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# THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 1, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.  
{ No. 13.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Usually people shake the dice at Monaco, but recently the earthquake did it for them.

According to the decision of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, it isn't libellous to call a man a crank.

A Western editor says he could write columns of fun if he could think of it. So could most of us.

A California young man recently thrashed a clergyman because the church would not receive his mother as a member.

The Laureate has written a morning hymn and also an evening one for the boys in the Gordon Home near Portsmouth, which is prospering greatly under the management of General Tyndall.

Our valued contributor, "Snarler," calls attention to the approaching celebration in England of the centennial year of the first colonial bishopric. As this first bishopric happened to be that of Nova Scotia, we cordially endorse our contributor's suggestion that the junction of this anniversary with the Queen's Jubilee would be fitly and gracefully commemorated by the appointment of a Nova Scotian divine as chaplain to the Queen.

The alliance which has recently been entered into by Germany, Austria, and Italy, is merely one for defence. Should either one of these powers be the aggressor, and make war upon some other power, it will not have the support of the other two powers within the alliance; but should any foreign power attack either Germany, Austria or Italy, it will have to count upon combatting the combined armaments of these three governments. Prince Bismarck says there will be peace in Europe during 1887. We should think so, at least so long as this defensive alliance continues in operation.

The International State Commerce Bill provides that no representative of the people, either in Congress or in the State Legislature, shall receive a pass from any railway company, and the corporation which issues any pass to such representative is liable to a fine of \$5,000. This is a fair and just provision. Congressmen, as well as members of Parliament, have mileage allowances provided for them by law, and these they have hitherto pocketed as one of the perquisites to which they were entitled. Under the new order of things in the United States, the great railway corporations may have fewer friends in the legislature, but the travelling public are not likely to suffer on this account, nor will they have to pay higher mileage rates because Congressmen travel on bona fide purchased tickets.

Among the latest announcements of new publications is that of the *American Magazine*, publishers, Bush & Son, New York. The new publication will supplant the *Brooklyn Magazine*, which has been so favorably received that its promoters now propose making the magazine national in its character. The *American Magazine* was the name of a monthly periodical published in Philadelphia in 1741. It purported to be a monthly view of the political state of the British colonies. It is not probable that its namesake will in this respect follow its lead.

Mr. George Stewart, who is among the best known of Canadian writers, has made the suggestion that the Premier of Quebec, when arranging for a new distribution of seats, should have due regard for the higher interests of education by allowing each of the Universities of Laval, McGill and Lennoxville a representative in the Provincial Parliament. In Britain, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, London, Trinity College, Dublin, and others, elect members to the House of Commons, and there is no good reason why it should not be done on this side of the water. We have heard the matter discussed among prominent educationists and believe that University representation has its decided advantages.

The public were indeed shocked that in this quiet Canada of ours, bomb throwing should have been indulged in; but they were more surprised to learn that the dastardly act should have been committed in the old city of Quebec, the fortress city beside the ice-bound St. Lawrence. In the quiet of the evening after the main audience had dispersed, and while a few of the members of the Salvation Army were holding a prayer meeting in their barracks, a bomb was thrown in at the window, and almost immediately exploded, wrecking the front of the building and seriously injuring several of those present. The man who could perpetrate such an outrage, and jeopardize the lives of peaceful men and defenceless women, was a mean, cowardly villain, and we sincerely trust that the social influence of his friends will not prevent his being brought to the bar of justice and condemned for an act which would cause even a savage to blush for shame.

A second Alabama case has recently been tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, London. It appears that Sir William Call and a Mr. Baird who were interested in gold mines in Venezuela, purchased a steamer which they christened the *Justitia*, and that under the direction of General Sandoval, a Venezuelan rebel, the ship was loaded at Antwerp with boxes of firearms labelled "starch." The *Justitia* left for Venezuela in June, 1885, and having run up the Venezuelan flag, attacked a government gun boat, but was obliged to draw off disabled. The *Justitia* was subsequently seized in San Domingo as a pirate, and charges having been made against Mr. Baird, Sir William Call and General Sandoval, these gentlemen have been tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, the jury acquitting Mr. Baird of complicity in the affair, disagreeing as to the complicity of Sir William Call and convicting General Sandoval of a criminal breach of international law.

The Hon. David Wells, in an address delivered before the Merchants' Club of Boston, held up to the American view the reverse side of the shield as respects the question of the fisheries. Mr. Wells is of the opinion that if the citizens of the United States were residents in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, or in Newfoundland, they would follow precisely the same course that is now adopted by the people of these provinces in defending the fisheries against all comers. The liberal views of Mr. Wells were the result of an extended tour through the provinces, in which he saw for himself the true aspect of the question. By all means let us invite the members of the American Senate to visit us during the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. If, by doing this, we could convert the Hon. Senators to our view of the question, the outlay for free passes, free board, and lodging, even free jolifications, would be a mere trifle as compared with the mutual benefits that would result from the Senators getting their eyes opened.

A tale of quiet heroism, unique in its way, is now going the rounds of the English press. The step-daughter of Joseph Ball, a London cabinet maker, died of consumption in the Brompton Hospital, and requested that she might be buried in Little Hockesley, some fifty miles distant. The stepfather, although weak and ill at the time, made her coffin, and then, not having money enough to use the railcars, he placed it with its contents upon a handcart, and started to perform the journey on foot, taking with him his little boy to give him a lift up the hills. On his way, a village Bumble undertook to hinder his further progress, but Joseph overcame his scruples. He thus plaintively describes the interview:—"We had a bother, and he would have forced open the coffin, but my master is always stronger than the devil, and he gave me strength to struggle with the man and put him out of the house." Joseph buried his step-daughter in the village churchyard, and having strewn her grave with wild meadow flowers, sorrowfully trundled his handcart back to London. The story has got into the press and Joseph has been lionized for what he must have regarded as a simple, natural act. We have merely given the facts, having no wish to mar the simple beauty of the incident by a single word of comment.

## WHITE SLAVERY.

In striking contrast with the cruelty, immorality, and utter discomfort of the farming-out system, is that of the farm and home for the poor adopted in some of the counties of this province, notably Annapolis, Hants and Yarmouth. In Bridgetown, Annapolis County, a farm and a substantial brick house, with outbuildings, &c., has been provided as a home for the poor of the county, where those able to work assist in their own support, to the manifest advantage of their health, self-respect, and contentment. They are under kind and constant supervision, are comfortably clad, fed and kept clean, and promptly supplied with skilful medical aid, and, being in a populous neighborhood, have the great advantage of being watched over by the public-spirited philanthropists and religious people of the place. And yet the cost, as compared with that of the farming-out system formerly in vogue in Annapolis county, effects an annual saving of between three and four thousand dollars. In the first three years of the new system, dating from 1882, a total of \$10,732.52 was saved to the county, as compared with the outlay of the preceding three years, when the county was divided into small poor districts, and middle-men had their perquisites, and pauper boarding-masters, with their families, were provided for.

Contrast this with the squalor, filth, vermin, immorality, and cruelty—culminating in murder—of the farming-out system, and, on discovering that, with all its horrors, the latter costs the ratepayers at least fifty per cent. more than the former, you ask in indignant surprise why this burning disgrace, which has not even the poor merit of economy to recommend it, is tolerated for a moment longer among a civilized people.

Softly, friends, vested interests must be respected. The indemnifier will not willingly forego his annual gains. The farmer or housekeeper is not willing to begin now to hire servants, seeing that, under the present system, he or she can have servants from the overseers, and be paid for maintaining them. Cherished and lucrative evils die hard. Advocates of hoary old sins can always be found, even where least suspected.

The only cure for this evil is an Act of the Legislature, not optional but imperative in every case, carrying out the suggestion of the member for Yarmouth last session, that the poor districts be made co-extensive with the Municipalities, and each Municipality be required to provide a home and farm for the poor within its bounds.

Let this Act be made imperative, not optional, and—as in Annapolis—three years will not have passed by before the manifold blessings secured thereby to the poor, together with the saving effected for the taxpayers, will have convinced the most obstinate of the immeasurable superiority of the new system, and many of its present most vigorous opponents will be found among the least willing to return to the burning disgrace of poor-farming, or white slavery.

We call upon our legislators of both parties to unite in this most necessary measure of true reform. Let not the present session of our Local Legislature pass by without abolishing forever in this province the disgraceful system of farming-out the poor.

## TIME REFORMS.

The success which has attended the trial upon the Canadian Pacific Railway, of dividing the day into 24 consecutive hours, instead of 12 hours, a.m. and p.m., has again brought the question prominently to the front, and it is probable that before many months the new plan will be adopted by Canadian and American railways. We have several times referred at length to Mr. Sanford Flemming's method of dividing the day into consecutive hours; but in view of the probability of its coming into almost immediate use, we would recommend our readers, before hastily condemning the new idea, to give it a trial in their own homes, so that when the railway companies take action, they will have become accustomed to think and speak of the afternoon hours by substituted numerals. By cutting a ring of paper so as to fit inside the present numbers upon a clock, and marking under the hours from one to twelve the numbers from thirteen to twenty-four; any ordinary clock can be made to show the proper time according to the new method, and at the same time, the corresponding time under the old style. In view of the inconveniences and disadvantages arising from the use of the terms a.m., and p.m., the proposed change will be specially acceptable to the travelling public; but in writing not only are these terms to be dropped, but likewise the word o'clock, which is as unnecessary as would be pounds, shillings and pence to represent the different denominations of sterling money, £. s. and d. being recognized as their equivalents. It is suggested that a colon or two vertical dots placed between the hours and minutes will be a sufficient distinction for all ordinary purposes; but that until the change is more generally adopted, notice of meetings, etc., should be written in both the new and old style thus:—"A meeting will be held at 19:30 (7.30 o'clock, p.m. old style)." While we believe that the adoption of the 24 hour system will be of general advantage to the public, we are still of the opinion that the standard time in use on the railways of the Maritime Provinces is an outrageous imposition upon our good nature. What is known as Intercolonial, not I. C. Railway, standard time is one hour in advance of eastern standard time. The Intercolonial standard time is that which has been adopted by the people throughout the Maritime Provinces, while the railways within these provinces have adopted eastern standard time, thus making a difference of an hour between railway and general time, and putting the travelling public to an inconvenience compared with which the use of a. m. and p. m. are mere trifles. This is a matter that deserves the attention of our Provincial Legislature, our City Council and Chamber of Commerce. These railways should be run in the interests of the public and not in the interest of a few officials, and we fail to see under the circumstances what excuse they can offer for imposing

such an intolerable nuisance upon those who are obliged to use the roads. For all practical purposes the northern and western boundaries of New Brunswick might be taken as the line of change between Intercolonial and eastern standard times, and were this done, we would have no good reason to complain. As matters now are, standard time and all time-reforms are fast growing in public disfavor.

## THE RETALIATION BILL.

We give below the text of the Retaliation Bill to which President Cleveland has appended his signature. It will be seen that the President is allowed considerable latitude as to the measure of retaliation which he may adopt. If he is as "ugly" as some members of the Senate, he will decree absolute non-intercourse between Canada and the United States. A cartoonist might then aptly represent young America saying in a pettish way to young Canada: "You shan't play on our front steps!" If, on the other hand, as seems more probable from Cleveland's views as to the appointment of a commission, he takes a more rational stand, he will only interdict Canadian fish and fishing vessels. The purpose of the bill is to frighten the Canadian Government out of enforcing the treaty of 1818, as it has been enforced during the past season. This is what Uncle Sam knows very well as the game of bluff; but he may find that there are people who will not be bluffed, where their rights are as clear as in the present instance. If the American Government had the slightest faith in the justice of their pretensions, they would rather submit the matter to arbitration than cause the two countries so much trouble. As it is, they close their eyes to the necessary restrictions which the Canadian Government must, as a protection against fraud, impose upon American fishermen; they purposely confound merchantmen with fishing schooners, demanding the privileges of the most favored nation for the latter; they work themselves into a high state of frenzy and combativeness over some highly colored sensational reports of outrages committed by the Canadian authorities; and then they declare a retaliation altogether disproportionate to the act for which they expect to retaliate. Following is the text:—

Be it enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or American fishermen, visiting or being in the waters, or at any ports or places of the British dominions of North America are, or then lately have been, denied or abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are, or then lately have been, unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or subject to unreasonable restrictions, regulations or requirements in respect of such rights; or when the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such fishing vessels or fishermen, having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places, in the British dominions of North America are, or then lately have been, denied the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places, in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be unjustly vexed or harassed in respect thereof, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation; or when the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States, their masters or crews, so arriving at or being in such British waters or ports or places of the British dominions of North America are, or then lately have been, denied any of the privileges therein accorded to the vessels, their masters or crews, of the most favored nation, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect of the same; then, and in either or all of such cases, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports or places of or within the United States—with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies, as to the President shall deem proper—whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions on such destined voyage or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage; and also, if he thinks proper, to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish, or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States. The President may in his discretion apply such proclamation to any part or all of the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the purposes of this Act.

Every violation of any such proclamation or any part thereof is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters and ports or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be forfeited to the United States, and such forfeiture enforced and proceeded upon in the same manner and with the same effect as in the case of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law may now be enforced or proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or for imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

France has spent on her army in the last sixteen years, \$2,800,000,000, and the annual cost is nearly \$200,000,000. In the same period, Germany has spent \$1,600,000,000, and the annual cost is over \$100,000,000.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Don't give your minister a pair of slippers. Give him a rest.

It's pretty hard to think of the girl you last year remembered to the full limit of your salary as this year bestowing her smiles upon some other fellow.

**COCAINE.**—Cocaine has a rival in an alkaloid obtained in Australia from the juice of *Euphorbia Drummondii*, which Dr. John Reid, its discoverer, calls Drummine. The new local anæsthetic acts almost entirely by paralyzing, and does not excite.—*English Mechanic*.

The history of the Kohinoor diamond dates back to 56 B. C., but nothing of certainty was known of it until the fourteenth century. It came into the possession of Queen Victoria on the annexation of the Punjab. It was then of an egg like shape and valued at \$700,000. It has since been made into a regular cut brilliant.

**THE CAT-FISH.**—In a lecture recently delivered by Dr. F. Day, C.I.E., a warning was given to those who think of introducing the Indian cat fish to British waters, for the doctor placed a specimen in an aquarium, when it rushed at one of the carp, seized it by the middle of the back and shook it as a dog does a rat until it was dead. The cat-fish, it seems, destroys simply for the sake of killing, not to supply itself with food.

Censure, says an ingenious author, is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping it, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defense against reproach but obscurity, it is a kind of comitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.—*Addison*.

**A BOAN'S HEAD.**—Young Sypher called on Miss De Smith the other evening, and he stayed and stayed out of all reason, talking about Christmas festivities.

"I think you would have been a capital hand at one part of the old English customs," Miss de Smith finally said, yawning widely.

"No; do you though, really?" young Sypher delightedly returned.

"What part, now, what part, pray?"

"Lugging in the bore's head," Miss De Smith sleepily exclaimed.—*Rockland Courier-Gazette*.

A Boston man tells how few in England understand American English. "I had not been in Liverpool an hour," he says, "when I became convinced that I had much to learn about the English language. When I entered my hotel I asked the young woman who received me, 'What are your terms?' and had I spoken Choctaw she could not have understood me less. 'What do you charge a day?' I next ventured. 'Charge?' she replied, vaguely, and I gave it up. Another woman was summoned, and I tried again. 'Ah! you want the tariff?' she said at last, and sure enough I did. Now, if I had used the word 'tariff' in that sense in Boston it would have been considered slang. I tried in vain to get a pair of suspenders, as they would show me none but those for stockings, but I succeeded finally in buying some 'braces.' I might prolong my list ad infinitum, but enough is shown to warrant the publication of an American-English dictionary of synonyms for the use of travelers."

**A MARQUIS AND A MONKEY.**—The following story of a monkey hero is vouched for by good authority. It runs in this wise: A large orang-outang, which is the largest species of monkey except the gorilla, was very much attached to his master and to the baby boy who was the pet of the whole family. One day a fire suddenly broke out in the house, and everybody was running here and there to put it out, while the little boy in his nursery was almost forgotten, and when they thought of him the staircase was all in flames. What could be done? As they were looking up and wondering a large, hairy hand and arm opened the window, and presently the monkey appeared with the baby in his arms, and carefully climbed down over the porch and brought the child safely to his nurse. Nobody else could have done it, for a man cannot climb like a monkey, and is not nearly so strong. You may imagine how the faithful creature was praised and petted after that. This is a true story, and the child who was saved was the young Marquis of Kildare.

**AN INNOVATION.**—He climbed two pairs of stairs, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and entered an office, to find a young woman at the desk.

"What is it, sir?" she asked, as he hesitated.

"This is Mr. Doe's office, of course?" he queried, as he looked around.

"Certainly."

"And he is not here?"

"No, sir."

"In other words, he has made a new deal, and you are to be in charge?"

"Yes, sir."

"Humph! So that's the kind of man he is!"

"Anything wrong, sir?" she asked.

"Rather! I've been in the habit of dropping up here about every forenoon in the year at this hour, to borrow a chew of tobacco, and this arrangement has been made without consulting me in the slightest! Humph! If that's the kind of a man he is I'm glad to have found him out, even at this late day!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

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**JEWELLERY,**

**Plated-Ware & Spectacles.**

HAS REMOVED

TWO DOORS SOUTH,

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140 Granville St., Halifax.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Notice is given that the fog alarm on Cranberry head, north side entrance to Sydney Harbor, Cape Breton, will be put into operation on the opening of navigation.

The Western Counties Railway Company are looking eastward. A bill authorizing the company to purchase other railways is to be introduced into parliament.

The New Brunswick Legislature is discussing the advantages of substituting biennial for the annual sessions of the legislature. If the measure be adopted a large saving of money will be effected.

A new cruiser named the *Triumph*, which is to take the place of the *Houlette*, has been successfully launched at Shelburne. She will be commanded by Capt. Lorway, and is registered at 105 tons.

The heaviest snow storm of the season was experienced along the line of the I. C. Railway last Friday and Saturday. The blockade was one of the most complete that has occurred this season, trains having been delayed on the road several days.

The Dominion Government receives letters fortnightly from Mr. John T. Wyld, the Canadian Commissioner, now in the West Indies endeavoring to promote closer trade relations with the Dominion. Mr. Wyld writes very encouragingly of the success of his mission.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature was convened on Tuesday last. The speech from the throne refers to the present winter communication with the mainland as unsatisfactory, and expresses the hope that the Federal government will agree to assist in the building of the projected tunnel.

The hubbub which has been caused in school circles by the discussion of the propriety of girls attending the public schools with their hair in curl papers is decided Pickwickian. One can scarcely imagine parents allowing their children to come to table with their hair in paper, much less their sending them to school thus disfigured.

The Avon River at Windsor, which is one of the largest tidal rivers in Nova Scotia, is to have a new \$46,000 iron bridge. \$25,000 is to be contributed by the province, the balance, \$21,000, will probably have to be borne by the municipality of West Hants. The bridge will be one of the best of its kind in the Maritime Provinces.

A private Infirmary, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, has been established in Halifax. The staff will include several well-known city surgeons, and persons will be boarded at the rate of from \$8 to \$16 a week. The new private hospital will be known as the Victoria Infirmary. It is located in the building formerly known as the Waverley Hotel.

The North Sydney *Herald*, in referring to the murder of the boy McMullin, says:—"A terrible affair occurred at Mill River, near Mabou, last Saturday. It appears two boys, named respectively Worth and McMullin, in some manner got into a quarrel, and Worth becoming enraged picked up a hammer and struck McMullin a terrific blow on the head, killing him instantly."

No right thinking man can uphold the desecration of the Sabbath, but its proper observance is a question upon which there is a wide difference of opinion. The bill which has been before the Provincial Legislature this week, is remarkable for its Puritanism in some directions, and for its leniency in others. The secular law may prevent the desecration of Sunday but it can never ensure its right observance. This is left to the churches and the Christian ministers, and in their hands it should be safe without civil interference.

As to the composition of the new Canadian House of Commons, here are some figures which will interest our readers: There will be eighty nine members in the new House of Commons who were not in the last House. Of the 85 outgoing members 63 were supporters of the Government, and 22 of the Opposition. Of the Conservatives who were in the last Parliament, but who will not be in the new one, 32 did not offer for re-election and 31 were defeated. Of the returning Liberal members eight did not seek re-election and fourteen were defeated. Of the eighty-five new members so far elected two Conservatives and seven Liberals sat in former Parliaments.

The bill authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be used in creating a national park at Niagara Falls, which has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature by the Premier, is, as a matter of fact, the constitution of the "Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission." The bill gives to a board of unpaid commissioners, whom it appoints, who are to act as trustees of the park for the Province, the power to issue debentures to the amount mentioned, and to expropriate and purchase the lands already selected. The grounds of the park are to be open to the public, but the commission is given sole authority to construct and operate inclined railways, boats and other conveniences for sight-seeing within the park. It is expected that the revenues derived from these sources will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the park, and at the same time provide the interest on the debentures, and an annual sinking fund of one per cent. As there can be but little doubt that the measure, which seems to be both wise and liberal, will pass Ontario will celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by the creation of a magnificent people's pleasure ground bearing the sovereign's name.

Mr. Albert Borden, post-master at Canning was found dead in his residence on Saturday morning last, having been smothered to death by smoke. It is supposed that the unfortunate gentleman had fallen asleep during the evening, and that on rising during the night he upset the lamp, thus setting fire to the contents of the room. Some of the neighbors observed the light of the flames, and on entering the house were shocked to find the lifeless body of the deceased in one corner of the room. Mr. Borden was an able official and was very popular in Canning. Persons who are overcome by smoke would do well to remember that a cold current of air is always moving near the floor, and that by crouching and inhaling this comparatively fresh air they can counteract the effect of the smoke.

A villain named Stanley Steele, a native of Boylston, Guysboro' County, N. S., made a most cold blooded attempt to rob the Merchants Bank at Antigonish and murder Mr. Curry, the teller in charge. Entering the bank on Saturday, shortly before the bank was to close, he requested a private interview with the teller, and having entered a small adjoining room, presented two pistols, the one aimed at Curry's head, the other at his heart. Curry sprang at his would be assassin, the contents of the first pistol grazing his temple, and succeeded in seizing Steele just as the second revolver was discharged, the ball from which grazed his side, inflicting a flesh wound of about four inches in length. In the meantime, McGillivray, the junior clerk, had secured assistance, and Steele, who had already been overpowered by Curry, was seized and carried off to jail. Mr. Curry's pluck and resolution probably saved him from an untimely death, and his heroism is deserving of the highest praise.

The concert held in the lecture-room of St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening last, was successfully given and well received by an appreciative audience which fairly filled the building. The songs and music throughout was entirely Scotch. The opening piece, an instrumental duett by Miss E. and Miss Burns, was a brilliant performance, winning the prolonged applause of all present. "The Scottish Blue Bell," admirably sung by Mrs. Percy Lear in a clear and spirited manner, called forth repeated encores. A piano and organ duett by Mr. Powell and Mrs. Roy was given with pleasing effect—the time and execution being perfect. Miss MacKenzie appeared at her best in "Where Gadie Rins," and was encored again and again. A song by Professor Currie in his usual powerful manner was, of course, greatly applauded. "Scots Wha Hae" was sung by Mr. T. Murray with becoming life and energy. A well rendered quartette by Messrs. Gillis, Emmerson, Currie and Norman, followed by "Auld Lang Syne," admirably sung by Mr. D. C. Gillis and chorus, brought this pleasant entertainment to a close. These Scotch concerts are very enjoyable, but the committee in charge should next season treat the public to a programme of entirely new Scotch music. The old songs have certainly a traditional charm and many of them are very pleasing, but the public wearies of constant repetition.

On Wednesday afternoon there gathered at Mason Hall representatives of all the National, Masonic, Military, Aquatic, Athletic, Temperance and Benevolent organizations; delegates from the Oddfellows, Firemen, Anglo-African society, the City Council, Local Government and City Press. After a good deal of time was lost in wrangling over the manner of appointing an executive committee, a committee of seven was appointed to nominate the executive. After the former had retired the following programme was adopted by the meeting:

1. Laying the foundation stone of the new City Hall.
2. Grand gathering of the school children.
3. Procession of public bodies, National societies, Masonic, Temperance and other organizations.
4. A special dinner for all the inmates of the public charities of the city.
5. Review of the army and militia, and if possible to include all or representations of the several Nova Scotia battalions of militia.
6. Yacht and scull races and a general regatta; invitations to be extended to yacht clubs from abroad to participate.
7. Sports and games on the common.
8. Release of a number of the best behaved prisoners from jail and prison.
9. Torchlight procession of fire department.
10. Concert and fireworks in public gardens.

The Nominating Committee then returned, having nominated an Executive Committee of fifteen. The delegates of the organizations which were not represented on this committee, immediately clamored to have one of their delegates on the executive, and it needed just such an efficient chairman as Mayor Mackintosh to keep order. After a long discussion a committee of twenty-nine was agreed upon.

Maine proposes to quarantine against Massachusetts cattle.

It is reported that Sam Jones received \$19,000 for one month's work in Boston.

A State convention between Cuba and Porto Rico, on the one hand, and the United States on the other, which was to terminate in April has been prolonged to November in order to give time for negotiations of a treaty.

The ungallant Courts of Washington Territory have ruled out woman suffrage. The experiment, while it was on trial, seems to have produced no marked change in the politics, practices, manners, nor morals of the Territory.

Mr. Moody has raised his \$250,000 for the establishment of a school for Christian workers at Chicago. John B. Farwell gave \$100,000, Mrs. George McCormick is down for half that sum, and the remaining \$100,000 is subscribed in sums of \$1000 and less.

The spring demand for wives at Castle Garden, New York, from Western farmers has set in. Some of the writers to Superintendent Jackson are mighty particular, but at the last count women just turned thirty—they may be of any complexion—have the first call.

A new extradition treaty between the United States and Russia has been signed at Washington. No provision is made for the extraditing of Nihilists and other political offenders, such not being regarded as criminals, even although they should attempt to take the life of the Czar or other Russian officials.

When the present call for three per cent. bonds is in, there will have been paid in the first half of Mr. Cleveland's Administration \$154,000,000 of the three per cent. bonded debt, and that saves to the gentlemen taxpayers \$4,620,000 per year in interest; enough to build the best man-of-war that ever sailed.

California has 3,292 miles of railroad, which is more than the mileage of Georgia, Colorado, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Nevada, Vermont, Delaware or Rhode Island.

The Yellowstone Park Bill has been passed by the American Senate. By its provisions, the boundaries of the park are defined, it is placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government, and the territory is set apart as a public park and pleasure ground for the people forever. The American Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules for the management and care of the park, whilst United States troops are to protect its beauties.

The Queen has commanded all members of the royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee.

The Norwegian catch of codfish during the present season has only reached one million quintals, about one-third of the average annual catch.

A recent investigation in Egypt has revealed the fact that a deficiency of \$450,000 exists in the receipts of the land survey department. An American mason is at the head of the department, but his complicity in the theft yet remains to be proved.

The flower color of the coming jubilee in England in honor of the Queen is to be a positive gold, and the flower growers are trying to produce gold-colored blossoms. Many of the florists are very mysterious about new designs which are to come out at the right moment. One of them is a crown of beautiful golden flowers on a velvet cushion. Crowns of all sizes will, of course, be a prominent feature, not only in flowers, but in everything worn or seen.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that Mr. Gordon Bennett's yacht, the *Namouna*, passed through the Suez Canal on the night of January 29 in 13 hours 52 minutes. It had the electric light, and, being a yacht, was exempt from the rule limiting the speed to 16 kilometres an hour. This rule makes 16 hours the minimum time for ordinary vessels, and passages of seventeen hours with the electric light are now frequently made.

The ocean race of the yachts *Coronet* and *Dauntless*, which left New York less than three weeks since, has been won by the *Coronet*, her actual time from New York to Queenstown having been 14 days, 23 hours, 34 minutes and 46 seconds, while that of the *Dauntless* was 16 days, 1 hour, 43 minutes and 13 seconds. The captains in charge report exceedingly stormy weather throughout, high winds and heavy seas having prevailed for eleven days. The best day's run made by the *Coronet* was 291.5, while that of the *Dauntless*, which is the best on record, was 328 miles.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The proceedings of the Local Legislature during the past week have been greatly lacking in features of general interest.

A large number of petitions covering a wide range of subjects and of private and local bills, were introduced.

On Wednesday Mr. Hearn moved the second reading of the bill introduced previously by him, to amend the License Act of 1886. The bill proposed amendment in two particulars. 1st, To permit the issuing of saloon licenses; and 2nd, to allow the several municipalities granting licenses to fix the amount of the fees to be exacted within certain limits. The motion being seconded by the Hon. Prov. Sec'y., a lengthy discussion ensued—not of the bill particularly, but of temperance and temperance legislation in general.

Mr. Gayton moved the three months hoist in amendment, which was carried by a vote of 30 against 2.

On the same day the Hon. Prov. Sec'y. introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to public instruction, so as to limit the annual government expenditure for common schools and academies in the future to the amount—\$210,000—expended last year. Though everyone would regret to see our school system hampered for want of money, it is evident that, in view of the state of the provincial finances, a limit must be drawn somewhere, and as our requirements increase, any more money that may be needed, should be procured from some other source than the provincial chest.

On Thursday and Friday the "Sheriffs' Bill" and that relating to the conduct of criminal prosecutions, were passed through their final stages.

On motion of Mr. Rand, it was unanimously agreed to appoint a special committee to inquire into the present condition of the laws relating to dyked marshes and their sewerage. The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Kaud, Andrews, Halsey, Laurouze, T. R. Black, Weeks, and R. L. Black.

On Saturday—the House having taken the usual recess till Monday—the Committee on Humane Institutions, with a number of other members and some outside gentlemen, made the usual annual inspection visit to Mount Hope Insane Asylum.

The Hon. Com'r. of Works and Mines, by command, laid on the table reports for the past year of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and of the Insane Asylum. Both institutions appear to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

On Monday the Hon. Prov. Sec'y. moved the second reading of the bill for limiting the future expenditure by the government on public schools of the province to the amount expended last year. This bill has apparently been fixed upon by the opposition as affording a good basis for the debate of the session, and the sittings of the House have been mainly taken up with it since then. A good many speeches have been made by members—most of them commonplace and dull, though a very few have been quite brilliant.

The Hon. Mr. Church introduced on Tuesday a bill to facilitate the collection of debts due the Province of Nova Scotia. Its main purpose is to bring some pressure to bear upon the various municipalities of the province to cause them to pay claims due for the maintenance of patients in the hospital for the insane, which amount in the aggregate to \$104,556.

The Hon. Atty. Gen., as a private member, introduced a bill in respect to the organization of the County Courts. He stated that he brought it in at the request of two judges of County Courts. It passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Law Amendments. It is an amendment to chapter 105, R. S.

Mr. McColl asked the government to lay on the table a return of the revenues of the various municipal councils for 1885 and 1886.

Mr. Cameron asked the government to lay on the table a return showing the number of patients treated at the hospital during the past year, and other information regarding that institution.

On motion of Mr. Langlois, (Atty. Gen.) the memorial of the W. C. T. U., on the subject of juvenile offenders, was referred to the Committee on Humane Institutions.

To the Electors of Ward 1.

GENTLEMEN—The term for which you did me the honor to elect me as your representative in the City Council has a most expired. My term has been fruitful of many reforms in civil government, and many improvements in city works and property. The limited revenue controllable by the Council has been honestly and carefully expended. Ward One has, in every instance, received its due proportion of civic expenditures, so that to-day it is in a condition of its streets, lights and parks. The project of constructing a City Hall, becoming the city, upon the Grand Parade, the scheme for the promotion of high education within the city by the purchase of the Dalhousie lot, thereby securing the location of the college in the western portion of our own ward, have both received my hearty support. The extension of the Horse Railway throughout the ward beyond its present terminus, for the better accommodation of the residents, and the proposal to construct a more improved means of transit from Queen and Green streets to Victoria Road, are matters of personal interest to nearly every elector. These projects I deserve the wise consideration and judicious support of the City Council, to the end that the reasonable expectations of our citizens with regard to the same may be fully realized.

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

FELIX GOURDEAU, QUEBEC,

TANNER & CURRIER, Hides, Leather & Findings.

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

MONEY

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

TO BE LET.

"THE BOWER."

HOUSE and Grounds near North-West Arm. This well known and attractive residence near Manswood and Pine Hill and the Point Pleasant Park, is open to occupation on a lease for one or more years. FURNISHED. The property comprises about seven acres of Land, Porter's Lodge, Stables, Coach Houses, &c., and the dwelling contains ten rooms, besides kitchen, cellars and closets.

Office Rooms & Apartments.

ALSO.—Office rooms and apartments at 91 Hollis street—1 office on ground floor. Unfurnished apartments for gentlemen on second floor, commanding a fine view of the Harbor.

Warehouse.

ALSO.—That large and commodious Warehouse, fronting on the east side of Union Water Street, adjoining north 11th Street, suitable for a merchant's office and store rooms or for commission business.

Livery Stable.

ALSO.—That centrally situated Livery Stable Premises, Nos 20 and 22 Granville Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Inglis, with dwelling thereto. Accommodation for 8 horses, besides carriages, cabs, &c. Apply at the office of GRAV & McDONALD, 91 Hollis Street.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY 11th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

BEAVER BANK AND NORTH BEAVER BANK,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Beaver Bank and North Beaver Bank, and at this office.

CHARLES J. McDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, } Halifax, 26th Feb., 1887. }

## REQUISITION

HALIFAX, 5th MARCH, 1887.  
To ALDERMAN ALEXANDER STEPHEN,  
*Chairman of Board of City Works*

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. STEPHEN.

## REQUISITION.

H. F. WORRALL, Esq.,  
Alderman for Ward Six:  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

H. F. WORRALL.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 15th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

GLEN MARGARET AND HEAD OF ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glen Margaret and Head of St. Margaret's Bay, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 25th Feb., 1886.

## WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION!

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

## RELIGIOUS.

## METHODIST.

Rev. T. Watson Smith, late editor of the *Wesleyan*, will shortly make a trip to the old country in search of better health.

Miss Fawcett, who has been a teacher in one of the schools founded by Bishop Taylor in Santiago, South America, has been obliged, on account of ill-health, to return to her home in Sackville, N. B.

Twenty-one years ago the Methodist Church in Sweden was in its infancy. Now there are fifty-nine preachers, seventy-five churches, 10,400 members, and 3,398 probationers in that country.

The revival at the Ohio Wesleyan University has reached large proportions. Over one hundred persons have been converted. Seventy-five young men are in the institution preparing for the ministry.

## BAPTIST.

Definite arrangements have been made for the publication of the "Life of Dr. Camp," by the Rev. Dr. Higgins, of Wolfville. It will be published during the summer, and will be looked for with much interest by the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces.

The Baptists of Kentville have purchased a handsome house for a parsonage.

A missionary concert was held on Sunday last by the North Baptist Church Sunday School.

On Monday evening last the Rev. Dr. Rand lectured in Association Hall, his subject being: "The claims of the Indians and the Mic-Mac Mission."

A most striking example of missionary success is that of the Karen Mission of the Baptists in Burmah. Fifty years ago they were among the most degraded people of that country. In 1880 there were only two communities among the Northern Baptists that contributed more to the cause of missions than the Karens, the latter raising \$30,000.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

On a recent Sunday the Madison Square Church, New York, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, pastor, took up its yearly collection for Foreign Missions, which amounted to \$9,300.

Rev. Wm. Baird has accepted the call from the Presbyterian Church at River Charles. He will, however, not be inducted until after the meeting of the General Assembly in June, to which he has applied for admission to the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Principal Rainy will oppose the movement in the Free Church of Scotland for the revision of the "Confession of Faith."

As a striking illustration of the western march of population, it may be mentioned that the General Assembly meets this year in Winnipeg, the Northern Assembly will be held in Omaha, and the Southern Assembly in St. Louis. All three will meet west of the Mississippi.

Of the 892 missionaries in China, there are 142 from various Presbyterian bodies.

## CATHOLIC.

Rev. Neil McNeil, D. D., Ph. D., Rector of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, was in town last week.

Mgr. Azarain, the Armenian Patriarch of Cilicia, is about to arrive in Rome on a special mission from the Sultan to Leo XIII. He will ask the Holy See to mediate in the question of Bulgaria with the consent of the other European Powers.

The French representation at the Vatican has given assurance of the immediate cessation of all religious persecution in France, and has presented to the Pope, in behalf of President Grevy, a magnificent Sevres vase, and a gold pen to Mgr. Galemberli. Mgr. Mrceni also received the grand cordon of the Legion d' Honour.

Cardinal Gibbons has recently made a report of the "Labor Question in the United States" to the Pope. The result of such is highly satisfactory to the cause of the workingmen across the border, as the Knights have been practically endorsed by His Eminence. Mr. Powderly and his fellow Master Workmen have thus a considerable weight off their minds. The condemnation of the Knights in Canada by Cardinal Taschereau will probably remain unchanged.

The famous Dr. McGlynn has gone South for the benefit of his health, which has been considerably impaired by the worry and excitement consequent on his recent difference with Archbishop Corrigan. An address congratulating the Pope on his golden jubilee was recently presented by St. Stephen's parishioners to the Holy Father, and in the Papal reply a special benediction was given to Dr. McGlynn. This will probably end the notable but unfortunate affair.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Another captain for the Church Army has arrived per *Parisian*. He is on his way to Toronto. St. George's Parish in this city is about applying for another officer. An enrolment service will be held in St. George's Church on Wednesday, April 6th, when about 50 soldiers will assume the red cord.

An anonymous donation of £2000 has been made to the Clergy Distress Fund just opened at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The amount already exceeds £4000.

A bishop has been appointed for the Anglican Church in Jerusalem and the East, in the person of Rev. F. C. Blyth, Archdeacon of Rangoon.



OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

A winter's trip on the Intercolonial from Halifax to Quebec, although much of the really grand scenery on the way is made black and desolate by the denuded trees and the great heaps of snow that everywhere envelope the hills, the villages, and the rivers in mantles of white, is still not devoid of interest. Leaving Halifax in one of the heaviest snow storms of the season, we fully expected to be snowed in, but we had not proceeded far on our journey before the snow turned into rain; and, had it not been for an unfortunate accident at Sackville, where our engine was disabled by running into two coal hoppers that had accidentally been blown from a switch on to the main track, we should have reached Quebec on time. From Campbelltown to Quebec the train was continuously running between great banks of snow that in many places were high enough to cut off all view of the surrounding country. Nothing but the greatest energy on the part of the officials of the Intercolonial could have kept the track clear, and they deserve great credit for so quickly breaking through the blockade. More engines and cars may be needed to handle the great increase of freight business that the through grain trade has furnished, but when it is considered that the snow-fall has been the greatest for years, and that an equally severe season may never be encountered again, it is decidedly unfair to pronounce the Intercolonial unfitted for through winter business, or Halifax a failure as a Winter Port. When whole freight trains were hidden out of sight by snow, on sidings, one ceases to wonder that freight should be greatly delayed, and can only express surprise that trains could be got through at all. It was ten o'clock on Saturday evening when we reached Point Levis, and the ferry had stopped running, so I concluded to remain until morning, rather than be victimized by crossing in a canoe. I was taken to the St. Lawrence House, which at first sight was not very inviting, but the rooms proved clean, and the bed comfortable, so that there was nothing to complain of. Before retiring, I took a walk down on the ferry wharf, and had my first view of Quebec, about which so much has been written that there remains nothing new to be said.

Sunday was a beautiful day, and I thoroughly enjoyed steaming over the river on the powerful ferry boats which crushed through the masses of floating ice as if they were card-board. A week's stay in the Fortress City has familiarized me with its many points of historical interest, but most of my time has been passed in visits to the great commercial and manufacturing establishments in the Lower Town and Saint Roche. I had no idea that Quebec was such a great manufacturing centre, until I found myself threading its narrow business streets, walking on snow that reached the second story windows, and down which slippery staircases had been cut to the sidewalks. Along St. Valliere street, and all the streets in its neighborhood, tannery after tannery, blocks of shoe factories, foundries, woollen mills, breweries and furniture factories, stretch in almost unbroken succession. Most of the buildings are of brick, and all are substantially constructed and kept neat and clean. Many of the proprietors have their dwellings adjoining, or in their factories, and so are always on hand to superintend operations and prevent waste of time and money. Their thrifty habits have made them rich; but instead of retiring and living on their money, they keep on improving their establishments and opening up new sources of wealth for their children. The furniture factory of Philippe Valliere is an interesting place to visit, and from it are turned out the finest or cheapest furniture, as the exigencies of the trade demand. His salerooms are very large and handsomely fitted up, and his factory is provided with the most improved machinery. St. Peters, St. Pauls, and Dalhousie streets, with the numerous streets that intersect them, are in the Lower Town, and are the principal streets devoted to the wholesale trades. Tobacco factories, wholesale dry goods, and hardware houses, crockery, shipping, banking, and financial institutions, are closely packed together, and on every hand are to be read the names of merchants who have world-wide reputations for business push and financial strength. At 124 Dalhousie street, Larkin, Connolly & Co., the great contractors, whose pay sheet often amounts to \$30,000 monthly, have their offices, and just beyond commences the stone tidal basin that they have the contract to build. This is probably the greatest work of its kind on this continent. It will be some years before the work is completed, but it is an absolute necessity to the trade of Quebec, where the high tides and great rush of waters render it difficult to unload vessels lying in the stream. An immense amount of money is being spent on the harbor improvements, and when they are completed, Quebec should prove to be the finest river harbor in America. I visited the graving dock (which Messrs. Larkin & Co. have only lately completed) with Mr. Kimmitt, the confidential clerk of Mr. Larkin. The dock is of stone, 480 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, and the iron steamer *Titanis*, which had been wrecked on Anticosti, but floated off and towed to Quebec, was docked in it. She is a large steamer, but looked almost lost in the great dock. Not a drop of water was leaking through the iron draw-gate that closes the dock at its mouth.

Although the cold of Quebec is much severer than that of Halifax, it had no effect upon the massive masonry, and this fact should forever set at rest the arguments raised against the stone graving dock in Halifax. The Messrs. Larkin & Co. have a very fine plant of machinery, and their dredges and steam derricks are as large and powerful as the world can produce. The same firm constructed the graving dock at Esquimaux, B. C., and have contracts in all parts of the Dominion. The dock is on the Levis side of the river, at St. Joseph, some two miles below, and is almost opposite the famed falls of Montmorency. Anyone that imagines that Quebec is going to lose its commercial advantages without a struggle, will be convinced to the contrary, by noting the great improvements that are now fast advancing to completion. On visiting some friends of Mr. Kimmitt, we found them most

painfully excited. On election night, Nicholas Hart, one of their relations, a young man of about 22, suddenly disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. Foul play was suspected, but no proofs could be adduced, and his disappearance had been almost forgotten by all but his relatives and personal friends. On the day of our visit, his rubber had been found near the river bank, on the ice, and its identity fully established by something that had been sown in it. As no one would be likely to wander in the direction where the rubber was found, the suspicions of foul play were greatly strengthened, and the authorities should certainly do all in their power to unearth the mystery, and, if possible, bring the guilty parties to justice.

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

I am glad to be able to report to the people of Halifax, who are as much interested in the completion of the Quebec bridge as are Quebecers, that the bridge is now almost certain to be speedily built. I called on Mr. A. I. Light, the well-known civil engineer, and as the representative of THE CRITIC, was cordially received by him. He has completed plans for a cantilever bridge, to cross the narrows some four miles above the city, and has every confidence that the work on it will soon be begun. A photograph of the proposed bridge shows that it will be one of the handsomest structures of the kind in this country; but in order to give some idea of its great size, I will give the principle dimensions:—

Total length of structure .....	3,460 feet.
“ “ steel superstructure .....	2,800 “
Total width .....	108 “
“ length channel span .....	1,550 “
“ “ in clear.....	1,442 “
Clear height.....	150 “
Maximum depth.....	258 “

The channel span of 1550 feet is the second longest in the world, being only exceeded by the Forth Bridge.

Sir James Brunlees, the celebrated English engineer, is associated with Mr. Light as consulting engineer, and Thomas Claxton Fidler as assistant engineer.

Mr. Light has devoted much time and study to the proposed work, and his plan or design, backed up by such an eminent authority as Sir James Brunlees, is now beyond adverse criticism. Mr. Light's intimate knowledge of the late Joseph Howe, and his pleasant anecdotes of prominent public men, make a visit to him unusually pleasant. That he will succeed in building the bridge, I have no doubt; and in his work he is being ably seconded by the talented editor of the *Chronicle*, and also by a prominent merchant here.

I have been stopping at the Blanchard House, as cosy a little hotel as there is in Quebec, and the very place for business men to patronize. Capt. Pelletier is the proprietor, and maintains the same strict discipline amongst the servants as he did when in command on the quarter deck. His wife is a superior housekeeper, and ably seconds him in keeping everything scrupulously clean, and the table well supplied with properly cooked food.

ADIOS AMIGO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

M. Pasteur's Necrology, "revised and corrected to 4th February," now adds up to 65.

The crowning marvel of photography is its power of manifesting what is invisible to the eye, even assisted by the telescope. Its application to astronomy is, therefore, of a value undreamed of a few years since. It has for some years been employed on those great celestial mysteries, the nebulae, with, in some instances, the result of affording a strong presumption that astronomers are actually witnessing the condensation of gaseous masses into suns. The manner in which "the photographic eye of science" is able to delineate that which the human eye is incapable of discerning is so interesting that it may well be briefly explained:

"Of the long range of radiations coming from highly heated matter, the sun for example, only a small portion falls within the power of the eye." Beyond the extreme violet on the one hand, and beyond the red on the other, visibility fails; but in the latter case the feeling of warmth enables us to know that the radiated influence of a hot body is upon us. And, although the ultra-violet and ultra-red cannot directly stimulate the eye, they can make themselves known by their effect on salts of silver, their photographic power. This effect was at one time regarded as exclusively inherent in the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. Captain Abney, however, succeeded in bringing the ultra-red within the power of the photographic plate, and has, Mr. Proctor believes, photographed a kettle of boiling water in the dark by means of its own radiation.

Photography, also, not only confirms the classification of suns made by Father Secchi from ordinary spectroscopic observation, but leads to further pregnant suggestion of the deep meaning of what we are, by these two scientific appliances, enabled to witness. Roughly speaking, the great suns which lend themselves most readily to observation, range themselves in three classes—the white or bluish-white, of which the magnificent stars Sirius and Vega present themselves as the splendid examples—the yellowish-white, like Capella, whose spectrum is almost absolutely the same as our sun's—and the reddish stars like Arcturus.

The pregnant suggestion is this, that color indicates age, consequently, vigor passing to decay. Thus there may have been a time when the solar spectrum presented only the typical lines which still distinguish that of Vega; and there may, and probably will, come a time when "the lecturer,



old, it may be, in the skin of a white bear, may have to describe how the spectrum of the then feeble sun has passed into the class of stars which shine with red light."

The fourth section of the Provincial Act respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors prescribes that every Inspector, at the time of his nomination and during his continuance in office, shall be a member in good standing of some recognized temperance organization within the municipality. Surely such a clause is ominously significant of the readiness of politicians to hand over the liberties of the subject to any organization that may succeed in making its votes desirable.

FRANC-TREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

An eminent London firm will publish in a few months a novel dealing largely with Halifax society, by an anonymous gentleman formerly connected with the garrison here, and specially qualified to handle the subject.

There are various symptoms of a local reaction against over-legislation of the inquisitorial and grandmotherly types. A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* objects to the legislator trying "to put an oad through his omnipotence to the acts and very thoughts of those who fail to see eye to eye with him." A second correspondent of the same journal sarcastically suggests that a city ordinance should be passed against wearing curl papers, and against men and women walking arm and arm, as being unseemly if not indecent acts.

"Why," says the slipshod egoist of *Truth*, commending Mr. Plunket's decision to allow boating in the parks on Sundays, "why any being endowed with the gift of reason should think it more sinful to propel himself in a boat by means of his arms than to walk on a road by means of his legs is a mystery I cannot fathom; but the arguments of Sabbatarians are a tissue of such mysteries."

Some sincere and more spurious indignation has been evoked by Mr. McColl's frank avowal in the House of Assembly that he was an annexationist. For my part, as one proud of my citizenship in the grandest and most beneficent empire on earth and zealous to maintain it, I have no ill-feeling for any one who openly favors annexation, provided he does so actuated by love and not hatred of the mother-country, regretfully and not exultantly, only because he sincerely thinks that the interests of his native province as well as of the empire demand it. A man who is not disloyal, a man who would neither conspire nor intrigue nor fight against his sovereign lady the Queen, her crown or government, might advocate annexation in this spirit.

Some who cry out loudest against professed annexationists of every kind do so in the vain wish to burke or at least retard the inevitable decision between annexation, independence and closer federation, wishing to live on indefinitely under the gratuitous protection of Great Britain, while they put prohibitive duties on British wares; to invite British capital and British immigration to the country, while disposed to treat British settlers as outsiders and foreigners; to take British blood and money in defence of their local industries, while declining to give their money and blood in defence of the general interests of the empire or the local interests of other parts. Give me outspoken annexationism rather than this parasitic loyalty.

If it is necessarily disloyal to advocate annexation, it is equally disloyal to advocate independence. Both mean separation from the empire. The former strikes me both as the grander destiny of these two and as more likely to secure cordiality between the great branches of our race. I therefore believe that eventually Canada will either form three or four fine States in the American Union, or will be co-ordinate with Scotland or Ireland or England in the British Empire—and the decision may be earlier than most people think.

Individuals and congregations, as well as the Provincial and City Governments, are being raided for subscriptions to jubilee projects to such an alarming degree that some of them will hold a private jubilee when the public one is over. The city councillors seem inspired with a magnificent faith in the resources or prospects of the city which should cheer the drooping spirits of tax-payers and make them forget their selfish fears of private bankruptcy.

I have no particular objection to make against the sum promised the proposed art school. This is an intelligent scheme to meet a public want, and it is being promoted with admirable public spirit by ladies and gentlemen who have nothing personally to gain from its establishment. Indeed from an economic standpoint it is perhaps more justifiable to expend public money, whether of a city or a province, upon technical and art education than upon instruction in Latin or French. The former expenditure is likely to increase the aggregate wealth of the people more, to bring higher wages to many workers, and to give added value to many manufactured articles.

This is not only the jubilee year of the Queen's reign but the centennial year of the Nova Scotia Anglican episcopate, which was the first established of existing colonial bishoprics. The Church in England will hold special services in commemoration of this event. Would not the giving of a chaplaincy to the Queen, or even of an honorary canonry, to some Nova Scotian divine be a fit and gracious compliment to the clergy of the Province in this year of royal and ecclesiastical jubilee?

The cost of either gift to the Queen or her Government would be nothing or next to nothing, and yet it would be keenly appreciated by the church

in Nova Scotia. If no clergyman having a cure of souls in this Province is in a position to discharge the light annual duties pertaining to such a post, could not some Nova Scotian parson resident in England be found who would be a fitting recipient of the honor?

Not long ago there appeared in an English paper, under the heading "A Race of Church Workers," a notice that the Rev. Rupert Cochran, Rector of Langton in Lincolnshire, had just completed the 133rd year of his family's service to the church. "His grandfather gave 43 years of his life to the work, his father 56 years, he himself 34 years." His grandfather was the Rev. Dr. William Cochran, the venerated Vice-President of King's College; and his father the Rev. Canon Cochran, Incumbent of Trinity Church in this city; while he himself was ordained in the Province. Would not such a Nova Scotian, albeit benefited in England, be a worthy representative of our Provincial clergy, and a fit recipient of any good-will offering tendered to the Church in those parts in this memorable year?

SNARLER.

### COMMERCIAL.

The weather during the past week has been unusually inclement—snow, hail, rain and fog alternately nearly all the time—and has seriously retarded the course of trade, so that little has been accomplished.

A heavy snowstorm in lower Quebec and northern New Brunswick, on Friday night and Saturday last, blocked up the railway so that trains have been unable to get through, and a further heavy fall on Sunday night and Monday further piled up "the beautiful" over long miles of dreary waste. The "fast" mail train from the Upper Provinces that should have arrived here on Saturday in the forenoon with passengers and mails to sail by the steamer from England, did not arrive in time, having become "fast" in the snowdrifts along the St. Lawrence. The "Peruvian" was delayed, in the hope that the train would arrive, from Saturday noon—her advertised time of sailing—till Tuesday morning. Then, the postal authorities having ascertained that the train was "somewhere" between Trois Pistoles and Riviere du Loup, the steamer was allowed to proceed without further delay.

We utterly disclaim the slightest desire or taste for captious fault-finding, and are willing to give full force to and allowance for the plea of weather detention; still it strikes us, that, if the Intercolonial was properly equipped or its managers alive to their duties, much of this delay could have been prevented. This railway has been now completed many years, and everyone knows that certain sections are subject to snow blockades every winter and spring. Though a great deal is said every year about building snowsheds in these sections, nothing is done. Then, if the railway had enough snowploughs and, if what it had were promptly brought out, the blockade would not, could not, have become as bad as it is. This is proved to be a fact by the trains on the Maine railways, where they had about as much snow as there has been on the I. C. R., forcing their way through all right.

Matheson, Harley & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, suspended payment and assigned a few days ago. Their liabilities are stated to be about \$34,000, but no statement of their assets has as yet been made public. About half of their liabilities are preferred in their deed of assignment. This failure will surprise no one, for it has long been discounted, from the time some months since, when one of the strongest partners, financially speaking—withdrew from the concern, taking with him what he could secure of his capital. It is an open secret that when they ordered spring goods, conditions were demanded with which they did not find it convenient to comply.

One of our largest coal and shipping houses is reported to be in straightened circumstances; owing, it is said, to New York complications on the part of the senior partner of the local branch. It is uncertain as yet how they will pull out, but their creditors are strongly inclined to take measures to guard their own interests as far as possible.

Neither of the two incidents noted above are likely to disturb the satisfactory progress of general business here, and we can see no present reason for modifying our confidence in the near future, and in our anticipation of a large and profitable spring and summer trade being done.

The management of the street railway has determined to run a branch which will leave the main line on Barrington Street at Bell's Lane, and running down to Upper Water Street, will proceed through that and Granville Streets till it forms a junction with the branch running down George and through Hollis Street. The preliminary surveys have been made, and the work of construction will proceed as soon as possible—probably in a very few days.

The excavation for the dry dock is nearly completed to the projected depth. The contractor is pushing the work with his accustomed vigor, and means, barring accidents, to finish it within the time allowed him.

The demolition of the old Dalhousie College building has been begun, preparatory to the erection of the new City Hall.

Building operations will be extensively conducted in the coming summer, but principally on public institutions, so that there will be plenty of occupation for labor. Still it will not be advisable for laborers from the country to come here seeking for work, as we have enough men here to do all that is to be done without the importation of any.

The immediate effect of the new license act has been to intensify the dullness of trade about the city, incident to this season of year, without decreasing to the slightest appreciable degree the consumption of liquors. The effect in this regard is, so far, bad; for, while some few persons are undoubtedly prevented from small indulgences because they cannot buy a pint or more at a time, many others do buy more than they otherwise would. Rentals are also seriously depressed by its workings, as many

owners of property have now discovered. Scores of tenants have given their landlords notice that, unless rents are materially reduced, they will have to give up their holdings. And this not only in places hitherto occupied as liquor saloons, but in others which are used as residences or as stores. This, together with the decrease in the city revenues of some \$5,000 for licenses, and of say \$2,000 on taps in bar-rooms, which must be made up by taxes in other directions, render real estate anything but desirable or profitable property to hold.

The non-arrival of the mails circumscribes our view of the general markets of the Dominion, and we are obliged to confine our notes mainly to the consideration of the condition of local trade.

**Dry Goods.**—This trade continues to be of satisfactory volume, and to promise well. Prices maintain their firmness. Country merchants probably owe smaller accounts than has been the case for several years, and the slowness of recent remittances has been due more to the difficulty of communication, owing to bad roads, than to inability or unwillingness to pay up on the part of country debtors. All textile goods are in fair demand, and a satisfactory distribution is making.

**IRON AND HARDWARE.**—There has been no change in the market, though a little new business is doing. The tone of the market for foreign pig iron is weaker, but there is a moderate demand for bar iron.

**BREADSTUFFS** are steady at about last week's quotations. Wheat is somewhat firmer, but no tangible advance has been achieved. In Great Britain our advices report wheat, corn and flour dull and little doing, though quotations are nominally unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—The pork market is somewhat easier, but a good business is doing. March killings have been large, and have somewhat made up the deficiency of supply that exists, but a large portion of the animals slaughtered were relatively small ones. Lard is weak, and prices have a downward tendency. The tone of the beef market is steady under a moderately fair demand. In hams, the demand for home consumption is small, but values are well sustained. Tallow is dull and depressed.

**BUTTER.**—A good deal of butter that has been withheld during the winter is now coming in, and fair prices, though not fancy prices, are obtained for all that is offered, especially of the finer grades. Butter that is poorly made and packed is, however, hard to sell. The present outlook is, that at the close of the season there will be no stocks to speak of to carry over into the summer.

**CHEESE.**—The western factories have begun to make and put upon the market early or "fodder" cheese. This, though far inferior to the product of grass-fed milk, meets sale at remunerative figures. We are inclined to strongly depreciate this course on the part of the manufacturers, as they are apt to make more than enough to supply the current demand, in which case some remains over and injures the market for the better cheese when it comes along. The semi-famine in cheese that prevailed during the past winter, and the active demand for any sort of cheese that now exists, are temptations to the factories; and if they have the moderation and sense not to overdo the thing, no harm will be done. The fear is, that they will not be satisfied with merely supplying present pressing wants.

**SUGAR** continues firm and in good demand, both for raws and refined. The *Havana Weekly Report* of the 12th instant, says of the Cuban sugar crop, that "according to recent reports received from all the most important producing districts, it seems probable that the production this year will not go above 500,000 to 550,000 tons, the drought reducing the yield daily, thus making the prospects look more and more gloomy. Another cause that has contributed in no small degree to reduce the production, is the frequent fires that have taken place this year on sugar estates, some of which have been unprecedentedly large, destroying no less than 3 to 40 caballerias (1,000 to 1,340 acres) of standing cane and, in some cases, burning the buildings to the ground. All the sugar producing localities have suffered more or less heavily in this way, and large fires are being daily reported from all parts."

**MOLASSES.**—Barbadoes are rather easier, but other kinds are unchanged. The demand is merely nominal and, though stocks held are small, enquiry is still smaller.

**TEA.**—The market is still quiet, but a slightly improved enquiry has developed of late. Large sales are reported to have been made in New York at firm prices.

**COFFEE** is advancing under an alleged short supply. The Brazil crop is reported to be an unpromising one, and fears are expressed that it will be far below the average.

**FRUIT.**—Choice apples are becoming scarce, and command excellent prices in both the British and the United States markets. Tropical fruit—oranges, lemons, etc., are in ample supply, and prices are remarkably low just now. Some small consignments of early southern fruits and vegetables are beginning to arrive.

**FISH.**—Our Boston advices show that the market for salt fish is very dull and weak. Prices of mackerel have declined fully \$1 per barrel, and are now so low that some business should be done at present ruling figures. Values for codfish are maintained, but the market is so dull that, if stocks were not so low as they are, a decline would undoubtedly have to be noted. The demand for herrings is light, and some dealers are inclined to make concessions in order to reduce their stocks. Advices from Newfoundland report the seal fishery, as far as heard from, to be fairly successful. There are no changes to note in the West Indian fish markets. According to private cable advices, the Norwegian cod fishery is seriously short. The catch up to a late date was nine millions, against twenty-five millions last year—a shortage of sixteen millions which cannot be recovered. Although last year's catch was a heavy one, this shortage is expected to have a beneficial effect on the Newfoundland trade in codfish and oil.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2 to 8
	Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Circle A.....	6
	Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6
TEA.	Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
	" Fair.....	20 to 23
	" Good.....	25 to 29
	" Choice.....	31 to 33
	" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
	Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	Barbadoes.....	30 to 32
	Demerara.....	32 to 35
	Diamond N.....	40
	Porto Rico.....	30 to 32
	Cienfuegos.....	27 to 28
	Trinidad.....	27 to 28
	Antigua.....	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black.		37 to 44
	Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
	Boston and Thin Family.....	5 1/2 to 6
	Soda.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
	do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
	Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady.

FLLOUR.	Graham.....	4.40 to 4.50
	Patent high grades.....	4.60 to 4.80
	" mediums.....	4.25 to 4.40
	Superior Extra.....	4.00 to 4.10
	Lower grades.....	3.30 to 3.40
	Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.05 to 4.15
	" Granulated.....	4.30 to 4.40
	Corn Meal—Halifax pound.....	2.80 to 2.75
	" —Imported.....	2.80 to 2.90
	Bran per ton—Wheat.....	18.00 to 18.50
	" —Corn.....	15.00
Shorts	".....	19.00 to 19.50
Middlings	".....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn	".....	27.00 to 28.00
	Oats.....	24.00 to 25.00
	Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour	".....	3.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	".....	35 to 36
Barley " of 48 "	".....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 "	".....	1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....		1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel.....		4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.....		65 to 70
Hay per ton.....		14.00 to 15.50
Straw ".....		10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	18.00 to 19.00
" " " old.....	15.00 to 16.00
" American, clear.....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess..... new	17.00 to 17.50
" " " old.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	5 1/2
No 2 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each.....	25 to 30
Lambskins.....	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	No. 1 Varieties.....	2.50 to 3.00
	Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	none
	" " Valencia.....	0.00
	Lemons, per case.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Cocoanuts, per 100.....	4.75 to 5.20
	Onions American, per lb.....	2 1/2
	Foxberries, per bbl.....	none
	Grapes, Almeria legs.....	0.00
	Kaifus, New Val.....	0 to 7
	Figs, Fleme, small boxes.....	15 to 17
	Prunes, Stewing per lb.....	6 1/2
	Dates, boxes, per.....	7 1/2

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	45 to 65
Ducks, per pair.....	50 to 75
Chickens.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualer.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs.....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & over salted.....	15 to 17
Canadian, Creamery.....	30
" Township, Fancy.....	23 to 25
" " Finest.....	21 to 22
" " Fine.....	18 to 20
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	17 to 19
" Western.....	15 to 17
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	11

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	No arrivals. Prices Nominal.	
	Extra.....	10.00
	No. 1.....	9.00
	" 2 large.....	8.00
	" 3 large.....	6.50
	" 3.....	6.50
HERRING.	No arrivals. No sales. Quotations nominal.	
	No. 1 Shore, July, very scarce.....	5.00
	No. 1, August.....	none
	" September.....	none
	Round Shore.....	3.75
	Laborator, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
	Rip of Islands.....	3.75 to 4.00
	ALBACORE, per bbl.....	none
CODFISH.	Hard Shore..... None Arriving	
	Blank.....	2.25 to 2.30
	Hay.....	none
	SALMON, No. 1.....	none
	HADDOCK, per quint.....	2.00 to 2.25
	HACK.....	2.10
	CUSK.....	none
	POLLOCK.....	none
	HACK SQUIDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.
	" On Oil A.....	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans.....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat ".....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.....	27 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
" " per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

Time had familiarized him with her presence in the house; but it was seldom that he took any especial notice of her; seldom that he spoke to her. As for any display of kindness or love, it was out of the question.

It was a dreary fate. She tried to bear it bravely, to store up golden knowledge and wisdom; but at eighteen, when the heart longs for love, and the fair opening life craves for its full enjoyment, it is difficult to live on knowledge and wisdom. She strove hard; she told herself that marriage was irrevocable—that hers could never be undone. The only thing that remained was to make the best of it. How to do that was now the great study of her life. She found herself opposed on all sides. If she attempted to ask the earl anything about the people on his estate, the answer was always, "Go to Blantyre." As she neither liked nor trusted Blantyre, she never condescended to ask him a single question.

"My life is empty," she would say. "I might almost as well be dead as living."

No more painful life could have been imagined. Ravensmere was gay enough; they saw plenty of visitors, they had balls and dinner-parties; their visitors were gay, worldly, brilliant people, who came to enjoy themselves for a few days, and did not care to enter into the cares and trials of their hostess. With them she was gay and brilliant—she would show nothing of the anguish that never left her; they should not go away and talk about "Lady Caraven, the wife whom her husband did not love," whatever it cost her, and the effort was at times terrible.

The earl saw her only at those times, and he smiled significantly.

"Women have no heart," he said, scoffingly. "This girl is just as happy as though she had the most loving husband in the world. She has what she wanted, and she seems to enjoy it too."

Of the noble, womanly pride that disdained all complaint; of the brave spirit that fought so resolutely with her longing for happiness and her longing for love, he never even dreamed. To him she was a girl content with her fate—a girl who enjoyed her title, her position, her gayeties, who did not look beyond them, who cared nothing that she was a neglected widowed wife. Had any one told him the contrary, he would not have believed it; he would have said it was a misconception. She looked very nice at the head of his table—very handsome, very graceful; she could sing like a nightingale, she never interfered with him. What more could he wish for?

"I begin to think," said the handsome earl to himself one day, "that I have not done so badly after all. If I had married for love or anything of that kind, what trouble I should have had, what reproaches, what tears—and a woman's tears! I would sooner face untold hardships. I should have had all the uncertainties of love; now I am spared it all, and my house is presided over by a queenly mistress. Taking everything into account, I consider I am a fortunate man."

So he said in his blindness; but the time was to come when he would awaken from that blindness with sudden passionate pain.

When the month of May came round, he decided upon going to London. Halby House was prepared for them, and the handsome earl's friends made ready to receive him with open arms. He had been welcome in his penniless state, and, having married a wealthy heiress, he was now doubly welcome. Those who had won money from him looked forward to winning more; those who had gambled and betted with him before looked forward to a renewal of those delights. He would be welcome.

The *élite* of the fashionable world were not sorry to receive their favorite again. The rumor that Halby House was to be thrown open, that the young Countess of Caraven was very beautiful, that the earl's revived prosperity would enable him to vie with the best party-givers in London, was good news. The only one indifferent to it was the young countess herself—and she would fain have hidden her sorrows from all eyes and remained at Ravensmere.

## CHAPTER XV.

Halby House was, as rumor said, one of the most magnificent mansions in London. It had been closed for some years, the earl's affairs not permitting his residence there. Now circumstances were different. Arley Ransome—to whom this spring was to bring the keen enjoyment of his ambition—had undertaken to have it redecorated and refurnished. He had gratified the earl by begging that he would leave the matter entirely to him; it would delight him, he said, to place so valuable a present in his daughter's hands as a wedding-gift. The earl laughed indolently.

"It is rather late in the day for a wedding-gift," he said; "but do just as you like."

Arley Ransome did just as he liked; he enjoyed it very much. He had the pleasure of going to the best shops in London and ordering all kinds of things for "my daughter, Lady Caraven"—"my daughter, the Countess of Caraven."

It was a poor ambition for a clever man; but it was his, and he had gratified it at the cost of his daughter's happiness. That mattered little to him; he was father-in-law to the Right Honorable the Earl of Caraven—he was the father of the beautiful Countess of Caraven. What this did for him, how it advanced his interests, he best knew.

Halby House was talked about for its splendor and magnificence, even before the earl and countess came to town crowds of people went to see it. It was considered a triumph of art. The earl had not asked his young wife if she would go up to town; he had taken her consent for granted. He knew that she must be presented—that, if he failed in that duty, Arley

Ransome would be indignant; and he was fairly caught in the toils. He was not particularly ashamed of his wife; he was not proud of her; but he had ceased to feel annoyed by the reflection that he had married a money-lender's daughter. The Duchess of Morley was to present her; and, once under the shadow of her grace's protection, a triumph was sure to follow.

A proud day for Arley Ransome was that of his daughter's presentation at court. He drove to Halby House to see her before she went, and to him his daughter looked like a miracle of beauty. Full dress enhanced her loveliness wonderfully; her neck, arms, and shoulders were beautifully molded, and they were shown to greatest advantage, as was the perfect rounded figure. The court-dress was one of unusual magnificence—a silver brocade elaborately trimmed with rich lace. She wore a *parure* of diamonds; the waving plumes that lend so grotesque an effect to some faces gave her an air of majesty. The lovely Spanish face and dark eyes were a study in themselves.

She was alone with her maids in her dressing-room when Arley Ransome came. He sent up a little penciled note, saying—

"Hildred, can you come into the drawing-room for a few minutes? I want to see you in court-dress."

There was no elation in her heart as she raised her magnificent train in her hand and threw it over her arm. She went down-stairs grave, collected, almost sad.

Arley Ransome started as she entered. Then he made a low bow. "My dear Hildred," he said, "I congratulate you. How beautiful you look! You were born to be a countess."

"Then I was born to very little purpose," she replied hastily.

He would not notice the petulant reply.

"I must repeat that you look very beautiful indeed, my dear child," he said. "I am surprised—gratified."

"I am glad that you are pleased," she replied. He was her father, and she was compelled to honor him; but she felt that she could never forgive him for having sold her—sold her for a title.

"I think, my dear," said Arley Ransome nervously, "that it would be quite well if you could try to—to look a little brighter. You do not look happy. How is it?"

"Did you ever expect that I should be happy, papa?"

"Of course. Most certainly you have everything to make you so."

She made no reply. The lawyer's eyes glistened with keenest satisfaction as he looked at her.

"It is a proud day for me," he said—"the day on which I see my daughter in her court-dress. Throw down the train; let me see the full effect."

Without a smile on her face she complied, standing before him, calm, beautiful, self-possessed. At that moment, the earl, not knowing she was there, entered the room. He stared at the lovely apparition.

"Hildred, I did not know that you were here. You are ready, I see."

"Quite ready," she replied, briefly.

"Then we will start at once," he said.

Arley Ransome went up to him.

"You must feel pleased and proud," he said. "The most beautiful woman presented to-day will be your wife. I predict for her a signal triumph."

"Which will add considerably to my domestic happiness," remarked the earl.

Yes, he was pleased. He saw people whose opinions he valued turn to look at his wife; he heard her name whispered; he saw admiring glances follow her; he felt that amongst fair pink-and-white English girls she looked like some southern queen. But the knowledge of all this did not in the least warm his heart to her. And she? She had ceased to feel any great interest in his opinion. The time had been when she would perhaps have stood before him, and have said, "I hope you are pleased with me, Lord Caraven." She would not now, she was proudly, superbly indifferent. Indeed she would have given much for the impulse, the desire to please him. It had all faded away—died of neglect.

There was no prouder woman at the Queen's Drawing-room than the money-lender's daughter, the unloved neglected wife of the handsome earl. How little she had dreamed of the splendid pageant when she was at St. Roche; thinking only of study! How little she had thought that at some time or other she would be a countess—Countess of Caraven—that she would be taken to court by a grand and stately duchess.

"I wish," she said, with a sigh, "that I were at St. Roche again. There life was bright, because it was full of possibilities; the possibilities are all accomplished now, and it is bright no longer."

For a few minutes she forgot her troubles, when she stood before the queen. Then there was a crush, a mingling of smiles and sighs, and the drawing-room was over.

Arley Ransome was a proud man that day. He intended his daughter to be the stepping stone to honor. The handsome earl was not at all elated—he heard all that people had to say about the beauty of his wife, but he did not place much faith in it. To him she would always be the unformed school-girl of the Hollies. When any one praised his wife, he thought it was done to please him; and he laughed cynically to himself, knowing how mistaken they were.

He wondered a little what his wife thought of her great success. It struck him that he would ask her. He reached home at the same time that she did, and followed her to the drawing room, thinking as he looked at her how grave and earnest her face was.

"How did you feel through it all, Hildred?" he asked.

"Something like a daw in borrowed plumes," she replied. "I do not think I shall care very much about your great world, Lord Caraven. I do

not think it is such a great pleasure to be of it. I think it is quite possible that many would be civil to the Countess of Caraven who would have wasted little kindness on Hildred Ransome."

"There you are right," he said.

"I do not care for your great world then. I know worlds higher and greater—I would sooner belong to them."

"Yet it is something to be Countess of Caraven," said the earl. And his wife's sigh was the only response to his words.

## CHAPTER XVI.

The people of the great world did not quite understand Lady Caraven. She was among them, but not of them. In crowded ball-rooms, in the opera-house, at garden-parties, and where the lovers of fashion congregated, her noble, beautiful face, with its look of proud reserve, appeared out of place. She was very popular, very much liked, but not quite understood. Fair ladies whose lives were one gay round of pleasure wondered why smiles did not come as readily to her lips as to theirs—why she was graver, more thoughtful, more abstrated.

It was so strange a life; the world around her was so brilliant, so gay, there seemed no room in it for anything but laughter and song. There were times when she looked wonderingly at the bright faces of others, crying from the depths of her soul, "My heart is empty."

The tender, loving human heart was empty. She had loved her father very dearly, and he had sold her to the handsome earl for a title—for the gratification of a paltry ambition. She had tried to love her husband, and he had amused himself by telling her of his conquests—he had frankly owned that he did not care for her, and that he never should. Her heart was empty. It was too noble to be filled with frivolity. She might have turned to that refuge for the destitute, flirtation. She might have thrown herself into the giddy vortex of the world—into the whirlpool of gayety. She might have lived on excitement. But she was too noble for any of these things—she could not have consented to them.

"What shall I do with my life?" The cry that arises from so many aching hearts now arose from hers. She had no one to love, no one to care for, the very duties that might have occupied her were taken from her; and something of all this was told in her beautiful young face. She had many sad thoughts. No one was more popular in society than the handsome earl; but people were quite alive to his failings, which were never treated very seriously—the rumor that he had lost a few thousands on the turf, a few hundreds at the gaming table, was generally received with a smile. He was "faithless and light of heart," he never sighed over his misfortunes, and the world loved the smiling fashion in which he bore them.

People had not made up their mind as to whether he loved his beautiful girl-wife, and Hildred often heard remarks not intended for her ear. One evening she was standing behind a group of ladies in a crowded ball-room, and she heard her own name.

"Have you seen Lady Caraven?" one asked another, and the answer was—

"Yes, I have seen her. She is very beautiful; but she is a thousand times too good for the earl."

"Yes, it was a sacrifice," said the first speaker. "She does not look happy."

Again, she was in a crush-room one evening, when, feeling cold, she drew her opera-hood over her face, and she heard herself spoken of.

"The Countess of Caraven. Poor child, she is to be pitied!"

Why was it that people seemed to pity her? Did the whole world know that her husband had married her for her money and did not love her? She fancied it must be so—and that belief made her more retiring than ever.

One morning she was restless and could not sleep. She had been thinking about her strange lot in life until her head ached. The pillow was hot; she longed to be up and breathing the sweet fresh morning air. She touched the repeater; it was just four. She thought a book might soothe her, and she was much interested in a new novel. She was always considerate about her servants. Many ladies would have rung for their maid, and have sent her for what they required; but Lady Caraven rose and put on her dressing-gown, intending to go to the drawing-room herself. Then the clear cold water in her dressing-room looked so tempting that she stopped and bathed her face and hands in it. She drew her wealth of dark hair behind her pretty shell-like ears. She had no thought of the lovely picture that she presented—her beautiful face glowing with roses from the cold water, her hair falling in most picturesque disorder, the graceful lines and curves of her figure showing to the greatest advantage.

She went down-stairs, and was surprised to see the large lamp still burning in the hall. She thought it had been forgotten, and went forward with the intention of putting it out. To her still greater surprise she saw Adolphe, her husband's valet, asleep in the great arm-chair. She spoke to him.

"Adolphe," she said, "what are you doing here? Why is this lamp still alight? It is morning."

The tired servant looked round him with an air of stupefaction for half a minute, then arose, and, seeing the young countess, grew puzzled and half alarmed. What was he to say if she repeated the question?

"What are you doing here?" she asked again.

He dared not say that he was waiting for his master; but, before he had time to reply, there came fortunately a knock at the hall-door, and the next moment the earl stood before her. In amazement he looked at the vision before him.

"Hildred," he cried, "what are you doing here?"

(To be continued.)

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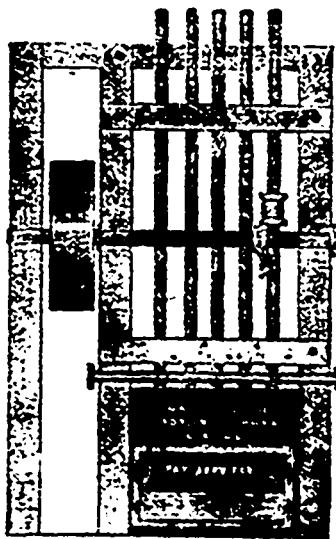
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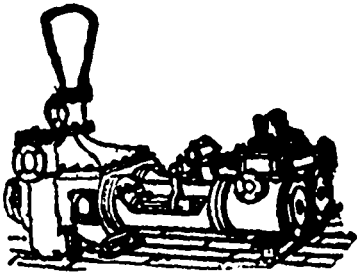
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MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

### MINING.

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

BIG IRON COMBINATION.—It is reported that an iron combination is being formed in Chicago with a view to purchasing and controlling all the iron deposits of Canada. The Central Ontario railway, with its iron interests, is to be a part of the combination, and the intention is to extend it 150 miles through the iron districts to a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway at Lake Nipissing. Senator Paine, Stevenson Burke, Erastus Wiman and other prominent capitalists, are understood to be interested in the scheme.—Boston Commercial Reporter.

Of course the immense iron deposits of the Maritime Provinces are not included in the operations of the above syndicate, and our esteemed contemporary is a little astray in saying "all the iron deposits in Canada." Nova Scotia has as extensive and as valuable iron deposits as exists anywhere on this continent. Their time will come yet.

RAWDON.—Work during the month of February at the Rawdon mines was very brisk, 500 tons of quartz having been taken out and run through the crusher, yielding 249 oz of gold, equivalent in value to \$4,970. The gold mining industry is becoming an important factor in the development of Hants County. Not only is labor given constant and remunerative employment, but a surplus is left to reward the owners and managers who have had the pluck to embark in the enterprise. Mr. McNaughton's bricks are sizing up very materially, and we trust this will continue to be his good fortune for many a day to come.

MILLERSIC.—A new 40 stamp mill is just being erected here, and the quartz is being taken out for the first crushing. The main lead is six feet in width, and shows many good sights of gold. A new lead has recently been discovered, which looks first class. Yours, S. C.

A special correspondent of the Halifax "Herald" writing to that journal with respect to the deposits of iron ore in Digby Co., says:—"Three gentlemen, capitalists from Philadelphia and New York, are here with the object of ascertaining the extent and situation of the excellent iron ore, which was discovered about two years ago, by Wm. Buckley, a mining expert. Large surface deposits of this ore are within two miles of Digby town, easily accessible. Mr. Buckley, in connection with one of our townsmen, raised several hundred tons and shipped a quantity to the smelting works at Truro, with results so promising that he has induced the gentlemen referred to, to come and make a personal examination."

We are pleased to find that the mines at Moose River owned by Mr. D. Touquoy, are continuing to yield good results. This week its owner brought to town a bar of gold weighing 117 ounces, which was the outcome of crushing 100 tons of quartz.

We understand that the reports of the Commissioner and Inspector of Mines for this province, will be laid before the house next week. It is reported that both the coal and gold yields have increased, while the other minerals have remained stationary.

In 1870 there were mined in the whole State of Alabama about 10,000 tons of coal, and this year there will be mined over two million tons.

During the last twenty-one years Great Britain increased its production of pig iron from 160 to 1885 to the highest annual product 76 per cent; the United States, 456 per cent; Germany, 237 per cent; France, 64 per cent; Belgium, 64 per cent; Austro-Hungary, 151 per cent; Sweden, 53 per cent.

A PRODUCTIVE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE.—The Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company, of Gipps Land, Colony of Victoria, was first registered in 1863. In 1867, the present general manager, Mr. Ramsay Thompson, was appointed the engineer and superintendent of the enterprise. Underground workings by tunnel, with shafts therefrom and various levels at different depths, are very extensive, while a costly plant, of the most improved character, has been provided, including pumping machinery. The first dividend was paid in 1865 of \$5 per share on 2,400 shares. Ever since December, 1869, or for seventeen years, this quartz has averaged 1 oz. 11 dwts. 17.24 grs. per ton, and at this time there is enough of similar quartz exposed to keep a 40-stamp mill running for five years. In these seventeen years the amount of quartz milled has aggregated 289,639 tons, 10 cwt's, with a yield of 459,767 oz., 8 dwts. of gold of the gross value of \$8,102,000. Out of this the shareholders have received \$4,854,000 or \$2,006 per share. Two items of heavy expenses are fuel and mine timber, which have to be brought some distance, and have involved the construction of fourteen miles of tramway amid precipitous mountains, with steel, iron and wood rails.

THE DEEPEST BORE HOLE IN THE WORLD.—A bore-hole in search of coal, said to be the deepest in existence, which the Prussian Government had commenced in the Canton of Meuselburg (Saxony), after having reached a depth of 1738 metres—therefore more than a mile—has had to be abandoned, as it had come upon porphyry rock.—English Mechanic.

**MINING.—Continued.**

**IMPORTANT GOLD MINING DECISION.**—The following is the text of the decision of the Full Bench of Judges at Halifax, read by Judge Smith lately in Ro Malaga Barrons.

Smith J. This is an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for this province, in which he refused to issue a gold prospecting license applied for by William McLeod, and another applied for by one William Cameron, both areas lying near Malaga Lake in the County of Queens. Regarding as the Commissioner seems to have done that the refusal to give McLeod the license applied for by him, necessarily involves a similar decision in the case of Cameron, it will be unnecessary for me to do more than consider the legality of that decision, as it affects McLeod.

McLeod's application reads thus:—"Please find \$150 for a prospecting license of three areas described as follows: Beginning at a stake marked W. M. L., standing about one mile westerly from Malaga lake in the County of Queens, thence southerly 250 feet, thence easterly 450 feet, thence northerly 250 feet to the place of beginning, containing three areas." I do not regard the decision appealed from as deciding any conflicting claims of parties applicants, as the Commissioner does not appear, as far as we can gather from the papers before us, to have granted a license to any one; but simply to have decided that the application of McLeod "was not in accordance with the provisions of sections 16 and 39 of Chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes "of Mines and Minerals." On referring to these sections it certainly does appear to my mind that they were framed by the legislature for the purpose of preventing mistakes or misapprehensions, and to compel applicants for prospecting licenses clearly to define the exact locality of the area or areas upon the ground; at least, that, at the time the application was made, some definite stake or starting point should be given, from which the areas could be ascertained. The two sections referred to, and upon the provisions of which the Commissioner alleges that he based his decision, seem to be very clear. The 16th section says, "every application shall be in writing, defining the area or areas applied for." The 39th section refers especially to prospecting licenses, and provides that "all applications for prospecting licenses shall accurately define by metes and bounds the lands applied for." It can hardly, I think, be reasonably urged, that if it appears as it does in this case, that when the stake or spot indicated in the application as the starting point from which those metes and bounds are to be ascertained does not exist on the ground, the areas are accurately defined, as required by the express words of the statute. One cannot read the whole of the statute without perceiving how careful the Legislature was in striving to avoid difficulty or confusion with reference to the rights of applicants. It must be evident if the application of McLeod can be held to be such a valid one as would compel the Commissioner to grant him a license, the words I have designated requiring an accurate definition of the areas, may be struck out of the statute as being useless verbiage. If this application could be held to be a legal one, it would have been equally good if the application stated the areas to lie near Malaga Lake, and the party would only have to find some areas anywhere near the lake, put a stake down, and claim a prospecting license starting from that point, and which may cover an entirely different area than he first intended when he made his application. I think it would be contrary to the policy of the legislature, and most unwise to uphold such a contention. Therefore, I think, the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The discovery of rich gold deposits in British Columbia, close to the imaginary boundary line between that Province and Alaska, may, it is feared, lead to serious trouble if the actual boundary is not defined before any attempt is made to develop these valuable finds. In view of the discovery of gold in the Pacific Provinces the Dominion Government have decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of the country in which minerals have been found, and to ascertain as nearly as possible to whom they belong—whether to the United States or the Dominion. The party will, it is expected, leave here for the Yukon district in April. Doctor Bell, assistant chief of the Geological Survey, says that he believes the valuable mining lands between the head waters of the Lewes River and Mount St. Elias will become a source of dispute between the United States and Canada on account of the indefinite boundary line. Referring to the country between the head waters of the Lewes River and Mount St. Elias, which lies directly west of it, which abounds in silver, copper, lead and ore, Dr. Bell says that as the Americans have got ahead of Canada in every territorial deal, the Dominion must look forward to being done out of this valuable territory, which, he maintains, properly belongs to Canada. An effort will be made during the coming session of Parliament to secure an appropriation to commence a survey of the British Columbia boundary in the hope that the United States Government will cooperate and definitely fix the boundary line and thus remove all possibility of dispute.

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

**A CARD**

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

**WARD III.**

**REQUISITION.**

To WILLIAM CROWE, Esq.:

Sir,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers of WARD THREE, beg to request you that you will allow yourself to be nominated to represent this Ward in the City Council. We feel that you possess those qualities so much needed to guard the interests of this important Ward, and should you accede to our request we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure your election.

Signed by over 130 Ratepayers of Ward Three.

**REPLY.**

To THE ELECTORS OF WARD THREE—

GENTLEMEN,—In acceding to the request contained in the very flattering requisition with which you have favored me this day, and again consenting to allow myself to be nominated to represent this Ward at the Civic Board, I do so, prompted by the desire to do whatever lies in my power to promote the interests of the Ward and the welfare of the City.

Relying upon the promise contained in the requisition, and thanking you for the confidence reposed in me

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM CROWE.

Tuesday, March 8, 1887.

**YOU** can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**MINING.**

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties, Underground Surveys and Plans. Levee Survey for Mill Power, Drainage, Tramways, Flumes, &c. Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus Reports written. Address by letter or telegram— F. W. CHRISTIE, Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

**New and Specific REMEDIAL CURE FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND DERANGEMENTS SO COMMON WITH OUR BEST FEMALE POPULATION.** One trial will convince.

Recommended and prescribed by the best physicians. IT WILL CURE the worst form of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It permeates every portion of the system, it dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to Bright's Disease.

Prepared in Liquid and Pill form. Pills by mail, 50c. Liquid, \$1 a bottle, or \$7 per dozen. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

Correspondence solicited and answered by a competent female correspondent. Address, with stamp **REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO.,** (Inquiry Department.) DERBY LINE, VT.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitted is he who is sightless. How fortunate the one wearing Laurance's Glasses, which impart a clear and perfect vision. But it may be there are some to whom a Spectacle would be of no benefit, being deficient in an optic. Their personal appearance would seem more natural with the aid of an Artificial Eye an assortment of which has just been received at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St. **J. GODFREY SMITH,** DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.



And Agent for the English Optician, **B. LAURANCE.**

**Army and Navy Depot.**

**FANCY MACCARONI.**

20 boxes for Ornamenting Dishes. Something new, 25c. per lb.

**JAMES SCOTT & CO.**

**STILTON CHEESE.**

Per Steamer "Sarnia."

50 Choice Stilton CHEESE, direct from the Farm. **JAMES SCOTT & CO.**

**TURTLE SOUP—Real Article.**

500 Quart Tins, 40c. per tin. **JAMES SCOTT & CO.**

**SUGAR, SUGAR.**

100 lbs. Bright Demerara, 50 " Loaf and Granulated, 50 " Bright Porto Rico.

**JAMES SCOTT & CO.**

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**J. S. MACLEAN & CO.**

Jerusalem Warehouse, 251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Importers and Dealers in

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

**WM. J. HAMES,**

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.

HALIFAX,

DEALER IN

**Pork, Butter, &c.**

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

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

**J. R. JENNETT,**

Importer of and Dealer in

China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, Electro Plate, &c.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

161 & 74 Pentagon Building,

ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.

NAVY PATTERNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

**Mine, Mill & Factory Managers**

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

**AARON SINFIELD,** Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years' experience in and has made a special study of all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates. Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Are Proprietors of the following very popular Preparations :

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

AGENTS FOR

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

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Luke Sharp in the *Detroit Free Press*, writes from London a most comical letter under the above head. He says: "I am thoroughly afraid of a cold. If the police could catch a criminal with the ease that I can a cold, this would be a happy world. My physician tells me that sneezing is not a part of the cold, but is an effort of the body to throw off the cold that is then coming on. That may be so, but all I can say is that my sneezing don't throw off worth a cent. It seems to hammer that particular cold right down on my system, and by way of innocent diversion, tries to jerk my head off at the same time. It pounds down the cold so successfully that it takes me the next two weeks to cough it off again. When I entered London the other week, the metropolis, instead of welcoming me as an old acquaintance should, gloomily wrapped herself up in a three days' fog. When London got out of that fog I had acquired one of the most riotously successful colds that it has ever been my fortune to enjoy. On the street where I live there are twenty-seven drug stores—as the American language has it—or chemists shops, to translate the term into English. 'Now,' said I to myself, 'I'll take them one after another, day after day beginning with James Brown, chemist No. 3, and ending with Adam Robinson, apothecary No. 6,132. I may not live through it, but I'll certainly kill the cold. If I reach No. 6,132 alive, and the cold is still on, I'll take another street.'" The writer then describes at length his visits to the different shops, and the total inability of all the remedies purchased to cure his cold. At No. 1 shop he received four four-grain quinine pills, and swallowing them all at once, nearly drove himself crazy, but the cold still remained. Shop No. 2 prescribed black currants and potash mixed into lozenges, and Sharp says that he never felt so relieved as when the last lozenge was gone, as he had become convinced "that nature never intended chlorate of potash and black currants to be amalgamated." His cough had now increased. Shop No. 3 prescribed a harmless cough mixture, made by boiling good vinegar and white sugar together until a syrup was formed. This only aggravated the cold. So he went on calling at all the shops, finally ending up with a mustard plaster, which he wore until he was nearly "cooked." In the end he had to write:—"I am still wrestling with the cough and the chemists' shops. If I ever find a mixture or a little preparation of their own that does me any good, I will gladly make it known to the public." Strange, is it not, that in the great city of London there is not a remedy that will cure a cold, while here in Halifax we have "Simson's Tolu and Aniseed," which is a never failing remedy? Mr. Simson should lose no time in sending a consignment of this unrivalled remedy to the world's metropolis.

Inquisitive party (to hod-carrier): "And do you go up that ladder all day long?" Pat: "No, sur; half ov the toime Oi cum down."

Sing a song of sixpence,  
You fellow full of rye,  
With not a cent to bury you  
To-morrow, should you die.  
The barman's at the counter,  
Counting out his money—  
His wife is in the parlor  
With well-dressed Sin and Sonny.  
Instead of taking snifters  
To invigorate your frame,  
Use Simson's Jamaica Ginger,  
It answers just the same  
It will put a glow and vigor  
Into your system fr-il;  
And as a cure for stomach-ache,  
'Tis never known to fail.

## SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD,

A COMBINATION OF

## Iron, Lime and Phosphorus.

Medical science teaches us that the body is composed largely of Phosphorus, Lime and Iron, the bones consisting almost altogether of Phosphorus and Lime, and the blood containing a large quantity of Iron, whilst the three are diffused throughout every part of the system, even to the hairs of the head, which turns white from a lack of one or more of these three elements. In the same way persons who are nervous and weak from over-work or sickness, or have a poor appetite, Loss of Energy, Impoverished Blood, or feel that their brain does not do the work, may be quite sure that they are suffering from a deficiency of one or more of these three substances. Children who are pale and fretful, who complain of being tired, children whose limbs are weak, who have Rickets; women who are run down from nursing or from over work and family cares, or who are troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex, should take Phosphorus, Lime and Iron.

To those who are suffering in the ways above described we would say that SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD is a scientifically compounded preparation, containing the three elements above mentioned, made into the form of a syrup, is pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the digestive organs, making it the best vitalizing tonic ever offered to the sick. Its merits are recognized by all physicians who are acquainted with its composition, and it is largely prescribed by them.

Thousands have used it and testify to benefits received from it.

To guard against being deceived by inferior preparations called *Chemical Food*, the public will please see that the signature of

*W. H. Simson Ph. G.*

is on each label in red ink.

Ask for SIMSON'S CHEMICAL FOOD, and do not take any other.

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO., CHEMISTS,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SIMSON'S TOLU AND ANISEED has been prepared and largely sold for many years, and wherever introduced it has become a household remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and also for the relief of patients in the more advanced stages of this disease TOLU AND ANISEED is very pleasant to the taste, and is readily taken by children.

Nothing is more trying to the eyes than the glare of the sun on the snow. Doctor Kane in his Arctic voyages gives abundant proof of this, and we all see painful evidences of it in the weak and inflamed eyes of our friends. "Simson's Golden Eye Water," for weak and inflamed eyes, has no equal.

March winds are proverbial for their penetrating qualities. What are more annoying and disagreeable than chapped hands and lips? Don't suffer a moment with them, but purchase "Price's Glycerine Cream," a sure preventive and cure for chapped hands, sore lips, &c. Prepared only by Brown Brothers & Co.

Irate old gentleman (who has just been chased across the field by an infuriated bull): "You miserable—con—founded—un—grate—ful—beast. And me been a vegetarian all m' life!"

HOME AND FARM.

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

**MARKET GARDENING.**—The home market for vegetables in this province is, in the coarser varieties, fairly well supplied, but for table vegetables the limit of the market has not nearly been reached. In the United States, where the great centres of population offer an exceptionally good market for what is known as truck, market-gardening is carried on as a distinctive branch of farming; but in this country, the dwellers in towns and cities, who have not sufficient land to produce the garden vegetables that they wish for, have to run their chance of being able to purchase them in the market, but more frequently they are obliged to go without them altogether. Rhubarb, asparagus, salsify, celery, etc., to say nothing of lettuce, beans, peas, and tomatoes, are always in demand in Halifax, but the consumption of these vegetables is here comparatively small, mainly owing to the fact that people have not learned to look for them in the markets, except during a very brief season. In Boston, the markets are kept supplied for many months of the year with most of the vegetables enumerated; and all classes of the inhabitants, having learned to relish them, buy them up readily. In the vicinity of Halifax, there are several market-gardeners who make a good living by supplying the hotels, clubs, restaurants, and private boarding-houses with garden truck; but the cost of bringing the land under cultivation near the city is so large, that the price of such vegetables is far above the means of the ordinary householder, excepting as has been stated for a brief season. Owners of land along the Intercolonial and Annapolis railways would find market-gardening a profitable business; but, before undertaking this speciality in farming, they should visit Massachusetts and study the methods employed by the gardeners of that State, who have succeeded in keeping the Boston market so well supplied. Market-gardening is a branch of farming as distinct from general farming as dairying or fruit culture. It does not require as extensive an acreage as general farming, nor is the outlay for stock and implements nearly as great. When we remember that the seed catalogues show that 200 varieties of vegetables are now in more or less common use, and consider how few of these are cultivated by the general farmer, it shows that there is still room for enterprise in this direction; and, knowing as we do from practical experience, that as a speciality market gardening is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture, we should like to see it more generally adopted in this country.

**A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.**—Dear Critic,—I am now a farmer of thirty years standing, and as you can well understand, I have had little practice in writing for newspapers, indeed I leave even the writing of letters to my wife and daughters, as when I was a boy I only went to school for a few years, and so I never learned to write easily. I see that you are asking for contributions on agricultural topics; were I a writer I would certainly avail myself of your invitation. In talking to a neighbor of mine who is also one of your subscribers, we came to the conclusion that we might get you something up together, but in thinking the matter over, I am afraid to try it for fear that my bad grammar or bad spelling would not look well in print. My object in writing to you now is to make a practical suggestion. We farmers are busy men and have little time for writing newspaper articles, but we have the experience in farming, and that is what most young farmers want to get at. Supposing we should send you facts jotted down in our own rough way, could you not have them written up so as to make a readable article? I merely suggest this, in order that our farmers may take advantage of the space in THE CRITIC that you have placed at their disposal. If the suggestion is a good one, furbish up this letter and give it room in your columns. If it is a worthless one, throw my letter away.

Yours, J. S. T.

Our old friend J. S. T. has struck the nail on the head. Never mind the grammar, never mind the bad spelling, but send along your contributions, and we will put them in shape before they appear in print. We are in earnest in this matter, and mean to give our farmers an opportunity to use THE CRITIC as a medium for the exchange of ideas. If the space devoted to agricultural topics is of any advantage to the fruit-growers, to the dairy-men, or to the general farmer, it should be utilized by them. Jot down the facts upon a post-card, sign your name as you wish it to appear in print. This in brief is all that is required to bring this department of THE CRITIC up to the same level as our department of mining. Talk the matter over with your friends, get them to give you a helping hand, and at the same time give us one by becoming subscribers to the journal that is endeavoring to be of service to the farming community.—Ed.

Dear Critic,—I wonder if many of your readers have ever grown the "tom-thumb" tomato. I grew them last season, and consider them one of the best kinds of tomatoes I have ever raised. They are small and very juicy, and if the plants are properly trained, they never fail to ripen in the open air, before the frost can hurt them. They make delicious pickles and good preserves.

Yours, Mrs. L. STEPHENS.

Falmouth, N. S.

Dear Critic,—Mr. A. C. Thomas, Windsor, has been writing some articles lately in the Windsor "Tribune" on underdraining, and, as I understand, is endeavoring to get an act passed in the Provincial Legislature, similar to an act now in existence in the Province of Ontario, which enables

the farmer to borrow a certain sum per acre to be used expressly for underdraining.

The provisions of the bill I have not by me at present, so refrain from making any statements in connection with it, for fear of making misstatements.

Let us jump "in medias res" and see what Mr. Thomas is aiming at. In one of his letters, to quote from himself, he says, "Now we come directly to the point of issue. Why not, particularly in these days of machinery and superphosphates, increase the root-area largely? Because not one farmer in five hundred in this climate dare do so without the risk of ruining himself, etc."

There Mr. Thomas is perfectly correct. Let us take the last three seasons as an example of what Mr. Thomas means. The springs of 1884, 85 and 86, were so wet that it was almost an impossibility to get the crops in the ground, after they were in and came up, especially the root crops; it was impossible to hoe them, the consequence was the ground was completely taken possession of by the weeds, many fields throughout the country, especially in heavy soils, were never touched by the hoe.

In the autumn the rains came on again, and many fields of potatoes were left undug, the land being too wet and the crop valueless.

The loss to the farmers of Hants alone the last three years for the want of underdraining is almost incalculable.

The farmers are beginning to wake up to the fact that drainage would enable them to get on their land so much earlier in the season, and enable them even after heavy rains to cultivate their crops with some measure of success.

Knowing these facts and fully realizing the great benefits they would derive from a drainage act, it is to be hoped that the farmers, not only of Hants, but N. S. in general, will give their aid to assist in getting an act passed this session, which will enable them to underdrain their lands at comparative small cost to themselves, and so add a treble value to their property.

RUSTICUS.

**FATTENING DUCKS AND GESE.**—This is best done when they are confined in little stalls, or when only two or three are together, writes a poultry-keeper. Like the pig, a duck or goose will eat more when it has a companion than when it is alone, as greediness is one of the characteristics belonging to both. The food need not be expensive. Boiled turnips, carrots, and potatoes, with corn-meal, makes the best mess to get ducks and geese fat quickly. They must be kept very quiet, given plenty of water for drinking, and allowed pulverized charcoal once a day. Ten days is long enough for getting them in proper condition.

Farmers should see to it that as little straw as possible be carried off the place—utilized as it may be in several ways, whether food and bedding for stock, an absorbent in the barnyard, or spread upon the land and ploughed under in the fall for corn the following spring, or on grass land intended for mowing the succeeding summer.

Fruits and vegetables, like persons, change their characters to some extent with a change of soil and climate. Hence the necessity of holding to the old reliable sorts until the novelties originated in other localities are carefully tested.

A Norwegian botanist, Professor Schubeler, states that most plants in high latitudes produce larger and heavier seeds than in regions nearer the equator—an effect which he ascribes to the prolonged influence of sunlight during the summer days in high latitudes. In some cases the difference of seed development is astonishing.

**CULTIVATING AND THINNING FRUIT.**—Hugh T. Brooks said at a meeting of the Western New-York Horticultural Society, that several distinguished cultivators whom he named "have been telling us and the rest of mankind, during long years, that the fruit on trees must be thinned if they are inclined to overbear—everybody has heard it, and nobody pays any attention to it—they appear to treat it just as if it was a common sermon. Three bad things," says Maj. Brooks, "come from this neglect of overbearing trees; first, the tree is permanently injured by its crushing load; secondly, overbearing injures the quality of the fruit—I sow with forty pigs," said the major, "can't make good roasters of them all; thirdly, excessive bearing lessens the future product more than it increases the present crop."

Old currant bushes can be made as good as new by simply cutting away the old wood and leaving a bare stump, and then digging the soil up thoroughly down to the roots, and working in plenty of well-rotted manure or superphosphate, with a good handful of salt for each bush.

The farmers of the whole land need co-operation more than any other portion of our people. In the very nature of our calling, we are of necessity more isolated than others. It is needed for social improvement, as well as intellectual achievement. It is demanded for protection of political rights.

Prepare for maple sugar making. If strawberry beds have not been mulched, mulch now, even though the manure or whatever is prepared be placed on the snow over the plants—gather brush for peas—make poles for beans, and form compost heaps.—Rural New Yorker.

White fowls when dressed for market do not show pin-feather marks as do the black breeds. This is a point in their favor which is worth considering.



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 mond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Plymouth Gin.**  
 25 cases Coates' Celebrated Plymouth Gin. Just  
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**Hennessy's Brandy.**  
 150 cases Hennessy's \*, \*\* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just  
 received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

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

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

**Bass's Ale.**  
 100 bbls. Bass's Pale Ale—Bottled by Patterson  
 & Hibbert's—in quarts and pints Just received  
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**Islay Blend Whiskey.**  
 150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay  
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 With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Wash-  
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**CARD.**

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

**CARD.**

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

**HOTEL CREIGHTON,**  
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 One Block South of Boston Common,  
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**Canada and West Indies.**  
**TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.**

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

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