

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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

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

# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

60 PER ANNUM. }  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 22, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.  
{ No. 16.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

<b>EDITORIAL.</b>	
White Slavery .....	1, 2
Nova Scotia Possibilities .....	2
The Occupation of Burma .....	2
The Value of Museums .....	2
Notes .....	1
<b>CONTRIBUTED.</b>	
White Slavery .....	James J. Ritchie, Jr. 7
Nova Scotia a Humourist .....	G. G. N. 7
<b>COLLATIONS.</b>	
Chat and Chuckles .....	3
News of the Week .....	4, 5
Religion .....	6
The Concert by Mr. Ross' Choir .....	7
Parliamentary Review .....	8
Commercial .....	9
Market Quotations .....	9
Serial .....	10, 11
Mining .....	12, 13
Home and Farm .....	15

## THE CRITIC,

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

**CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Banking in Hong Kong has its disadvantages. The Tung Lung bank in that city failed, whereupon its celestial depositors tore down the building and made a dividend of the pieces and wanted to divide the officers.

Arbor day should this year be observed more generally throughout the Province than it has ever yet been. In some rural sections, the beauty of the country roads might be greatly enhanced, if suitable trees were planted along their sides. Maples, elms, oaks, and ash trees, which are easily obtainable, are among the best varieties of shade trees.

We have never tried to get over, or under, or through a barbed wire fence, but we have our opinion about them all the same. They are barbarous, but a top rail will not civilize them. They should be flanked on either side by a moat so deep that an individual or animal would fall into it before attempting to make a passage over or through such a fence.

The five central American Republics have adopted commercial union and a common citizenship for native born central Americans. The assimilation of the civil codes, and the adoption of a common standard of weights and measures is also proposed. This looks like a prospective confederacy; but the disintegrating elements which destroyed the former union still exist; and while they do, cohesiveness is impossible.

Some New York women have discovered a new employment for their sex. It is the supplying of buttons to the buttonless. They take their stands at street corners with trays of neatly assorted buttons, and fasten them on within a half a minute. If the new employment becomes general, many a man will go to his office in a better frame of mind than he would had he to depend upon the negligent wife or housekeeper for such little offices. But whether the negligent wife or housekeeper will approve of his standing at the street corner while a young woman fastens on a button is another matter.

It was confidently believed that the colored people in the United States would die out in freedom, and that the Indians were destined to disappear within a half century. But alas for beliefs, the negroes are increasing in the land, while statistics prove that the aborigines are adopting themselves to modern customs, and multiplying the number of red men. The curious will naturally speculate as to the continental complexion of America after another century has rolled by. Will it be white, black, or red? or will it be an artistic combination of the three? The fusion of the races will unquestionably be brought about in time.

We are pleased to observe that those death-traps, the street level sewer ventilators, are beginning to be understood in other cities, and that measures are being taken to prevent the wholesale escape of sewer gas at every street corner. From a sanitary standpoint, these gratings are indefensible, and although the substitution of other methods for carrying off the surface drainage might be more expensive, it would certainly reduce the liability to death caused from the inhaling of poisonous gases.

A London druggist has been fined forty shillings for not putting up a prescription in accordance with the directions of the physician. Sixty grains of sulphate of quinine mixed with water had been ordered. The druggist put in but thirteen grains, and defended his action upon the ground that chemists had to cut down the quantity of drugs prescribed, otherwise the doctors would soon poison the public. There is no evidence to show that the price charged the patient was any less in consequence of the prudent forethought of this London chemist.

New York Society belles are most assiduous in the cultivation and preservation of their finger-nails, and like the Nubians, they are beginning to regard long well-shaped finger nails as a sign of good birth and high social standing. By the way, the Jews have a curious tradition about finger-nails, which we seldom hear referred to, that before the fall, the bodies of our first parents were perfectly transparent, and that these lucid envelopes of the soul, our nails, were the sole surviving remains. Should the craze for long nails become general, onychomancy will become a fashionable study.

Rumors of troubles in Afghanistan continue to drop thick and fast, but as yet their causes are unexplained. Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of the country, has become most unpopular with his subjects, being an out-and-out skinflint. He has little hope of perpetuating his dynasty, and hence the greater portion of his official salary, as well as the British subsidy which he receives, is annually sent off to a safe place in Turkestan. Whether the uprising of the Ghizais is stimulated by the Russians, has not yet been made quite clear, but with an unpopular Ameer and intriguing Russians, the outlook for the Afghans is far from pacific.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard has certainly made a most successful hit as an author of fiction. The reader's opinions may vary as to the relative merits of "King Solomon's Mines" and "She," but they will agree as to the unique originality of these publications. "Jess," which everybody now is reading, is a somewhat sombre story of the late war in the Transvaal, in which two sisters fall in love with Captain John Niel, an English settler. "Jess," after whom the book is named, discovering her sister's attachment, conceals her own; but at a subsequent period, when death was momentarily expected, she acknowledges her love. Readers of fiction are curious as to the authorship of three new books which have recently appeared in London; they are entitled "King Solomon's Wives," "He," and "Bess." The sale of these works has been phenomenal, but the identity of their author is still a matter of speculation in literary circles.

The New York Sun again advertises for an original American national hymn, and, in doing so, it calls attention to the fact that no such colossal fraud has been practised on any country since the earth was made as that perpetrated by a Boston publisher and compilers, when they publicly stole and inserted in their book the accepted English anthem, "God Save the Queen," and called it "America, National Hymn." It is pleasing to note that the Americans are waking up to the fact that their national hymn lacks originality. We have heard this hymn sung in the United States many times, and as the old familiar tune of "God Save the Queen" rang out, it appeared almost like a sacrilege to have other words substituted for those we are accustomed to, although the American words are in themselves pleasing. They read—

"My country, 'tis of thee  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing," etc.

## WHITE SLAVERY.

A friend, writing to us from the country, suggests that we publish the recommendations of the government's commissioner, embodied in his report on the treatment of the poor in Digby county. With this request we most willingly comply, as these prove conclusively that the farming out system is capable of reform, a fact which some people appear to question. The purport of the commissioner's recommendations is; first, that the indemnifying system be done away with; second, that the contracts for the poor should never include the medical aid; and third, that proper returns of expenditure should be made by the overseers to the Council. We should like to ask the members of the legislature why no action has ever been taken upon these recommendations, as well as that of the committee on Humane Institutions? True the matter is one which affects only the well being of the poor in some sections of the province, but it is one nevertheless in which all humane persons should be interested, and as our House of Assembly presumably contains 38 of these gentlemen, we cannot see why the question of the treatment of the poor should be allowed to hang fire. We have

good reason to believe that many of the leading citizens of Halifax, as well as many persons in other parts of the province, are anticipating legislative action, and, although no formal petition has been presented, the members are, individually and collectively, well aware that the farming-out of the poor should be put a stop to. The representatives of those counties which have established poor farms may imagine that they are relieved of all responsibility in the matter, but this is localizing their representation far beyond its legitimate limits. The members in those counties where poor farms have not been established may question the expediency of interfering with existing institutions; but, all the same, the responsibility of the continuation of white slavery in this province must come home to the legislators who tacitly permit its existence at this late date in the nineteenth century. We trust that before another week has elapsed some member of the legislature will request from the government an expression of opinion, so that the people of Nova Scotia may understand whether the present administration is wedded to conservatism, or whether it unflinchingly desires to adhere to the broader and more enlightened principles of true liberalism.

#### NOVA SCOTIAN PESSIMISTS.

It is faith in the land of our nativity or adoption that engenders that love of country which true patriotism represents. If individually, or as a community, we are unsuccessful in our enterprises, or less prosperous than individuals or communities in other sections of the globe, we should endeavor as a man or as men to overcome the obstacles which hinder our progress, and not meanly endeavor to cloak our misfortunes beneath an outcry against our country, its laws, or its people. Nova Scotian pessimists have, during past years, done much to injure the fair name of this province; but while we admit that the number of these croakers is large, we believe that throughout all classes there is a strong and abiding faith in a glorious future for old Acadia; but in order that that future shall not be indefinitely postponed, we believe it to be the duty of every loyal Nova Scotian to brand as infamous the men who so far forget themselves as to belittle Nova Scotia and everything Nova Scotian. Surely the land which produced an Inglis, Welsford, or a Williams, a Howe, Johnston, or a Tupper, a Haliburton or a DeMille, not to speak of the many learned divines, judges, lawyers, and doctors who have lived and died in our sea-girt province, is not a land of which a native born Nova Scotian should speak, in a sneering manner. Individually we may not reach the high levels occupied by such men, but defamation of country will certainly not enable us to reach a higher plane than that which we now occupy, nor will it gain for us the respect and esteem of those among whom our lot is cast. The man that cannot succeed in Nova Scotia is not likely to succeed anywhere; if he cannot make apple-growing pay in the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys, he cannot make it pay in the much-lauded west. If, under similar circumstances, he cannot make a success of general farming in this province, he need not go else where with the hope of doing better. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred success or failure is attributable to men themselves. Men's good fortune is invariably attributed to their own individual endowments, their skill, their pluck, or their enterprise, as the case may be, but their failures are, alas, too frequently attributed in some way to the country. The men who are prosperous, or even fairly so, have faith in Nova Scotia, but the men who covet wealth, or who, through lack of skill and intelligence, fail to succeed in their callings, turn upon the country which gave them birth, curse its institutions, decry its resources, and apparently only seem content when they can place their province in an unfavorable light before the world. For the sake of Nova Scotia we should like to see a wholesale emigration of these pessimists. If the country is not good enough for them, in all conscience let them seek out new and more attractive homes wherever they are to be found; but as they are not likely to follow this advice, we implore them, for the sake of decency and their own self-respect, not to be constantly advertising themselves among their fellow-men as failures. As Nova Scotians we have heard quite enough of these gentlemen's croaking, but in future we trust they will be regarded in their true light, so that when one of them raises his voice against this fair land he will at once be stamped as a failure among men, and, like the ring from a brass coin, it may be taken as an estimate of his true worth.

#### THE OCCUPATION OF BURMAH.

Though the conquest of Burmah was an easy and almost bloodless task, the settlement of the affairs of the newly-acquired province has proved much more difficult. As pointed out by a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, the actual conquest was accomplished in a short time by less than 10,000 men, at an expense of less than £150,000; while the pacification of the country has employed over 30,000 men more than a year, and has cost the British more than 1,000 men and over £1,000,000 of money. In order to understand this apparent anomaly, a glance at the circumstances of the country will be necessary. Burmah proper is a district larger than France, with a population of 4,000,000 which had, until the advent of the British, groaned under the tyranny of the cruel Thebaw. To the south, along the sea-coast, lies the province of British Burmah, with its population of two millions and a half. The very weakness of King Thebaw's despotic government was the cause of the subsequent disorders and the difficulties which lay in the way of British occupation. Everything yielded to the attacking army without giving an opportunity of teaching the natives a salutary lesson by proving to them the hopelessness of resistance. Since the disbanding of Thebaw's army, the country has been overrun with plundering dacoits, largely made up of unemployed soldiers. The princes whom the British released from prison at Maudalay showed their gratitude

by setting up claims to the throne and becoming the leaders of these bands of marauders. It was in the district bordering on the old province of British Burmah that the greatest disorder arose. There the people were more fully aware how weak, numerically, the invading force was. Accordingly, the authority of the British in these districts was set at naught, and the consequent lawlessness even spread into the hitherto law-abiding province of British Burmah to the south. Before active operations could be begun to restore this part of the country to order, it was necessary to wait for the end of the rainy season and the arrival of re-inforcements. In the north, on the other hand, the district of Bhamo, near the Chinese frontier, gave the British comparatively little trouble. Early in the present year the rich ruby mines, east of the Irrawady River, were taken possession of by a column of troops, who encountered little opposition.

Burmah promises to be a valuable acquisition, not only on account of the vast, though imperfectly developed, agricultural and mining resources of the country, but for its advantageous position for commercial purposes. The climate is somewhat unhealthy for Europeans, and, for a time at least, it will probably be found necessary to keep the country in subjection by force of Indian troops.

#### THE VALUE OF MUSEUMS.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, in the "Nineteenth Century," has an amusing and altogether too truthful article on "The Dullness of Museums." Founded for the education of the masses, the collections, whether they be botanical, geological, zoological or artistic, are viewed by the majority of sightseers without interest, as only a scientist or art student would be able to comprehend or appreciate the true merits of the collections. The experts who generally have the management of museums forget how ignorant the general public are, and how totally unable to comprehend a scientific arrangement of these subjects, and so, for want of some explanation and the absence of familiar and legible labels on the exhibits, they pass from the museum bewildered, amazed, and more than likely with very erroneous ideas of what they have seen.

The reverend writer gives some amusing instances of this, one of which we will give as an example of the rest. Speaking of the late lamented "Colinderies" he says:—"All those who visited the exhibition must have been struck with the groups illustrative of ostrich breeding at the Cape. One group represents the parent birds, their eggs and young. Not far from the group was the admirable series of models of the diamond mine. These, as a lady explained to her offspring, were the holes in which the ostriches laid their eggs. She had actually taken no note of the model washing machinery, steam engines, tackle, travelling carriages for the soil, and the swarming human beings which thronged the quarries, and really thought that the models were the actual nests of the ostrich."

The writer treats only of English museums, and his article proves that in this respect we, on this side of the Atlantic, are far in advance of the mother country. The museum at Ottawa, in charge of the Dominion Geological Survey, with the talented Doctor Selwyn at its head, although in rather cramped quarters, is a model in its way and is open to none of the objections raised against the English museums, and least of all to that of dullness. With admirable tact Doctor Selwyn has arranged the geological department so that any one who can read will be instructed by a visit to it. The minerals and ores are arranged on neat shelves, protected by glass doors, and are clearly labelled with both the scientific and familiar names, painted on ground glass labels. The different strata of the earth's formation, the fossil specimens and the various building and ornamental stones are all arranged in the same way.

On the shelves are gold ores from all parts of the Dominion, the exhibit from Nova Scotia being noticeably large and rich. Copper, galena, iron, silver, antimony, manganese, in fact all the ores of the Dominion are here represented in all their different forms and from all known localities, and prospectors, with limited knowledge of geology and mineralogy, frequently drop in and receive invaluable instruction regarding the ores they are in search of, and the formations in which they may be found. Adjoining the geological department, there is a valuable collection of Indian relics, one of the most complete in the world. The carvings in black stone by the Indians of Vancouver Island are astonishingly well done, and point to the evident Mongolian origin of the race. On the floor above is the natural history department, which is not by any means complete, but all the specimens are so well labelled that mistakes are impossible. Just to the right of the main entrance there is a display of the various useful woods of the country, and in the whole building there is so much to see and information is so directly imparted by the admirable arrangement of the exhibits, that one could spend days in the museum and not know a dull second. The building is rendered more attractive by being kept scrupulously clean, and in this respect it forms a pleasing contrast to a certain museum, not a thousand miles from home, that we might mention, but "comparisons are odious." Doctor Selwyn is working tooth and nail to secure a proper fire-proof building for the museum, and when he succeeds, the Dominion of Canada will have as complete a museum as there is in America.

We have in Halifax the nucleus of a valuable museum, and we have also the well-known scientist, Dr. Honeyman, to make it a great success if he is only backed up financially. As at present located at the top of the Post Office building, it is practically inaccessible, and we venture to assert that there are Halifaxians who are unaware of its existence. A properly arranged exhibit of the great mineral resources of the Province is a necessity, and in no better way could the local government advance the mining cause and its own interests than by voting a liberal sum to a geological museum. A suitable building should at once be provided and Dr. Honeyman placed in charge, with the means to carry out his plans,

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Reading makes a full man, (alking a ready man. The happy medium is reached when a man reads enough to give value to what he has to say

"I love you more than life," cries Pat,  
"Even death can't change my heart's command,"  
Says Nora laughing, "Prove but that,  
No longer I'll refuse my hand."

Sutherland Edwards has published a novel called "What is a Girl to do?" That depends somewhat. If she wants to climb over a fence, she is to look cautiously in every direction, gather her skirts in one hand, then stoop behind and crawl under.

Oswaldus Nothingorus is said to have made 1600 dishes of turned ivory, perfect and complete in every part, yet so thin and slender that all of them were included at once in a cup turned out of a pepper corn of the common size. They were so small as to be almost invisible to the eye. They were presented to Pope Paul V.

Willie Anderson was a resident of Kilsyth, and was one of the thinnest men ever seen, being "a perfect rickle o' bones." He was continually being, and one day, on the doctor visiting him, and asking where he felt the most pain, he replied: "Weel, doctor, I'm that thin that I dinna ken whether it's a sair stomach or a sair back."

A writer in the Springfield Republican claims to have found out the useful point of the mosquito. He says: I found out the real mission of the pest by putting a lot of the wrigglers into a hoghead of water, and filling another hoghead into which no wrigglers were put. The second body of water soon became foul, while the first remained sweet, showing that our swamps would more often be some sources of disease if they were not infested with mosquitoes.

A CITY OF THE INSANE.—Editor Bell, of the *Medico-Legal Journal*, says that in Belgium, Lieux is literally a city of the insane. "It has a population of 10,000," he said, "and contains about 160 first-class and 1,000 second-class boarding-houses, where parties of two and three insane persons are kept in board at reasonable prices. The people are mostly farmers, and the same borders occupy their time at farming and other occupations, never being allowed to overwork themselves. There has not been a homicide here in thirty-six years."

CORRUGATED IRON CASKS.—Casks made of corrugated and galvanized sheets are now being introduced in Germany, for the transport of liquids which are liable to expand considerably with a rise of temperature. Messrs. Stein, Lehmann & Co., of Berlin, who are makers of corrugated sheets, have added the manufacture of casks to their business. These casks are lighter than wooden ones, and last much longer. The corrugations of the sheets run parallel with the hoops, which are either iron bands lined with wood or iron tubing. All joints are double riveted and soldered, whilst the bung and spigot holes are provided with screwed plugs. These casks, which can stand an internal pressure of 30 lbs to the square inch, are now being used for the transport of oil, petroleum, benzine, spirits, and quite recently also for beer.—*Industries*.

MUNICIPAL PARKS IN MEXICO.—The parks of the City of Mexico are really a novel as well as a beautiful sight. Comfortable seats shaded by venerable trees, winding walks encircling large beds of flowers and fine fountains form a picture of perpetual springtime. They are the breathing spots for those who reside near them, as well as for those whose poverty causes them to live in narrow, stalling streets. The student can be seen in them at an early hour buried in his books, the invalid in carriage or on horseback, or perhaps being carried in a chair upon the back of a stalwart porter. Every one is out for an airing on Sunday morning. Poons and pelados, wrapped in blankets, are to be seen in sunny places thawing out; water carriers passing to and fro from the markets with their morning supply of water; men in shirts and pantaloons, straw hats and sandaled feet; women in silks and in rags and children with barely enough to cover their nakedness are to be seen on every side. Almost every nation is represented in this city of surprises.—*City of Mexico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle*.

SHE TOLD HIM HOW.—A Circassian was walking along one road, and a woman along another. The roads finally unite into one, and as they reached the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the leg of a live chicken, in the other a cane, and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman: "I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force." Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force, when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, and a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot." "Yes," replied the woman; "but if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom up, and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance." "Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself; "I should never have thought of this or similar expedients." And when they came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, and gave the chicken to the woman, saying: "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat;" and then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he puts the fowl under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Men's & Boys' Clothing, Wholesale.**  
BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.  
**CLAYTON & SONS**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

1887. SPRING 1887.  
**W. & C. SILVER.**

Importations Complete in all Departments. New and Stylish Designs in  
WILTON, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS,  
With Borders to Match. 2 and 3 Ply Scotch Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. NEW CURTAINS in  
Madras Muslin, Lace and Canvas. NEW DRESS GOODS and PRINTS Scotch Tweeds and  
Worsted Coatings, Homespuns &c.

FULL LINE OF MENS' CLOTHING, &c.  
A Variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Season.  
CORNER GEORGE & HOLLIS STREETS.

MARVELOUS PRICES!  
**BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.**

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors,  
**ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!**

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth bound form these books would cost \$1 00 each. Each book is complete in itself.

1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tab eaux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amor Barton. A Novel. By George Elliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dor Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaske, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Works for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc. profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar i.e. habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dor Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. Pastor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$800 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people read them every day.

**OUR UNEQUALLED OFFER.**

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription (either now subscribers or renewals,) to our paper for \$2 00; or we will send any five for 25 cts., or the whole forty-five for \$1.25. Address all orders to

**A. M. FRASER,**  
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Mr. Roche's amendment to the license act was defeated on Wednesday by a vote of 24 to 9.

The striking coal-miners of Pictou County returned to work yesterday, Manager Poole having compromised with the men.

Sir Donald A. Smith has given the Winnipeg rowing club a four hundred dollar cup to be rowed for.

Poor Newfoundland. Her seal fishery, upon which her people so largely depend has, this year proved a comparative failure.

The cartage agents of the G. F. and C. P. Railways in Montreal, have struck, and general business in that city has been completely demoralized.

A flood at New Edinburg, Ontario, has been averted by blowing up the ice in the Rideau River for a mile and a half below the falls. Dynamite has its uses as well as abuses.

The Protestants of Montreal are vigorously protesting against the adoption of a bill which is now before the Legislature of Quebec. The bill proposes that the crucifix shall be substituted for the bible in making oaths in courts of law.

The twenty-third of April being St. George's day will be generally observed by Englishmen and English societies. Mr. Harris of the Halifax nursery has a large stock of beautiful roses such as the sons of England love to wear on the anniversary of their patron saint.

The ice in most of our outlying ports has broken up, and numerous coasters arrive daily, but large quantities of drift ice in immense fields and bergs are knocking about the eastern shores of the Province, making navigation somewhat slow and risky.

Messrs. Henderson & Potts, the enterprising paint manufacturers of this city, sustained a heavy loss last week in the destruction by fire of their factory, storehouse and dwellings, valued at \$25,000. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material in store, the flames were uncontrollable and little of value was saved.

It has been suggested that a new gold coin, the "Victoria," of the value of fifty shillings be struck in commemoration of the Jubilee. It is somewhat remarkable that the sovereign should be the largest gold coin bearing the Queen's head, and a coin worth twelve dollars and a half might be useful as well as symbolical.

Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith have each presented the city of Montreal with \$500,000, to be used in the construction and endowment of a hospital to be known as the "Royal Victoria Jubilee Hospital." The city has agreed to furnish a \$50,000 site. The hospital is to be opened to all comers. These philanthropic knights are certainly entitled to their spurs.

Quebec province is, financially speaking, in a bad way. Its consolidated and floating debt now amounts to upwards of \$25,000,000, while its assets are but \$10,000,000. The provincial income is a little more than \$3,000,000, but last year it had a deficit of \$256,000. Public buildings and railways absorb a large proportion of the expenditure, but Mr. Mercier's government expects to keep these services within proper bounds.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company have leased the Vale Colliery from the Acadia Company and are now at work taking out coal. The Vale coal has proved the most suitable for steel manufacture, and much inconvenience arose from the attempt to use other coals. We hope the Steel Company will meet with no difficulty in operating the mine. With a sufficient supply of coal we may expect to see the Steel Works running night and day.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The heavy gale which prevailed for three days last week was one of the heaviest that has been experienced in Nova Scotia for many years. At times the wind attained a frightful velocity, and it has been estimated that a current of air 1500 miles in length swept over Halifax, and the same is true of most other places in the Province. On our fishing banks much damage was done to vessels, and in all the ports along the coast are to be seen Nova Scotian and American crafts, which have put in for repairs.

The city of Quebec is to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on the 24th and 25th of May by a great military demonstration. The programme includes a grand review of from eight to ten thousand men on the plains of Abraham, a triumphant march through the principal streets, a general illumination with pyrotechnic displays on the evening of the 24th, with a monster excursion and a very tony concert on the following day. This would be a good time for Nova Scotians to visit the fortress city, although it is well worth a visit during any season.

Mrs. Martha Ryckman, of Lambton County, Ont., has been arrested on the charge of poisoning her sister-in-law. The prisoner likewise stands charged of having previously poisoned seven other relatives through whose deaths she came into immediate possession of legacies. Several of the bodies have been exhumed and traces of poisoning from strychnine and arsenic have been discovered. Mrs. Ryckman is a woman of sixty years of age and is a member of good standing in the Methodist church, and both she and her family are regarded as good and highly respectable neighbors.

The Provincial Legislature, which has disposed of the bulk of the work of the session with commendable despatch, is now engaged in discussing the repeal resolutions which were introduced by the Provincial Secretary. In these, it is admitted that the vote of the 22nd February virtually reversed the verdict given by the people on the 15th of June last. It is likewise indicated that repeal will again be made a live issue, unless new and more satisfactory financial arrangements can be made with the federal government.

Mr. J. R. Lithgow makes six distinct offers to the person or persons who can prove to him from the bible: first, that the Sabbath was observed before the time of Moses; second, that the Sabbath was not first made known with the giving of the manna; third, that Sunday is the weekly Sabbath day of the scriptures; fourth, that Sunday work is a violation of the fourth commandment; fifth, that there were more rigid observers of the Sabbath than the Pharisees; sixth, that his own views of Sunday are contrary to Scripture. Mr. Lithgow offers as a prize in each case \$1,000, in all \$6,000. We expect to carry off at least \$5,000 ourselves, so those who hanker after the other \$1,000 had better send in their proof without delay.

The annual advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company appears in another column. The management and the officers of this generally popular company are to be congratulated upon the splendid showing made in the last annual report, evidently indicating that the North American keeps abreast of the times in providing the easiest and simplest methods whereby the public can confer upon themselves the priceless boon of the protection afforded by safe life insurance. Our Canadian life companies are making rapid headway, and the Canadian public are finding it greatly to their advantage to patronize well managed institutions whose investments are used to build up our own industries. The provincial boards of the North American, as well as its head office management, are composed of many of the best known and most influential men in Canada.

The following despatch was printed in the New York papers on Wednesday evening: "London, April 20—The official despatch of Lord Salisbury sent on March 24, to Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British minister at Washington, with regard to the fishery dispute, is made public to-day. The despatch states that the British government, understanding that the action of the United States in denouncing the articles in the treaty of Washington with regard to the Canadian fisheries was in a great degree the result of disappointment on the part of the United States for having been called upon to pay £1,000,000 under the Halifax fishery award, offers to revert to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity, which it trusts will commend itself to the American government as being based upon a spirit of good-will and generosity, which should animate two great kindred nations, whose common origin, language and institutions constitute as many bonds of amity and concord."

The New York elevator company has sustained a heavy loss in the destruction by fire of two of its docks.

Virginia is wrestling with her debt in an extra session of the legislature. That debt has been so much trouble that we wonder it has never occurred to Virginia to pay it.

Boodle politics has gone to such a pitch in New York City that candidates for the State Senate pay \$30,000 for a nomination. The salary of the place is about \$800. It is this which makes Senators sell to both sides.

The American exhibition, which is to open in London next month, is entirely a private enterprise. Neither the President or government of the United States recognize it officially, although all patriotic Americans desire its success.

Mark Twain's bookkeeper has disappeared, carrying away with him thirty thousand dollars, belonging to the humorous author of "Innocents at Home." In Mark's next work he will probably crack a thirty thousand dollar joke at his own expense.

President Cleveland last week directed the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Warm Spring Reservation in Oregon. This distribution, the first under the Indian Land Severalty Act of the last Congress, is made to males and females alike.

A Richmond despatch states that a package of 430 \$1,000 Virginia State bonds was received from a New York broker, for redemption. They were all found to be forgeries. As they had been sold in New York market the forger realized nearly half a million dollars by his operation.

The art collection of A. T. Stewart has gone the way of his other accumulations. The immense business which he built up with rare sagacity and energy has disappeared. His whole fortune, indeed, is broken up into fragments. It is a comparatively few years since he died, and yet notwithstanding his remarkable career his obliteration is almost complete.

President Cleveland is said to have given the following reasons for not celebrating his fiftieth birthday: "Vanity, vanity, it is all vanity. If a man really feels that his birth was a stroke of luck to him, let him rejoice by all means; but I don't think he has any right to disturb the town about it, and I don't think it would be modest to ask all the rest of the world to rejoice in an event which had so little interest for them."

Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, is reported to have cuffed the ears of a New York waiter for keeping her waiting for an order. If Madame Bernhardt will give up the stage and take contracts to repeat the same operation throughout the country whenever called upon, she will make more than in the acting business. There are thousands of people aching to see the cuffing punishment meted out to similar offenders.

While viewing the wreck of a freight train on the Chicago and north-western railroad near Palestine, six persons were killed by the bursting of a large water tank, and two fatally hurt, while a number of others were severely injured. It is supposed that the collision of the freight trains in the immediate vicinity in the morning had jared the immense tank containing 8,000 gallons of water and loosened or cracked the hoops, which gave way while a large crowd of country people were standing immediately under the structure. Two boys and four men were killed outright.

Irish woollens, like Irish linen fabrics, have an excellent reputation. Messrs. Parnell, Davitt and others, are about erecting a \$500,000 woollen mill in Ireland, so as to afford home work for the people. This is not shoddy patriotism.

After thirty-four years of active work as Professor of Natural History in the Royal Institution, Professor Tyndall has resigned, and the lectureship has been given to Lord Raleigh. A bust of Tyndall will be placed in the Institute by the side of Sir Michael Faraday.


The French living in Alsace and Lorraine have rather a hard time of it now-a-days. German is henceforth to be the official language, all public placards are to be printed in it, and it is to be taught in the schools. This is done in order to Germanize the French in these conquered provinces.

There is trouble in the camp of Abdullah, (El Mahdi's successor), and it is stated that several envoys have been sent by the Mahdi to the Khedive of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey and Queen Victoria. Several Arab tribes are in revolt against Abdullah—these have selected one of their sheiks as Sultan, with a residence at Kassala. By this schism the prophet loses 8,000 of his best fighting men.

In no part of the British Empire are the people more loyal than are those of Cape Colony. The jubilee festivals are to be on a grand scale, but the colonists intend to give the Queen practical proof of their devotion. A magnificent robe and train composed entirely of ostrich feathers—the gift of the ostrich-farmers, is to be ornamented with diamonds, presented by the diamond diggers. Her Majesty will doubtless appreciate this unique costume, but whether she will ever wear it is another question.

Great Britain is waking up to the idea that the Panama Canal may yet become an accomplished fact, and with her customary foresight she is looking about with a view to appropriating any stray islands that may be of strategical value in the approaches of the canal. Three years ago she declined the offer of the Haytian Government to cede the island of Tortugas as a settlement of the claim of one million dollars against the black republic. Now she is willing to take the island, but the American Government will protest with all the power of a wooden warship against Britain's closing the bargain.

A sensation has been caused in London by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of a letter alleged to have been written by Parnell to Egan. It relates to the Phoenix park murder, and if authentic, would prove that Parnell was in a measure accessory to that foul deed. This proof the *Times* will be called upon to furnish. Mr. Chamberlain has received threatening letters, owing to his statement in Glasgow, that the Parnellites were intimately associated with the persons who had been proved guilty of committing crimes in Ireland. Chamberlain has been asked to make public his proof, or retract his assertion. During the debate of the Coercion bill in the House of Commons, the excitement was unprecedented and the scenes beggar description. Major Sanderson, on the floors of the House, accused the Parnellites of having instigated crime, whereupon Healy denounced him as a liar. The Speaker interferred and both Sanderson and Healy withdrew what they had said. Sanderson in continuing reiterated his charges, and Healy exclaimed, "You are a liar." Healy was at once suspended, and Sanderson was obliged to retract his language. The Coercion bill was virtually adopted by a majority of a hundred and one. Sir Bernard Samuelson's amendment to the crimes bill, to the effect that the bill, if passed, would increase disorder in Ireland, and endanger the union and the empire, and therefore should be rejected, was voted down, 269 voting for and 370 against the amendment.

By  Letters Patent.

**JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!**

Invalids, Convalescents,  
And those in

**PERFECT HEALTH!**

It is the only preparation of the kind which contains all the necessary properties for making a nutritious

**BEEF TEA!**

**HALIFAX BOOK ROOM.**  
141 Granville Street,  
ESTABLISHED UWARDS OF 40 YEARS.

Just received from London and Glasgow, our Spring Importation of

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
Prize and Reward Books,  
Suitable for SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, BIBLES, all styles, (from Pulpit to Pocket.) Also, a fine Stock of

Note, Letter, Bill & Cap Papers, Envelopes, Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Exercise Books, (all sizes), from 30 Cents per doz. to \$1.50; Memo. Books, Wrapping Paper and Twines.

Correspondence from the Trade solicited. Orders from the Country carefully attended to.

S. F. HUESTIS,  
Manager,  
141 Granville Street, Halifax.

**REQUISITION.**

HALIFAX, 5TH MARCH, 1887.

To ALDERMAN ALEXANDER STEPHEN,

Chairman of Board of City Works:

SIR,—The undersigned citizens of Halifax approving of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of alderman for five years past and especially in connection with your services in obtaining improved legislation for the city, and also the attention you have bestowed on all matters connected with the Board of City Works, and feeling it will be for the interests of the citizens that you should be in a position to carry out the various improvements now in course of progress in our city, beg to ask you to accept this requisition tendering you a nomination to the important and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of Halifax; and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure your election.

(The above requisition is signed by a large number of influential and representative citizens.)

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your expressions of approval of the course pursued by me in the Council during the time I have had the honor of holding a seat there as the representative of Ward Three. I accept this largely signed requisition, tendering me a nomination to the more important and responsible position of Chief Magistrate, fully realizing the gravity of the duties and responsibilities of the office.

I have taken an active part in promoting and aiding in every way the great improvements effected in our municipal affairs during the past five years, and if elected will aid in furthering the various improvements now in course of progress, as well as those yet to be brought forward, such as improved accommodation for our fire department, a new market house, sewerage extension in various parts of the city, the extension of Queen Street by bridge or otherwise, and the widening of Upper Water Street. It shall be my endeavor to work in unison with the Council for the welfare of our beloved city. The interests of our city demand more than ever a careful, wise and judicious policy, and extreme care is required that no scheme for improvements that has more of private than public interests to serve be engaged in, as the taxpayers have the right to insist that no money be expended that the public generally does not require. The best interests of all render it necessary that a wise, practical economy be closely observed. All the wants of the city shall receive my closest attention, not guarding the interests of any particular class or body, but keeping in view that which is the fundamental principle of good government, viz.: "the greatest good to the greatest number," and by thus acting the best interests of the city will be subserved and its material prosperity increased.

Our city at the present time is in a fair way to become a centre for manufacturing and mechanical industries, and to the end that they may be fostered, we can by judicious expenditure and keeping closely within our appropriations so reduce our taxes that other similar enterprises will be induced to locate with us, thus insuring an increased demand for labor and a consequent increase in our population.

I pledge myself, if elected, to see that all the laws governing the city and its varied interests will be faithfully carried out according to the spirit as well as the letter of the statutes. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for your handsome requisition, and assuring you that if elected all measures pertaining to the welfare of our city and its people will receive my co-operation and cheerful support.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. STEPHEN.

**REQUISITION.**

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,

Alderman for Ward Six:

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.

**WM. J. HAMES,**

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.

HALIFAX,

DEALER IN

**Pork, Butter, &c.**

N. B.—Hams, Bacon and Sausages a Specialty.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

**HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY,**

341 & 343 Barrington St.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs LAUNDERED AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Largest and only Equipped Steam Laundry in Maritime Provinces.

Shirts 10c., Collars, 2c., Cuffs 4c. pr. Gentlemen's entire Washing per week less than 50c. per Doz., per Price List.

BRANCH OFFICE—76 GRANVILLE STREET:

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

The Rev Robert Brindle, (well-known in this city,) Captain to the British Forces, has returned home from Cairo on long leave.

Amongst the 21 Lenten preachers in town is the Rev. Fr. Gambetta, O. P., a near relative of the late M. Leon Gambetta, the notorious anti-Catholic statesman.

The German and Italian Consuls in China will shortly be instructed to extend protection to German and Italian Catholics in religious as in other matters; and the Holy Father has consented to help them to act with the Chinese Government on this point.

During the spring of 1888 the University of Bologna will celebrate its 800th anniversary. Although the precise date of foundation is not known, it is generally believed that an important school was established there in the eleventh century. Not long after, the University of Bologna became the chief centre for the study of jurisprudence, and it was there that anatomy was first scientifically studied. The Catholic Church was, of course, its founder and once its patron; indeed, every nation in Europe, by the proudest monuments such as Oxford, Cambridge, Sarbonne, Salamanca, bears irrefragable testimony to the untiring exertions of the Church for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Home Mission Committee, Western Section, met on the 29th ult. \$29,974 had been received for home missions, and \$4600 additional was expected by the end of April. For augmentation \$19,896 had been received. Next year \$42,600 will be wanted for augmentation.

At the closing exercises in connection with the Presbyterian College, Montreal, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. J. K. Smith, the present moderator of the General Assembly.

The Earl of Hopetoun is to be Lord High Commissioner to the next General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland.

On the 1st of November the receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions were about \$83,000 behind those of last year. On the 1st of last month the deficit was entirely paid up, and there was a margin in advance of receipts of last year.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Brock preached in St Stephen's Chapel on Sunday morning, and took his turn at St. Luke's Cathedral in the evening. He is looking well.

Rev David Neish has returned to the city, having for the last two months being acting as locum tenens for Rev J. Ambrose, of Dighv, who has been collecting in New Brunswick for the Endowment Fund of King's College.

A service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Easter Tuesday in connection with the English Grand Lodge of Good Templars. The sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Parker.

The appointment of another Anglican Bishop for Jerusalem and the East, has given much dissatisfaction to a very large section of churchmen in England, who look upon it as an intrusion unwarranted by the laws of the Church in all ages on the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of the Greek Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury's sanction of the arrangement is severely criticized.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist church at Boylston, Guysboro' Co., was organized last month by an ecclesiastical council convened for that purpose.

Rev. E. J. Grant has resigned the pastorate of the Dartmouth Baptist church. During his connection with the church it has made substantial progress. His departure will be a great loss to the town, as he has always exercised a lively interest in everything that pertained to its welfare.

The contractors have commenced work on the new Academy building at Wolfville, which is expected to be completed at the commencement of the next term.

On the 6th instant the Rev. W. A. C. Rowse was ordained and inducted into the pastorate of the Baptist church at Melrose, Guysboro' County.

METHODIST.

After a lapse of eight years Methodist services have been resumed at Waverley. The district is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Downing of the Lawrenceton circuit.

Over \$150,000 have been collected in Ontario and Quebec since the General Conference last year, on behalf of the educational scheme of the Methodist church.

The New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference will meet at Marysville, N. B., on the 21st of June.

Enthusiastic meetings in aid of the West End London Mission, about to be established by the Wesleyan Church, continue to be held in the large cities in England.

The Methodist Church of New Glasgow, N. S., has been very much improved this spring by painting inside and out. It now presents a very neat and comfortable appearance. Although the oldest church in town, being about 50 years old, it looks as if it might stand another half century yet. It was bought by the Methodists five years ago. Rev. James Tweedy, of Stellarton, conducts services in it every Sunday afternoon.

Advertisement for HALIFAX PRINTING COY., 161 HOLLIS ST. listing various printing services like 'Show Printing', 'Business Cards', 'Circulars', etc.

Advertisement for Wm. Bannister, 'REMOVED!' listing 'WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, Plated-Ware & Spectacles' at 140 Granville St., Halifax.

Advertisement for 'REMEDIAL COMPOUND' for 'New and Specific CURE FOR ALL Female Complaints and Derangements so common with our best FEMALE POPULATION.' Includes a testimonial and contact info for Remedial Compound Co., Derby Line, VT.

Advertisement for 'Army and Navy Depot' featuring 'FANCY MACCARONI', 'STILTON CHEESE', 'TURTLE SOUP-Real Article', and 'SUGAR, SUGAR.' by James Scott & Co.

Advertisement for 'London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.' by J. Godfrey Smith, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor.

Advertisement for 'WARD III REQUISITION' signed by over 100 Ratepayers of Ward Three, featuring an image of a pair of glasses.

Advertisement for 'REPLY' to the Ward Three Requisition, signed by William Crowe, dated Tuesday, March 8, 1887.

Advertisement for 'TENDERS' for the construction of 'Two Wrangle Iron Bell Buoys' by the Department of Marine, Ottawa, dated 20th March, 1887.

## THE CONCERT BY MR. ROSS' CHOIR.

The third concert given by Mr. Ross' private choir in Orpheus Club Hall, drew out an intelligent and critical audience. The programme was both varied and pleasing, and several of the numbers won well-merited encores. The choruses were uniformly well rendered, the staccato and piano passages being most creditably performed. Of the crescendo and diminuendo passages we cannot say as much, although it was quite evident that the conductor had spared no pains in training the choir on these points. Apparently, the great bulk of the work fell upon twenty-five or thirty voices, and hence the crescendo and forte passages failed to impress one as being sufficiently full and strong considering the number of the members of the choir. Bellini's "Phantom Chorus" was very well sung, and had it not been for the lagging of the basses would have been the gem of the evening. As it was, the chorus, "Now Tramp O'er Moss and Fell," won the leading place. The unqualified success of the latter was mainly due to Miss Schaefer's rendition of her solo, which ran like a silver melody throughout the composition. The perfect ease and grace with which Miss Schaefer sang this solo was in striking contrast with the evident nervousness and hesitancy which she exhibited in singing the duet with Miss Bligh, the effect of which was decidedly painful. In the closing number by the choir the fate of "Jack and Jill" was musically illustrated in a laughable manner. Jack's broken crown and Jill's precipitate tumble appealing to the sympathetic or risible moods of the audience. We have never heard Miss Shoff sing to better advantage than at the concert under consideration. In the valse "L'Ardita," her time and expression were first rate; and the spirited manner in which she went through the song, from the beginning to the end, fairly earned for her the magnificent encore which she received. Miss Shoff would have done well not to have responded to the encore, for in doing so, she lost many of the laurels she had won. Her first solo had evidently taxed her voice to its utmost limit, and consequently her rendering of "Robin Adair" was duller than this dull town. Miss Bligh has steadily grown in public favor as a singer, and is now generally regarded as one of our best vocalists. She possesses a voice of rare quality, and her tones are generally taken with sweetness and purity. No more suitable solo could have been chosen for Miss Bligh than Tosti's "At Vespers," as in it there is ample scope for displaying the pathos for which her voice is so well adapted. If the upper register of Miss Bligh's voice was equal in correctness to the lower registers, her singing would be even more attractive; but all things considered, we must congratulate the young lady upon the leading place she has taken, and counsel her to prosecute the study of music with even greater zeal in future. Space forbids a more lengthened notice of the soloists, Miss O'Dell, Miss Graham, Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Norman, all helping to make the evening enjoyable. We were sorry to notice that Mrs. Taylor was suffering from a severe cold, and that her singing was far less effective than on former occasions. Miss Page's piano solo "Tannhauser March" was well rendered, the left hand execution being very skillful. Mr. Ross should weed out from his choir a couple of dozen or more of the silent singers whose avoirdupois add weight to the stage, but whose voices never add weight to the choruses.

## WHITE SLAVERY.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have read with much satisfaction the articles which have recently appeared in your valuable paper, relative to the system now in force in the County of Digby for the support of the poor. I feel that I cannot put the objections to the farming-out system more forcibly than has already been done in the columns of THE CRITIC, but at the same time, it may not be amiss for me to bear witness from personal investigation to the truth of your editorials on this subject.

In September, 1865, I was retained by certain gentlemen to represent the evils of this system before F. H. Bell, Esq., who had been appointed Commissioner by the Local Government to investigate this matter. In the course of the investigation, I examined and cross-examined a very large number of witnesses, and thus became thoroughly familiar with the working of the system. From the knowledge which I acquired during the investigation, I have no hesitation whatever in bearing testimony to the fact, that case after case of immorality, cruelty and neglect, the details of which are too loathsome and revolting to appear in a public newspaper, were directly and beyond all question traced to the present system. I went into the investigation absolutely unprejudiced. I left it with feelings of disgust and loathing. I am quite confident that any unprejudiced man of ordinary humanity would have shared my sentiments. The Committee on Humane Institutions, last session, after reading the evidence and Mr Bell's report, recommended a change in the system. I feel that the gentlemen in the House of Assembly cannot fully realize the evils existing under the present system, if they did, surely the report of the Committee on Humane Institutions would be quickly followed by legislative enactment.

Yours, etc.,

Annapolis, N. S.

JAMES J. RITCHIE, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## NOVA SCOTIA'S HUMORIST.

A contributor to the *Wolville Acadian*, signing himself "Harl Harle," sometimes abbreviated to "H. H.," has within the past year or two been a source of considerable surprise and amusement to the literary circles by his truly ingenious productions. His writings are a delightful combination of fun and sense, and no one can read them without partaking of a rich treat. They are fun in its purest and richest form—not the low and vulgar sort

which occupies such a large portion of a certain class of the public prints—but that pure, racy, creamy sort which characterizes only the productions of the higher class humorists.

As far as I can learn, his first effort appeared in the summer of 1863, under the heading of "Schoolmeeting Day." This was before the *Acadian* had assumed its present size, while it was issued as an amateur sheet called the *Young Acadian*. While at this size, "H. H." contributed several articles, but none attracted special attention till "Courting" appeared. I well remember the day that this delicious bit of humor fell into my hands. It was somewhere about the middle of February in the following year. The whole country around it set in a roar of laughter, and many were the conjectures as to who was the author. A short extract from this will show something of the style of the writer:—

"Courting for some years has been the leading industry in this locality, and it is flourishing as prevalently now as at any time since the flood. It is as natural to man as it is to post-masters to read post cards, or students to undervalue boarding house food. When he takes it once, and has it bad, he is very prompt to take it again when the law allows, and in eleven cases out of nine, he does. The late Solomon once said, "A man is as prone to wander as a hon is to want to set; but it seems to me that he is just as prone to court, and p rhaps a shade proner. There may be, however, a considerable wander in man, but there is more courting. The wanderingest man that ever lived was a courting man. He could wander up and down the streets on Sunday nights for two hours and a half after church was dismissed, and then tell his mother he stopp'd to inquiry meeting. I would here mention that the ignorance of this poor mother might be blissfulness, I guess. Courting may be considered as a preface to housekeeping and gathering catnip. It is a transplanting of affections, that is, taking affections from a natural father and mother and setting them out in artificial ones *via* their daughters. It changes a man's whole disposition as quickly and completely as seven dollars and a glass of brandy will change a voter's attachment to a councillor. He then loves everybody, but more especially his new parents whom he calls pa and ma, father and mother, or papa and mamma, whatever the daughter does. He loves every one of the family too, including the cat, as ardently as he does the parent. He declares the mother looks s-venteen years younger than any of her younger sisters; and that the father is honest enough for an assessor. He knows their piano has a finer tone than any in the town, (that is, if they have a piano; if they have an organ, it is their organ that has.) Their house is so pleasantly situated that he can't bear to leave it; and it never occurs to him until he hears the servant girl shiking at the hall stove, that it is to-morrow morning, and that his father is calling him at home to get up and milk. About this time he inclines largely to hair oil; and he won't go anywhere except to bed without an external application of a hair and clothes brush."

From this time onward I have watched his articles with considerable interest, and have been fortunate enough to peruse the most of them. Since then, his articles have been steadily improving and increasing in popularity. The press is wide awake to his abilities as a humorist, as is manifested from the fact that they are so widely copied. "People," a series of articles which appeared in the winter of '86, was very popular, and was copied very largely into such papers as the *Halifax Herald* and other prominent dailies. "The Editor and his Troubles," the latest I have had the pleasure of reading as yet, is a magnificently funny production. He says: "I am not an editor, and I would sooner be an angel than be one ten minutes, but I take an interest in them. My heart leans out towards them, and I ain't a girl either. I would like to see the reading public appreciate them more, and pay them quicker." From his writings we can learn but little of his personal history. His name has not as yet been made public, but I trust it will not long remain unknown. He tells us in one of his articles that he is a Nova Scotian; that he was born at Stowiacke, Colchester Co; and in another that he now lives at Brookfield, in the same county.

In an article of this size, it is impossible to say much with regard to the genius and ability of such a writer. In conclusion, all I have to say is, that I am proud that Nova Scotia has the honor of having such a promising and already so widely reputed humorist. When Nova Scotians do step to the front, they tell!

G. G. N.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Parliament assembled on Wednesday, the 13th instant, when Lieut.-Col. Ouimet was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House, and the members sworn in.

The Speech from the Throne was delivered. It congratulates Parliament on "the general prosperity of the country, and on the prospect of a coming season of peace and progress." Allusion is made to Her Majesty the Queen having reached the fiftieth year of her reign, and to the prominent position occupied by Canada in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition recently held in London. It holds forth a hope that negotiations now in progress ament the fishery question may result in an arrangement satisfactory both to the United States and to Canada, and promises that meanwhile the measures for the protection of the inshore fisheries of the Dominion will be continued. It advises the formation of a new department "of Trade and Commerce" with a responsible minister at its head, and the re-organization of the departments of Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue. A measure for giving the North-West Territories representation in the Senate is promised as well as other Acts of less importance. The construction of a new canal, to connect lakes Huron and Superior at Sault Ste Marie is also suggested.

On Thursday, the Address in Reply to the Speech was read and adopted without any discussion of importance. It contained only the usual platitudes. The public accounts for the year ending with the 30th of June,



1886, were presented. They show the total net public debt to have been at that date \$223,169,107. The deficit for the year was \$5,834,572, and the total amount of interest paid in that period on the public debt \$10,137,008. The report is an interesting one, but space forbids giving the figures at length, nor is it necessary, as full details will be given to Parliament subsequently, when the report of the auditor-general is presented.

In obedience to a motion passed by the House, the clerk of the crown-in-chancery appeared at the table with the returns of the election in Queen's County, N. B., which were read. On motion of Mr. Weldon, of St. John, N. B., a summons was ordered to issue, directing John R. Dunn, returning officer for Queens County, to attend the House with poll-books, ballots, and all other documents connected with the election in that county.

On Tuesday Mr. Pope, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the total liabilities for subsidies to railway companies on account of subsidies was \$3,268,000, and the estimated amount required to complete public works now in progress, and chargeable to capital, was \$2,000,000. Sir John stated that the government had under consideration the establishment of experimental farms in the Northwest Territories. David asking for documents relating to scrip for Northwest volunteers, made an appeal that the Regina home guards should receive the same consideration as the regular militia who took part in suppressing the rebellion. Dr. Sproule made a like claim for the Macdonald scouts of Moose Jaw, and Weldon (St. John) presented the case of the New Brunswick battalion, which was called out and kept in camp for a time but was not ordered to the front.

PROVINCIAL.—The week's doings in the Local Legislature have embraced several matters of general public interest.

The Hon. Prov. Secretary moved that the House appoint a committee to confer with one appointed by the Legislative Council, in order to prepare a loyal address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on her attaining the fiftieth year of her reign. The motion was seconded by Dr. MacKay and was carried unanimously. Messrs. Fielding, Longley and MacKay were appointed members of this committee.

By command the Commissioner of Mines and Works laid on the table the annual report of his department.

On recommendation of the committee on local and private bills, the "monopoly bill" entitled "a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Breton and Pictou Iron and Railway Company" received the three-month's hoist.

The bill on Municipal Assessments was referred to the Committee on Law Amendments, and Messrs. Law, McNeil (Digby), and Bell were added to that committee, for the purpose of its consideration.

Bills were introduced as follows:—By Chisholm, to amend chap. 114, Acts of 1886, to incorporate the Town of Sydney. By the same to legalize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Cape Breton. By Haley, to incorporate the Hunts Central Railway Company, limited, and one to incorporate the Boston, Parrsboro and Lunenburg Steam Navigation Company, limited. By Hearn, to amend chap. 112, Acts of 1886, and one to abolish the Legislative Council. By Fraser, to amend chap. 29, R. S., of public instruction. By Law, to authorize the Boston Marine Insurance Company to hold real and personal estate in Nova Scotia. By Andrews, to amend chap. 47, R. S., of highway labor. By Longley, to amend chap. 100, R. S., of Probate Courts, providing that decrees of court if registered, shall bind land, and punishing contempts of court. By the same, to amend chap. 9, R. S., of crown lands. The object of this bill is to enable the government to make special arrangements with parties intending to settle in new districts. By McColl, to amend chap. 101, Acts of 1872, incorporating Norton Lodge, I. O. O. F. By Cameron, to incorporate the New Glasgow Electric Light Company. By Black, (T. R.), to incorporate the Amherst Electric Light Company. By Bethune, to amend the License Act of 1886. By MacGillivray, to enable the firewardens of Antigonish County to assess for fire engines. By Lawrence, to amend the Nova Scotia Judicature Act. By Longley, to incorporate the Cushing Gold Mining Company, limited. By McColl, to amend chap. 7, R. S., of mines and minerals. By Black, (T. R.), to divide certain marsh lands at Nappin, Cumberland County, known as "the common." By Andrews, in relation to the independence of the legislature of Nova Scotia. By McCoy, relative to imprisonment for debt. By Longley, relating to the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway. By Church, to amend chap. 128, R. S., of costs and fees. This bill has reference to fees in the mines office. By the same, to amend chap. 7, R. S., of mines and minerals. By Black, to incorporate the Minudie Railway Co., limited. By Fraser, (J. A.), respecting the issuing of licenses in Victoria County. By Law, to incorporate the Yarmouth street railway company, limited. By Weeks, to amend chap. 84, R. S., of the registry of deeds, also to amend chap. 128, R. S., of costs and fees. By the Prov. Sec'y., to extend the power of the government to borrow money for the bridge service by \$250,000. By Longley, to encourage the manufacture of iron in Nova Scotia. By Roche, to amend the liquor license act of 1886. He explained that the object of the bill was to permit the sale of beer, which was of only a slightly intoxicating character, and which would have the effect of driving out strong and destructive liquors. Halifax as a maritime port and military and naval station is peculiarly situated; and the act as it stands confounds in one condemnation two very different things—the highly injurious strong spirituous liquors with the comparatively harmless beers. By Haley, to authorize the parish of St. Paul, Rawdon, Hants, to sell certain lands. By the Prov. Sec'y., to provide for the legal appointment of certain officers in the County of Halifax under the liquor license act. Also to amend chapter 112, Acts of 1886, concerning the Lunenburg Passage steam ferry, to provide sufficiently for the completion of that service, and then to stop the borrowing power of the municipality.

Petitions were presented as follows:—From the overseers of the poor for district No. 1, Digby County; from the overseers of poor for the municipality of Clare, district No. 10, Digby County, asking to be reimbursed

for expenses in connection with a transient pauper; from overseers of the poor for Sydney; two from the school section of Summerville, Hants County, asking for a change in the law respecting school assessments; from inhabitants of Mim Valley, in Cape Breton County, for aid in constructing a road through it; from Jeffrey McColl, respecting a coal area; from inhabitant of West Branch, River John, for aid to a road; from inhabitants of Cape Canso for aid in the construction of a road between that place and Dover; from Rev. B. Mullins, et al, asking for a subsidy in aid of a line of steamers between Aspy Bay, Victoria County, and Halifax; from Israel Longworth and others, against the proposed act relating to the Town of Truro; from the inhabitants of school section No. 37, Isaac's Harbour, for power to tax all property in that section for school purposes.

The following questions were asked by members:—

By Fraser, what policy the government proposes to adopt in relation to the new road in Victoria County. By Andrews, that the government buy the table the tenders for supplies of groceries for Mount Hope Asylum. By Hemeon, that the government lay on the table full details of outlays in connection with Government House since 1883, and information on the expenditures in the same connection since 1867. By McColl, what authority the government has for paying laundry and other similar bills in connection with Government House.

The committee on Law Amendments reported up the Sabbath bill on Friday with such eliminations as emaculated it in the opinion of its promoters, but made it barely tolerable to the common, liberal sense of the community. It was proposed to refer the bill and the report to the committee of the whole House on bills, but its friends asked for a postponement till the next day. On Saturday afternoon, accordingly, the House met, and resolved itself into committee to consider the matter. All available space that was accessible to the public was crowded with an interested audience. The large majority of these, as became evident as the debate progressed, were liberty-loving people, but there was a sprinkling of narrow minded men who desired to bend the general public to their own narrow ideas. The title of the bill was changed without division from "A Bill to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day" to "A Bill to Promote the Better Observance of Sunday." Then began a fierce contest. It was moved successively to restore all the several clauses that had been struck out by the committee on Law Amendments. After debate that forbidding various named public amusements was defeated by a vote of 14 to 23. That forbidding hunting and shooting by 12 to 25. That forbidding fishing by 13 to 23. The clause restraining horse cars from running on Sunday, occasioned a lengthy debate, which lasted till 11.30 p.m., when there appeared for it 13 and against it 24. The remaining clauses were passed without division, and the committee rose at 11.50. The House immediately adjourned till Monday at 3 p.m. On re-assembling, the committee reported up what was left of the Sunday Bill as amended, with the recommendation that it pass. It was moved to restore the clauses that had been struck out, in amendment to that, that the House adhere to its action of Saturday, and in amendment to the amendment, "that this bill be not now read a third time, but be read again three months from this day." After a little debate the latter was carried by a vote of 23 to 14. The names being called for, they stood as follows:—

For—Hon. Prov. Sec., Hon. Atty. Genl., Hon. Comr. Works and Mines, Hon. Mr. McNeill, Hon. Mr. Johnson, Hon. Mr. MacGillivray, and Messrs. Robichau, Bethune, Hearn, Cameron, Chisholm, MacKay, Humeon, Matheson, McIsaac, James A. Fraser, Ross, Rund, Haley, MacCoy, Frame, Weeks and Cook—23.

Against—Andrews, Bill, R. I. Black, Munro, McColl, McKinnon, John A. Fraser, Clark, Laurence, Roche, McNeill, Law and Gayton, T. R. Black—14.

Thus ended this outrageous attempt to make Christians by act of Parliament. We hope it will prove the last that will be made in Nova Scotia.

After this affair was thus disposed of, the Hon. Prov. Sec'y. introduced a bill to authorize municipal councils in places where street cars run to make regulations, if they see fit, forbidding the running of cars during the hours of divine service on Sunday, and imposing a penalty not to exceed \$100, for any violation of such regulations when made, such fine to go to the general funds of the corporation in which such offence shall be committed.

On Tuesday the Hon. Prov. Sec'y. laid on the table a series of resolutions concerning the relation of the province of Nova Scotia to the Dominion, and gave notice of the further consideration of this matter on Thursday. These resolutions recite at considerable length the history of the confederation of Nova Scotia with the other provinces of the Dominion, the unsatisfactory nature of financial arrangements thereunder, the repeated but unsuccessful efforts that were made by the several local governments since 1867 to have these arrangements placed on a better basis, the fact that at the local elections of June, 1886, a large majority of the electors endorsed the policy of repealing the union, but, at the general election of February last, they reversed that decision, and close by saying, "That in view of such recent action by the people of the province, an application to the imperial government and parliament for the release of Nova Scotia from the Canadian confederation could not be favorably received by the imperial authorities, and it is at present inexpedient to make such application; that this house strongly reaffirms the declaration of the last house, that Nova Scotia suffers great disadvantages in the union, and declares its opinion that unless a material change takes place in financial affairs and commercial relations, whereby the position of the province is improved, the discontent in Nova Scotia will continue and increase, and it will be necessary to again submit the question of separation from Canada to the people of this province for their decision."

McColl's bill to amend the franchise law was withdrawn, but was ordered to be printed, and it will be re-introduced next session. Mr. Longley also withdrew his bill to encourage the manufacture of iron in Nova Scotia.

COMMERCIAL.

The spring distribution has now fairly commenced, and is of very fair volume. General trade has, however, ruled quiet during the week, though the markets show evidence of being on the eve of assuming an active character. The prevailing sentiment is, as we have frequently noted, one of marked confidence, and the outlook presents a promising field for the steady and healthy development of trade, and the promises of the past few months in this respect bear every indication of speedy fulfilment. Payments have improved and are made as promptly, as a rule, as could be expected.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—W. J. Calder, Stationery, Windsor, assigned to John A. Calder; Henderson & Potts, Paint Manufacturers, burnt out; J. H. Syde, J. W. Cousins, David Sprout, and Orbin Sprout, formed co-partnership as Digby County Canning Co.; David & Orbin Sprout formed co-partnership as D. & O. Sprout; Henry Wambolt and John P. Davlin, formed co-partnership as J. P. Davlin & Co; Levi Oxner, General Store, Chester Bism, burnt out. T. E. Everett & Co., Hats and Caps, Halifax, closing business.

**DRY GOODS.**—The imports of dry goods this season have been quite heavy—more so than of recent years. This illustrates the improvement of business and the confidence of importers. There has lately been an undertone of more activity in this line, owing to milder weather. With the advent of more regular weather, a healthy and active movement is anticipated. Travellers are on the road, and orders are coming in with considerable freedom. The indications are that stocks will be satisfactorily cleared off this spring. Prices are steady and unchanged, but the threatened advance of the cotton combination in domestic is expected to be made soon. Several of the larger houses in this city are extending their premises, which shows that they anticipate handling a larger volume of goods than heretofore.

**THE METAL TRADES.**—The imports of iron, steel, brass, copper, and other metals, have been large, showing that the improvement in trade previously noted, has been more than well sustained. Warrants in Glasgow have continued to decline, standing by our last advices at 41s. 5d. No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough is cabled at 34s. 6d., and homatite pig at Workington at 44s. 6d. Little or nothing is doing in Canadian markets in pig iron. Prices have undergone little fluctuation, and may be considered unchanged all around with a steady tone. In the United States markets are reported dull, without any disposition being manifested to buy, except in small lots. The nail trade is active with a good demand.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—No change is noticeable in wheat and other cereals. The last reports from the Pacific slope are better, and enough rain has fallen to lead to hopes that a fair spring crop will be realized; but in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, much suffering through drought has occurred, and the crop there will probably be below the average. In England, the markets have been very dull and lifeless.

**PROVISIONS.**—Through trade in hog products cannot be called brisk, a moderately fair volume of business has been transacted at steady prices. In Chicago and other large centres, prices of hogs have been a little lower, but lard is steady, and figures are firmer.

**BUTTER.**—We have now reached that season of the year when butter prices must decline, for the reason that supplies of old stock, together with increased receipts of new, are more than the trade can absorb readily. In Montreal, fine creamery, intended for the English market, has been sold within the past few days at 20c. and under, and more is offering at those figures. Holders of last year's make show an anxiety to accept any reasonable bids, and will not allow enquirers to leave their stores without becoming purchasers, if it is at all possible to fill their orders without making too great a sacrifice.

**CHEESE.**—Interest in the cheese market has continued to be of a slight character, and trade has been confined to jobbing lots and a small retail business. The markets are well cleaned out of all stock and but little business can be expected till new cheese arrives.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—Refined sugar has been active and very firm under a good demand which has resulted in a large turnover at full prices. There has been no positive advance but the market has an upward tendency. Molasses has remained quiet and unchanged, but there is rather more enquiry for new crops to arrive, or just received.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—More enquiry has been experienced for tea, and a larger movement has taken place. The tone of the market for Japan teas is quiet, but the distribution has been fair in amount. The coffee market is very firm, with a fair demand.

**FRUIT,** both fresh and dried, have been quiet and unchanged, and nothing worthy of note has transpired in this market.

**FISH.**—An improvement is reported both in Donnerara and in Barbados markets, and several cargoes arriving there opportunely, realized good prices. Here the market remains dull with merely nominal movement. Our Boston advices are that were it not that stocks of salt fish are very limited, prices would rule easier than they do, but, as it is, they are held firmly. In mackerel there is a very good demand for 1's and 2's, at fair prices. Some anxiety is felt concerning the disposal of large 3's, and holders endeavor to place their stocks even though they may have to shade values. This is due to the near approach of the time when new fish may be expected. No news has been received from the southern mackerel fleet, which numbers over eighty vessels already, but it will not be more than two weeks before new fish make their appearance in the Boston market. The demand for all grades of dry codfish in that market is reported fair and stocks light. Prices are firm with an advancing tendency. The demand for herring is very light and the market is quiet. The Newfoundland seal fisheries are almost a failure this year. The catch of Norwegian codfish has lately much improved and the yield is above the average, though less than last year's.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2 to 8
Granulated.....	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Circle A.....	6
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
" Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	50 to 52
Demerara.....	52 to 55
Diamond N.....	40
Porto Rico.....	55 to 58
Cienfuegos.....	57 to 58
Trinidad.....	57 to 58
Antigua.....	57 to 58
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 55
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family.....	5 1/2 to 6
Soda.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

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

<b>PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.</b>	
Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.	
<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Graham.....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades.....	4.60 to 4.80
" mediums.....	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra.....	4.00 to 4.10
Lower grades.....	3.30 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.05 to 4.10
" Granulated.....	3.90 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.80 to 2.85
" Imported.....	2.90 to 2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	18.00 to 18.50
" —Corn.....	15.00
Shorts.....	17.00 to 19.50
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats.....	24.00 to 25.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	2.75
Oats per bushel of 24 lbs.....	35 to 36
Barley " of 48 ".....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90
" of 56 lbs.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 15.00
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 25
" In Small Tubs.....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & overvalued.....	15 to 17
Canadian, Creamery.....	25
" Township, Fancy.....	20 to 22
" Finest.....	18 to 20
" fine.....	17 to 19
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	16 to 18
" Western.....	10 to 15
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	14

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

There are so few pickled or dry fish arriving from the coast that a quotation cannot be correctly given. The most of those that are arriving are consigned, and go into store.

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extra.....	10.00
No. 1.....	9.00
" 2 large.....	8.00
" 3.....	7.50
" 3 large.....	6.50
" 3.....	6.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	5.00
No. 1, August.....	none
" September.....	none
Round Shore.....	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands.....	3.75 to 1.00
ALBUWIKS, per bbl.....	none
<b>COPIRIS.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	1.00
Bank.....	2.25 to 2.50
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
HADDOCK, per qu.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.10
CUSK.....	none
POLLOCK.....	none
HARK SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.
COU OIL A.....	25 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans.....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat.....	0.00 to 6.00
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	0.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	0.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex Plate.....	13.00 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	18.00 to 19.00
" old.....	15.00 to 16.00
" American, clean.....	10.00 to 11.00
" P. E. I. Mess..... new	17.00 to 17.50
" old.....	14.00 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

<b>APPLES.</b>	
No. 1 Varieties.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	none
" Valencia.....	6.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 5.50
" boxes.....	3.25 to 3.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	4.00 to 5.00
Onions American, per lb.....	3 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl.....	6.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	0.00
Raisins, New Val.....	8 to 7
" Sicily, small boxes.....	15 to 17
" Stewing per lb.....	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	7

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"I cannot say; I have never seen her. Caraven did say that she was an unformed school-girl. It was a queer marriage for our handsome friend."

"Had she a fortune? Did she fall in love with him, or what?"

"Of course she had a fortune—a very large one, I believe—some say two hundred thousand pounds. I know one thing—Caraven was utterly ruined; he had not a shilling to fall back upon; and after his marriage he appeared in full feather. Halby House has been the house of the season; and I am told that Ravensmere in its magnificence is equal to a palace. He must have had a large fortune with the lady."

"I hope that he married her a little from love," said Sir Raoul.

Major Vandeleur looked at him.

"Lord Caraven has been going steadily to the bad for many years past," he remarked. "I do not think that you would recognize him—his character, I mean; he has not carried out the promise of his boyhood."

"He has had great temptations," said the soldier, "and no occupation; in those few words you have the cause of many ruined lives. If what you say be the case, major, I shall hesitate about going to Halby House. I have always made my home with the boy because I loved him; but a wife in the house alters matters. What is she like, this Lady Caraven?"

"I cannot tell you; I have not met her. The only time I heard her discussed was on her wedding day; she was only just eighteen, and people said she looked very unhappy."

"Only eighteen! And when was she married, Vandeleur?"

"Last year, Laureston."

"Then she is only nineteen now; that is very young," said Sir Raoul inquiringly. "I am afraid I should be an interloper. And I should not feel at home. Caraven is very fond of her, I should say. I do not think that I shall go to Halby House."

"You have plenty of money," returned the major, brusquely—"why not buy a place of your own?"

"I would do so—that is, I would have done so long ago, but that I am uncertain about my own life; it has hung upon a thread so long that I have never dreamed of anything for myself."

"I ought to be a judge," said the major; "and I prophesy from your appearance that you will grow better—not worse."

Their conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a note for Sir Raoul.

"It is from Caraven," he said, as he hastily broke the seal.

As he read it, his whole face brightened, a light came into his eyes.

"I knew the boy's heart was in the right place," he remarked. "There could be no kinder letter than that. He will not hear of my remaining here or going elsewhere. I am to go to Halby House at once, where everything is at my service, and his wife joins in begging me to go. The boy is not changed, you see. His heart is good."

And the major, having some little respect for Sir Raoul, forbore to tell him what rumor said about the handsome earl and his heart.

"I shall go," said Sir Raoul—"this has quite decided me. You think I am right—do you not?" he added, seeing a strange smile on the major's face.

"Certainly. I was thinking of the earl, not of you," and long after the two friends had parted Major Vandeleur looked very grave.

"It is like going into a wasp's nest," he said. "Raoul is a noble, simple-hearted soldier. He will have little patience with the earl—perhaps even less with his wife."

No such thought troubled Sir Raoul; to him it seemed quite right and just that his kinsman should extend the hand of welcome, that his wife and himself should beg him to visit them, that their home should be his.

"I may be able to do some good," said Sir Raoul. "Ulric always listened to me."

So he was full of hope as he drove to Halby House.

"What will this young wife be like?" he wondered. "A money-lender's daughter—nothing very noble or brilliant; but Ulric loved her, I suppose. She will be a city *démouille*. Let us hope, for Ulric's sake, that she is pretty and accomplished."

He caught himself wondering more than once what she would be like, and then he laughed at himself for his pains.

"I have so few relatives," he said, "that the fact of finding a new one is something wonderful."

His worn face flushed with emotion as the carriage stopped at Halby House.

"When a man has but few friends, he knows how to value them," he said to himself. "I know Ulric will be pleased to see me again."

## CHAPTER XX.

The earl was at home expecting Sir Raoul. He was shown into the library, and there in a few moments he was found by his kinsman. They met with outstretched arms and warm words of greeting, but the earl looked sorrowfully into his kinsman's face.

"You have suffered very much, Raoul," he said, quietly.

"Yes, and never thought to see you again. You are changed too, Ulric—I feel inclined to ask where is the sunny-faced boy whom I loved so dearly?"

Lord Caraven laughed a little bitter laugh.

"The truth is, Raoul, I have not turned out very well. I may have been a good boy, but I have scarcely made a good man."

"A fault acknowledged is often half amended," said Sir Raoul.

"Yes," admitted the earl carelessly; "but I feel no great desire to amend—I half wish that I did."

"I hear wondrous news, Ulric—that you are married. Is it true?"

The earl's face darkened, as it generally did when any mention was made of his wife.

"Yes," he replied gloomily, "I am married."

"And your wife, I have been told, had a large fortune."

"That is true," he said. "Have they told you anything else?"

"No, except that she was Miss Hildred Ransome, the great lawyer's daughter."

"The great money-lender and squire's daughter," corrected the earl.

"She will not be answerable for her father's faults. What is she like, Ulric, this young wife of yours? I never had a sister, and my mother died when I was a boy. It will be quite a novelty to me to claim kinsmanship with a lady."

"All novelties are not agreeable ones," was the moody reply.

"This one will be, I am sure. I shall be quite proud to address 'My cousin, Lady Caraven.'"

"You are a *preux chevalier*, Raoul—you believe in the sex," said the earl.

"And do you not, Ulric?"

"No, not in one of them. The fact is, I feel quite certain that you will not like my wife, and it annoys me."

"Like her?" echoed Sir Raoul. "How strangely you speak! Certainly I shall do more than like her, your wife and my cousin. I tell you that the thought of seeing her is a positive pleasure to me."

With hasty steps Lord Caraven walked up and down the room. He seemed as though about to speak, but then stopped abruptly. He stood at last in front of his cousin.

"Raoul," he said, "I am not good at keeping a secret. The truth is, I do not like my wife."

"Not like her, Ulric: You are jesting, surely?"

"I wish to Heaven that I were! I know I am a prodigal, a spendthrift; but I think sometimes, now that I am a little older, that I might have been a better man had I been happily married."

"But, if you did not like her," said Sir Raoul, with an air of utter astonishment, "why did you marry her?"

"That is the question. I think the answer is—because her father wished her to be a countess."

"What had his wish to do with you, Ulric?"

"Some day I will tell you all," he replied. "It is not a pleasant theme. But, with all my faults, I dislike deceit—and I would not have you think that you are about to enter upon a scene of domestic felicity."

"But the lady herself," said Sir Raoul—"since you confide in me, I may speak—does she not know that you do not love her?"

"Yes, there has never been any pretense of affection between us."

"Then," said Sir Raoul slowly, "it seems to me that the lady is the one to be pitied—between her father and you."

"You can pity her if you like—she can hold her own remarkably well," returned the earl. "I do not want to talk about it, Raoul. Every man pays the price of his folly sooner or later—I am paying it now. I do not care ever to mention the matter again, but I thought, if you had some idea of entering an earthly Eden, you had better be disabused."

"I wish that it were an earthly Eden," said Sir Raoul slowly.

"My wife brought me a large fortune—a fortune that saved me from ruin—and I insist always upon all respect being shown to her. She is, as she ought to be, entirely mistress of the house. I am always particular about that. Now that we have finished with the matter, there is perhaps one thing more that I should say. My wife will be very pleased to see you, she will make you very welcome."

"And you do not like her?" interrogated Sir Raoul.

"Well," replied the earl, "you see she is not my style—not at all my style. I like fair women—she is dark; besides, I never think a man loves a woman whom he is compelled to marry."

"You were compelled to marry her then?" said Sir Raoul.

"It was either that or ruin—such ruin as would have left me penniless. I did hesitate for some time whether I should purchase a revolver, or marry Miss Ransome."

"My dear boy, why did you not send to me?"

"There are things that a gentleman cannot do," said the earl proudly. "I could not borrow from my friends."

"People have different ideas of honor—some of them are very strange ones. For my part, I should think it a thousand times more honorable to borrow from an old friend than to marry a girl for her money, knowing that I disliked her."

"The alternative was forced upon me. Besides, Raoul, all that you had in the world would not have been sufficient."

"Was it so bad as that?" he asked.

"Yes, it could not have been worse. Do not let me be a hypocrite, Raoul. That lesson would have lasted some men their lives—it has not been sufficient for me. I do not think, honestly speaking, that I am one whit a wiser man than I was. The only thing is that fortune has been kind instead of against me."

"Poor boy!" said Sir Raoul, pityingly; "we must hope for better things. Shall I see your wife to-night?"

"No, I think not. Lady Caraven has gone to Covent Garden—her favorite opera of hers is being played. She will not be home until late. You look very tired, Raoul—I should advise you to go to bed. We shall not remain many weeks in London. You will, of course, go to Ravensmere with us?"

"If you desire it; if you are kind enough to invite me, I shall be very

pleased. I might have twenty places of my own, but none of them would seem so much like home as Ravensmere."

And Sir Raoul laughed. Fatigued as he was, he seemed in no hurry to leave his kinsman.

"I am rather disappointed," he said, at last. "I had hoped that I should see my new kinswoman to-night."

Lord Caraven looked incredulously at him.

"I can hardly believe that you are serious," he exclaimed. "Do you really desire so much to see my wife?"

"I do indeed," replied Sir Raoul earnestly.

"I do not understand it," said the earl, with an amused smile. "You are slightly curious about her personal appearance? Well, I am not a judge, as I like fair people, and she is tall and dark. These are the only two points in her which have struck me. Yes, there is one thing more—she sings with ravishing sweetness. I have never heard a finer voice. I think, too, that she has a will and spirit of her own; but I repeat—though I do not intend to repeat it—that I do not like her."

"Tall and dark." Sir Raoul immediately pictured to himself a somewhat forbidding masculine looking girl, with a hard face and a hard manner. He was half disenchanted. No one but himself knew how he had longed all his life for sisters. The notion of a woman—a delicate refined lady—who would be kind to him was blissful to him; and, though this wife of the earl's was a money lender's daughter, she might be feminine and graceful.

He was disappointed. He fancied that Lord Caraven would never have spoken of her as he did if she had been what he had hoped to find her. Farewell to his idea of the sweet companionship of a delicate refined woman! Farewell to his idea of passing long pleasant hours with the earl's young wife! He remembered that as a boy Ulric had been devoted to the fair sex; he had often rallied him on it. He remembered a thousand and one scrapes into which the boy had fallen from his propensity to flirtation. He knew that his cousin had been called "The handsome earl," and the only satisfactory conclusion at which he could arrive was that this girl wife must be displeasing in appearance.

"Tall and dark"—certainly there was not much in that. Sir Raoul retired to his room, slightly disappointed and disenchanted. He could not sleep. Bygone scenes in his own life rose up before him. It was long after midnight when he heard the roll of a carriage, and then the soft rustle of a silken dress as light footsteps passed his door.

"That is the young countess," he said to himself—"my new cousin—tall and dark."

CHAPTER XXI.

The earl entered Sir Raoul's room early in the morning. "Raoul," he said, "I have just come to say that everything must go on as usual. Do as you like, get up as you like; go out when you like; order dinner, luncheon, breakfast, at any time you will. You must not make any difference between this visit and those you used to pay. I am not much at home myself."

Sir Raoul laid his hand on the young man's arm.

"How is that?" he asked earnestly. "Ulric, is not home pleasant to you?"

"To tell you the truth, it is not—not very pleasant. I may be fanciful, but to me there seems always a look of reproach on my wife's face. That is not the only reason; I scorn to make false excuses. I find more attraction away from home than in it. Now you will be happy, Raoul?"

"Yes," he replied; and long after his cousin had left him Sir Raoul lay thinking what he could do to make matters pleasanter between husband and wife.

He little knew with what pride, indifference, contempt, and dislike he would have to do battle. He knew too, that, as a rule, all interference between husband and wife was worse than useless—that, if they quarreled themselves, they would allow no one else to interfere in the quarrel. But this was not a mere quarrel—it was far worse.

"I would give something," he thought, "to restore harmony; but of course it depends on what she is like."

Who was she like? After being at the opera she would not rise until late, he felt sure. He himself went down stairs early—Sir Raoul liked the fresh morning air.

The first sound that fell upon his ear was the singing of a bird, and the next the falling spray of a fountain. He looked around. He saw then what improvements had been made in Halby House. A conservatory had been built out from the breakfast-room, long and wide—a conservatory that was almost an aviary, so full was it of bright plumaged birds; a fountain stood in the midst, masses of brilliant bloom glowed upon the walls.

"This was a welcome for the bride," thought Sir Raoul. "Perhaps, however, she has not much taste for flowers."

No one seemed to be about; the breakfast-table was prepared, but there was no one to preside. Sir Raoul looked round; he thought he would go through the conservatory, and perhaps by that time there would be some news of breakfast. He opened the glass-door and walked through a fairy-land of sweet blossoms; the spray of the fountain fell with melodious music into the clear basin below.

"How beautiful!" thought the simple soldier.

He walked on until he saw a vision that suddenly struck him dumb. At the end of the conservatory was a large vine-wreathed door, the green leaves formed a perfect screen, and against them stood a figure such as Sir Raoul had never seen before and never afterward forgot—a tall, graceful, girlish figure—a figure that was all symmetry, with a slender, graceful neck, white as snow, lovely shoulders, round, white arms, draped in elegant morning dress.

(To be continued.)



NOTICE.

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

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

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

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

MANITOBA.

- AGENT. AGENCY.
- H. Martineau.....The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
  - F. Oglesee.....Portage la Prairie.
  - A. M. Muckle.....St. Peter's.
  - R. J. N. Fisher.....Fort Francis.
  - Geo. McPherson.....Assabushasing.
  - John McIntyre.....Savanne.
  - J. Reader.....Grand Rapids.
  - A. MacKay.....Beren's River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

- AGENT. AGENCY.
- J. A. Markle.....Hirle.
  - J. J. Campbell.....Moose Mountain.
  - A. McDonald.....Crooked Lakes.
  - W. S. Grant.....Assiniboine Reserve.
  - P. J. Williams.....File Hills.
  - J. B. Lash.....Muscowpetung's Reserve.
  - H. Keith.....Ouchwood Hills.
  - J. M. Rae.....Prince Albert.
  - J. A. MacKay.....Battleford.
  - G. G. Mann.....Onion Lake.
  - J. A. Mitchell.....Victoria.
  - W. Audesson.....Edmonton.
  - S. H. Lucas.....Peace Hills.
  - W. Pocklington.....Blood River.
  - M. Begg.....Blackfoot Crossing.
  - W. C. de Hallowland.....Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should be the covering

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, Feby., 1887.

WANTED!

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS,

At Longueuil, opposite Montreal. Good Wages, Steady Work, Cheap Rents—Will Advance Money for Passage and moving families.

H. R. IVES & CO.,  
Montreal



Magdalen Island Mail Service.

It is intended to despatch the first mail this season for the Magdalen Islands by the S.S. "Beaver," leaving Pictou on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Mails will again be forwarded on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and each subsequent MONDAY during season of Navigation.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector.  
Halifax, 12th April, 1887.

To the Electors of Ward 1.

GENTLEMEN,—The term for which you did me the honor to elect me as your representative in the City Council has almost expired. My term has been fruitful of many reforms in civil government, and many improvements in city works and property. The limited revenue controllable by the Council has been honestly and carefully expended. We have, in every instance received its due proportion of civic expenditures, so that to-day it compares favorably with any other ward in the condition of its streets, lights and parks.

The project of constructing a City Hall, becoming the city, upon the Grand Parade, the scheme for the promotion of high education within the city by the purchase of the Dalhousie lot, thereby securing the location of the college in the western portion of our own ward, have both received my hearty support. The extension of the Horse Railway throughout the ward beyond its present terminus, for the better accommodation of the residents, and the proposal to construct a more improved means of transit from Queen and Green streets to Victoria Road are matters of personal interest to nearly every elector. These projects all deserve the wise consideration and judicious support of the City Council, to the end that the reasonable expectations of our citizens with regard to the same may be fully realized.

Many influential electors of the Ward have kindly expressed their approval of my past record as their representative and have done me the honor of requesting that I should place myself in nomination as a candidate for re-election. I have acceded to their request. I felt that in justice to certain measures of civil reform and improvement, which are as yet incomplete, and in deference to the wishes of those who, unsolicited, have expressed their confidence in me, I could not decline. I pledge myself that if elected as your representative my future conduct will be on a line with my conduct in the past, except only that a renewal of your confidence will constitute an obligation for greater diligence in carrying out the projects above indicated, and for greater zeal in the performance of the other duties devolving upon me as your representative. I am, gentlemen,

Yours, very truly,  
R. F. PEARSON.

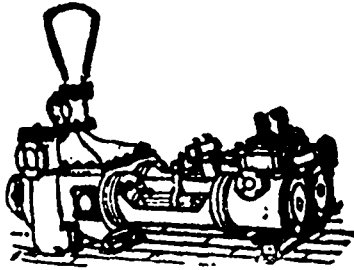
Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST BUSINESS in the world.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S. Improved, Descriptive & Priced SEED CATALOGUE For 1887 will be mailed FREE TO AN applicant, and to last season's subscribers without cost of mailing it. Send for it all, every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

MONEY

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



**IMPORTANT**

TO  
Gold Miners and other Users of  
Machinery and Supplies.

**Austen Brothers,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY & SUPPLIES

**AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!**

Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Rotary Saw Mills, Pumps, Heaters, Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Copper Plates, Silvered or Plain; Beltings, Packing, Hose, Waste, Shovels, Picks, Wire Ropes, Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Emery Wheels, Steel, Water Wheels, and Supplies of every description.

OILS.—In calling attention to our

**LUBRICATING OILS,**

We beg to say that we carry the largest and best assorted Stock in the Province; and if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do, we will send an Oil, and GUARANTEE it satisfactory or no sale.

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto—Quick Sales ON COMMISSION.

**EAGLE FOUNDRY,**

GEO. BRUSH, Proprietor.

14 to 34 KING AND QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL,

—MAKER OF—

Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mill & Mining Machinery,  
ELEVATORS and HOISTS,

—SOLE MAKER OF—

BLAKE "CHALLENGE" STONE BREAKER.

**SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!**

1887. 1887.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!**

**SEEDS FRESH! SEEDS TRUE!**

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

HALIFAX.

**Truro Foundry and Machine Co.**

**TRURO, N. S.,**

**ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.**

Our SPECIALTIES are—

**GOLD MINING MACHINERY**

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

**ROTARY SAW MILLS,**

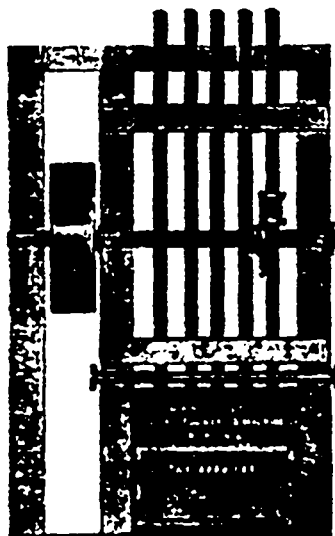
In Latest Styles, and

**HOT WATER BOILERS.**

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings,  
Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot  
Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and  
Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,  
Ship, Mill and General Castings.



**MINING.**

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

The Kempt Gold Mining Co., (Limited), of Kemptville, Yarmouth Co., is determined to push operations vigorously and systematically the coming season, as a reference to its advertisement for tenders to cut a tunnel across the property will show. The last report from the mine states:—"We are now tunnelling north from the Boreo shaft at the depth of 115 feet. We shall, by this tunnel and the one which we are seeking to put out by contract, cut all the eight leads that we have opened on the surface at the depth. We intend to tunnel on them as we strike them, and hoist the rock from the Boreo shaft. The prospect looks well for the season's work."

**AN ADVENTURESOME "MINOR."**—Miss Addie Kinney, the bright and pretty little six-year-old daughter of the manager of the Kempt Gold Mining Company, had a new tubing experience on the 2nd April last. She was lowered in the tub to the bottom of the "Boreo" shaft, 115 feet, and was greatly impressed with what she saw. She described the mine as being like "a cellar all rocks." In miner's slang, may she never be without plenty of "rocks" in her own pocket.

**WHITEBURN, QUEENS COUNTY.**

*Editor Critic.*—SIR,—Being interested in the gold mines of Queens County, and a reader of THE CRITIC, thus knowing the interest you take in the gold mines of the Province, I send you a brief description of the progress now being made at Whiteburn, Leaving Caledonia corner in company with Mr. Miner Foster, a five mile drive brought us to the mine located at Whiteburn, on the western side of the McBride farm. Here the miners were standing idly around, as orders had been given to stop work, as the ownership of the mine was in dispute. After taking a look at the shafthouse and shanties and the immense piles of whin rock on my side, I was invited by Mr. Foster, the foreman, to inspect the new ten stamp mill. Here I was shown some very rich ore taken from the C. Annand property, now owned by Mr. Foster, of Halifax. The new mill is evidently a first-class one, and led to a discussion as to the advisability of having mills constructed under the supervision of practical miners, who are generally able to give useful hints to the most skilled mechanics. The drive and fresh air had given us keen appetites, and we gladly followed Mr. Giddes into the cookhouse, where Mrs. Giddes had a steaming dinner awaiting us. After a hearty meal we travelled east in company with Capt. Wade, of Bridgewater, to the McGuire mine. Here we had a friendly chat with Mr. McLeod, the foreman, who informed us that the mine is increasing in richness, and that the work is progressing in first class style. Going north we reached the property of Parker and Douglass, where we found the miners at work opening up a newly discovered lode, eleven inches in width. Every shot, almost, disclosed large quantities of coarse gold, and this, of course, put new life into owners and men. Wishing them continued good luck we entered the store of Mr. Rathburn, where we were shown some beautiful quartz, filled with fine gold. This quartz was from a new property south of the McGuire mine, and gives promise of being very rich. It will be opened up this summer. L.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. B. Reynolds & Co., who are so popularly known amongst the mining men of the Maritime Provinces. They sell all kinds of gold and coal mining supplies at manufacturers' prices, and are agents for all goods required by miners, always keeping a large and varied stock on hand.

The Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia, by Edwin Gilpin, jr, Inspector of Mines, is one of the few blue-books issued by the Local Government that is anxiously looked for and eagerly read. At Montreal, a frequent question was, "Has the report of the inspector of Nova Scotia Mines been published?" And at Ottawa, George Johnstone, who is now known as the Statistician of the Dominion, was on the alert to secure the first copy. We mention this only to show how widespread is the interest in our mines. A careful perusal of the Report for 1886 must gladden the hearts of all persons interested in the welfare of the Province, as a steady increase of product is shown in nearly all the minerals mined or quarried. The following summary, which will be found on the first page of the Report, shows the mineral production during 1886, compared with that of the previous year.

	1885.	1886.
Gold.....Ounces .....	22,203	23,362
Iron Ore.....Tons .....	48,129	44,388
Manganese Ore....."	353	427
Barites....."	300	230
Antimony....."	758	645
Coal raised....."	1,352,205	1,502,611
Gypsum....."	87,644	123,753
Building Stone....."	3,827	8,000
Coke made....."	30,185	31,604
Limestone....."	16,429	20,265
Grindstone, etc....."	2,208	1,600
Moulding Sand....."		200

**MINING.—Continued.**

In October last we mentioned the sale of the Lake lode mine, Cariboo district, by Gladwin, Morill, Stuart, and others, to some Boston gentlemen, for the sum of \$30,000. We are in a position to-day to state that the mine is giving entire satisfaction to its present owners. The lode, which was but three feet thick, at time of purchase, has developed in the two shafts that are being sunk, now to a depth of ninety feet each, to four feet in one, and fourteen feet in the other, and is yielding an average of eighteen penny-weights to the ton, all material raised being crushed. The owners are prosecuting the work with care and prudence, proving the mine with the appliances on it when purchased, a small engine and boiler, driving one pump and hoisting gear, and one five stamp battery, out of which they are averaging a little over one hundred ounces per month during this development. They have now at the works 700 cords of hardwood, all cut and hauled during the past winter by the neighboring farmers. Systematic work skillfully guided is evidently the rule at this mine, and we congratulate the management upon being able to resist the temptation to put up expensive machinery before the property has been thoroughly developed. They have carefully avoided the rock that has wrecked many a promising mining venture, and are bound to succeed.

The Annapolis Gold Mining Co have a property at Caledonia, and Mr. C. P. Maynard, an experienced miner, left Annapolis a short time since to thoroughly prospect their claims.

Mr. H. K. Fisher, who is now President of the Gallagher Gold Mining Company, was in town a few days ago, and has settled up satisfactorily with W. B. Reynolds & Co., who were carrying on the suit at law against the company. The property has been handed back to the company, and bonds given to respond to any claim that Mr. Shattuck may have against the mine. It is satisfactory to note that the mine is now free from litigation, and that active preparations are about being commenced. We expect to be soon able to chronicle the receipt of valuable gold bricks from this mine, as in the past it was one of the most regular gold-producers in the Province.

**NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.**—The mining interests in New Brunswick are very quiet at present, and prospectors and speculators are waiting until the snow and ice disappear.

The Solicitor-General gave notice before the close of the Legislature of a change in mining licenses, but, as it met with some opposition from some warm supporters of the Government, it was withdrawn. The mining laws of New Brunswick are very few, and such as they are they are worth remodeling.

Many persons in this province have been watching the discussion of Mr. Fraser, M. P., and those who hold opposite views as regards the gold mining interests of Nova Scotia. It is generally believed that Mr. Fraser has the right end of the story, and that a radical change in these laws could be made so as to be more beneficial to the miner, and at the same time add materially to the receipts of the province.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the probable revival of the mining interests at the old Albert Mines near Hillsboro, for Albertite. It is firmly believed that the mineral exists there in as large quantities as it ever did, and only needs the required capital to develop and explore the same. The old Albert mines property is owned now by a Capt. H. Calhoun, who would willingly negotiate with men of capital for the further exploration of this valuable property. It seems simply nonsense to say that this deposit worked upon by the old Albert Mines Co., was the only body of coal in existence when the shales and conglomerates which they laid in, can be traced from Beech Hill, in Westmoreland County, running in a north-easterly and south-westerly course, to Newton on the I. C. Ry., a distance of fully 50 to 60 miles. Small seams of the genuine Albertite can be found back of Penobscot, and at different intervals. It is also understood that the shales, which are highly inflammable, have contracted considerable attention from capitalists in England, who annually export thousands of tons of shales from Australia and other points. Deposits of natural gas are also known to exist on this formation, and on the Taylor Village side of the old Beliveau and Albertite Oil and Coal Company's property, in sinking a shaft and in fixing a shot in the level about the outer section of an old bore-hole, gas escaped and ignited so freely that the workmen had difficulty in getting to the surface uninjured. The gas from these bore-holes was led to the pit head and engine-room, and used for months in lighting up the workings of the company. It is said this gas is escaping in the same locality to this day as freely as ever. It is to be sincerely hoped the attention of capitalists may again be directed to these localities.

Mining operations are still being vigorously conducted by Mr. Sargeant, of Boston, in vicinity of Crooked Creek, Albert Co., and it is said that the enterprise is backed up by a good amount of capital in Boston, to prosecute the same successfully. The manager has lately been in Boston making further arrangements, and it is said that the prospects are claimed to be fully as good as the New Ireland mines, and the additional advantage of being so much nearer shipping facilities on the Bay of Fundy shore. Several tracts of property have, it is said, been negotiated for.

Mr. Pendergrast, of well-known mining fame, has been zealously engaged on some mining ventures in Albert County, the general results of which are not yet fully known. It is just possible some new mining venture will be put before the public at no very late date, and of which I will, in conjunction with other matters, try and keep you as fully posted as possible.

Yours, etc.

**MACDONALD & CO.**

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

**NOTICE  
—TO—  
GOLD MINERS  
—AND—  
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.**

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

**AT BOTTOM PRICES!  
W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.  
AGENTS FOR MINING SUPPLIES**

**City Foundry & Machine Works  
W. & A. MOIR.  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS  
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.**

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

**F. W. OBBISTIE,  
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.**

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

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

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this Mill and the Stamp Mill at Kemptville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the Wiswell Mill will save one-third more gold than the Stamp Mill. It will perform the work of a 15 stamp mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Mines, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Mannheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theodore A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Annand, of Halifax.

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

**HEADQUARTERS  
—FOR—  
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.**

**H. H. FULLER & CO.  
45 to 49 Upper Water Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

**METALS, MILL, MINING,  
—AND—  
FISHING SUPPLIES  
—AND—  
GENERAL HARDWARE.**

**Mine, Mill & Factory Managers**

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

**AARON SINFIELD,  
Mason and Builder,**

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

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

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

**HOUSE SURGEON and CLINICAL CLERK.**

Applications will be received at this office until

**TUESDAY, 26th APRIL,**

at noon, from candidates for the positions of House Surgeon and a Clinical Clerk at the P. and C. Hospital.

Copy of Hospital rules and other information required will be furnished on application at this office.

By order,

**R. T. MURRAY,  
Secretary to Commissioner.**

**J. R. JENNETT,**

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

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

**161 & 74 Pentagon Building,  
ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.**

NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

**J. S. MACLEAN & CO.  
Jerusalem Warehouse,  
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

**FELIX GOURDEAU,  
QUEBEC,  
TANNER & CURRIER,  
Hides, Leather & Findings.**

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations:

**Abbott's Aperient Pills.**—They will not gripe, and are a first-class Anti-bilious Medicine.**Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial.**—A superlative remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.**Abbott's Worm Tablets.**—Sure Death to Worms.**Brown's Astringent Gargle.**—For Sore Throat, &c.**Brown's Flavoring Essences.**—Good and Reliable.**Brown's Toothache Drops.**—An Infallible Cure.**Fiske's Lavodent.**—A delightful, fragrant and elegant Tooth and Mouth Wash.**Mayflower Cologne.**—A refreshing and fine flavored Perfume.**Mayflower Hair Gloss.**—Cleanses the Scalp, keeps the hair from falling out, dresses and promotes the growth of the hair.**Price's Glycerine Cream.**—For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, &c.**Putner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.** The most popular Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever made.**Simson's Liniment.**—Indispensable to Man and Beast.**Simson's Golden Eye Water.**—For Weak and Inflamed Eyes, it has no equal.**Simson's Chemical Food.**—A True and Permanent TONIC.**Simson's Jamaica Ginger.**—Infallible for Chills, Colic, &c.**Simson's Tolu and Aniseed.**—For Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

## AGENTS FOR

**McPherson's Diphtheria Wash.**—Highly recommended as a cure for Diphtheria.**Poland Mineral Spring Water.**—For Bright's Disease and Urinary Complaints.**Butcher's Antiseptic Inhaler.**—For the permanent cure of Catarrh, &c.**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

Chemists and Druggists,

HALIFAX, N. S.

A fine head of hair is the crowning glory of lovely womanhood. "Mayflower Hair Gloss" is one of the most delightful preparations for the hair that was ever compounded. By its use bald heads would become the "exception instead of the rule," and wig-makers and dealers in false hair, like Othello, "would find their occupation gone." Put up only by Brown Bros. & Co.

Horace Greeley was the son of a poor New Hampshire farmer, and earned his living for years by setting type.

Parents, why do you stand idly by and see your children pine slowly away! Their systems need toning up, and for this purpose there is no remedy like Simson's Chemical Food, a true and permanent Tonic.

"Pa, have you got the hydrophobia?" "No, Bertie; what makes you ask that question?" "Well, I heard ma say to-day that you got awfully bitten when you thought she had a fortune in her own name."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A light cough, if neglected, may end most seriously. Take time by the forelock, then, and kill off a cold in its first stages with its deadly enemy, Simson's "Tolu and Aniseed."

A fair maiden of Keokuk, Iowa, jilted by the head waiter of an hotel, went to shoot him, whereupon, in the most ungallant manner possible, he knocked her down with a most skillfully aimed plate. He was a gay dish heaver.

This is the age of humbugs, and to the housekeeper there is no more trying humbug than impure flavoring essences. Don't be imposed on any longer, but buy your spices and flavoring essences at Brown Bros. & Co.'s, as they are the best and purest in the market.

Nellie—"Were you ever tobogganing in Canada?" Minnie—"Yes; but it isn't half so nice as it is in Omaha." "Too cold?" "No, that doesn't matter; but the slides are so awfully steep." "Steeper than ours?" "O, ever so much. Why, they are so dangerous that the gentlemen can't do a thing but just watch the course and steer." "O!"—*Omaha World.*

More teeth are ruined by the use of impure tooth powders and washes containing chemicals that ruin the enamel, than from any other cause. "Fiske's Lavodent," prepared by Brown Bros. & Co. from the receipt of the well-known Dr. Fiske, contains no hurtful ingredients, and is the most fragrant and cleansing tooth and mouth wash in the market.

**TOLU AND ANISEED.**

## THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

The morning sun was shining bright,  
The darkness had succumbed to light,  
A mother dear at home was tied,  
And oft between her coughs she sighed,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

In early fall a cough she took,  
And night and day her frame it shook,  
'Twas said, not by an enemy,  
Just get the Great Cough Remedy,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

All winter long she coughed and coughed,  
Her friend said to her very oft,  
"I like you well, you are my pet,  
But your a muff if you don't get  
Tolu and Aniseed."

"Oh! patent stuff is very fine  
For coughs that aren't as bad as mine,  
I'll steep some herbs in this tin pan,  
That will, I know, be better than  
Tolu and Aniseed."

The herbs she stewed and took it oft,  
The more she took the more she coughed,  
She coughed so much, she said I'll die  
As sure as fate, if I don't buy  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her baby boy said, "Ma your sit,  
I think I'm sure you ought to dit  
Wh t aunty said would ture your togh,  
And dust do down so nice and soft,"  
Tolu and Aniseed.

But still she coughed and grew so thin  
And weak, she scarce could lift a pen,  
Her herbs had failed and well she knew,  
Her stubbornness made her eschew  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her stubbornness had no effect  
To cure her cough, or e'en correct,  
So to her man she said one day,  
Get me in town, I think you may,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

Her husband's search was all in vain,  
It led him now to ascertain  
There was a boom in every store,  
They'd sold it all and wanted more,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

He homeward went as sad as night,  
For fear he'd loose, and well he might,  
His wife so good and true and kind,  
If by his search he could not find,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

"Oh! husband dear, do go right back,  
Don't let the grass grow in your track,  
There passed to-day the medicine cart  
With, on its side, right under Hart,  
Tolu and Aniseed."

I'll go, he said, with all my might,  
And darkness shall succumb to light,  
He tells to all that will him hear,  
Of that that saved his wife so dear,  
Tolu and Aniseed.

**"PI."**

Geenao a achtrinn fo caueyras ni aascorkspahs yomedc fo oerrr.

The names of those sending in the correct answer to above puzzle before Wednesday evening, will be published in THE CRITIC next week, and Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. will forward, free, to their addresses, a bottle of Simson's Liniment—the great cure all.

There is only one remedy that is a sure cure for "all the aches that flesh is heir to," and that is Simson's Liniment. Once try it, and you will never fail to have a bottle in the house.

What is more refreshing in a sick room than delicately perfumed air! For this purpose only the most carefully distilled cologne should be used. "Mayflower Cologne" is prepared under the direct supervision of Mr. Simson, which is a perfect guarantee of its purity and superiority. For sale by Brown Bros. & Co.

## HOME AND FARM.

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

We have received the report of the Secretary for Agriculture, which we will review at length in subsequent issues. The report comprises 143 pages of printed matter, containing much valuable information bearing upon the agricultural resources of Nova Scotia. The secretary, Dr. Lawson, is recognized throughout the province as a reliable authority on agricultural questions, and the zeal and efficiency with which he performs his official duties afford a guarantee to the public that the matters under his care will not be slighted or dealt with in a slipshod manner. Dr. Lawson is veritably the farmers' friend, and so long as he remains at his post the farmers may feel confident that the government will have as its adviser a man of practical common sense and matured judgment.

**UNDER-DRAINAGE.**—The value of under-drainage is not yet thoroughly appreciated by many of our farmers. In talking with them we find that there is a prejudice against tile draining; firstly, on account of its cost, and secondly, on account of the supposed liability to choking of the pipes. Having investigated the question of under-drainage, and having had some practical experience in its advantages, we can speak with confidence on the subject; and the facts which we here adduce should be borne in mind by the farmer who contemplates under-draining his land. The cost of tile-draining is large in proportion only when the area to be drained is comparatively small. If two or three farmers could unite in sharing the expense of draining their farms, the cost to each would be comparatively light, and the increased productiveness of the soil would pay for the under-drainage within three years. So far as we are aware there are not more than two or three competent tilers in the province, and unless the services of one of these can be secured, our advice to farmers is not to go heavily or recklessly into tile draining. After the land has been properly surveyed and the trenches dug, the tiles are placed in position resting on the level earth beneath. No planks or boards should be placed under them, as these will in time rot away and throw the tiles out of position, after which they speedily choke and become practically useless. Having laid the tiles properly, the earth must be packed in closely about them, in fact so closely as to apparently prevent the water reaching them. This is the point that most amateur tilers neglect; they imagine that in order that the water should reach the tiles, the earth should be packed in loosely. The result is that the water carries with it into the tiles a large amount of sedimentary matter, which eventually chokes them completely. It is a very simple matter to observe in a tile-drained field whether the tiles have thus been improperly laid; if they have, the reader will note that the soil above the tiles is less productive than the other section of the field; while, if the soil has been packed firmly about the drain, the lines of increased fertility will at once indicate the position of the tiles. The principal advantages which are derived from under-drainage are an increased area of production and an earlier access to the land. These are two important factors in farming in Nova Scotia. Our late wet springs and long summer droughts are against farming operations; but if by under-draining the land, we can take advantage of the dry spells for sowing, the crop will have so far advanced before the drought comes on, that the foliage will protect the naked earth, and hinder the moisture which it still contains from being drawn off into the air. This moisture will then be available for the crop, and hence the results of the drought will scarcely be perceptible.

**THE DRAINAGE ACT.**—Dear Sir,—Someone has been kind enough to send me a copy of THE CRITIC, in which my name is mentioned in connection with the proposed drainage act. So, for the benefit of those interested, I will explain, with your permission, how the matter now stands.

For many reasons I have always considered it absolutely necessary that the drainage act should be combined in some way with measures for the advancing of money to farmers in some more satisfactory way than at present exists. Entertaining these views, I did not care to ask for a parliamentary committee, unless I had funds advanced sufficient to pay for counsel, witnesses, etc., I put these ideas to Dr. Haley, M. P. P., in writing, about a week before the House met, and there the matter stands. It is but fair to say that Dr. Haley expressed a wish to do all that he could to forward this work, and stated that he would rather that I got up a petition with a certain number of signatures, which, for certain reasons, has not been complied with. I may say, in justification of myself, that I found it perfectly useless to get the people to take any interest in the matter until the general election was settled and decided. Since then, it has come to my knowledge that one of the very measures that I have worked so persistently for, for the last ten or more years, and which so many of that class, that Sam Weller suggests, think that they can see thro' a three inch plank better than anyone else, ridiculed and condemned, is about to become a fact, so that the work is much simplified. We now have only to get a drainage act. Your correspondent does not half represent the injury done from want of drainage, as really a good season, if we ever have one, is almost as bad as the other; for, under circumstances, as I showed plainly in my letters, only the dry sections of the farm are ever worked. As for the drainage act itself, anything that answers the purpose will suffice, the object being to keep the farmer from locking up his working capital, if he has any, and to furnish him with funds to drain if he has not, at ten pounds

per acre with money at five per cent, it will cost a farmer about three dollars per acre for twenty years. The Ontario Acts are all municipal, so they certainly would not suit Nova Scotia, neither can I altogether see that they are constitutional, as I think the work should stand on its own merit. In England they have both government drainage acts in force, and many different companies that advance money for that purpose. I should think the proposed loan societies might take the matter up to advantage, with or without government guarantee, but the most straightforward and simplest method would be for the local government to take the matter up. No taxation would be required as it is self-sustaining. I am afraid it will be too late to attempt anything this season, hoping these remarks may be of use.

I remain, yours,

Windsor.

ALFRED THOMAS, C. E.

**WHY DOES NOT THE BUTTER COME?**—I see by THE CRITIC that this question has been answered by S. W. Whitney in "Country Gentleman," though not according to my experience by a long shot. I am now past 30 years of age, and have attended cows ever since I can remember, and to my knowledge I never knew of but two or three churning in which the cream seemed bewitched, and every one in the farmhouse knew right well at the time what the bewitching was caused by. It was certainly not on account of the cows being cold, although our barn was far from frost proof. In the depth of winter, when the cows were shivering in the barn, I have seen the milk taken from them and freeze while it was setting for cream; indeed, I have known the cream itself to freeze before we had a sufficient quantity for a churning, and yet the butter would come all the same a few minutes after the cream was put in order. Those are cold facts which I am giving you, but they are nevertheless true. Some of our neighbors who had warm barns and good houses were troubled during the winter season with what is known by butter-makers as bewitched cream: but, as I have said, we never found any more difficulty in making the butter come in the winter than during any other season of the year; and, therefore, I do not hesitate to answer the enquiry with which I have headed this communication. If the cream is kept cool, the butter will come every time. In most of our farm-houses the cellars are small; and, as these are filled with vegetables, the milk is generally set during the winter season in small pantries adjoining or near to the kitchen. Here the cream soon turns bitter, and after it has once become so you might churn till doomsday before bringing the butter. The milk should never set more than twenty-four hours, especially if in shallow pans, if it does, look out for witches in the cream. I agree with Mr. Whitney that it is but right and proper that we should keep our cows comfortably housed, say in a temperature about 15 degrees above freezing; but the coolness or warmth of the barn has nothing to do with the butter coming, that depends upon the cream being in a proper state, and the cream cannot be in a proper state if farmers' wives persist in using their kitchen pantries as dairies. This butter question is one that I should like to hear some others express their opinion upon. It is an important one to farmers, and its discussion in your columns may be of advantage to your country cousins.

Kent Co., N. B.

HARRIS PULCIFER.

Most people kill their turkeys with kindness. It is an aboriginal fowl; it has in its blood to this day more wildness than the dunghill chicken. For this reason, among others, the cock submits himself to the restraints of artificial life better than the turkey does—better, probably, than the turkey ever will. All breeds or varieties of the common cock or chicken improve in size, flavor and beauty under domestication, but the turkey deteriorates. It seems to be like the Indian of its native wood. It craves freedom and languishes in confinement.

**GARDENING FOR PROFIT.**—A new edition of Mr. Peter Henderson's standard treatise on the culture of vegetables for market, originally issued under the above title in 1867—entirely rewritten, brought down to date, and greatly enlarged—is published by the Orange Judd Co. of New York. The book has now 376 duodecimo pages, with 138 engravings, and the price is \$2.

**POTS FOR PLANTS.**—Many amateurs get a false impression that plants must have large pots to grow in, says Vick's. Frequently wee bits of geraniums and fuchsias are planted in six or eight inch pots. They do not flourish because they need smaller pots. Let the plant remain until you are sure, by examining the ball of earth in which the plant grows, that the roots have completely filled the soil. Then put in a pot two or three sizes larger. After the plant has been given an eight-inch pot it is not likely to need a larger one for some time.

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

## A CARD

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



**MOIR, SON & CO.**  
**MAMMOTH WORKS**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Bread,  
Biscuit,  
Confectionery,  
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.  
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**PRICES REDUCED**  
AT THE  
**Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,**  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
**JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.**  
Shirts, 10 Cents.  
Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.  
Cuffs, 4 Cents.  
Collars, 2 Cents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE NORTH AMERICAN**  
**Life Assurance Company,**

**HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO, ONT.**  
Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, M. P., President.  
Hon. Alex. Morris, and John L. Blaikie, Vice Presidents.  
WM. McCabe, F. I. A., F. S. S. E., Managing Director.

The success and progress of THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY are  
unprecedented in the history of Canadian Companies, as evidenced by the following:  
1. The increase of new business for the year 1886 over that of 1885 was 30 per cent.  
- being about six hundred thousand dollars.  
2. The amount of new Insurances for the year 1886 was \$2,520,950.  
3. The addition to the Assets during the year was over \$86,000.  
4. The addition to the Reserve Fund at the close of 1886 was about 30 per cent. -  
being nearly \$73,000.  
5. THE SURPLUS, INCLUDING GUARANTEE FUND, FOR THE  
SECURITY OF POLICY-HOLDERS AMOUNTS TO \$353,466.93.  
A comparison of the position of this Company with that of the principal home com-  
panies during the same period in their history, will give you a more definite idea of the  
great progress made by this Company.  
The figures are in every case taken from official statements. The position of these  
companies at the end of their sixth year was as follows:

	Income.	Assets.	New Business.	Total Amt. in Force
CANADA LIFE .....	\$ 56,960 00	\$140,523 15	\$ 414,070	\$1,609,400
CONFEDERATION .....	152,837 15	369,836 94	1,616,538	4,888,735
SUN LIFE .....	105,318 38	300,297 31	1,267,312	2,493,038
ONTARIO MUTUAL, 10th year .....	72,426 82	179,555 51	534,000	2,163,412
North American .....	194,249 39	427,151 93	2,540,784	6,075,805

The prosperity of the Company, as well as that of other Canadian Life Companies,  
and also of our great Dominion of Canada will be largely benefitted if you place your Life  
Insurance in Canadian Companies only.  
It is a mistake for Canadians to suppose that it is profitable for them to insure in  
foreign companies, on the ground of their larger assets, without considering the relation of  
these assets to their liabilities, for large as the assets of some of them appear they are  
almost wholly *Idle* due their policy-holders, and by no means constitute an extra element  
of strength. The business of many of these companies is also diffused throughout nearly  
all countries and climates, and subject thereby to increased loss from war and climatic  
causes, and insurers in Canada are thus made to bear the extra cost of insurance arising  
from a largely increased death rate necessarily incident to the business of such companies  
when compared to that in this favored land of ours. Canadians are thus better off when  
their insurance is effected in our own companies, while a comparison of the figures given  
in the last report of the Insurance Superintendent proves that the assets of Canadian com-  
panies are sufficiently ample for the absolute security of their policy-holders, and that in  
the ratio of their assets to their liabilities they rank amongst the strongest.  
This Company was among the pioneers in introducing the practice of promptly paying  
all claims immediately on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death. That this has been a  
great benefit to many widows and others is evidenced by the many acknowledgments of  
thanks the Company has received for promptness in honoring its policy contracts at  
maturity.  
The great object of this Company has been to place sound life insurance within the  
reach of all. If a man desires a life policy combined with investment, this Company can  
furnish it or it he be of limited means and requires the greatest amount of insurance for  
the least outlay, the Company's popular Commercial Plan gives it. By this plan the pay-  
ments are small and may be made quarterly, thereby meeting the popular demand for  
cheap and yet safe insurance.

The Company's popular  
**RETURN PREMIUM PLAN,**  
Whereby all or half of the Premiums paid are returnable with the Insur-  
ance, and its  
**GUARANTEED POLICIES ON THE COMMERCIAL PLAN,**  
With the favorite  
**Semi-Tontine Endowment and Life Policies,**  
Give to ALL classes contemplating insurance the  
**MOST COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE**  
Ever issued by any Company doing business in Canada.  
All information given and applications received by  
**GEORGE E. LAVERS,**  
General Provincial Manager, Halifax and Yarmouth,  
Or by either of the following Special Agents—  
J. H. WRIGHT, St. JOHN,  
GEO. H. PORTER, HALIFAX,  
S. McCULLY, HALIFAX,  
THOS B. LAVERS, St. JOHN.  
And by the Company's numerous Local Agents in all the Towns of the  
Maritime Provinces.

**CARD.**  
To the Electors of Ward 5:  
GENTLEMEN.—The term for which you elected  
me as one of your representatives in the City  
Council expires on the 1st May ensuing and I am  
induced by very numerous requests and assurances  
of support to offer for re-election to a position to  
the duties of which I have devoted all time and atten-  
tion during the past three years and which I trust  
has not been unsatisfactory to the Ward. There are  
several matters with which the Council has to  
deal to the satisfaction or forwarding of which my  
support has been given; and if re-elected to assist  
in carrying these projects to a successful comple-  
tion, while carefully guarding the interests of the  
taxpayers, the experience acquired in the term now  
expiring will be devoted faithfully by me to the  
public welfare.  
Thanking those who have so generally prom-  
ised their support, and soliciting the suffrages of  
the electors of the Ward generally,  
I remain, respectfully,  
JOHN McINNES

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

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

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

**JAMES GRANT**  
144 Upper Water Street,  
Opposite Jericho Warehouse, Halifax, N. S.  
Importer and Dealer in  
**Uppers and Shoe Findings**  
**SOLE LEATHER A SPECIALTY**  
**WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION**  
We are now prepared to furnish all classes of  
employment at home, the whole of the time, or  
their spare moments. Business men, light of  
profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from  
50 cents to \$5 00 per evening, and a proportion  
thereof by devoting all their time to the business.  
Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. To  
all who see this may send their address, and  
the business we make this offer. To such as  
not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay  
the trouble of writing. Full particulars and a  
free. Address **BURKE SIMMON & Co.,** Portland  
Maine.  
**WE** Want you to act as our agent.  
elegant line of samples, a card and  
Sample Book, and our big three-  
Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, etc.  
Tricks, Books and Novelties for a 3c. stamp  
this slip  
**A. W. KINNEY, YARMOUTH, N. S.**  
Printed by Halifax Printing Co  
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.