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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1 50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 14, 1886.

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THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiment 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 judgement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Tight lacing has become such an evil in Switzerland, that Government interference is threatened. It is yet uncertain whether the wearing of the corsets is to be prohibited or whether inspectors are to be appointed.

Frenchmen are proverbially polite, but the saucy of the Frenchman's manner is nothing compared with the sweetness and pleasantry of the educated Chinaman. The fact that there are 563 books upon etiquette printed in the Chinese language may account for John's superiority.

There are 750,000 Socialists in Germany, and it may safely be said they are the most unsociable people in the German Empire. Socialists are, as a rule, penurious persons who, having nothing themselves, covet the goods and chattels which their neighbors by honest industry have accumulated.

Notwithstanding the denial of some Conservatives, it is generally believed in Ottawa that a Dominion election will be held in July or August. If this belief is correct, both parties will go to the people with less preparation than usual, for which, no doubt, the people will be duly thankful.

In several American and English cities public telephone boxes have been established at convenient points. These work automatically, the person desiring to use the telephone drops three pennies in the mouth of what might be taken for a missionary box. Their weight at once makes the connection with the central office perfect.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce offers a prize of £50 sterling for the best essay containing practical suggestions as to the carrying out of Imperial Federation. The judges are, Sir A. T. Galt, Professor J. R. Seeley, and Mr. J. A. Froude. The essays are to be sent in before the 30th of August next.

The French Government is now considering a plan for insuring the lives of all French citizens. Monsieur Disderi, who is the originator of the scheme, proposes that a monthly tax of one franc be levied upon all males between the ages of 20 and 65. This, he says, will be sufficient to guarantee to those reaching a greater age than 65, or to the families of those dying at an earlier age, an annuity which will enable them to live in comfort.

The people of Burmah have not as yet become reconciled to the idea of British rule. They were unsuccessful in their attempt to keep back the British invaders, but they have no idea of allowing their cities and towns to be occupied by the red coats, and so they are endeavoring to repeat the Russian experiment at Moscow. They mean to burn out the enemy.

The French Academy of Sciences has awarded to Pere Zotoli, O. S. F., the gold medal and the prize of fifteen thousand francs, for the best work on "The Chinese and Oriental Languages and Literature." Pere Zotoli, who is one of the most learned men living as regards Asiatic languages, has been for some years a missionary to China.

However doubtful the statement of Strabo as to the height of the Tower of Babel may be, there can be no doubt that the height as given by him, 606 feet, will be exceeded by the iron tower to be constructed on the Exhibition grounds at Paris, before the great International show. The tower, which is to be 984 feet in height, is to be surmounted by an electric light, which, it is estimated, will be visible at a distance of 200 miles.

With the return of the warm spring days, comes the re-organization of our cricket, tennis, baseball and other clubs. Although skill should not be overlooked, it should be borne in mind by the members of these clubs, that recreation is the chief desideratum. Poor players cannot become skilled without practice, and, as a rule, they enjoy the pastime quite as much as their more skilled associates.

Our United States friends need no longer endeavor to make the world believe that their "West" is in climate and soil superior to ours. Several Dakota farmers have already settled in Manitoba and further west along the C. P. R., and our latest advices indicate that many of their friends will follow. No part of the opinion that is known, is pestered with such blizzards, cyclones, h. snows, and violent weather-paroxysms generally, as afflict Dakota and the regions immediately adjoining.

The custom of sending expensive bouquets of flowers to be laid on the casket or grave of a deceased relative or friend, is fast growing beyond all bounds. The Swedes set an example in this respect which we might do well to follow. If a citizen of Stockholm desires to show his appreciation of a deceased friend, he sends a card, to be laid upon the casket, upon which he writes out an order upon himself in favor of some local charity. In such a mark of respect there can be no hypocrisy.

We are pleased to notice that several of our provincial exchanges endorse THE CRITIC's approval of the appointment of Rev. Mr. Currie to the position of Provincial Examiner. They say with us that while a man of high educational standing and of ample ability ought to be chosen, it might be unwise to make the selection from the teaching staff of an institution whose business it is to prepare candidates for the provincial examinations, for the emoluments of a Provincial Examiner do not warrant an appointee in giving up his ordinary occupation.

The interest which the colonies of Great Britain have attracted of late, has led to all sorts of calculations, some edifying, some only striking. It has been found, by some manipulator of figures, that Britain's colonies are eighty five times as large as the mother country, and nearly three times as extensive as the colonies of all the other European nations together. The colonizing propensities, which were developed in the English people by their insular position, must be ranked among the most important causes of Britain's present greatness.

The Montreal Herald (Independent), the Montreal Gazette (Lib.-Con.), the Toronto News (Independent, Grit leanings), the Ottawa Journal (Independent, Tory leanings), have all pronounced the speech of Hon. Jno. S. D. Thompson in the debate upon the Riel question, the ablest delivered in the House of Commons for several years. Some think it fit to rank with Sir John A.'s celebrated speech upon the Washington Treaty in 1870. All agree that in finished oratory of the forensic style Messrs. Blake and Thompson lead the House. The Minister of Justice is in every respect an ornament to his party, and a credit to the County he represents.

The following lines are from the London Literary World: "Fresh light is to be thrown on the character and life of Carlyle by Mr. Henry Larkin, who for ten years assisted Mr. Carlyle in his literary work. He is going to publish a volume entitled, Carlyle and the Open Secret of his Life." And the Literary Bulletin tells us that an "interesting two-volume work on Thomas Carlyle, which contains a history of his life and copious notes on his chief works, will shortly appear." A contribution on another page argues that there are not sufficiently strong reasons for making Carlyle a literary deity. It is, we think, high time to endeavor honestly to appraise him at his true value.

A CHANCE FOR CAPE BRETON.

The people of Cape Breton have for years patiently awaited the dawn of the railway era in that Island; but until recently no definite scheme had been proposed that would be acceptable to the inhabitants of Cape Breton as a whole. The advocates of the southern route have had to meet upon the floors of both Parliaments the enthusiastic supporters of the central road, and these in turn have encountered the opposition of those who regarded the latter route as unfeasible. It is the old story of a "house divided against itself." Cape Breton has been without a definite railway policy, and the lack of united action upon the part of her sectional representatives, has prevented the Island from obtaining the railway facilities to which all parties agree she is entitled. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have offered to subsidize a through Trunk Line from the Strait to Sydney or Louisburg, but we are doubtful whether the inducements are sufficient to warrant any private company undertaking the construction and operation of such a road. But even if they were, it would probably be many years before the people of Cape Breton would finally agree upon the route to be taken. Under these circumstances, we think that the proposals of the new company recently incorporated deserve to be considered by Cape Bretonians. This company, which is styled the "Cape Breton Railway and Annex Steamboat Co." propose to build and equip, within two years, a line of railway from the Strait to St. Peter's, another branch from East Bay to Sydney, and another from North Sydney to Little Bras d'Or. It is further proposed to have connection made between St. Peter's and East Bay and St. Peter's and Little Bras d'Or by steamboats, and to have further steam and ferry connection.

So far as the County of Richmond is concerned, these proposals should be heartily endorsed by the people. The citizens of Sydney proper should also be satisfied with the arrangement, in the event of no company being found to undertake the through Trunk Line, as the line to East Bay gives them speedy and easy communication with the outside world. The line from North Sydney to Little Bras d'Or would place the citizens of the former prosperous town upon an equal footing with those of Sydney. No Trunk Line would be of any direct advantage to the people of Inverness; but if a road connecting Broad Cove or Margaree with Baddeck could be guaranteed, the inhabitants of both the northern counties would probably heartily endorse the scheme of the new company. It will be noted that by the arrangement the lakes would be tapped at four points by railways, and these it is proposed to connect by steamers, thus affording facilities for travel quite equal, if not superior, to those enjoyed upon the mainland. With fast and commodious steamers plying between St. Peter's and Whycoomanah, Baddeck, Little Bras d'Or and East Bay; and Sydney, North Sydney, and Broad Cove connected by rail with the three latter places, an impetus would be given to the trade of the Island such as the inhabitants of its many sleepy hollows have never dreamed of.

NEWSPAPER RELIGION.

The attitude of the secular press in the United States towards religion has been made the subject of enquiry by an American journalist. The information which he collects is very incomplete; but it enables him to draw the conclusion that the great majority of American editors either discountenance religion or look upon it as only a protection to morality, law, and order. The German editors heard from, profess total scepticism, while nine-tenths of the English ones, though patronizingly tolerating religion for its usefulness to society, are avowed unbelievers in any creed whatever. This position is most harmful in its apparent harmlessness; it is irreligion covered with the transparent veil of policy. If the editors really look upon religion as only a useful adjunct to law, they certainly very rarely make their journals the mouth-piece of this opinion. On April 12th the practical saltnage preached a powerful and eloquent sermon on "Journal and Journalists," which is full of the highest commendation of the Press. The following passage is among the most forcible:—

"In the clanking of the printing press, as the sheets fly out, I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth,—'Lazarus, come forth' and to the retreating surges of darkness,—'Let their be light!' In many of our city newspapers, professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past ten years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religion, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations."

Then, referring to the alleged scepticism of journalists, he says:—

"Through every newspaper office, day by day, go the weaknesses of the world, the vanities that want to be puff'd, the revenges that want to be wreaked, all the mistakes that want to be corrected, all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the men who want to be set right who never were right, all the crackbrained philosophers, with story as long as their hair and as gloomy as their fingernails, in mourning because bereft of soap; all the itinerant bores who come to stay five minutes and stop an hour. In the editorial and reportorial rooms, all the follies and shams of the world are seen day by day, and the temptation is to believe neither in God, man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in your profession there are some skeptical men. I only wonder that you believe anything. Unless an editor or a reporter has in his present or early home, a model of earnest character, or he throw himself upon the upholding grace of God, he must make temporal and eternal shipwreck."

It is true, the object of the great preacher may have been to conciliate the press; to enlist the journalists upon his side and upon the side of religion. There is none the less truth in his high appreciation of the work

done by the secular press in the cause of morality and enlightenment, or in his extenuation of journalistic scepticism. There is really little ground for alarm in the attitude of the press. It is scarcely to be expected that a secular newspaper will preach any religious doctrine—that is not its province. If it upholds the cause of right, if it opposes wrong-doing and exposes the wrongdoer, if in short it is worthy of the place it fills in the economy of society, it cannot fail to be a powerful co-adjutor to the pulpit

MONEY—OR A DIVORCE.

We have long been convinced that the interests of these Maritime Provinces would be greatly promoted could their union be effected in a manner satisfactory alike to the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; and we firmly believe, that with an united Province, a readjustment of the financial terms of confederation could readily be brought about. This, we presume, is the ultimatum arrived at by those supporting the resolutions of the Provincial Secretary in the Provincial Assembly.

The strong objections which were taken against the financial terms of the union at the time of Confederation, were for a period of ten years allowed to rest, owing to the increased subsidy obtained for Nova Scotia by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. That astute statesman predicted the present crisis, and declared, despite the Hon. Edward Blake's desire to make the settlement which he accomplished a final settlement: "that posterity would have to fight its own battles."

The financial condition of this Province is certainly far from satisfactory, but we fear that the people of New Brunswick and P. E. Island are as yet far from favorable to a Maritime union; and in the absence of definite action upon the part of the people's representatives in our sister Provinces, we fail to understand how a purely Nova Scotian Assembly can affirm "that the financial and commercial interests of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, would be advanced by these Provinces withdrawing from the Canadian Confederation, and uniting under one Government."

CHEAP AND READY TRANSFER OF LAND.

We are pleased to observe that the Dominion Government has determined to adopt for the North-West Territories the Torrens Land Transfer System, which has been found to work so well in the Australian Colonies. So far, the County of York, Ontario, is the only section in this country to which the Torrens Act applies; but there can be no doubt, that so soon as our people become familiar with its advantages, it will find a place in the Statutes of the several Provinces. The peculiar feature of the Torrens system is that the title does not pass, until the registration, from the grantor to the grantee. A person wishing to sell a piece of land, makes a short memorandum of the sale, which he hands to the registrar with his certificate of title. The registrar issues a new certificate to the vendee, and this certificate constitutes a perfect title. The transfer is cheap, simple and effective. Under the Torrens system trusts are not recognized; the title must pass absolutely from the registered owner to the purchaser, but where there is a trust a memorandum to that effect is made in the register, and a title can be given by all the trustees jointly.

The system has much to commend it. It requires no more education to transfer land under this system than it does to discount a note, or purchase a post office money order. The disposers and purchasers of property are saved from the annoyances and loss of time arising out of the cumbrous method of transfer now in vogue, and are not called upon to pay heavy fees to the professional men for searching titles, and the drawing up of new deeds.

FROZEN BUT NOT DEAD.

It has been stated by men of unquestionable veracity that the Hindoos have the power of suspending animation for many days, and that instances have been known of persons while in this state of suspended animation, being buried in the ground until the grass had commenced to sprout from the earth above them; when they were taken out, and again restored to their customary vigor. But however skeptical our readers may be as to the truth of such statements, they will be inclined to regard the announcement as to the recent discoveries of the Swedish magician, Dr. Grusdback, as quite beyond the region of possibility. Dr. Grusdback claims to have discovered a method whereby he is enabled to freeze human beings alive, and after keeping them in a frozen state for an indefinite period, again restoring them to vitality. The announcement of this discovery has created a great sensation among European Savants; and several persons well known in society have offered in their own persons to prove the feasibility of the experiment. We had always imagined that a frozen man was a dead man, but if Dr. Grusdback can convince us to the contrary we are quite open to conviction. Certainly the discovery of any means by which a frozen man could be thawed out and restored to vitality would be of great advantage to those dwelling in the zero climates.

We laugh at John C. Haman, but we may after all learn a few lessons from the inhabitants of the flowery land. The Celestials recognize the hereditary principle in the nobility, but they have adopted a descending scale by which the son of a duke holds the position of a Marquis, while the son of a Marquis is an Earl. By this method family titles run out in a few generations unless its members are able by their services to the country to earn fresh laurels. The families of Confucius and Coxinga are the only exceptions.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
EPISTOLARY PUZZLE.

Dear A.—We were sailing from St. John. The — was merrily swinging us thro' the —. A motley crowd. One did — glo medicinal oils and — from other shores. Another is fudging his — for molsting a —. Some charlatan is professing to cure — with hot —. Here is a very thin man. He would surely — weigh a —. Another has brought a memento from the famous battle field of —, which he treats as he would an —. A learned-looking man is observing the —. He formerly did — the telegraph. The showman — to his horrid —. The Quaker — kept on his — suit persistently, and I believe would still do so if only a — from death's —. There was a man from the classic ground of — in old England who wanted to give a — for his passage.

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

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

II.

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

Answer to Double Acrostic published last week :

MURDER
URSINE
RECORD
DINNER
ESAU
REDRUM

TIT-BITS.

Seated in my arm chair musing
Of the girls I used to know,
And my memory backward turning
To the days of long ago;
In the clouds from out my Chlo,
Upward curling soft and slow,
Seems to me I see the faces
Of my girls of long ago.

There is Flo, her blue eyes beaming
With the love she used to show
For another, in my absence
In the days of long ago,
Ah, what charms those lips had for me,
She will never, never know,
For she bounced me in a passion,
Bounced me, bounced me years ago.

And there's that other, fair and stately.
Whom I often used to row
On the river in the twilight,
In the day of long ago;
But she's wedded to another,
For her mother thought me slow
In coming to the vital question,
In the days of long ago.

And there seemed a hundred others,
Moving softly to and fro,
Mid the clouds of smoke uprising —
But their names, I do not know,
So I've courted each, and loved her —
But my memory's badgered to
With the scores that I've been left by,
Since the days of long ago!

M.

THE EVER-READY SMALL BOY.—Jonnie's teacher asked him to tell her what "he drinks" would be in the future tense.
"He is drunk," said the boy.

A Kansas man "points with pride" to the fact that his wife has worn one bonnet for twenty-five years. The feeling with which the wife points to the husband has not been described.

We wake up and make up,
We raze up and take up,
And use the word "up" when we can;
We drink up and think up,
We kiuk up and thriuk up,
And do up a shirt or a man.
We slack up and back up,
We stack up and whack up,
And hold up a man or an ace;
We beer up and cheer up,
We steer up and clear up,
And work up ourselves or a case.
We walk up and talk up,
We stalk up and cwalk up,
And everywhere "up" is heard;
We wet up and set up,
But hanged if we let up,
"u" the much overworked word.

—[Chicago News

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Our Facilities }
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Provinces. }

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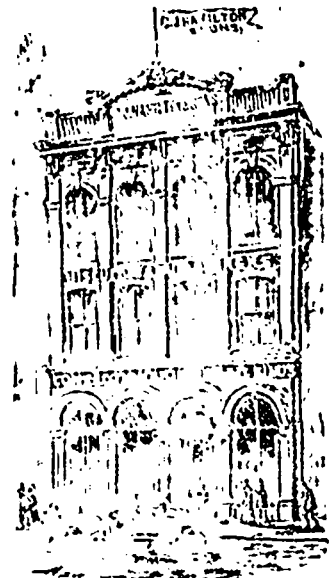
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The only correct answer to puzzle published last week was received from D. O'C. Madden, Arichat.

The Greek coast is now blockaded by the combined fleets of the powers. The resignation of the Grecian Ministry has not been accepted by King George, who holds the Cabinet responsible for the present state of affairs.

The *Toronto News*, in giving a forecast of the political situation at the next Dominion elections, says: That the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is to retire, after three decades of public service; and that the Hon. Edward Blake is to be opposed in West Durham by Sir Charles Tupper, the latter running as the probable successor to Sir John A. Macdonald.

Dr. J. R. McLean, who is temporarily absent from Halifax, will remain in Amherst until the first of June. His many friends in the city will be glad to welcome the doctor back to town.

The defeat of the Rielite motion in the Quebec Assembly by a majority of 25 in a total vote of 57, will probably give that vexed question its quietus. We, in the Maritime Provinces, are now thoroughly sick of the subject, and as an issue at the polls it is politically dead.

The seizure at Digby of the fishing schooner David J. Adams for violations of the Treaty of 1818, will probably show our American cousins that we are prepared to stand by our rights, and it will be a warning to American ship masters not to be found trespassing within the three mile limit.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery will soon again commence operations, a satisfactory arrangement having been made with the Merchants' Bank, which was the chief creditor. This refinery, when running, employs a large number of hands, all of whom are consumers of country produce; our farmers therefore are interested in seeing this and like enterprises succeed.

In consequence of the heavy rains of Sunday last, heavy freshets are reported from different sections of the country. The dam at Sullivan's Pond, just above the Skate Factory, gave way, and much damage was done.

Sir John A. Macdonald has received telegrams from the North-West Territories, from which it is evident that the rumored outbreak among the Indians was without foundation, the Indians being reported quiet.

In moving the second reading of his Irish Home Rule Bill on Tuesday last, Mr. Gladstone stated that an arrangement would be made whereby Irish representatives could sit in the British Parliament in the event of any changes being contemplated in the amount of customs and excise duties levied. He likewise intimated that an Anglo-Irish Commission would be appointed, consisting of members of the British and Irish Parliaments, to which all questions respecting treaties with foreign nations could be submitted. Lord Hartington speaking in reply to Gladstone, said that he regarded the measure under discussion as impracticable, and he therefore moved that the bill be read this day six months hence. The parliamentary fight has now commenced in real earnest, but it is impossible at present to predict what turn matters may take. Congratulatory resolutions have been adopted and sent to Gladstone by large meetings of the citizens of Buffalo and Brooklyn.

166 Acts were passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia during the session just closed.

The Bank of Montreal cleared during the past year, after paying all expenses of management, etc., \$1,465,000, being \$72,000 more than was cleared last year. Stock is now quoted at 216.

After the late eruption of Vesuvius, the chloride crusts of lava in the vicinity were found to be very rich in copper, so that the bootnails of visitors to the spot became thickly plated with it.

The Government of Australia have resolved to appoint to each Judge a shorthand writer to take evidence, and an expert typewriter to each reporter. The document so produced will be accepted as record of the Court.

Sydney, New South Wales, has doubled its population during the past fifteen years. According to the late census, Sydney now has a population of 290,000. When the Copper Smelting Works are in full operation in Cape Breton, the growth of Sydney, C.B., will be quite as phenomenal.

In the Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., the employees and employers share in the profits. The proprietors are, of course, allowed a fair percentage for the capital invested, for superintendence, wear and tear of machinery, etc. Many manufacturing firms in America are adopting the same system. The fact is significant.

The farmers in Ohio are bemoaning their prospects for the coming season. Multitudes of young grasshoppers have put in an appearance.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is to visit London during the summer. The genial doctor is a versatile writer, but he seldom leaves his delightful Boston home. His last visit to England was upwards of 40 years ago.

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

Lovers of sweet-meats will remember that confectionery is manufactured in the mammoth works of Moir, Son & Co. A few years since, we imported all our candies; now, some of the best are manufactured at home.

Before the 1st of May, the Scott Act was in force in twenty-seven places in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, two in Manitoba, three in Quebec, and twelve in Ontario. On that date it came into force in twenty-one places in Ontario, three in Quebec, one in Nova Scotia, and one (Fredericton) in New Brunswick.

Notwithstanding the very severe winter just experienced in the Upper Provinces, the lakes were open for navigation before the last week in April. The opening of navigation is always eagerly looked for by the inhabitants of the lake-ports, many of which owe their prosperity to the lake trade. The arrival of the first vessel is always a most welcome event, and the custom in most ports is to allow the enterprising barque free wharfage for the season.

C. W. Macdonald, Esq., late of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is practising surgery with Dr. N. E. McKay, of this city.

Dr. Somers read a highly interesting and original paper at the last meeting of the Natural Science Institute. It showed much patient study and careful research into the anatomy of a species of animal hitherto not properly studied by our scientific inquirers.

In Manitoba, the wheat crop was all in the ground two weeks ago. The area under wheat is 100,000 acres more than last year.

The crop prospects, as reported from over fifty counties in Nebraska and Iowa, are most promising. It is interesting to note that the wheat average in many of these counties has diminished, while that of Indian corn has increased; and in eight counties flax is being sown this year as an experiment, tending to the diminution of the wheat average.

A book, for which the celebrity of the author will secure a large sale, especially among Canadians, is Goldwin Smith's "Political History of Canada," about to be published by Putnam's Sons.

Next Monday has been set apart as Arbor Day in Halifax. All the city teachers will assemble in the morning at the Academy, where several pieces will be sung by choirs of pupils, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. Allison and others. Mr. Harris will give some hints on tree planting, for the benefit of teachers, who will embody these hints in their instructions to their pupils. The schools will assemble at 2 p.m., for the work of planting. We are pleased to learn that, this year, some schools are making an effort to give their pupils a share in the actual work of the day.

The City Council of Chicago has unanimously agreed to insist upon the telegraphic and telephone companies placing their wires in underground conduits. This will eventually have to be done in all cities where the post and wire nuisances are felt.

In the April number of the *Journal of the Federation League*, the article written by Dr. Grant for the Christmas *Critic* is re-published.

Three railway companies, which have their head quarters in Chicago, will expend \$40,000,000 in extending their respective roads westwards.

The approaching marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frankie Folson, is the chief topic of conversation in the fashionable society at Washington.

We are indebted to our friend, Capt. Hale, for a supply of late London papers. Capt. Hale is well and favorably known in many of the mining camps of this Province, and on more than one occasion he has laid us under obligation to him.

Canadians everywhere hold their ground. Mr. Creelman, a Gilchrist scholar, nephew of the Hon. Mr. Creelman of the Legislative Council, recently passed a highly creditable examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, in Edinburgh University, and won another scholarship worth £100 a year, tenable for three years.

We are pleased to hear from all sides that our fishermen insist upon the law being enforced against American fishermen. Whenever we are united and true to ourselves, we are always on the winning side.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., of Yarmouth, have recently purchased the sole right for the manufacture and sale in the Dominion of Canada and Province of Newfoundland of that celebrated preparation known as "Minard's Liniment, the King of Pain." They have leased and fitted up the commodious warehouse of Mr. Geo. H. Guest, on the corner of Water and Lovitt streets, where they intend carrying on the business. The Liniment has heretofore been manufactured by W. J. Nelson & Co., at Bridgewater, N. S. Minard's Liniment is well known, and its sales are rapidly increasing in every direction, giving the best proof of its efficacy. We wish the new proprietors success.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

From a card in the *Antigonish Casket* we learn that A. Cameron Esq., M. D., has begun the practice of his profession in that town. Dr. Cameron last winter passed the rigid higher examinations of the University of New York with honours, and this is as good a test of his professional attainments as need be desired. His thorough training with his excellent natural qualifications will, we feel assured, commend the genial doctor to the good graces of the intelligent people of his native County.

RELIGIOUS.

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

CATHOLIC.

The Foundling Hospital of Paris has been placed under the charge of lay nurses. The dismissal of Sisters was protested against, even by infidel journals.

The Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot writes that an English Pilgrimage, under the direction of Lord Ripon, was expected to visit Rome during the Easter season.

Not long since, an entire village of eighty families, near Karpert, in Greater America, returned to the church.

Some of the provisions of the new ecclesiastical law of Russia are:—The liberty of the great seminaries, without the right of veto, to nominate superiors and professors; the suppression of the State examination of applicants for Ordination; the re-establishment of the disciplinary power of the Holy See in Prussia; the suppression of the deposition of bishops and priests by the Ecclesiastical Court.

The State Commissioner of Common Schools, of Ohio, in his Annual Report to the General Assembly, pays a very high tribute to the system of teaching of the Christian Brothers, and to the surpassing excellence of their exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.

Cultured scholars visiting Rome are loud in their denunciation of the vandalism displayed by the Italian Government, in their wanton destruction of historic monuments in that city.

A college has been founded in Rome for instruction in sacred music.

The Emperor William has sent the Pope a costly gold cross, mounted with jewels, as a token of gratitude for the Vatican's mediation in the Caroline Islands dispute.

The Minor Capuchins of Spain have undertaken the Evangelization of the Caroline Islands. The first company has already set out.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—The work of restoration in the French Huguenot Church in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, undertaken as a memorial of the late Archbishop Tait, has now been completed, and the interior of the sacred edifice, which comprises the chantry of the Black Prince, is greatly improved. In regard to the proposal to raise an endowment fund of £3,000, so as to provide a permanent pastor's salary in connection with the foundation, it is stated that if one-half of the amount can be raised in Kent, the remainder has been promised by descendants of the Huguenots residing in London and the North of Ireland.

BAPTIST.

At the laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist church, on Spring Garden Road, on the 6th instant, referred to in our last issue, the pastor of the church, Rev. W. H. Cline, gave a short sketch of the history of Granville Street Church. He said that about 1818, a number of the members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, becoming dissatisfied, separated and erected the old stone edifice on Granville street. A few years later, several openly professed the Baptist-faith, and the church was founded then with sixteen members. There is now a membership of 247, of which 59 had been added during the past two years. Since the formation, there have been ten pastors. The history of the church showed seasons of darkness and sunshine, but they had reason to be thankful for the prosperity accorded and pleasing prospects in which they now stood.

METHODIST.

On the 13th instant, the new Methodist Church, on the corner of Robie street and Cobourg road, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. It will be opened for Divine worship on Sunday next.

Last year, eleven new Methodist churches were dedicated in Chicago. A city missionary, employed by the Cincinnati Methodist Alliance, has brought a thousand pupils into the Sunday schools within the past few months.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterians of Kentucky raised \$100,000 in two months to endow Central University.

The offer of the Rev. W. L. McRae, to go as a missionary to Trinidad, to fill the place of the late Rev. J. W. McLeod, has been accepted by the Foreign Mission committee of the Presbyterian church.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada will meet in Hamilton on June 9th. It will in all probability be held next year in Halifax.

The Rev. G. A. Howie, the blind preacher and lecturer, who has been doing very successful work in P. E. Island for some months, is to apply at the approaching meeting of the General Assembly for admission to the ministry of the church.

Mr. J. T. Morton, the well known London merchant, has proposed to the Foreign Missions Society of the English Presbyterian Church, to send through its agency four missionaries to South-Western China through the Burmah opening, and will defray all expenses for three years.

The United Presbyterian Mission in India reports a very prosperous year. The returns for the Sialkot Presbytery show that there are now 2,176 communicants, almost double the number reported in 1883.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, STARCH, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, TOBACCO, BLACKING, HERRING, ALBACORE, CODFISH, SALMON, HADDOCK, HARK, CURE, POLLOCK, FISH (HILLS), HARK SOUNDS, and LOBSTERS.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Table listing various breadstuffs and provisions such as Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Bran per ton, and various types of Beans and Peas.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels such as MACKEREL, HERRING, ALBACORE, CODFISH, SALMON, HADDOCK, HARK, CURE, POLLOCK, FISH (HILLS), and HARK SOUNDS.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing Lobsters from Nova Scotia.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Onions, Foxberries, Figs, Dates, and Maple Sugar.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool, wool skins, and hides.

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

LUMBER.

Table listing various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various types of poultry such as Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing various types of live stock such as Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Weathers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

POINT PLEASANT PARK, HALIFAX.

When the waves lashed to fury are chiming Death's song,
And the shore of Chebucto the anthem prolong;
Though 'tis often baptized by salt brine and cold spray,
Yet the Park at Point Pleasant still smiles at decay.

If my Muse could do justice to scenes that it saw,
If by art I could paint them—true pictures could draw,
The romances would charm generations unborn,
And galleries of art would the paintings adorn.

'Neath its branches "lang syne" did our grandfathers watch
The nests where the robins their young ones did hatch;
In boyhood they fixed midst its jungle rude snares,
On the tracks of the rabbits, the path of the hares.

The maids that are grandmothers thither did skip,
The chaste nectar of kisses unknissed on each lip;
In the morning of night it hid lovers from view,
Whose leal hearts were refined as its crystals of dew.

'Neath its shadows engagements were sealed with a kiss,
As immortal-enduring as souls are in bliss,
And contracts were signed by moist dews from the breath,
That must always survive, not invalid in death.

In its loneliness the lonely have oft sought relief,
In its bowers have the sorrowing wept in their grief;
In its dells have been whispered the raptures of love,
And petitions from there have been answered above.

In the dawn of the morn, ere his work did begin,
The sad Christian made there his confession of sin;
In that arbor of peace, in that temple so still,
At the altar of prayer did he secretly kneel.

The physician left lancet and drugs on his shelf,
To that college retired to consult with himself;
In its class-room he heard the old lectures again,
Prescribed for his patient and eased him of pain.

The attorney whose clients had oft come to grief,
Left behind him his statutes, his Black-stone and brief;
When a voice from its bench, in the language of trees,
Shouted "Law should be just, not a scramble for fees."

In its chamber the statesman decided his choice,
In its forum he balanced the popular voice;
"Protection, protection!" re-echoed the trees;
"Free trade and no tariff!" loud thundered the seas.

From the bench to its court room, the justice has hied
To ponder the doom of the criminal tried;
Came a sigh of relief, like a babe's in a dream,
When justice with mercy adjusted the beam.

By a round-about path came a staggering man,
Whose complexion, like April, was sallow and wan;
"I will not," he muttered, "the consequence shrink,
Here I'll die or will conquer the demon of drink."

As he gazed on the sea that beneath him did flow,
On his cheek came a flush, in his eye was a glow;
And he said to the sea, "I will hide neath thy breast,
This career I will end, in thy bosom I'll rest."

But a whispering note from a neighboring pine
Spoke thus to his heart with a cadence divine:
"The portals of Death would you dare open wide,
And plunge yourself drunk in Eternity's tide."

Sweet sound! 'twas a bird, the green branches among,
From whose throat, like a fountain, came bubbles of song;
The inebriate looked, when he happened to spy
A lone mayflower in bloom on a hillock close by.

He arose; black Despair in his bosom was dead,
Hope and Faith took the sceptre to reign in its stead.
Ah! how hopeful the song which the linnets doth sing,
And how faithful the mayflower awaiteth the Spring.

M. McRAE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

I notice that "Justice" seems to be displeased with some of my remarks on the Hospital investigation. In the first place, for the information of "Justice," I will say that I have strongly opposed the partisan spirit that has been manifested in dealing with the whole Hospital question. I look upon a Hospital as the emblem of the great religion of civilization. It is a type of mercy in its broadest range of benevolence, tenderness, compassion, and charity, all over the regions of the earth, wherever the nobler sentiments of nature have force. In the early days, "Public Charity" was only offered to those who had been disabled in their country's service, like the Prytænum

among the Athenians, or the numerous Asylums of Rome; but since the days of "The Good Samaritan," down to the present time, the Hospital has not only been the refuge of the sick mariner, as well as the disabled soldier, but for all classes and conditions of suffering humanity. All enlightened communities now vie with each other in erecting these homes for frail mortality. With these views I fail to see the consistency in dragging an institution of this kind into the mire of politics.

As to the breach of etiquette referred to by "Justice," I am quite satisfied that Dr. Hawkins did not receive his appointment in the usual way provided in such cases; but the right or power of the Commissioners of Charities to appoint him is a point which I am not prepared to argue, as this is still a mooted question in the public mind, one which has not yet been decided by Judge or jury. If the appointing power had been vested in a Board composed of medical men, and not the officers of the law, or "laity," then the case would have assumed a different phase altogether, as every regular practitioner of medicine and surgery in this Province would have condemned the appointment of Dr. Hawkins. I have contended, from the beginning of the difficulty, that the old Medical Board were too hasty in sending in their resignations, or else, after resigning, they should not have attempted to "boycott" other medical gentlemen who were asked to take their places in the Hospital. The wounded honor of the old Medical Board (for whom I have the most profound respect) was nothing to be compared with the sufferings of the poor unfortunate sick inmates of the Hospital, who were really to be the sufferers, if five or six men, out of some two hundred and fifty medical practitioners of the Province could not have been induced to take the place of the old Medical Board.

In regard to "one of the most skillful professional men on the new Board" changing his tactics, it must be admitted that medical men, like some of the "laity," sometimes see fit to change their minds, especially when a question of humanity stares them in the face. Think of a poor sick man, in a strange city, within the walls of the Hospital, his anxious haggard look as he lies on his bed, and piteously appeals to his doctor not to forsake him, but who is told by the physician that the "code of ethics" calls him away from his bedside; and his confiding patient must take his chances for life without medical aid. Could the Board of Charities be blamed under these circumstances, in appointing a new staff of doctors for the Hospital?

In this connection, I will remark, that it is to be regretted that Dr. Slayter could not have had the advantage of Mr. Motton, who, according to "Justice," was "one of our shrewdest criminal lawyers," as his legal counsel in the Clemens' case. It was a terrible catastrophe for him (Slayter) to be slain with the "Jawbone of an Ass," with no counsel to aid him or protect him. As to the "Typhoid and Meningitis theory," the evidence of three of the medical men of the new Hospital staff seemed conclusive that Clemens died from symptoms of Typhoid fever.

Dr. Slayter's prescription for Meningitis was accepted from professional courtesy, I presume, by Drs. Rigby and Lathern; but notwithstanding all this, they had a right, to the best of their knowledge and belief, to say that Clemens had Typhoid fever. If the patient had come to his death by some violent means, such as would result from poison, firearms, etc., then exhumation and a post mortem might be admirable; but when death is claimed to have been found from Typhoid fever or Meningitis a post mortem examination, after being interred four or five months, would be useless from a medico-legal point of view.

"Justice" produces an anecdote from the "Arkansas Doctor," which is to say, at least ludicrous, if not funny; but unfortunately, the illustration is not appropriate, as Dr. Rigby was sustained in his evidence by other medical witnesses, and Dr. Slayter was not supported in his theory by any medical testimony other than his own; he seemed to be as unfortunate in this as he was in the selection of his counsel.

In conclusion, I will remark, that I am not the champion of either the old or the new medical staff, nor have I identified myself as yet with either of the political parties of the Province, consequently, I am not an "interested party" as "Justice" declares. In this question, as in others which I take an interest, I reserve to myself the right to praise or censure as my judgment may dictate, irrespective of parties or cliques, with "charity for all and malice towards none." VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THOMAS CARLYLE AS AN HISTORIAN.

Few literary men have been so freely praised, at and shortly after their death, as Thomas Carlyle. It is a pity that empirical critics rarely give reasons for the extravagant encomiums they bestow. Carlyle, I call great, and in some respects, admire; but I cannot see wherein he is at once "profound," "delightfully simple," "charmingly honest," "sublime," "wise," "soundly philosophic," "marvellously broad," etc., as an author. If this fustian panegyric be continued much longer, it will probably soon cause a reaction in public opinion; and—as friend "Snarler," has very shrewdly observed in one of his contributions to THE CRITIC—"reactions almost invariably go too far." It is not the purpose of these few paragraphs, therefore, to further eulogize "vigorous-minded old Tom," for his praises have been already heard by all. I ask the readers of THE CRITIC to consider for a few moments a very brief resume of what an independent critic may reasonably say about the writings, especially the best historical works, of the so-called "prophet and iconoclast of the North."

We have had a surfeit of Carlylism, and the end is not yet. Two or three fresh volumes of biography and "notes," (why not call these by their proper name, "stuff") are shortly to issue from the English press. The appearance of these will, no doubt, in due course, elicit a great deal of crude criticism, and a great deal of gushing panegyric upon Carlyle from a certain

class of newspapers and periodicals. Once more we shall hear their hackneyed phrases. Carlyle's *Frederic* will again be called a "marvel of genius," or "a gem of the very first water." Now, why do not these writers that so love to attest the marvellous greatness of Carlyle's *Frederic* and of his other works, point out to us precisely wherein these works are entitled to our unequalled admiration? What is there in any of these works to justify the oft-repeated assertion that the author was "essentially a leader of thought" an "iconoclast," a "sound" and "far-seeing" philosopher, etc.? Let us for a moment look for weak spots in his writings as we do in writings that are better understood by the masses, and shall we find none?

The present historical school, which is by far the best, because it is philosophical, and which is now superseding the old, has placed Carlyle's historical writings in the class of romances, alongside the histories of James Anthony Froude, and of Washington Irving. They are all works that we may profit by reading—I mean by reading them as romances, not as history. In some of them the King and his court, or one or two other prominent personages, were evidently regarded as the only themes worthy of an historian. To men whose minds have not been disipated by the reading of historical fiction for history, it is patent that history ought not to be wholly occupied with sovereigns and other great personages; but to this idea Thomas Carlyle was a stranger, as were several other historians of his day, and the great body of British historians before his day. With some the people occasionally were seen, but incidentally only—and then either hurrahing the King or meekly petitioning him for permission to live. Buckle, in his great *History of Civilization*, completely broke away from the old line, and though he is not always perfectly fair, entitled himself to the lasting respect of all true lovers of history; but Buckle's *History of Civilization* at first made but slight impression in England, because he boldly ventured to intimate that in his opinion human affairs were not, after all, dependent upon one or two crowned heads, one of these the crowned head of Britain.

What does Carlyle's best piece of history, *Frederic*, tell us of the Germany of that day? How often does it carry the reader beyond the palace walls? The whole power of his "iconoclastic" intellect was devoted to chronicling the sayings and the doings of courtiers. Page after page is devoted to the confessedly worthless, or inferior, French poetry of Frederic. Page after page, too, is given to a description of this Frederic's father with his regiment of giants, and his fits and caprices, and phantasies. The story of the friendship of the clever but erratic and sophistical Voltaire, fills half a volume. This, however, is perhaps, the best portion of the history. The canny, penetrating Scotchman, was just the man to expose such a sham as Voltaire was, with his sham "Study of the Christian Fathers," sham philosophy, and sham sincerity, and expose it he does with characteristic vigor. The discomfiture which Voltaire met with at the hands of Frederic, Carlyle enjoys almost rapturously; but the "Seer of Chelsea," with his marvellously tenacious memory and his lauded candor, conveniently forgets to tell us how ridiculous Voltaire made Frederic all over Europe. The stubborn, childishly ambitious Prussian, and the proud, wily Frenchman were, in my opinion, consummate scoundrels; and it is to me some little comfort to know that such men were in their age the bitterest and ablest opponents Christianity had. For a time they were closely united, and the most indecent blasphemy was then the chief bond of their union.

How is it that the panegyrist of Carlyle scarcely ever think it worth while to refer to the fact that he fills whole pages with trivial details of obscure German princelings, court lackeys and gossip? This "wisest man," "sincere soul," "profound philosopher," etc., bestows little or no attention upon the nation at large. He gives us no glimpse at the manner of life, the morality, the aspirations of the people. We have no statistics of trade, no allusion to the literary life of the nation, no account of changes or developments in education; was his mind too great to regard such things? He was not above making disdainful references to the Protestant preachers whom Frederic despised. This "Seer of Chelsea," this "Daniel of Britain," this "iconoclastic" worshipper of his own heroes, reserves all his praise for Frederic, who is lauded to the skies—why? Is it not largely because his hatred of humanity did not prevent him from keeping his Prussian-German subjects under the iron heel of a military despotism where it seems to suit them to be kept? For Carlyle would cordially commend such a way of ruling; he really appears to have entertained the most confirmed contempt of the masses of mankind, whom he once advised to "herd with their fellow asses" of the field, and from these to seek instruction.

It is a marvel that men ever believed in the virtual perfection and omnipotence of any historical character. Yet, according to Carlyle's philosophy of history, all Arabian history is summed up in the career of Mohammed. So Mirabeau is the French Revolution, and Luther is Protestantism, whereas these two men were made famous by the movements in which they respectively took part. Great movements are not the result of the efforts of one or two individuals. Great occasions bring forth great men; and the latter are most frequently the creatures of events that indeed matured and came to a crisis in their time, but were pending for years before. This truth is now very widely recognized, yet many of us who still are, have read that Gregory VII. formed the Papacy, that Ignatius Loyola revolutionized Catholicism, that Voltaire fathered Infidelity, that Luther created Protestantism, and Locke, Rationalism. A man of marked natural powers, placed in circumstances favoring the development and exercise of his powers will, no doubt, exert some influence on his time, and may precipitate a crisis, but no man is all in all to his own time or any other. It is extremely doubtful whether individual force of intellect deeply modifies even savages, much less can it wholly transform a civilization highly complex.

Upon what ground is Carlyle called a "great" historian? His much-lauded historical writings are to a great extent court-circulars. All his

theories about hero-worship are vitiated by a Jewish spirit. The idol-breaker is himself an idolator. He condemned all extremists, but is himself doggedly dogmatic. His thought may have run in deep grooves, but they were certainly narrow. He was indeed a great writer, but great principally as a translator. He was undoubtedly a master of languages, but the depth and soundness of his philosophy may well be questioned. Of all his writings only a few translations and one or two essays will survive. No empirical criticism, no amount of unreasonable eulogy can revivify a literary corpse.

SARTOR-RESARTES, JR.

A NOVEL METHOD OF STORING AND EXPORTING FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

A paper read before the Nova Scotia Fruit Grower's Association, at their Windsor meeting, on April 27th, 1886.

Mr President and Gentlemen: It is very fortunate for me that your enthusiastic Secretary (whose absence to-day we all regret) with his usual thoughtfulness presented me with a set of the valuable reports of your Society. As the result of their careful perusal I stand before you to-day armed with the happy knowledge that my three axioms about the proper methods of fruit packing are no unfriendly novelties here. It delighted me to find that several of your most active members have already proclaimed these fundamental truths. Over three years ago the Rev. Mr. Ax'ford put on record his opinion that "the more the air is excluded from the fruit, the better it will keep anywhere, and especially as freight in a vessel." At a latter meeting Mr. J. N. Coleman reports that his thirty years of experience in putting up fruit has proved that "apples, when packed, should be totally free from the action of the air."

This axiom is the very key note of my new system of packing fruit.

In the report for 1884, Mr. T. S. Whitman clearly points out the immense injury done by suddenly transferring fruit from a cool storeroom to a warm unventilated ship's hold. "It often causes a loss of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel in the English prices. Thousands of barrels have been lost in this way." This destructiveness of sudden changes of temperature is Axiom No. 2 for my method. And I am sure that you all warmly support Axiom No. 3, viz.: that a frost-proof system of transport and storage is absolutely necessary in our northern climate.

It is my proud claim here before you all to-day that these three axioms are fully realized in my Patent Insular Fruit Case, which I now have the honor of exhibiting to you. It may be briefly described as—a case within a case. Its size is a matter of slight importance. The essential feature is the space between the two cases. This must always be at least one inch deep. I pack this space quite full of insular earth—such as I am now passing to the audience. This peculiar substance is composed of a vast multitude of exceedingly minute shells. Every cubic inch of it contains more than one million such organisms. And each of these shells holds a particle of air packed safely into its cavity. Therefore this inch layer of earth is simply a cushion of imprisoned air, and it acts in a similar way to the double windows on our houses in winter.

The fruit had better be wrapped in fine manilla paper, and laid in this inner case, and all the spaces among the fruit should also be filled with this earth.

In packing small or delicate fruits I substitute for this inner case a series of shallow trays, resting upon one another, and all held securely in a central position by a set of cleats nailed to the inside of the case.

For practical use I would not recommend a case of more than 1½ bushels capacity. Ten such cases make one ton ship measurement. For my own part I prefer a smaller case, holding a good bushel. Fourteen such cases would go to the ton.

When trays are substituted for this inner box they should be made of proper depth to hold exactly one layer of the special fruit intended to be packed. Trays for plums would be much shallower than those for peaches, and those for peaches would be shallower than those for pears or apples.

All small fruits should be packed in pottles first. Probably the best way to pack grapes would be to use the light veneer boxes so popular in the United States, made to hold just 2 lbs. each. The trays should then be made of proper size to snugly hold a certain number of these boxes.

The pottles of small fruits would require to be carefully wrapped in manilla paper to guard against all risk of getting the earth mixed with the fruit.

My tests of these cases in practice so far have been very few. But they were all brilliantly successful. Towards the middle of last October Messrs. R. Jack & Sons, of Chateauguay Basin, near Montreal, kindly packed a large quantity of their Concord, Niagara, Eumelan, Agawam, Brighton, Duchess, and Delaware grapes in these experimental cases, along with a few Emperor Alexander and Famouse apples. By chance these cases happened to be left in an open shed until the thermometer had registered well below zero. Mr. Jack was in despair. I had confidence in the cases. When they were opened every grape was just as sound as when first packed. The frost had failed to penetrate the packages.

On the 11th of last February I had the privilege of calling the attention of the Provincial Fruitgrowers' Association to this new discovery in Montreal. And I submitted to them samples of Concord, Agawam, Duchess, and Delaware grapes that night, as well as Alexander and Famouse apples, to testify as to the efficacy of my treatment.

The cautious Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, said that this novel system had great possibilities before it. He testified that up to the present date he had found only two packing materials in the wide world that did not injure the flavor of apples. One was the finest manilla paper, and the other was

this into oral earth. In proof of this he produced some fresh butter that had been kept for ten days directly in contact with this earth. The dairy experts present failed to detect any change of flavor.

My method of packing fruit is simply a rough and cheap approximation to the perfectly safe method. It effectually prevents all change of air or creation of a sphincter. In this way the evaporation of the juices and consequent shriveling of the fruit is entirely prevented. For it is a well known fact that any agitation or flow of the surrounding air causes the evaporation of moisture from any substance.

As already remarked, a great merit of this system exists in the fact that the substance is absolutely *lustless*. Apples that have been packed directly in contact with it for five months have retained their full characteristic flavor and crispness as though fresh plucked from the tree.

From a commercial point of view these cases promise to be of special value for two purposes, viz:

Firstly, for the use of fruit-farmers that desire to store their extra choice fruit at home until toward Christmas, and then haul them over the winter roads to the R. R. station, and ship them to town in frosty weather for the holiday trade. In this way farmers would escape the glutted markets of September and October, or heavy storage accounts in town, and would obtain holiday prices for their choice fruit. And they would also save the time that would otherwise be required for hauling this fruit immediately after ripening to the R. R., or the wharf, quite an important item during the drive and hurry of harvest. For this local domestic trade a farmer could use these same cases over and over again—year after year.

Secondly, for export. In this business the margin of profit must be large enough to pay for the case and packing at one trip. For they could not be returned. Therefore it would be idle to dream of bringing them into general use for exporting our hardest and cheapest apples, such as the Nonparil. But the prices of tomatoes, pears, and peaches, and nutmeg melons, are so very high in England, that I intend to ship a quantity of them this year. Better authorities than myself are very sanguine as to the possible profits.

A case like the one before you should be worth about fifty cents. It would take about 30 lbs of infusorial earth and 1 quire of large manilla paper to pack it full of fruit. This earth will probably be retailed here next summer at \$1.50 per bag of 100 lbs. The paper would cost \$1.50 per ream. But I have not yet decided what royalty to charge for the use of the case.

An important factor in the cost of exporting fruit lies in the fact that fruit packed in these cases of mine can be shipped at much lower rates of freight than other fruit cases, because my cases may be stowed in the hold of the vessel instead of being carried between decks, which is absolutely necessary for fruit in "ventilated" cases.

In regard to the question of values, perhaps I should mention that this earth is of considerable value in the British markets as a polishing powder and for other purposes. It is quoted at from £4 to £6 sterling per ton. Probably the dealers over there would make some allowance in their prices on this account. And it seems to me possible that the value of these cases for other purposes might also be considered in the price, if they arrived in good order, for packing cases of all kinds are worth money in Britain. But I am not able to speak positively on these points. Trial shipments next summer must settle all such questions.

At our Montreal meeting, on 11th February, Dr. S. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., in closing the session pronounced this paper of mine to be decidedly the most important one submitted opening up, as it does, the possibility of a revolution in the fruit trade.

During our discussion that evening the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Grenville, P. Q., reported that he had tested this material for packing root grafts. It proved a perfect success. Every one of the grafts survived. The materials generally employed for packing them are moss and sawdust. And the losses frequently exceed 25 per cent, sometimes even 50 per cent, on account of the heating of these damp materials. But a mineral like my earth cannot heat in this way. These experiments of Mr. Hamilton's open up another immense field of usefulness for this system.

Shortly after this meeting I forwarded samples of the apples to Mr. Wm. Saunders, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and to Mr. P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, an ex vice-president of the same society.

In his pressure of work Mr. Saunders could only find time to write (on the 23rd ult.), "The Alexander apple is well kept much beyond its season, which speaks well for the packing material used. I trust that more extensive experiments will be tried next season with this preserving material, so that its true value may be fully determined."

Mr. Bucke wrote from Ottawa on 8th March as follows: "Our President, Mr. Saunders, being here I opened the box containing two Alexander apples before him, and also the Secretary, and Acting Deputy of the Bureau of Agriculture. We were all very much pleased, and surprised to find the apples (which as you are aware are an early fall variety) in such excellent order. They were plump, hard and sound, on the 6th of March. In one of them, which had evidently been bruised at the time of picking all decay from the injured part had been arrested." And in writing to Mr. Jack on the subject, Mr. Bucke adds the remark that "indications show that the claims made for this process of arresting decay in fruits will be of great service to fruit-growers and the country at large."

My own opinion now is that we will be able to store even our juiciest and thinnest-skinned apples for fully six months by picking them slightly under ripe, packing them right off, and storing the cases in any reasonable manner.

The results of these experiments in packing fruit so far surpassed my most sanguine expectations that I decided to try my plan of packing upon the fruit of all vegetable issues. Accordingly, on the 3rd March, a

Montreal florist, Mr. S. S. Bain, packed a variety of flowers and foliage in one of these cases for me. Eight days later I produced the case before the Montreal Horticultural Society, and distributed the flowers among them. Their freshness so surprised and delighted the members that they immensely applauded my proposal to send a bouquet to Lady Tupper for presentation to Her Majesty, on behalf of the Society at the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

At my request the Society then packed three boxes of cut flowers on the 23rd March, and officially sealed them. Prof. Penhallon writes me as follows: "Box packed, 23rd March; box opened April 7th; period 14 days. Flowers packed: tulip, azalea, white rose, and carnation. Stems inserted in moist ball of infusorial earth. Condition of flowers absolutely fresh. No sign of wilting. The azalea equal to those still on the plant."

The Society was so convinced by these tests of the merits of my system that one of the finest bouquets ever prepared in Canada is now on its way to England on the steamer "Oregon," to surprise and delight our most gracious Queen, by its fragrant testimony to the loyalty of the fruit-and-flower-growers of this wide realm.

Now I am able to give you a taste of an Emperor Alexander apple that was packed in one of these cases early in October. The fruit is quite sound. But I am not surprised to find that it has lost a good deal of its crispness. It was perfectly ripe when it was picked. And it had been picked fully a fortnight before it was packed in this earth. If the fruit had been picked not quite so ripe, and had been packed immediately in the earth, I believe that it would be perfectly fresh and crisp to-day.

Here is also a sound sweet egg that was packed in this earth on the 16th January, and to-day is the 27th April.

In conclusion, I would like to call the especial attention of our officers to the great advantages that this system offers to them for safely transporting our choice fruits of all kinds (large and small) to the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition this season, and delivering them in perfect order.

Perhaps the best way to proceed would be to distribute these cases to all our leading fruit-growers, with instructions to fill them with the choicest specimens of their special line of fruits, directly from the plants, as they ripen next summer. In this way the best possible display of our fruits could be easily secured. And another very important fact should not be overlooked. These cases would serve as the best possible store houses for reserve supplies of fruit. Liberal quantities of our famous apples, grapes, plums, tomatoes, peaches, pears, melons, and other fruits could lie snug and safe in their soft beds of earth until they were needed to replace the fruit upon the tables. In this way a perpetual supply of our early fruits could be kept on exhibition until the very close of the show. And opportunities might be afforded to all prominent men and representatives of the press to actually eat our Peach apples, and be agreeably convinced that they are not made of wax.

J. FRASER TORRANCE.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—Wednesday, May 5.—The bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Western railway company was withdrawn.

Langvin introduced a bill respecting certain works constructed in or over navigable waters.

Foster said that the Government had not in their possession any report from any officer of the fisheries department respecting the Aspy Bay affair.

McLelan stated that the amount of public expenditure for ten months to the 1st of May, was \$28,850,249, of which \$285,000 was an extraordinary expenditure on account of the rebellion. The total receipts for the same period amounted to \$27,307,575, showing a surplus of \$1,300,000 if the rebellion payments were not included. He also stated that the floating loans of the Government amounted to \$14,264,000, the gross debt to \$281,433,130, and the net debt to \$205,870,000.

The House then went into committee, and passed a number of bills.

Thursday, May 6.—Blake, in accordance with notice, moved his Home Rule resolution.

Costigan thought that Parliament ought not to be called upon to express an opinion at the present juncture. We had been snubbed before by the Imperial Parliament for our interferences. He moved an amendment, proposing that Parliament reaffirm the opinion expressed in 1882.

Casey, Curran, McMullen, O'Brien, Landerkin, and others, spoke to the question. The amendment was carried.

Friday, May 7.—A lengthy debate took place on Curling's bill to establish experimental farm stations.

Davies claimed that a station ought to be established in P. E. Island, as those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be of no use to that Province.

The House went into committee on supply, and passed the public works' estimates.

Monday, May 10.—Blake moved for a select committee to examine into allegations made by him as to displacement of Matthew Roche, of Lingan, from his position as member of the pilotage board, and the action of Murray Dodd and H. F. McDougall, members for Cape Breton. Those members defended their action, and stated that Roche was still on the pilotage board at Lingan.

The house passed the third reading of the Act respecting insolvent banks and insurance companies.

The bill to amend the electors act, 1874, by extending the hours for recording votes, was lost on the second reading.

Tuesday, May 11.—The Canadian Pacific Railway bill, and the bill to grant representation to the North-West Territories, passed a second reading.

PROVINCIAL.—Wednesday, May 5.—Mr. Fielding gave notice of a resolution declaring that it was to the interest of Nova Scotia to withdraw from confederation. The resolution set forth, among other things, that previous to the union, the Province was in a healthy condition; that at the time of the union strong objections were taken to the financial terms; that an appeal was made to the Imperial Government for repeal, which was refused until a further trial of the union was had; that in a despatch the Imperial Government requested that the Dominion Government would modify any arrangement respecting taxation and the regulation of trade or fisheries which might prejudice the interests of Nova Scotia, in answer to which the Dominion Government expressed their readiness to relieve Nova Scotia, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal or unjust; that the Dominion Government have never carried out the desire or request of the Imperial Government; that after nineteen years, it has been found that the objections urged at the time of the union apply with greater force at the present time: that Nova Scotia, previous to the union, was in a better financial condition than any of the Provinces, but is now in an unsatisfactory and depressed state, owing to the terms of the "British North American Act," combined with the high tariff and fiscal laws of the Dominion; that it now appears that the interests of the Maritime Provinces now incorporated with Canada are identical, and it is the opinion of the Legislature that the financial and commercial interests of these Provinces would be advanced by withdrawing from the Canadian federation, and uniting under one Government; that if it be found impossible, after negotiations for that purpose, to secure the co-operation of the respective Governments of the Sino-Maritime Provinces in withdrawing from confederation and entering into a Maritime union, then that Nova Scotia should ask permission from the Imperial Parliament to withdraw from the union.

The House then went into committee on bills, and passed several of a private and local character.

Thursday, May 6.—The railway bill came up for the second reading. Mr. Bell made a lengthy speech against the bill. He denounced it as an election kite. The Government were not sincere in presenting the bill. The consolidation scheme is dependent upon the Dominion Government handing over the Windsor branch, and subsidizing the missing link. If the Government were sincere, they would not have given notice of repeal until they had obtained those concessions.

The Attorney General defended the portion of the bill relating to Cape Breton as being the best that could be proposed. The alternative scheme was practicable, and would open up and accommodate a large and populous section of the island.

The debate was continued by Cook, Mack, Spence, Whidden, McRae, and McDonald.

Friday, May 7.—The railway debate was resumed. Speeches were made by Corning, Pipes, Spence, Mack, Longley, Gayton, and others.

Mr. Fielding closed the debate. He said that the Government could do no more than it does by the railway measure. The Dominion Government should build the railroads in Cape Breton, but the Local Government were willing to assist to some extent in their construction. The Western Counties railroad at the present time was almost worthless, and unless the western roads become consolidated, the missing link would never be built. The promoters of the joint stock association who reside in this Province are a guarantee of good faith, and he believed that the scheme would prove a success. The bill then passed a second reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill in regard to the Halifax graving dock; also a bill to pay the claims of C. C. Gregory.

Saturday, May 8.—The bill respecting railways, and the bill to incorporate the Joint Stock Association passed a third reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting the Western Counties railway. The repeal resolutions were then introduced by Mr. Fielding in a lengthy speech. He gave a history of the negotiations for Confederation, and the efforts put forth by Nova Scotia to remain out of the union. The manner in which the union was effected had generated a feeling of bitterness and hostility that will not pass away for generations. He referred to the efforts made to obtain better terms for the Province, but without success. The answer lately received from the Dominion Government was unsatisfactory, and no other course was open to the legislature to adopt than the direct issue of repeal from Confederation. The Province has not received due return for its share of the Dominion taxation. Railways and public works are more necessary in Nova Scotia than the North-West. He believed that the people of Nova Scotia are almost unanimous in the opinion that repeal is desirable, and the government were prepared to stand or fall on that issue.

Mr. Weeks seconded the resolution, and said he believed the government would receive on the repeal issue the full confidence and support of the electors.

The contention was raised that the resolutions embodied two distinct issues, maritime union, and separation from Canada, and were therefore out of order.

Mr. Bell believed no greater calamity could befall this Province than to go out of the union and occupy a position of isolation. In our present relationship we occupy a position at once more honorable and more prosperous. Since the federation of the provinces Nova Scotia had made tremendous strides in the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of prosperity. He would not say that there was not much to be desired, as he himself would agitate for better terms, but he held that if we were reduced to a state of isolation we would be in a far worse position than at present. As far as the industries of Pictou county were concerned, a severance of the union meant death to them. We would have no market for our manufactures. None of the other provinces or the United States would have anything to do with us, and we would be met in every direction, outside of

Great Britain, with hostile tariffs. If annexation is the aim of repealers it is an unholy one for Nova Scotia to engage in. He claimed that the effects of free trade with the United States would ruin all but the most primitive of our industries. Should we withdraw from Confederation, there were but two alternatives for us—annexation or isolation.

Mr. Fraser, though a friend of repeal, said that he was not an annexationist. The expenditure of Nova Scotia is continually increasing while its revenue is, in a sense, cut iron by its very nature. He believed that whatever party was in power in the Dominion, Nova Scotia would be in the same position that it is at present. By the last census the people of this Province numbered one-tenth of the whole population of the whole Dominion. The expenditure of the federal government last year was \$35,000,000, and he thought he was within the mark in saying that Nova Scotia contributed one-tenth of this amount. Only about \$2,500,000 of that amount was expended in the Province, leaving a balance of \$1,000,000. In 1867 we had a debt of \$8,000,000, now our debt account at Ottawa is \$11,000,000. He gave statistics to show the amounts collected and expended in this Province. He claimed that if we were out of the union our probable revenue would be \$3,837,212, and our expenditure \$2,550,924, leaving a surplus of \$1,286,288.

Mr. Longley said he was at first opposed to the repeal agitation set on foot two years ago. He had now no doubt that confederation is a total failure, and the system is rotten from beginning to end. Our financial position demands that Nova Scotia should not continue in this union. We have no trade relations with Canada. There is not a single product of the mine, soil, or sea, that ever found a market in Canada. We trade with the United States in spite of the heavy tariff, as that country is our natural market. He argued at great length in favor of commercial union.

Mr. Pipes said that commercial union with the States could be obtained in two ways only—by free trade or annexation. If the union was broken up how is that to help free trade? We are far more likely to get it in the union than out. If we are not to get commercial union through free trade, we must get it through union with the States. He did not believe Nova Scotia was ready for such a step.

Addresses were also delivered by other members of the House. The resolutions on division were carried by a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Pipes, who voted against it.

Monday, May 10.—The bills respecting the Western Counties railway, and *in re* the payment of certain claims of C. C. Gregory, passed a third reading.

The bill passed by the Legislative Council conferring upon women the right of franchise at the municipal elections was lost.

Mr. White's resolution expressing sympathy with Ireland in her efforts to obtain Home-Rule, passed unanimously.

A partial report from the Committee on Humane Institutions was submitted. The committee found that with regard to the poor of Digby that some of the charges were proven, and recommended that steps be taken by the overseers of the poor to prevent a repetition of the objectionable features of the present system.

A discussion took place on a resolution to the effect that no more appointments be made to the Legislative Council. The resolution was negatived upon the statement that whatever appointments the government might make would be on the understanding that the Council must bow to the popular will.

Tuesday, May 11th.—A discussion arose as to whether the report of the Committee on Humane Institutions should be printed. After a spirited discussion it was decided not to print them. The Attorney-General introduced a bill legalizing any causes that had been tried under the new rule recently adopted by the Supreme Court and afterwards rescinded. The bill was put through all its stages and passed. Mr. Mack desired a subsidy for steam service between Port Medway and Liverpool. Mr. Fielding said that if \$500 could be spared it would be given. The bill amending the License Act was concurred in. The House was then prorogued by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Mme. Adelina Patti will be a princess after her marriage with M. Nicolini, according to *The Paris Gaulois*, which declares it has its information from the most authoritative source. Nicolini is to be created a prince by a foreign chancery. The honor has been obtained by the diva herself who being a marchioness by her first marriage, wishes to become a princess on the occasion of her second.

It was a family gathering called to name the baby. The name proposed was William. The jury retired, and in two minutes returned and reported; "No Bill."

The story is told of a famous Boston lawyer, that, one day, after having a slight discussion with the judge, he deliberately turned his back upon that personage and started to walk off. "Are you trying, sir, to show contempt for the court?" asked the Judge, sternly. "No, sir," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."

A coal-cart driver reported to his wife that he had been discharged. To her inquiries what he had done, he said: Nothing; only to sit in the cart when the coal was being weighed. Wife—Why, that was no reason for discharging you. Driver—Yes, it is; the new man weighs seventy-five pounds more than I do.

A parish clerk once gave out that "Mr. A and Mr. B. would preach every Sunday to all eternity;" he meant alternately. Another mistake was, "that there would be no service next Wednesday, 'kas master had gone a-fishing for another clergyman." Officiate was the word intended.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

"I'm not going to let Digges hear me; besides, he's as deaf as Aunt Rosa."

"Is not that the lady whose eyes have made their appearance again in you, Allie, after lying dormant in the family for a hundred years or so?"

"I believe so. And I have heard that she was the most pig-headed woman of the age in which she lived."

"Her eyes are exactly the color of yours, Allie—the same shade of blue gray, like an autumn fog."

"It does not sound well," I laugh, shrugging my shoulders. "Foggy eyes don't give one the idea of anything very alluring. (Olive, you don't mean to say you can't eat any more strawberries?)"

"I am reduced to that deplorable plight, my dear."

Looking at the table, with its delicate appointments of glass and silver, its dainty flowers, the cake and cream and piled-up dishes of strawberries, my heart aches, thinking of my boy. He may be hungry, while there is food and to spare in my house, while my very servants feed on the fat of the land. The thought sends that old dull aching pain through my heart again.

"I shall go down and see what they have done to the room they are to dance in," Olive says, getting up from the table. "I hear the decorations there are to be something splendid—all scarlet geraniums, festooned about the mottoes and flags."

"So I hear."

"Allie, I should like exceedingly to shake you!"

"Before all my respectable ancestors, Olive?"

"Before them all. Oh, Allie, I forgot to remind you of that note to the confectioner! We left it lying on the study mantel-piece."

"It will be late for post then, unless I run back now and ask Uncle Tod to take charge of it."

"Shall I go?" Olive asks readily.

"Certainly not. If any one must go, I will go myself."

"But can't you send somebody over for it?"

"They would not find it probably. I have nothing particular to do just at present; so, if you like to run down and see what they are doing in the servant's hall, I'll go back to the vicarage and give my note to Uncle Tod."

Olive agrees to this arrangement; and, five minutes later I am in my wood again, passing under its mazy network of sun and shadow, drinking in the delicious woodland air.

I walk very slowly, the little noisy brown river below me on my right hand, on my left the overhanging rocks with their June vesture of moss and ferns and trailing festoons of bindweed and honey-suckle, and, while I walk, I am thinking of Gerard Baxter and of the dream that I have been dreaming for the last three months. Has he forgotten me? This is the question which troubles me most. If he had forgotten me, would he not have found means to tell me so? Had he not promised to tell me, in the gloomy old drawing-room in Carleton Street—were they they not the very last words he had said to me before he said good-by? He has not forgotten me, for, if he had, he would have told me—so I repeat to myself forlornly; and, while the thought is in my heart, I raise my eyes and see him standing before me, thin and gaunt and shabby, in the soft sunlight and shadow of my woodland path.

"Gerard!" I cry; and yet the reality of his presence scarcely startles me, so present had he been to my thoughts.

He answers nothing, not a single word, only stands there, looking at me as if I were a ghost. But it is he who looks like the ghost of his former self.

"Gerard, where have you come from? What are you doing here?"

"I have come from London," he answers, without any gladness in his face—"from London, to see you."

Something in his manner chills me, and sends the warm blood surging back to my heart.

"You have come to tell me that you have forgotten me?"

"No," he replies, a dusky red coming into his haggard cheeks, "I shall never come to tell you that."

I am conscious of a feeling of relief. I had scarcely doubted him, and yet his manner had seemed like the grasp of an iron hand about my heart. But, if he has not forgotten me, it matters very little about anything else.

"You promised to let me know," I say, standing before him in the dancing sunlight and shadow, looking with wistful eyes into his altered face.

"I have not forgotten you," he repeats, almost savagely, a fierce light in his eyes. "I wish I had!"

"You wish you had, Gerard?"

"I do, before Heaven!"

"But, I care for nothing, so long as you have not forgotten me. After all, what does anything matter, if we love each other?"

"If we love each other!" he repeats vaguely, his hungry, hollow eyes devouring my face.

"If you love me, Gerard, I can forgive everything else."

"I tried hard," he says brokenly, turning his face away—"I tried hard to be worthy of you, Allie."

"I know you did," I answer tenderly. "I know all about it, Gerard—I have heard."

"But it was not in me. It was a bad day for you when you cared for me—if you ever did care."

"I did care," I respond gravely, holding my head as high as his is low. "I did care for you, and I care for you still!"

"I hope not!" he exclaims quickly and passionately, stretching out his hands as if to keep my words away. "I am not worthy of you—you must not waste another thought on such a miserable degraded wretch as I am!"

"But if I love you, Gerard?"

"But you do not know how low I have fallen, child!"

"Not so low but that I can reach to lift you up, with Heaven's help," I say, in the same grave tender way. "Do not thrust me away, Gerard. I should not be a woman if I turned from you because you were unfortunate—if you had been fortunate I might not have cared for you half so much."

"You are an angel!" he returns brokenly; but his head is turned away from me. He makes no movement to cross the yard or two of mossy path, the glint of sunshine and flicker of dancing shadow, which divides us from each other.

"You have suffered since I saw you last," I say, with a pitiful glance at his gaunt hollow cheeks and faded eyes.

"Suffered!" he echoes, with an indescribable intonation. "Allie, if you cared for me—as you say you did—why didn't you marry me?"

"And add a new burden to what was heavy enough already, Gerard?"

"Were you afraid of poverty? What matter if we had starved together? But we should not have starved—you would have given me courage to succeed. And if we had starved one day, we should have feasted the next—we should have been like two children—we should have cried and laughed together! We should have been happy, Allie, because we should have loved each other; but we have missed it—lost it forever!"

He speaks rapidly—fiercely, but quite coherently. If it had not been for his coherence I should have thought that he was mad, or had been drinking too much wine. But I do not like his look, or the desperate light in his eyes.

"I was cruel," I say, stretching out my hand to him. "There are plenty of people who would say that I had acted wisely: but I know in my heart that I did not. I ought to have married you, or forbidden you to think of me at all."

He looks at me with those haggard hungry eyes—looks at my face, my dress; but he makes no movement to take my outstretched hand. "You look like a picture, Allie. I wish I could paint you in that white gown, with all those tangled leaves for background, your head thrown out so delicately against that patch of pale blue sky. You look so fair and sweet and good. What right had I to drag you down to share .. life of struggle and poverty with me!"

"If I loved you, I ought to have been glad to share it. I ought not to have left you alone to battle with poverty and temptation. That was the cruel, selfish mistake I made—that is what makes me blame myself now a thousand times more than I blame you."

He does not know how I might have raised him up—how high above all want I might have placed him—how little we might have struggled with the world which has treated him so badly.

"And yet, if I loved you as I ought," he says wistfully, "I ought to be glad to see you here—happy among all bright and lovely things. I wonder," he adds, with a short cold laugh, "that you even condescend to speak to a poor shabby out-at-elbows wretch like me?"

"Do you wonder?" I answer a little coldly. "You seem to have but a poor opinion of me, Mr. Baxter."

"I was so sure you had forgotten me. You had seemed to care for me so little always—it was I who had cared for you. I said to myself, 'She will despise me—she will not believe in me any more.' And that made me reckless—I did not care what became of me—I do not care now!"

"But I care."

"Do you?" he asks a little curiously, looking down in my face.

"How often must I tell you I love you, Gerard?"

"But you must hate me, Allie, from this day forward."

"Did you come here to tell me this?"

"I came here because I felt that I must see you again. Do you know that it is nearly three months since I saw your face?"

How well I know it! But I only ask gravely and coldly—

"How did you find me out?"

"I knew you lived here with your uncle. You told me he was the clergyman of this place."

"Where are you staying? At Yattendon?"

"At the inn there. I came down to make some sketches in the neighborhood," he adds, smiling—a very faint tired haggard smile. "There are some pretty bits about here—at Woodhay—so they tell me. But I suppose I could not venture to carry my paints and easel in here without the owner's leave?"

"I can get that for you very easily."

"I suppose you know the people who live here?"

"I know every one in the neighborhood."

"The sketches are not of much moment—it was to see you that I came. I had something to tell you—something I must say to you—"

"And I," I interrupt, with a happy thrill at my heart—"I have something to say to you, Gerard. But I have a fancy for saying it to-morrow—you will know why afterward. If you come here to-morrow, I will tell you a secret."

"My news will keep till to-morrow," he says, with the kind of eagerness with which a drowning man will catch at a straw; "and it will be something to live for, to think that I shall see you again."

"If you come to Woodhay to-morrow, you will see a village fête."

"I am in no trim for fêtes," he answers, bitterly, with a glance at his threadbare sleeve.

"Oh, there will be all kinds of people here to-morrow!"

"Even beggars like me! Is it a school feast, or what?"

"The owners of the place is coming of age. Did you not notice the triumphal arches they are putting up all along the road from the village?"

"No; I came across the fields from the village. My landlord told me there was a right-of-way, even for such tramps as I."

"I am sure mine host of the 'Stag's Head' did not say anything so uncivil. What should you have done if you had not met me here to-day?"

"Loafed about the vicarage till I did meet you," he answers, with a gleam of the old boyish fun in his hollow eyes.

His manner would have saddened me if I did not know how he would laugh at his want of faith in me to-morrow.

"I must go," I say at last, thinking how Olive will wonder what has become of me; "but you will be sure to come to-morrow?"

"I will come," he promises looking at me with the sad eyes which trouble me. "I shall see you to-morrow, Allie, and after that—the Deluge."

But that is not the programme I arrange for myself, as I run up the path through the vicarage garden, between the cabbages and rows of currant and gooseberry bushes.

CHAPTER VII.

"Allie, you have an amazing power of adaptability."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, to-day you look as if you had been acting the Lady Bountiful all your life."

"Because a set of old men and women and school-children don't make me nervous?"

"But, when the band struck up and they began to cheer, I declare it nearly made me cry! And you were as cool as a block of Wenham Lake ice—you never even changed color, while I was trembling like a leaf."

"Ever, one is not such a goose as you are, Olive."

Uncle Tod has just returned thanks, in my name, for the congratulatory speech which Mr Prout, the steward, has delivered, and the welcome and good wishes for my future happiness which he has expressed on behalf of himself and of my tenantry, who have emphasized each carefully-prepared compliment and labored pleasantry with rather indiscriminating cheers and laughter. But, if they are amused, I am satisfied, and only anxious to get it all over as quickly as I can.

I am standing with Uncle Tod on the low balcony or terrace before the hall-door, at the top of the wide shallow flight of stone steps leading down to the drive. A crowd of well dressed people stand behind us, Olive nearest to me. Aunt Rosa is in the open drawing room window with a whole party of elderly ladies; there are faces at every window of the picturesque old red-brick house—But they are nothing to the sea of faces in front of us; the whole village—and not only the village, but the country-side—seems to have turned out to welcome my father's child to the house from which they had seen his coffin carried—those of them who were old enough to remember—followed by the tears and lamentations of a tenantry which idolized him as, I am afraid, they will never idolize me.

I stand quite quietly at Uncle Tod's elbow, looking down at the crowd, while the dear old man, bareheaded, his silver locks glistening in the June sunshine, says his few pleasant fatherly words to the people, and receives a hearty cheer or two, at which he smiles, glancing at me. Then the crowd scatter away to the various amusements prepared for them, which are to occupy the time before the great dinner in the marquee on the lawn.

"Come and see the children dance!" Olive says; and she and I and half a dozen others—Gus Dean and young Algy Dufferin and Mr. Lockhart among them—make our way to the old croquet-ground, where the children, rich and poor, are dancing merrily to the music of the village brass-band.

"What are you looking for?" Gus Dean asks, standing beside me.

"Looking for?"

"You seem to be searching in the crowd for some one or something."

"Oh, I expected a friend here to-day!" I answer carelessly. "I dare say he is here somewhere in the crowd."

"Will he not come up and speak to you?" Gus questions, surprised.

"Of course—by-and-by."

I stand up, very tall and straight, in the clear space that is left for me erever I move to-day. The sunshine gilds my birthday gloriously—all the woods are bathed in it; it dreams on the smooth lawns; it lights up the green triumphal arches and the red and white flags fluttering in long festoons against the cloudless blue of the sky. Olive thinks me very cool and quiet; but she does not know how my heart is beating under my cream-colored bodice slashed with soft sky-blue—not beating because I am the centre of attraction here to-day, not beating at the sound of the music or the cheering, but because I am watching for an opportunity to steal away to meet my lover in the greenwood—my lover who is waiting there for me.

I love him, poor and shabby and haggard and unfortunate—I love him as perhaps I should never have loved him if he had been well-dressed and rich and prosperous—as I could never have loved any of the rich and prosperous young men who are crowding about me to-day. Some women love best what most excites their pity—what is most dependent upon them for comfort and care and help. I love this boy because I am everything to him—because, unless I stoop to save him, he is lost. I long to take him by the hand, to say to him, "All mine is thine." He shall suffer no more poverty, poor lad; he shall not fight hand to hand with want and disappointment and discouragement any more! I will help him to be famous; he need not sell his beautiful pictures for half their value because he must have bread to eat. So I think triumphantly, as I stand looking at the children dancing on the greensward, and wondering impatiently when I shall be able to shake off Gus Deane and escape to my woodland tryst.

To be Continued.

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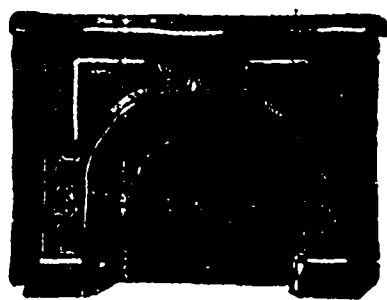
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THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

In the absence of questions upon which we or the political parties of the Maritime Provinces "stand divided by party lines," the Order in this jurisdiction has sought to clear away the partisan fence that had become merely an obstruction and a hindrance to united action.

The leader of the government of Nova Scotia has, however, introduced into the legislative of that province a series of resolutions which contain the announcement of a distinct policy. These utterances, if adopted by the party of which Mr. Fielding is the leader, will erect upon a comparatively peaceful political field bristling *chevaux de frise*, on one side or the other of which every man must take his stand and on which no man can sit.

Mr. Fielding asks the Legislature of Nova Scotia to declare that the province has been unfairly dealt with by the British North American Act, which fixed the terms and conditions upon which the province, forming the Dominion became confederated. That instead of halcyon days of prosperity, we have now, as the result of confederation, a condition of general debility and depression which the Dominion Government refuses and will (shall?) refuse to cure or palliate by granting "better terms." That a panacea will be found in the withdrawal of the Maritime Provinces from the larger confederacy and the formation of a Maritime Union.

That if the sister provinces cannot be coaxed to withdraw from the Dominion, then it shall be "absolutely necessary," in order to have railways and public works wherever they are wanted or demanded, industries fostered, commerce invigorated, and everything lovely and on a sound basis that the indulgent mother on the other side of the big pond be petitioned to let poor little Nova Scotia withdraw from the ruinous partnership and set up on her own account again.

Finally, the Nova Scotia Premier asks the Legislature to declare its opinion and belief as these things as above epitomized are so, "in order that candidates for the suffrages of the people at the approaching elections may be enabled to place this vital and important question of separation from Canada before them for decision at the polls."

This then is to be the issue at the coming election, and we Patrons, however much we may desire to do so, will not be able to unite our votes with those of our brothers of the plow and with the temperance workers in behalf of our common interests, which are and always must be the interests of our country.

We shall not attempt to discuss this issue of secession, though it be, as we have believed it to be, and hoped that it would be allowed to remain, a dead and buried issue—resurrectionized for—let those who have disquieted it to bring it up confess why they have done so—but we may without violation of our principles or obligations, add a few remarks of a non-partisan character that our duty, as we apprehend it, seems to call for.

A union of the Maritime Provinces we believe to be earnestly desired by our Order, as it must be by a majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces, to judge by the frequency of the occurrence of the word "Maritime" in the designation of societies, journals, etc., not to mention more direct and explicit utterances. We think it unfortunate that the N. S. Premier did not decide to employ his talents, his energies, and his influence for the accomplishment of Maritime Union, and to let the dead secession issue rest. Had he adopted this patriotic and statesman like course, he would have had the sympathy and support of the great majority of the people of Nova Scotia, he would have taken the most likely way to have secured the "better terms" which is conceded are Nova Scotia's due—and he would not have lying at his door the odium of old animosities revived and political society and social storms instead of the comparatively fair weather all round, that we have been enjoying.

Who can say authoritatively that we are in every respect better off as members of the British North American Confederacy than we would have been had we remained separate provinces? or, that we would be better off to-day had we remained as we were before Confederation? it may, however, be authoritatively said that secession, or efforts in that direction, rarely accomplishes any good and always result, in much harm.

Poor Britannia! we think we hear her exclaiming, "And then too Nova Scotia!" Verily her family is more troublesome to rule than—"the waves!" We beg to inquire of the *Morning Herald* whether Mr. Fielding really does propose to "ask permission from the Imperial Government to withdraw from the union with Canada, and return to the States, or a province of Great Britain," as printed in the tri-weekly of the 6th inst.

We must not affirm in this place that Confederation is not responsible for hard times and all our woes, but some other cause must be assigned for the hard times, and the greater woes in free trade England, in the protectionist United States and elsewhere.

The greatest need of plants or animals is for water. Plants and animals alike take their nutriment greatly diluted in water, and of course only such food as is soluble in water. From 41.4 to 63 per cent of even the best fed animals is water. The principle fluid secretions and excretions of a cow, weighing 1000 lbs, in 24 hours amount in weight to over 302 lbs. Nearly 1-3 of the animal's weight is daily separated from the blood in the various digestive secretions (including saliva) and excretion of waste material.

COSY CORNER.

Lovely little wraps for the baby carriage are made of two pieces of flannel, one for inside, of blue, and one of white, pink the edges of both. If the blue is to serve for the outside, put a pretty design in outline stitch on it, and then catch the blue and white together with a row of feather stitching about two inches from the edge. If you wish it to be still more ornamental, put a handsome bow of blue satin ribbon just above the embroidery.

SPANISH BUN.—One and one half cups of sugar, four eggs, leave out the whites of three for frosting, three quarters of a cup of butter, one cup milk, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, one half nutmeg, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a flat tin. Take the whites of the three eggs and beat to a stiff froth, then add a cup of light brown sugar. While the cake is hot spread this over and return to the oven to brown.

Notwithstanding that the ice and snow have long since departed from our streets, it is noticeable that the young ladies of Halifax affectionately cling to their walking sticks. Not until the heat of the summer sun becomes oppressive, is there any hope of seeing them replaced by the dainty parasols, so decidedly in keeping with ladies' toilettes.

The latest vagary in fashion is to place the trimming of hats on the back, feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., are now all in the back ground. Probably milliners think the sweet linings quite enough to attract attention without being surmounted by blush roses and poor little humming birds.

THE NEWEST THING FOR GIRLS WHO WRITE NOTES—Square note-paper, not intended to fold for the envelope, now comes in exquisite tints, with the surname initial on the upper left-hand corner.

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Our \$24.00 ASH CHAMBER SET, Trimmings with Walnut, and our \$18.00 PAINTED SUIT with Landscape Mirror, are MARVELS OF CHEAPNESS, and take at sight. Our SOLID WAL. UT (remember not imitation) PARLOR SUIT, in Haircloth or Tapestry Coverings, at \$35.00, surpasses anything in the Dominion.

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MINING.

OUR MINES.—The people of Nova Scotia, with scarce an exception, believe that our mineral resources are of great value, but as yet mining enterprises have never been considered by our capitalists as affording that permanency and security as investments, looked for in all legitimate undertakings; and yet many of our coal, gold, antimony, and manganese mines have paid handsome returns for the capital invested, and although it is true that many of them have not done so, our capitalists should weigh well the reasons why some mines turn out so well and others so badly. The chief reasons why our mines have not uniformly yielded a better return are the lack of sufficient capital to fully develop them, and the reckless, not to say the extravagant, manner in which some of them have been managed. Many of the gold mines which to-day lie idle would, under skilled management and with the employment of improved machinery, yield handsome returns, but their owners, who are, generally speaking, without practical knowledge of gold mining, fear to lay out any money in development, and merely hold on to their mines in the hope that something may yet turn up which will enable them to recoup themselves for the capital already invested. Now these mines have at present a market value and could readily be disposed of at fair figures if the present owners would allow practical mining men and capitalists to take hold and develop them.

The following are the official returns for the months of March and April:—

MARCH.		
	Tons Crushed.	Oz.
Tangier.....	125	75 10
APRIL.		
	Tons Crushed	Oz.
East Rawdon.....	135	156.10
" "	100	201.
Sherbrook.....	51	40 8
Tangier.....	8	2 19
Dars Hill (the Dufferin).....		\$262.80

Mrs. E. F. Howe, who so far as we are aware, is the only lady in Nova Scotia interested in gold mining, has returned to Middlefield, N. S., and intends at once resuming active mining operations.

THE KEMPT GOLD MINE.—The last number of the *Royal Gazette* contains the announcement that letters patent have been granted, incorporating Joseph Robbins Kinney, Joseph Robbins Wyman, Robert Sargent Eakins, and Arthur White Eakins, merchants, and George Washington Johnson, machinist, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth and Province of Nova Scotia, under the name of "The Kempt Gold Mining Company (limited)," for the purpose of mining, quarrying, digging, crushing, washing and otherwise winning gold or gold bearing quartz and other metals and minerals, and to carry on the business of mining, quarrying or otherwise searching for gold and other metals and minerals, and crushing, smelting, reducing and refining the same.

The chief place of business of the company to be at Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth; the amount of capital stock to be \$30,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of \$0.30 each.

A new and important enterprise has been opened in Yarmouth. The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Company have opened their works on Water Street and put in one of their new electric rotary crushing mills, under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Wiswell, of Boston, son of the inventor. The mill is in Crawley's building, and will be in operation about the first of next week. This mill will crush twenty tons of ore per day, and it is claimed will save from twenty to forty per cent. more gold than the ordinary stamp mills now used in this province. The present mill was put up by an American company who make this the headquarters of their operations in Canada. They will have their mills manufactured by the Burrell Johnson Iron Company and will supply them at short notice to any part of Canada. The company purpose taking interests in mining properties and aiding in their development, besides handling quartz to order at their mill in Yarmouth. Several lots of ore are now in the mill awaiting treatment, and if the crusher saves as large a percentage as is claimed, a new era in gold mining is dawning on this province, which is very rich in auriferous deposits. The new mill, briefly described, is formed of four heavy iron wheels running in a groove and giving a continuous crushing surface with much less expenditure of power than that required by the stamp mills. A constant current of electricity from a powerful dynamo prevents "sliming" and greatly aids the process of amalgamation. The amalgam can be drawn off from a quicksilver trap at any time without stopping the mill. Mr. Roberts, the treasurer of the company, and Mr. Hopkins, one of the directors, are now in town. The mill is the first of the kind ever put up in Canada, but they have been proved in many of the other gold districts on the continent.—*Yarmouth Times*.

A syndicate of St. Paul capitalists are at present at Ottawa for the purpose of closing negotiations for the purchase of a coal mine in the North-West Territories. The price is said to be in the vicinity of \$250,000.

The explored coal beds of Ireland contain 209,000,000 tons of workable coal, chiefly anthracite.

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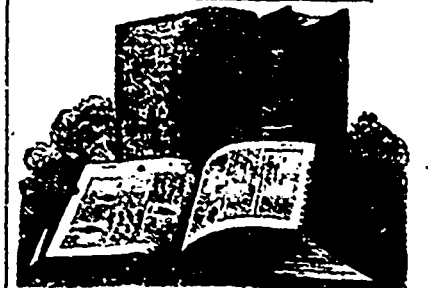
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[FOR THE CRITIC].

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

(A Story of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.)

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"I can't do it, Mr. Spendall. I've been working the past ten years expecting every day to come on just such a property, and now that I have found it, I am bound to have it all to myself. Of course, Mr. Rambler will share in the profits, but the mine is to be in my name. Still you are a decent fellow (confound his impudence, I thought, but held my tongue), and I will give you a real good show. I intend taking up 50 claims only, and you shall be the first to read my description. You will thus be enabled to take up the claims directly East and West of mine, and, as I am certain that the lead runs a long way, the chances are that your property may prove richer than mine."

Our host, who had been listening with open mouth, now came forward and eagerly asked, "Won't you let me in, Dave?"

"Got any money?"

"No, but the old woman has some laid by."

"Well, you get twenty-five dollars and I will take up some areas for you."

Mrs. Brown had retired and the old man hurried into her bed room. There was a sleepy response to his first summons, then a long subdued conversation took place; then awaking to the situation Mrs. Brown's voice ran shrill and strong. Brown beat a hasty retreat, and as he opened the door we caught the words, "you ought to have more sense you old fool!" the balance being lost by the closing of the door. He reappeared and said he guessed he'd change his mind.

I agreed to give him a small interest with me. His gratitude was genuine and took a practical form.

"Boys, you must have something to eat before you go," and off he went, lamp in hand, to make a raid on the larder. Raw salt cod, bread and butter, vinegar and milk, were tempting delicacies, and they rapidly disappeared before our combined attack. Still he was not contented. Cautiously re-entering his wife's bed-room he returned with a bottle of Scotch whiskey, which he placed triumphantly on the table. Dave grew eloquent over the liquor, and we were soon boiling with enthusiasm. I felt we were playing for great stakes and was anxious to be off. If we were not at the Mines' Office by ten o'clock, it was almost certain that Jake Rehm would be, and the property would become his. If we all arrived at that hour, Dave relied on his superior shrewdness to get his application in first.

Harnessing his pony to a light wagon, Dave and Ralph drove off, leaving Pops, and me to follow as speedily as possible after the rapidly receding vehicle. The mist was still falling, the roads were deep with mud, and we went splashing along in the darkness; but I had given rein to my imagination and heeded nothing, now that gold, unlimited gold, was to be mine. What could I not accomplish? I could now purchase a valuable law library and convert my dingy "den" into a gem of an office. The noble science, as expounded by Austin, could now be followed in all its integrity, and the miserable "bread and butter law" with its main eye to costs could be eschewed. I had never been a success at putting the screws on delinquent debtors. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," and it was like "driving a nail into my own coffin" to force a levy on the poor wretches who pleaded so piteously for more time. Home—oh how attractive it should be. Cost and calculation should be eliminated, and the little ones, with their gentle mother, should have every luxury that money could buy. So I dreamed on, making greater and greater strides, until I found myself debating which palatial residence on the North West Arm (the fashionable quarter of Halifax) I should condescend to purchase. The gold fever was now at its height, sending the blood rushing through my veins, and filling my brain with most fantastic visions. "Gold fever indeed!" I fancy some cruel medico is exclaiming, "that bottle of Scotch might have produced very similar symptoms." But this is the age of doubt.

Suddenly Popsy relaxed his hold on the reins, and with a sharp cry fell back on the seat. For a moment I feared that he was dead, but he soon revived, and said that he had been seized with violent cramps. Quickly unscrewing my brandy flask I poured out a cupful and pressed it to his white lips.

Clinching his teeth, he exclaimed, "no, no, take it away, I promised my wife that I would never touch it, and I won't, if I die for it. A warm cup of tea is all I want."

It was now three o'clock in the morning, and everybody would be in bed.

Hailing Dave, I was informed that Brandon's was the nearest place where we could expect to gain admittance. The horse was joggling along without a driver, so taking the reins and supporting Popsy as comfortable as possible I drove on. The poor fellow was suffering intense agony, but although he knew that the brandy would give him instant relief, he heroically remained firm in his first determination, not to touch it. After what seemed an interminably long time we reached Brandon's. Dave had driven ahead and roused the inmates, and assisted me in helping Popsy into a long low-ceiled kitchen. The kettle was steaming on the stove, and a cup of good strong tea, combined with the warmth of the fire, soon restored our patient to his usual health. I had heard of Brandon, and was surprised to find him quite a young man. He had left his home in Halifax and had disappeared for years.

(To be Continued.)

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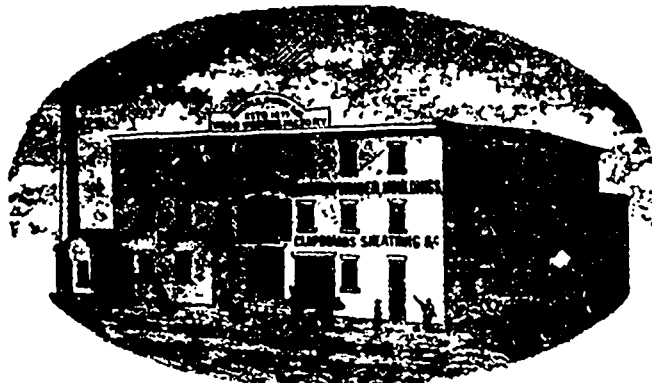
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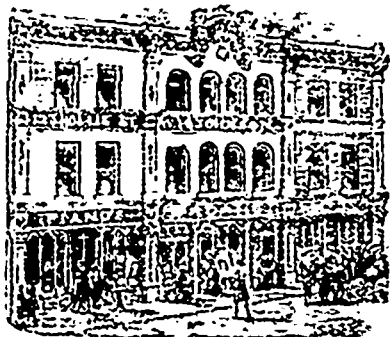
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