George Forrest, a brother-in-law of ex-premier Pipee, is named as the coming man. A liberal conservative, he is a stalwart, broad-chested, enterprising farmer, who carries brains as well as skull under his No. 8 hat, whose voice is no whisper, and whose opinions are not uncertain. Senator Dickey is again at home, looking hale and handsome. Our boys are full of music, we have several bands, and concerts occur continually. They may be amateurs, but we believe in the boys; from little corns great aches do grow.

Yours,

CUMBERLAND.

### ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCES.

The Grange Arbor Day (Tuesday, 18th inst.) was observed at Woodville and South Rawdon school sections. Wellington Grange, located in the former section, entered with much enthusiasm into the project—recognizing fully the practical as well as the aesthetic bearings of the observance, and appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements. The trustees of the section, who are all members of the Grange, were of course in full sympathy with the project.

At the usual hour the scholars assembled at the school grounds in holiday attire, bringing trees and bushes, and evergreen for decorating the school house. Apparently most of the parents had left their work and come too. How many trees were planted, the writer of this notice cannot say, but as every scholar had a tree besides several memorial trees for the present and past teachers and a hedge of evergreen to the north, there must have been a goodly number. Merry games also were indulged in and the scene was one that might well make the heart of a zealous advocate of and worker for Arbor day rejoice and feel abundantly repaid. By the time the trees were all planted, the afternoon was well advanced, but all cheerfully responded to the school-bell call and took seats in the handsomely evergreen-decked schoolhouse. A chairman was duly elected, a programme was placed in his hands, and speeches, recitations and readings, interspersed with music, all more or less appropriate to the occasion, were given.

The Rev. H. How, rector of the parish, delivered an address which deserves special notice, and was well calculated to impress upon the minds of all present, excellent moral precepts in connection with Arbor Day observances.

The choir, composed of scholars, did justice to their selections. The closing piece was a patriotic Canadian hymn, sung to the tune of the National Anthem. In the last verse—the words of that grand anthem—all joined with loyal enthusiasm. Our Worthy Provincial Secretary and his secession colleagues, should have heard that patriotic song, and witnessed the response in the countenances of all but a meagre few. If we would have patriotism, "come out in the manhood of the nation," it must be "put into" the school songs and books and teachings, but how can we expect this while the Council of Public Instruction are unpatriotic secessionists, which being translated means anarchists. God save the Queen and Canada!

The writer cannot furnish at present any notice of Arbor Day in South Rawdon section. "Excelsior" Grange and "Rechab" Division appointed committees for making all arrangements. The teachers entered heartily into the spirit of the thing. Speeches, recitations, readings, songs, essays, etc., were prepared, and all undoubtedly were given in good style. Arrangements had also been made for planting trees about the school house, and the Temperance Hall where the Grange and Division met.

PATRON.

## A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

Has Gerard any idea yet that I am the heroine of the day, I wonder—that these village festivities have all been organized in honor of me! I hope he has no suspicion of it; I want to be the first to tell him—myself. He will wonder at my dress when he sees me—long gowns of delicate cream color, slashed with blue satin, great Rubens hats lined with the same skyey hue and plumed with soft ostrich feathers, do not come out of quiet country vicarages—even a man would know as much as that! But he will think I am looking well. Olive has told me that she never saw me looking so well before as I am looking to-day.

I slip away from them all at last, into the garden, down to the long, cool, aromatic alley of box and yew, into the gold and emerald mazes of the wood. The path is very steep; but I hurry down it—down into the cool depths of my shadowy combe. He is there waiting for me, leaning over a bit of ivied wall, looking down into the river—the noisy rushing river, which drowns the distant music and the hum of the crowd.

"Gerard," I cry joyfully—"Gerard!"

He turns at the sound of my voice.

"Why didn't you come and see us making merry up at the house?"

"I did not care to go: I have no heart for merry-making," he says a little sullenly, looking at me. "They were making such a noise shouting and dancing. And you—I suppose you were in the middle of it all?"

"Yes," I answer, smiling a little—"in the very middle!"

"You look like it. Why are you dressed out like that?"

"Everybody puts on gala attire for such a day as this."

"Then it was well I did not venture in among you in my rags!"

"Gerard," I say, taking him by the hand quickly, "come with me; I want to tell you something—something that will make you glad."

"Nothing could make me glad," he returns, shaking off my hand as if it stung him, "except to know that this would be the last day I had to live."

"Gerard, all this place is mine; it is for me they are making all this noise which vexes you: Woodhay is mine, and I—I am yours, if you will have me!"

He stares at me in bewilderment.

"Woodhay is mine, Gerard—do you hear?"

"Why did you not tell me?" he asks slowly, a great red flush rising to his face, up to his very forehead.

"Because I thought you knew at first; and then, because I wanted to try you—whether you loved me for myself alone."

"And I dared to ask you to marry me?" he says, staring at me in the same bewildered way. "I am not surprised that you refused me, Allie"—with a short cold laugh. "I am not surprised that you declined my magnanimous offer that night in Berkeley Street! Heavens, how you must have laughed at me!"—and he turns away in a sudden passion of anger and resentment.

"I did not laugh at you, Gerard. Oh, Gerard, you are treating me very badly—"

"Don't cry," he says, but without looking at me—"don't cry, or you will drive me mad."

"You will drive me mad: What have I done that you should be so hard on me—so cruel—"

"You have done nothing. It is I who have ruined myself."

"But you are not ruined. We shall be happy yet; I am very rich, I have great wealth, Gerard, more than you think. And it is all yours; I only value it now because I can give it to you."

"Hush!" he exclaims, a look of passionate shame and anguish passing over his face. "Don't talk like that, child; you can do nothing for me; it is too late, I have done for myself."

"It is not too late. No matter what you have done, I love you, Gerard, and I will marry you to-morrow, if you like."

"Listen to me!" he says, taking me by the wrist with a grasp which absolutely bruises my flesh. "Listen to me for a minute. You know that I come here to tell you something, Allie—something which it hurts me more to tell than it will hurt you to hear."

"What is it?" I ask, frightened by the strange lurid glow which lights up the blackness of his eyes.

"Something which will make you hate me."

"You hurt my wrist," I say piteously.

"Poor little arm!" he exclaims, and, stooping suddenly, he kisses it.

"Allie, isn't it hard that I, who would lie down and die for you this minute, if I could, must hurt you?"

"You have not hurt me much," I answer, smiling through my childish tears.

"But I must hurt you. Allie, walk up and down here with me for a few minutes, while I tell you my story—just here—I shall not detain you very long."

We walk up and down, through the sunshine and the shadow, the rushing of the river in our ears. As long as I live I shall remember these minutes—not more than ten are they, though they seem a century of pain and sorrow to us both.

"And so I grew reckless, Allie. I did not care what became of me. The picture that was to have made my fortune went for half its value, and I—I tried to find oblivion where the wretched look for it so often—tried, and lost what little self-respect remained to me, and with it all hope of ever winning you."

"If you had had patience—"

"But I had no patience. And it was so easy to go down-hill, so much

easier than climbing up! A fortnight after my picture went, I was starving in an attic in London, ashamed to show my face in Carlton Street, as I have been ashamed to show it ever since."

The green leaves flicker, the river brawls among its mossy bowlders, now and then a swell of music comes to us on the soft breathings of the June air. I do not speak—I let him tell his story in his own way—and then, when he has finished, I will tell him mine.

"I lodged with a woman named White—a wretched quarrelsome woman the widow of a color-sergeant. She said her husband had been a gentleman—a wild medical student who had got into debt, and enlisted. I lived in her house, boarding with her, I owed her money. She let her bill run on—if she had not, I must have starved, or put an end to myself. I was too shabby to—to think of trying for any decent employment. I had sold everything for which I could get money—even the locket with my mother's hair. The woman had a daughter—a girl whom I had often admired for her pretty face—and she took it into her head to fall in love with me."

He pauses, with a smile of angry scorn and humiliation. I say nothing—not a single word.

"The mother knew I was a gentleman, and encouraged it. I was fascinated—bewitched by the child's beauty. I was reckless—I did not care what became of me. And she was fond of me—I will do her the justice to say that she was fond of me, miserable beggar that I was."

"And you loved her?" I say quite quietly, though my heart is beating low in its passionate pair.

The moment he mentioned the woman's name—White—I remembered the girl I had seen in London—the young girl with tangled red-gold hair, with an exquisite innocent face, with blue velvet eyes that looked dark as night under their black lashes—a face whose exceeding beauty I had envied, not dreaming of what it was to be to me.

"No," he answers quietly enough, "I did not love her, Allie—I shall never love any woman but you. But I married her."

"Gerard, will you let me help you—in the only way I can?"

We are standing, looking at each other with white altered faces, set and stern. It is all over now—the miserable story is ended—I know the worst. And, if the telling of it has brought an anguish which is almost intolerable to me, it seems to have carried a certain relief with it to him—a sense of having dared and endured the worst.

"You offer me charity?" he says; but he says it humbly. I may hurt him now; he will not retaliate, having hurt me so much already.

"I offer you of my abundance," I answer, thinking how little pleasure or profit my abundance will be to me henceforward. "I ask you, as a favor to me, to let me lend you what is lying useless to me—if you will be so good."

I use the word "lend" advisedly, as more palatable to his pride than the word "give." He looks at me, shame and sorrow and regret struggling in his face.

"Allie," he exclaims passionately, "is it—can it really be true that you care for an unfortunate, good-for-nothing, unlucky wretch like me?"

It is my turn to draw back now—miserably indignant.

"You dare to say this to me, Gerard Baxter—to me?"

"But half an hour ago—five minutes ago, you told me that you loved me," the boy says, a light of passionate triumph in his haggard eyes. "Even a woman cannot love one minute and hate the next!"

"No," I answer quietly; "I do not think they can."

He looks down into my eyes—looks, and turns his head away.

"To think that I have lost you, Allie—you whom I love better than the world!"

"Hush!" I exclaim almost vindictively. "Think of the wretched child you have married! Do not make me despise you—and myself!"

"Despise me?" he echoes with the quick hard laugh which is worse than a sob. "I wonder what else you can do?"

"I pity you; and, if you will let me help you—as if you were my own brother—I shall count it a kindness. And now I must go; they will be calling for me."

"To lead the revels," he says bitterly, "while I—"

My heart bleeds for him, as I look at the strange, unyouthful expression of his face, and his threadbare coat. If I had dared, I would have offered him money; but I do not dare.

"You have spoiled the revels for me," I answer bitterly, in my turn, and as he looks into my eyes, he seems to feel that I speak the truth, for his own cloud over.

"I was not worthy of you, Allie," he says brokenly. "I have been justly punished, though my punishment is more than I can bear."

"You are young, Gerard—the world is before you yet. You shall make a fresh start. Want of means shall not drag you down any more. You will be famous, and I shall be—your friend."

He wrings my hand, holding his head down—the dark head that used to be held so high.

"Do not offer me money, Allie; I could never take money from you. But I will make a fresh start—I will work hard for your sake, and someday or other we may be—friends."

They are his last words to me.

"We have been looking for you everywhere, Allie! They want you to give the prizes to the boys who have won the races. Why, Allie, have you seen a ghost? You look as white as a sheet!"

"She is tired," Olive says, putting her arm round me and drawing me away from the excited group on the terrace. "Would you rather somebody else gave away the prizes, dear? Your Uncle Tod could do it just as well."

"Oh, I'll do it!" I answer feverishly. "I want something to do—I am tired."  
 "Olive leads me into the house. The excitement has been too much for me—so everybody says. Olive takes off my hat and puts me onto the sofa, and I lie there quite quietly, holding her hand. The *fete* goes on merrily. I hear the music and the dancing; it seems to come and go curiously, swelling and dying away.  
 "Shut it out!" I say wearily. "Shut the window, Olive. I am tired of listening to that river, and the sunshine dazzles me. And give me that sheet of music—I know Madame Cronhelm is waiting for me to sing."

CHAPTER VIII.

How softly the sunshine dreams along the terrace—how bright the flower-garden looks, seen from the shallow room! I have been asleep, I think; the light slants more from the west than it did when Olive left me here to rest for a little, while she went out with Mr. Lockhart to play tennis after luncheon.

The warm August air comes in through the open window; without turning my head, I can feel it breathing humbly on my cheek. There are two windows to this quaint long drawing-room of mine, one looking across the terrace in the flower-garden, the other into the tennis-courts. My sofa is near the garden window, which Olive has closed. But through the small old-fashioned panes in their leaden setting I can see my flowers blazing in the sunshine, my pet peacock perched on the stone balustrade, my three tawny black-faced pugs rolling over one another on the smooth gravel, the bosky tops of my woodland, and, far away, a high blue hill, so faint with heat that it seems to lose its outline in the clouds.

I look at them all dreamily, with a curious kind of languid unconcern. It is not weakness or laziness—for my strength has quite come back to me, and I never was indolent—but a strange feeling of indifference, which prompts me to lie still on my pillows and look about me dreamily, like a half-awakened child.

The shadows creep round, followed by the sunshine; the peacock hops down and stalks away I know not whither; my dogs have curled themselves up and gone to sleep in the sunshine; a bee comes booming against the glass and away again; a flight of crows cross the sky in the distance; I hear Olive's voice counting her strokes; I know the glorious August afternoon is wearing away; and yet I do not stir.

There has been a *hiatus* of six weeks in my life; and, now that I am gathering up the raveled threads of consciousness again, it is with a curious unconcern, a want of energy, which troubles Olive and Uncle Tod. I have been so near death's door that it seems as if I scarcely cared to take the trouble to come back again—as if I had somehow got outside the world's attraction, and were floating apart in some dreamy mid-region out of the reach of their sympathies. I feel as if I could not bring myself to care for anything, to feel an interest in anything, to care to rouse myself out of the stupor of languid indifference into which I have fallen since that six weeks' fever out of which they thought I would never have come alive.

The sunlight moves on—dies off the terrace—glides to the top of my bosky wood. The colors of the flowers in the garden are not so rich now as the coat-of-arms let into the upper part of the deep bay-window in colored glass—the stag's head above the shield with its *chevron* charged with three *steurs-de-lys*, over all the bloody hand to which I, as a girl, can have no right. The person who has a right to it is here, at Woodhay. I wonder vaguely if he ever thinks of me as a usurper! If I had never been born Woodhay would have belonged to him.

I study the armorial bearings with the same vague curiosity with which I have studied the garden—as if it had not been familiar to me all my life. From the stained glass my eyes wander to the heavy curtains of crimson velvet, to the panelled wall, to the oil painting above the paneling—a chorus of radiantly-beautiful cherub heads whose rosy cheeks are only a shade less rosy than the heaven which forms their background. I am studying this last as if it too were an unfamiliar thing, when the rustle of a newspaper at the other end of the room attracts my attention. I move my head languidly, turning down the corner of the pillow with my hand. Ronald Scott is sitting in the great velvet chair by the window, reading. I have made no sound in turning my head, and he does not look round. And calmly and gravely I study him, as I have studied the other objects in the room and out of it with cold, uninterested, almost indifferent eyes.

I know his face very well. He was at the vicarage when I first came down stairs—had been staying there for more than a fortnight. He is my cousin; his father and my father were first cousins—but I had never seen him before. Uncle Tod had met him as a lad, before he went to India, and had taken a fancy to him. And, hearing that he had come back to England for a year's holiday, he had written to invite him down to the vicarage, promising him the shooting of as many of my grouse and woodcock—and I believe my hares and pheasants—as he chose to demolish. He had not come down till I had begun to mend—the invitation had been given before I fell ill—and he does not seem to find life at Yattendon Vicarage dull, or to have grown tired of shooting over my lands, or crossing the brown brook to pay us a visit here at Woodhay, to which I have come for change of air with Olive, Aunt Ros, dividing her time impartially between the two houses, but being nominally on a visit with me.

Studying his face thus at my leisure, I try to fancy what I would think of Ronald Scott if I had never seen him before. It is a plain face, thin and brown, with a drooping brown mustache—a rather stern face, as of one who has conquered in the fight. Uncle Tod told me, when he heard of his coming home on leave, that Ronald Scott was a hard-working fellow, and would soon be at the top of the tree.

To be Continued.)

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

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

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

The proposal of Prof. Saunders, to establish model farms throughout the Dominion, contained in the report of the Minister of Agriculture, and referred to in the Governor-General's speech as being under consideration of the government, is one that should receive the most careful consideration, not only of the government and legislature, but also of practical agriculturists of the Dominion, who have given especial attention to agricultural education and the improvement of our methods of farming.

Expenditure of public money can only be warranted by a reasonable assurance that the public benefit will be in proportion to the expenditure. Whatever tends to promote economy and increase of agricultural production must, in proportion to that tendency, be of public benefit, and warrant the expenditure of the money contributed by the nation for national purposes. It is of great importance that the relative values, climate, and other conditions considered, of different breeds of stock, and varieties of seeds and plants, be thoroughly tested, and that the best methods in the production of butter and cheese be ascertained and exemplified. That fertilizers and feeds be analyzed and practically tested. That the diseases incident to our cultivated crops and domestic animals, and the natural history of destructive insects be studied, and that the best remedies and preventives be ascertained. The proposed practical studies in forestry and arboriculture are also to be highly commended. But why not admit farmer's sons to share in these studies and tests and inventions, and the labors incident thereto, and have an agricultural college and model and experimental farm for the Maritime Provinces? Would not this be the means of not only testing and analyzing, etc., but also of disseminating the valuable information acquired, and making it of practical benefit? We know of nothing that should be taught at an Agricultural College and Model Experimental Farm besides what it is proposed to investigate at these provincial model farms. The excellent institution at Guelph has, it is true, in addition to agricultural studies, some of a purely literary character, but we respectfully submit that the object of such institutions should be to furnish the knowledge, and as far as may be, the skill to make good practical farmers.

It is of course in a measure essential to the enjoyment of his profession and his surroundings, that the farmer should be acquainted with the literature and belles lettres of agriculture and country life, but while these may be permitted or even provided as an occasional dessert, they should not be a part of the regular course.

The proposed provincial model farms, or even these in connection with agricultural schools, should not be allowed to take the place of county model farms, as suggested in a late issue.

The work done and the knowledge gained at experimental stations and model farms is of little practical value unless exemplified and disseminated within the reach of all farmers.

We have in a previous issue given, as we received it, the platform adopted by Pictou Division Grange. Our correspondent in that Division, in a communication recently received, enlarges upon the fifth plank in that platform, viz.: "Reduction of Legislative Expenses." Pictou Division proposes that "one member less be sent from each county to the House of Assembly, which would effect a saving of between \$7,000 and \$8,000 each session. That the Legislative Council be abolished. That the number of councillors in the Municipality Councils be cut down. That all county offices drawing salaries be put up to tender. That all needless offices—and they are many—be abolished. That instead of boarding our prisoners in the county jail, at a great cost to the county, they be put to work to earn their bread."

Undoubtedly a very large majority of the people of the province would be strongly in favor of all of these reforms. Twenty members would do all the business of the country just as wisely, probably more so, because wisdom would be less obscured by words, and in half the time, because there would be but half as many talkers. We are not quite confident that it would not be wiser to abolish the Lower than the Upper House. Indeed we reckon without our host when we propose to turn our eminently wise, wisely conservative, and yet wisely liberal and aristocratic councillors out of their comfortable chairs and chamber. That body is deathless save by an act of self-immolation—which is not to be expected—is not in their line. The abolition of the Legislative Council has been tried—it has been tried again and again—the honorable council remains. Try the Lower House! If we succeed, in gratitude, the Upper House may declare itself to be elective, and the thing is done.

This proposal deserves the careful consideration of Patrons of Husbandry, especially in view of the fact that the Legislative Council sent a bill to the Lower House for its approval, which would have given our worthy sisters a vote in the election of Municipal Councillors, and that the lower and liberal House *threw the bill out*.

Our Pictou Patrons have, of course, not failed to consider that ability, integrity, and other qualities essential to good officials, are not to be secured by tender and contract. That indeed these qualities are as rare, as valuable, and "as good as gold."

It is said that Patrons of Husbandry should not, as such, dabble in politics. That we should not discuss political questions and issues in our Granges. That we should confine our attention, as Patrons, to agricultural subjects and interests. We submit that while the discussion of professional subjects should be our main object, and mutual improvement as agriculturists our main aim; our interests as agriculturists, and the interest of agriculture, are to be advanced through government and legislative action, and that therefore in order to advance those interests we must needs dabble in politics, and take political action, so that it be not partizan.

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MINING.

WHITEBURN, QUEEN'S CO.—The McGuire mill is now in full blast, and the ore taken out is evidently rich in gold.

BROOKFIELD.—The Ernst & Colps' property at Brookfield, upon which W. J. Nelson holds the bond, is turning out well. The quartz shows gold, and the mine will be at once developed.

LEIPSIG.—The continuation of the large vein at Leipsig was opened last week, and bears indications of being rich in gold.

BYE-LAWS.—We are frequently asked by Secretaries and Agents of new mining companies, to furnish them with a copy of bye laws, such as have been found to be satisfactory. We have in several instances complied with such requests, but in order that we may be in a position to answer them more fully, we should like to have a copy of the bye-laws of several of our most successful gold mining companies, especially of those in which the liability is limited.

MOOSE RIVER.—Gold mining at Moose River is brisk. We were shown a day or two since, by Mr. Touquoy, of Moose River, some splendid specimens of quartz, carrying free gold in large quantities. 35 lbs. of quartz were recently broken up by hand, yielding 2.4 ozs. of pure gold. This was taken from a new shaft sunk about 300 feet west of the old property. Mr. Touquoy thinks it is a continuation of the old lead. There are now between 60 and 70 tons of quartz ready to be crushed. Three buckets of this quartz yielded upwards of \$600 worth of gold. The water power mill now in use is inadequate, as there are about 400 tons of quartz already taken out. 40 tributers are at work in the locality, all of whom are doing well.

KEMPT GOLD MINE.—The Kempt Gold Mining Co., recently incorporated, is now pushing operations at the Reeves' mine with great vigor. Eighty tons of quartz have been passed through the mill, which yielded 1.4 ounces of pretty gold. The stock-holders, who have been recently called upon to take up their stock, will not be slow in securing their shares.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Editor,—You will probably have no objection to inserting some news items about the Oldham gold district. At present, Mr. Hardman and Mr. E. McDonald are working the only mines which are turning out well. The mining engine and boiler used by Mr. McDonald is one of the most perfect things of the kind I ever saw; their combined weight is but 2 tons, and with two good horses they can be moved with ease to any point desired. The engine was imported from New York by Mr. Mumford, of Hantsport, who built the boiler, which is a credit to his establishment. You can imagine that it is a nice piece of machinery, as it only requires a half cord of wood daily to keep up 60 lbs. of steam, and this gives sufficient power to draw up quartz, and at the same time keep a four inch pump constantly going. It would puzzle you to know how such a light, compact machine could do the work which this one does. Mr. Hardman's and Mr. McDonald's shafts are upon the same lead, and are about 50 feet apart.

B.

PLEASANT RIVER.—Quite a village has sprung up during the past three months near the property recently purchased by Messrs. McGuire and Eaton from Mr. W. J. Nelson. A cook and boarding house, capable of accommodating 100 men, and a shaft house, forge house, and stables, have been erected. A ten stamp mill, said to be one of the best in the Province, was started on the 10th inst, and is now running day and night. The ore being taken out is rich, and continues to increase in richness with every foot of descent. A rich lode, 12 inches in thickness, has recently been discovered upon the McGuire-Eaton property, and there is every probability that the enterprising owners will find their investment to pay well. Several new lodes have been opened upon the property of W. J. Nelson, which lies west of the McGuire-Eaton property.

The result of the competitive test between the Frue and Triumph concentrators at the South Spring Hill mill has demonstrated the superiority of the Frue machine. The outcome is that the Frue sulphurets yielded 33 per cent. more gold than those saved by the Triumph. The Triumph concentrates the greater in bulk, but did not yield so much in gold.—*Amador Ledger.*

NEW APPLICATION OF IRON.—According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, an inventor in Stockton, in that State, has discovered a new process of preparing iron, which is said to make a metal tougher and more elastic than steel. The material is to be known as wrought cast iron. It is a composition of which seventy per cent. is cast iron, most of the carbon being taken out. Its manufacture costs from six to seven cents per pound, and the iron can be made in any ordinary iron foundry. It is said to be the strongest ever made, 100 pounds of it giving three times the strength of 150 pounds of cast steel. It is claimed that besides being tougher, stronger and more elastic than steel, the new metal can easily be forged without the slightest danger of chipping off. Under the lathe the metal gives a shaving similar to that of wrought iron, and presents a smooth, close-grained surface. The peculiar qualities of the new substance, it is asserted, make it superior for machinery, as it can be made lighter, and yet possesses the required strength. The inventor, a young mechanic of Stockton, has already begun to make castings from it.

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[FOR THE CRITIC].

## HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

*(A Story of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.)*

## CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

His parents both died, and as no trace of him could be found, his sister had taken possession of the property. One day, to the surprise of everyone, he had turned up as an employee in a travelling circus, and claimed and had at once been given his share of the property. Since then he had been on a protracted spree, and his wild eyes and haggard countenance showed that he was still keeping it up. During his wanderings he had joined the United States Regular Army, and was with the first troops that arrived on the field after the Custer massacre. He had a number of Indian curios, relics, he said, of that sad event, but I must confess that they reminded me most vividly of Niagara. He gave us a cordial welcome, placed cigars and every kind of liquid, both temperate and the reverse, before us, and asked us to help ourselves. Setting the example he poured out a goblet of liquor and drained it to its last drop. We mixed hot drinks and slowly sipped them, while our host gave us scenes from "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," a play in which he had taken a leading part while belonging to an army amateur theatrical company. The performance was too real to be pleasant, and it was a relief when he had finished, and proceeded to give us a recitation from Shakespeare. I shall never forget the scene: The low room, from which the plaster had fallen in places, dimly lighted by a sputtering candle, Ralph and Dave sipping their grog and occasionally applauding, and Popsy hugging the stove and casting occasional disdainful glances, in no humor to enter into the sport; while Brandon stood in the centre of the room, and with disheveled hair and frantic gesture, poured out a flood of eloquence. Finally he broke into song, and in a fine clear voice sang several patriotic airs. We joined in the chorus, and with uplifted glasses concluded the entertainment by drinking the health of our host.

Poor fellow—he forcibly recalled the scene in "Cato" where Captain Hawtree asks old Eccles whether, if he were sent to Jersey or Guernsey, or some place where liquors were cheap, he could drink himself to death in a year; and old Eccles in his inimitable manner replies, "I don't know, but I'll try."

As he refused all remuneration we left a liberal contribution under a plate and continued on our way.

Dave did not wish to reach Halifax before half past nine, so we loitered along expecting that Jake Rehm would pass us on his road to the city. He did not, however, and our mining friend was convinced that he must have reached his goal by water.

Sleepy, tired out, and covered with mud, but buoyed up with hopes of speedy fortune, we finally drove into Dartmouth, and directing our driver where to send the game, hurried aboard the ferry.

Strangers visiting Halifax on a dismal, foggy day, are sure to pronounce it the dreariest hole in Christendom. The melancholy offices and reading-rooms of the hotels, the dull deserted streets, and the dingy, smoky atmosphere, all combine to make it a perfect purgatory, and if the visitors leave before a change of weather takes place, they are apt to give the city a wide berth in the future.

It was on just such a morning that we landed from the ferry and immediately separated. Ralph and Dave to visit the Mines' Office, and I to hurry to my den in search of cash. It was a scarce article, but I managed to scrape together twenty dollars. Repairing to the Provincial Building I expected to find a crowd of eager men around the doors of the Mines' Office, instead, "darkness there, and nothing more," its gloomy corridors were deserted.

Entering the office, my friends and the clerk were the only occupants. Dave was at a desk with a bunch of blank applications before him. He was evidently in great difficulty, having written and torn up several papers. I was on nettles, as it was five minutes of ten, and I could not write my application until he had finished his. I glanced nervously at the door expecting every moment that Jake Rehm would come in. Dave finally finished his application and handed it to Ralph who copied it in his firm bold hand. It was for fifty acres in the "Lake Catcher" gold district, commencing at a tree marked D. V. (I found out afterwards that the initials were most appropriate) near the gulch at East Chezzetcook, thence, etc., etc., the usual form. I now seized a pen and wrote out two applications for thirty acres each, commencing at the angles of property applied for by David Victor. My hand trembled with excitement and I could scarcely write. The clock was on the first stroke of ten as I finished, so hastily folding ten dollars in each application I sprang to the clerk's desk. Still no one came, and at the last stroke of the clock our applications were tendered, receipts were given, and the Bonanza was ours!

A week went by, during which my gold fever had almost vanished, but I still had lingering hopes that the property might prove valuable.

Dave had lingered around rather suspiciously for a day or two, and then had returned to Chezzetcook to open up the lead and procure some rich specimens, and much of my enthusiasm had oozed out with his departure.

At last he returned, and the moment I saw his woe-begone visage, and heard the mournful tones of his voice, I knew that a climax had been reached, and prepared for the worst.

"What news, Dave?"

*(To be Continued.)*

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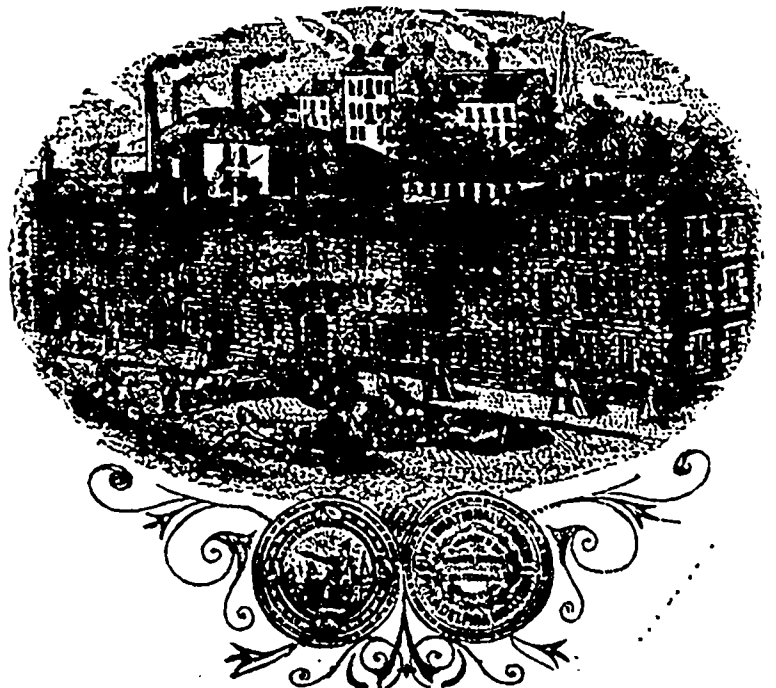
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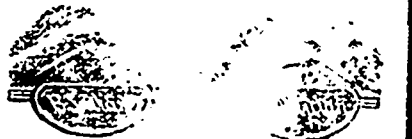
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