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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If we could only manage to get rid of our grumblers, Halifax would be one of the most pleasant cities to live in on the continent. But as the grumblers are likely to remain among us, suppose they set themselves the task of first finding out what they are grumbling about, and second, what good their grumbling does.

"The First Lady in the Land" is the title of a new book which is spoken of in flattering terms by British critics. Its author, Mr. E. A. Selley, has compressed into a comparatively small volume the chief events which have occurred in the life of Queen Victoria since her birth, and, as the style is fresh and pleasing, the book will be readily bought as a Jubilee present.

We are indebted to Dr. C. Fitz-Henry Campbell, of St. John, N. B., for a copy of the poem "If I should die to-night," as originally published by its author, R. C. Vivian Myers, of Philadelphia. Those who have read the version of this poem which Mr. Ryder Haggard has inserted in "Jess," will see that much of the beauty and pathos of the original is lacking in the plagiarized poem.

Russia will not do much to encourage the union of the Danubian provinces. With the great united State, such as Roumania, E. 'garia and Servia would form, Russia would have to abandon her efforts to control the Bosphorus, and the unspeakable Turk, relieved from this ever-threatening danger, might turn his attention to something more civilizing than preparing for a death struggle with the great Northern Bear.

Chafing or fretting at the great military strength of Germany, France is now prepared to pick a quarrel with any other nation with whom she does not happen to be on particularly friendly terms. Just now Great Britain is the object of her hostility, and the manner in which perfidious Albion is being written down in the French press, if not commendable is at least creditable to the proverbial versatility of an ambitious, restless and self-aggrandizing race of people. John Bull is, according to French papers, a coward, a thief, a monopolist, and a money-grabber, and the mission of France is to put an end to his existence by dealing a death blow at British commerce, and crippling Britain through her colonies. This sounds well, but Frenchmen are cautious, and they have fortunately too good reason for fearing that their navy is inferior to that of their neighbor over the water-way.

The French Cabinet, under the leadership of Goblet, has, like its predecessors, been short-lived. The eyes of all Europe are now turned upon Paris, as with the new Premier will rest the chances of peace or war. General Boulanger's popularity with the people insures his taking a portfolio in the new administration, but the fear that he would gain control of it makes even old statesmen like Ferry and Del'becynet hesitate to assume office.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the small number of marriages which were solemnized in Great Britain between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday, adding that as there was a strong superstition against persons being married in May, there would be a boom in the hymeneal market between Easter and the first of this month. Our marriage records in Nova Scotia indicate that we too are decidedly English in our objection to Lenten and May marriages.

Look out for the Jubilee Number of THE CRITIC. From a literary standpoint it will be one of the most readable specials ever issued from any newspaper office in the Maritime Provinces. The story by Miss Alice Jones, which is entitled "The Lost Cause," is in itself worth far more than the price charged for the number. Thousands of this issue will doubtless be bought as souvenirs of the Jubilee, to say nothing of the thousands of copies that will be sent to friends abroad by Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers.

The stiff taxation which prevails in most European countries is almost entirely due to the cost of keeping up their military armaments, and to the burden of their excessive war debts. Europe annually expends on its armies and navies nine hundred and five million dollars, while the aggregate interest upon the war debts amounts to one thousand and fifty million dollars. In round numbers, the industries of Europe are taxed two billion dollars per year, in order to preserve the national boundary lines as they at present exist.

The Congo, which is supposed to be the second largest river in the world, is, near its mouth, so deep that no plummet line has ever been known to touch bottom. This is the more strange, seeing that the Upper Congo, which in many places is over twenty miles in width, is so shallow that steam-launches drawing two-and-a-half feet of water frequently strike bottom. Johnston, Stanley and other explorers, anticipate that in time deep channels will be discovered, in which case the Congo will become a great artery of African life.

The death in London, Eng., has been recently announced of Lt. Col. W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G., a conspicuous militia officer of the Dominion. From Lieutenant of the 39th Foot, Col. Osborne Smith was appointed Dep.-Adj. General at Montreal about 1864, and commanded, in the latter part of 1865, the second Battalion of Cadets of the Military Schools, (twelve hundred in all), assembled in camp at Laprairie. In 1871 he was sent to command the reinforced expedition to Manitoba, on the occasion of the Fenian outbreak at Pembina, which ensued on the too extensive and rapid reduction of the Expeditionary Force of 1870. He remained in command of the Provisional Battalion at Winnipeg for three or four years, and was also appointed Dept. Adj.-General for Manitoba. He retired in 1881, and became a prominent citizen of Winnipeg, but emerged from the "retired list" in 1885, to raise and command the 91st Battalion against the half breed insurgents. Col. Osborne Smith was a very able soldier and a gentleman of superior culture. He must have been about fifty-five.

So diversified have been the opinions expressed as to Mr. Ryder Haggard's "She," some averring it to be arrant trash, that we think the following explanation, sent by Mr. Haggard to a London paper, will be of interest to our readers, and may induce some persons to change their minds as to the merits of the work. Mr. Haggard writes:—"Some time ago a lady well acquainted with Africa wrote me some notes of native legends. One of them runs as follows:—'In the Sneeuw (snow) Bergen, Cape Colony, there are immense caves which stretch on and on under the mountains and the end of which has never been found. It is believed by both Boers and natives that in the last cave there is a spring of water, which, if one finds and drinks of it, gives eternal youth. There are endless stories told of adventurous parties in search of this water of life losing their way, meeting dangers both ghostly and bodily, and failing in their object at last. A newly married couple never returned from their search, and it was believed that harm had happened to them because of the crimes the woman had committed in order to gain her husband. She had killed her first husband and his brother, whom by native law she would have had to marry, as she had no children, and she had bewitched the man (her husband) so that he followed her about like a shadow and did everything he was told by her.' Here I found the germ of 'She.' It will be seen that, without wishing to lay any particular claim to originality, I may fairly say that I have to some extent developed the idea."

THE BUDGET AND TARIFF.

Even Sir Charles Tupper's political opponents freely admit that his decisive and positive character is the mainspring of his power and influence in the country. No one who has carefully perused his budget speech could fail to be impressed with its conciseness and clearness. Indeed, in these respects it was a model speech, and, although many may question the arguments adduced by the Finance Minister in support of some of the proposed changes in the tariff, there can be no doubt that Sir Charles is fully convinced in his own mind as to the advisability and necessity that exist for making these changes. Of course, the protection afforded to the iron industry is by far the most important of these changes, and only those conversant with the business can say whether or not the measure of protection afforded by the government will tend to foster the extensive manufacture of iron in the Dominion. If protection protects, and it certainly does in other industries, there is no reason why the same should not hold good in the case of the iron industry—the raw material for which is to be found in large deposits in our own country. The suddenness of the change in the tariff is, to our minds, one of the chief objections that can be raised against it. It is manifestly unfair for persons having large contracts on hand, based on the old values, to be obliged to carry these out at a loss in consequence of tariff changes, and if the government can see its way clear to remit the duties in such cases it should certainly do so. For some time to come the iron and hardware trade will remain unsettled, but after they have once adapted themselves to the new order of things no great inconvenience will be experienced, excepting by those who will be obliged to pay the increased tariff, which must hold until competition among iron manufacturers brings them down to their normal condition. Dry goods men will be interested in the new specific duty which has been placed upon cotton and linen shirts, collars and cuffs. Hitherto the American manufacturers have competed keenly with those engaged in the same business in this country, and it is this competition which has led to the placing of a dual duty—first, an ad valorem duty, and second, a specific duty upon each article. The increased duties upon cigars and cigarettes will, it is believed, lead to a diminution in the importation of these luxuries, and to their increased manufacture by our own people. Upon fishery matters Sir Charles has spoken with no uncertain tone. Moderately, but firmly, he adheres to the view of this question which Canada has taken, and while he acknowledges that the retaliatory measure, if put in force by the President of the United States, would be a serious matter, he is far from believing that we are likely to experience this "bolt from the blue." The Finance Minister has faith in the country, faith in its resources, and faith in our future; and, standing on this vantage ground, he announces a positive and progressive policy, which, in his opinion, will result in great material advantage to the Dominion.

THE FRENCH AND MADAGASCAR.

The French campaign in Madagascar has naturally excited much attention amongst English people, whose sympathies were strongly with the natives, especially the Hova tribe, whom they were largely instrumental in Christianizing and civilizing. Information has only been obtainable from French sources, and this has led to the erroneous opinion that, although the French had not been over successful in their encounters with the native troops, still they had frightened the Queen and people into accepting a French protectorate.

General Willoughby, the American officer who, in the middle of the war, took command of the Malagasy troops, and who finally became ambassador of the Queen and negotiated and signed the treaty with the French, has contributed an extremely interesting article to the *Fortnightly Review*, in which he declares that the treaty does not give the French a protectorate over Madagascar, that by the war "she has lost nothing that she greatly values, and she has preserved her independence." General Willoughby describes the people of the many Malagasy tribes as naturally robust and as hardened to fatigue and endurance from their youth up. They number over five and a-half millions, and the Hovas, who are the sovereign tribe, and occupy the central province, number less than a million, while the Sakalavas, inhabiting the whole western side of the island, number over one million three hundred thousand. The Beteiles and the Betsimisarakas tribes, who inhabit the east coast, are numerically very strong, their population being over three millions. All the different tribes speak but one language, and are subject to the Hovas, who are Malays, and though physically inferior, being below middle stature, have considerable mental powers and are comparatively advanced in civilization. Lighter of complexion than Spaniards, Italians or Turks, they have, as a rule, "soft, straight hair, hazel eyes, a well-proportioned and erect carriage, and are distinguished by great courage and activity." Their dialect is a written one, and they have preserved their traditions, songs and proverbs. They differ from the other tribes, who are much more powerful physically, being on an average six feet in height, but having broad, low foreheads, flattish noses, thick lips, and wavy hair, and being mentally greatly inferior to the Hovas. The Sakalavas, who were the allies of the French, are described as being nomadic in their habits, as sly, perfidious, brutal and arrogant, and as living on plunder, so that a European is never safe a moment among them if at their mercy. Since the foundation of the present dynasty, fifty-six years ago, by Radama I., "the national history of the Malagasy literally bristles, excepting during the reign of Ranavalona II., with reforms and improvements." Ranavalona II. was a Christian when she came to the throne, and she began her reign by ordering her ancestral idols to be burned—an example which, owing to the work of the missionaries, was immediately followed by most of her people. At the close of her reign the schools numbered more than eleven hundred, and

the gospel was preached in twelve hundred churches. She inaugurated great governmental reforms, established eight departments, presided over by secretaries of state, home, foreign, war, justice, law, commerce, agriculture, finance and education, with a staff of clerks for each. Courts were established, the army organized, a rural police provided, a regular system of taxation inaugurated, and slavery abolished.

The monarchy is limited by means of a strange provision of the law which requires that the queen shall marry her prime minister, thus bringing about a union of the classes of the noblemen, represented by the queen, and the people, represented by the prime minister. The present prime minister, who has held the office during the lives of the last two queens, is described as an enlightened reformer, and is known amongst Europeans by the honorable sobriquet of "Deal Fair." He makes a kind and wise husband to Her Majesty Queen Ranavalona III, the niece of the late queen, who is 24 years of age, and was educated at the London Missionary Society's School for Girls. She is described as being a model ruler and possessed of many accomplishments. In public she wears European costumes, and her palaces are furnished in European style. The French cut but a sorry figure in their attack on Madagascar. On the flimsy excuse that a portion of the island had been sold to them by the rebellious Sakalavas they made war with the queen, and, after an inglorious campaign, closing with a couple of repulses, consented to a treaty. Under the fifth article of this treaty the French consent to the sweeping away of all the claims founded upon the "historic rights" of 1841 and 1842, and to the recognition of Ranavalona III. as sovereign of the whole island. The first and second articles stipulate that the foreign relations of Madagascar shall be placed under the protection of the government of France, but before the queen would sign the treaty with those articles she required an explanatory clause making it clear that Madagascar should have the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties with foreign nations, free from the interference of the French government. Madagascar consented to pay four hundred thousand pounds to France, but for this France undertook all the liabilities of the war, amounting to eight hundred thousand pounds. The French have evacuated Tamatave, and now only occupy one part with a garrison so weak and so ill-supported by war ships that General Willoughby says they are practically prisoners of the Malagasy, and, as such, hostages for the observance of the treaty. In conclusion he says: "I am well assured from my experience of the Malagasy disposition that France will never acquire a protectorate over Madagascar." From all of which it would appear that France has subdued the Hovas in about the same manner that Artemus Ward won his fight, by inserting his nose between the teeth of his opponent.

WE SHOULD MEND OUR WAYS.

The wretched condition of the roads throughout the Province during the greater part of the year, is a matter which deserves greater consideration than has yet been bestowed on it, and it is time that our municipal councillors set themselves the task of discovering how this state of things is to be obviated. In Quebec and Ontario magnificent macadamized highways are maintained in a thorough state of repair by the tolls which are levied upon the drivers of all vehicles who may have occasion to use them. Within a few miles of Toronto there is a fine road, nine miles in length, with farms located on either side. This road is macadamized according to the most improved methods, and is graded throughout. At either end is a toll-gate, in order to pass through which a tax of twenty cents must be paid the keeper on entering, the exit being free. The tolls collected keep the road in first-class order during the entire season, and farmers using it find that the wear and tear of harness and waggons is small compared with what it was before the municipality adopted the toll-gate system for keeping up the road. We mention this in order to show that even in the premier Province it is found a difficult matter to keep the public highways in a proper condition; but these difficulties, formidable as they may be, should not deter our councillors from grappling with a question of so much importance. We believe that the system of statute labor, in vogue in Nova Scotia, is mainly responsible for the disgraceful condition in which the major portion of our roads remain throughout the year. It may be a hardship on some to force them to give a cash equivalent for the labor which the law stipulates they shall perform, but it is a greater hardship to force the community to forego a cash payment for labor which, in too many instances, is practically wasted. Road making is a business which few men understand; and even the labor which is required cannot be performed by every man, however muscular he may be.

The farmer who understands ploughing and the best methods of putting in a crop, the blacksmith who can forge a neat horseshoe, and the carpenter who can use his chisel, saw and plane to advantage, all require muscle, but, in addition to this, they must needs have experience, ability, and a trained eye; but the ability to plough a field, to forge a horseshoe, or to use a plane, is of no practical benefit in road-making, and hence it is that the larger portion of the statute labor performed is barren of results. Year after year our roads are patched up with road metal dug from the gutters on either side, which is about the worst material which can be used, being miry during wet, and dusty during dry weather. We believe that the time is come for a reform both in the expenditure of road moneys and in the employment of labor upon them, and the first step in this reform should be the abolition of statute labor, and the collecting of an equitable tax.

A Baltimore clergyman says that a fashionable lady of that city boasted that during a trip across the ocean she won money enough at cards to pay her passage.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view" after the honeymoon.

The best way to keep a young lady's affections is to return them.

The Rev. Dr. Lunsdell, the English traveller, has recently distributed nearly 60,000 Bibles in Siberia.

A student of human nature says anything can be sharpened. Put a lead pencil in a woman's hand and see.

"Doctor," said a friend, stopping him on the street, "what do you take for a heavy cold?" "A fee," replied the doctor, softly, and passed on.

A young lady of middle age and prepossessing manner, wishes an engagement as general help in a family where the woman of the house does her own washing, cooking, sweeping, and chamber work. Good references acquired from last help.

They were disputing about something or other, when Mrs. Fogg impatiently exclaimed: "Oh, well, sir, you have your way. You always were an off horse." "Yes, my dear," replied Fogg, "an off horse, you know, is always on the right side."

"My dear," he whispered softly, as they seated themselves on the toboggan, "If, on the way down, I should ask you to be my wife, what would you say?" "What would you do if I should refuse?" she whispered back. "I should have to let you slide," he simply said.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A RECOMMENDATION.—Dealer (pointing out beauties of a vicious-looking animal with ears back and hind leg suspiciously lifted): "There, sir, he's a beauty! Not another to touch him! You just ride him once, an' you'll never ride another." Little Tipkins, who is very nervous, thinks this is uncommonly likely, from the look of him.

SUPERSTITIOUS.—A Spanish bandit, charged with a countless number of murders, was found covered with sacred relics, crucifixes, and images of the Virgin when taken. This gentleman's piety was so great that he made it a rule never to cut a throat on Friday, or shoot a person whose relatives failed to stump up ransom-money without saying a prayer before doing so.—*Fun.*

There is some reason for the admiration generally felt for blue eyes. A connoisseur in eyes states that nine-tenths of the railroad men, pilots and others who are selected for their keenness and correctness of vision, have blue eyes. Brown eyes are beautiful. Gray eyes usually denote intelligence, and hazel eyes a talent for music. The commonest color of eyes is gray and the rarest violet.

Two correspondents have called our attention to a mistake which appeared in our "Chit-Chat" column two weeks ago. Lord Elgin's name was John Scott, not John Clark, as published by us. Lord Elgin was one of the wittiest noblemen of his day, and was a man of marked ability, having successfully filled the positions of Chief Justice, Attorney General, and Lord Chancellor. Not being infallible, we are glad to have our subscribers correct any errors that we may make inadvertently or through ignorance.

MIKE'S WATCH.—"Paddy, honey, will ye buy my watch?" "What's the price?" "Ten shillings, and a nutchin of the cratur." "Is the watch a decent one?" "Shure, and I've had it twenty years, and it niver once desaved me." "Well, here's yer tin, and now tell me, does it go well?" "It goes fuster than any watch in Connaught, Munster, Ulster, or Leinster, not barrin' Dublin." "Bad luko to ye, Mike, then ye've taken me in! Didn't ye say it niver desaved ye?" "Sure and I did—nor did it—for I never depinded on it."—*English Paper.*

Gold is shipped across the ocean in "specie kegs," made of extra hard wood with an extra iron hoop, each bag containing \$5,000. In the interests of security, each keg is treated to what is technically known among the skippers as the "red taping" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes, at equidistant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meeting in the centre. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the keg's head by wax bearing the stamp of the shipper.

Could we but utilize all the water power lifted from the ocean by the sunbeams and wafted by the zephyrs over the land, what vast factories might be run. What magnified Niagaras might we create. In a recent paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray sought to give the world's rainfall in figures. The areas of country having an inland drainage, equal to 11,486,350 square miles, receive 2,243 cubic miles of rain yearly. The total areas draining directly to the ocean equal 44,241,000 square miles, of which 38,829,750 square miles have more than ten inches of annual rainfall, and discharge into the sea 6,569 cubic miles of water each year. By these means rather more than 5,000,000,000 tons of solids are carried to the ocean annually.

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32. Keeping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woeful O''," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
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MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Sixty papers by prominent Canadians were this week read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada held in Ottawa.

Lord Alexander Russell has just received news of the death of his brother, Admiral Russell, who resided in the Isle of Wight.

W. A. Henry and Charles Annand, Jr., will be the Halifax contingent in the Canadian cricket club which is to visit England this summer.

When the next evening concert is given in the Public Gardens in Halifax, visitors will have reason to thank Mr. Wm. Miller, of London, who has recently presented the Garden Commissioners with ten gross of colored lamps.

THE CRITIC's representative who went on to Boston with the press excursion in the new steamship *Farmouth*, has extended his tour to New York. When he returns he will give the readers of THE CRITIC a pithy account of his experiences.

The proposed Ottawa ship canal, to connect the lakes with tide water at Montreal, will, it is estimated, cost between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. As this great highway would be frozen up for six months in each year, it is doubtful if it will ever be constructed.

The managers of the Seaman's Friend Society have been fortunate enough to secure for the new Sailors' Home the land and building at the corner of Bell's Lane and Water Street. The position is in every way suitable. The price paid for the property was \$10,500.

Great distress prevails among the families of the poor men who lost their lives in the coal mine disaster at Nanaimo. Thirty-nine widows and one hundred and six children are left destitute, and subscription lists towards their assistance have been opened in the principal cities of the Dominion.

The general observance of Arbor Day, both in Halifax and throughout the Province, will tend to prevent vandalism, and will instill into the minds of our young people a love for tree culture. The Jubilee trees which have been planted will be special objects of interest when the youth of to-day have become the fathers and mothers of the next generation.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed with the annoying delays which have resulted from the indecision of the City Council with respect to Jubilee matters, and it is feared that these may mar the brilliancy of the celebration. The citizens' committee having the matter in hand are wide awake, but the backing and filling of the Council as to the expenditures are a serious hindrance to any definite arrangements being made.

The Jubilee number of THE CRITIC will be forwarded to any address upon the receipt of ten cents. It is printed in first-class style, on calendar paper, contains twenty-four pages, replete with interesting articles and poems, all of which have been prepared for this special number. As the publishers anticipate that the sales will be large, intending purchasers should send in their orders within the ensuing week. Remember, single copies, ten cents; one dozen copies, one dollar.

The *North Sydney Herald* is responsible for the following paragraph: "A certain house in the vicinity of Brook Street, has of late been nightly visited by something bordering on the supernatural. It appears that this unseen substance, be it 'bird or devil,' commences at one corner of the house outside and goes the whole round of the house emitting strange monotonous growling sounds. Now we do not pretend to offer any solution of this mystery—although we might suggest various theories—but the fact remains that it is there, as vouched for by several who have heard and believed. The most careful investigation, tearing up the platform and the embankment has, as yet, failed to disclose the source of this noise."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" drew crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and at the matinee on Tuesday afternoon the Academy was filled with children, even babies in arms being taken to view the performance. The actors were very inferior, and, as there were not enough of them, some had to take double parts, thus St. Clair and his wife also figured as the escaped slaves, George and Eliza. Miss Ophelia was one of the best characters, her tongue and knitting needles vying with each other as to which could go the fastest, and her horror at Topsy's tricks creating a great deal of laughter. Legree's whip curled round Uncle Tom in a very realistic manner, and many little ones thought that he "must be hurt," one little girl exclaiming, "Its vevzy witted to beat y'om so."

The news that William O'Brien, the Irish agitator, had been stoned in the streets of the city of Toronto, created much surprise among those who knew the efficiency of the Toronto police. We have condemned O'Brien's visit in no measured terms, but the same love for fair play leads us to condemn most emphatically the treatment that he received at the hands of the Torontonians. To shout down a public speaker as O'Brien was shouted down in attempting to speak in the Toronto Park, is a species of ill-breeding which Halifaxians, after the Tupper-Jones meeting at the Drill Shed, cannot afford to criticize; but to stone a defenceless man in the streets of a well-ordered city is a crying shame, and the perpetrators should be dealt with under the law in an impartial and summary manner. O'Brien's visit was ill-judged, and his language intolerant, but his right to come and go in peace is as unquestionable as that of the Governor-General himself.

Mr. George Moffat, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation as member for the County of Restigouche, N. B., in the Dominion House of Commons.

Truro's Jubilee Park will be quite extensive, and will be one of the prettiest pleasure grounds in the Province. It will include about one hundred and fifty acres in hill and dale, with a fine stream of water and a natural waterfall.

Nothing demonstrates the advance of Halifax more than the general improvements that have of late years been made in the interior and exterior decorations of its shops and business premises. Always abreast of the times, Mr. William H. Johnson, the popular dealer in pianos and organs, has had his extensive sale-rooms at 121 and 123 Hollis Street, decorated and fitted up in the most aesthetic style. An open arch connects the large sale-room, which is 72 feet by 20 feet, with the piano room adjoining, which is 40 feet by 20 feet. The old partitions have been torn down, and a handsomely finished partition of hard wood and glass now separates the private office from the sale-room. The walls have been papered with heavy gold paper, the ceiling neatly tinted, and the hard wood floors waxed and polished until they shine like mirrors. Neat chandeliers, with colored shades, furnish a subdued and pleasant light, and the shops have been provided with new projecting show windows, which add largely to their appearance. The rooms themselves are as attractive as a ball room, but are rendered doubly so by a magnificent display of pianos and organs which line the walls two deep, and number over one hundred of the finest instruments manufactured. In the piano room are displayed instruments by such celebrated makers as Wm. Knabe, Chickering, Hallett & Davis, Hans, Bebe Bros. & Co., (the latter provided with the latest valuable improvement called the "Muffler," a description of which appeared in a late issue of THE CRITIC), the Wheelock, Dominion and Stovenson. Organs by Wm. Bell and the well known Dominion complete the list of one of the largest stocks of first-class instruments in the Maritime Provinces. A large room for the display of second-hand pianos, and a workshop and packing room are in the basement, and are reached by an easy flight of stairs. On Monday evening Mr. Johnson invited a few of his friends to view his establishment, and those who availed themselves of the invitation were well rewarded. Professor De Anguera, Mr. Johnson's able and talented assistant, played some brilliant selections, which proved the merits of the instruments, and an adjournment was then made to the St. Julian, where a supper prepared in Marr's best manner was thoroughly relished, and proved a most fitting conclusion to the evening's enjoyments.

The Bell Telephone Company earned \$3,097,000 for 1886, against \$2,767,884 for 1885.

Captain Paul Boynton has successfully accomplished his feat of swimming 130 miles in the Hudson River.

A party of travellers recently made the journey from San Francisco to London *via* New York and Liverpool, in a trifle less than fourteen days.

In the cabin of Hale H. Cary, a hermit, who lived in the woods near Sugatown, N. Y., and died there on Sunday, were found coin, jewelry, etc., valued at over \$70,000.

Whalers at New Bedford, Mass., say that a result of the Inter-State Commerce law will be a resort to the old method of bringing cargoes of oil and whalebone from San Francisco around Cape Horn.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, before recently sailing for Europe, ordered plans to be prepared for a building which he proposes to give to the New York Free Circulating Library. It will cost about \$50,000.

The United States find a market in the West Indies for 400,000 barrels of flour each year. If we in Canada had reciprocal trade with these islands, we would supply the islanders with most of their flour.

Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, will this spring grow 32,000 acres of wheat. In his opinion, Dakota will next fall give to the world a bulk of wheat that will surprise the wildest speculators.

Such is the desire to ascend the Washington Monument, in Washington, that during the year ending April 1, no less than twenty-seven thousand permits were issued, and it is estimated twenty-five thousand were used.

When Armour & Co., the hog kings of the West, wish to punish a town for boycotting their meat, they at once open two or three shops there, and undersell until they ruin the trade for every one but themselves. A lesson this is the way they served Akron. (.)

The following is the purport of a letter written by U. S. Consul Twichell, stationed at Kingston, Ontario, to the Government at Washington. The Consul says:—"Canada's high protective tariff, in which there is no prospect of reduction, has made us apprehensive from the first, of the effect of the increased railroad rates on imports from the United States to this section of Canada. Since the 4th of April, these rates, as shown by freight bills paid here, have been increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, with no change on Canadian roads. After waiting 30 days for effects, I have made a partial canvass of the importers of the city of Kingston, with the following result:—Coal dealers are preparing to bring from Nova Scotia coal for all purposes where Nova Scotia coal can be used, two factories which have always used American coal have put in their orders for Nova Scotia coal. In pressed tinware, orders have been changed from American to Canadian houses, on account of freight. In groceries there is the same complaint. Products of countries outside of the United States they now expect to get by way of British Columbia and Halifax. The unpleasant feature in connection with my canvass, has been the general expressed desire to find out how and where they can make purchases without coming in contact with American railways."

The *Financial Chronicle* of New York figures out that the entire amount of money in banks and in the hands of the people, April 1, was \$1,313,391,996. Besides this, there was in the U. S. Treasury at the same date \$301,423,768; a total increase since July 1, 1886, of about \$60,000,000. But how one can consistently say of money locked up in vaults that it is "circulating," is more than we can comprehend. That money is certainly in existence; but to speak of circulation in a Treasury vault is, to us, a contradiction in terms. It is juggling with words, rather than using them in their common signification.

Cubans do not believe in vaccination, and as a consequence, the small pox ravages in the Island continue without let or hindrance.

The sale of the crown jewels of France realized one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The sale was continued for nine successive days.

The press despatch which stated that the Irish College had issued a memoir denouncing the Parnellites, proves to have been without foundation.

The labor strikes in Belgium have now become a very serious matter. Twenty-five thousand men are now out, and the prospects are that the number will be increased before it is diminished.

Ten million dollars have already been subscribed towards the construction of the Manchester ship canal. So soon as fifteen million shall have been subscribed, the work will be commenced.

It is reported that Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, will receive the Emperor Francis Joseph's sanction to the Bavarian throne, and that Emperor William's consent has already been obtained.

The committee appointed to inquire into the charges against the London corporation, report much reckless expenditure of the city funds, but not sufficient evidence to establish the charges of corruption.

A Genoese nobleman has bequeathed four million dollars for the improvement of the harbor of Genoa, and four hundred thousand dollars to build houses for the poor; and his widow has built a splendid hospital.

General Vene, commander of the Italian forces at Kassawah, has dissuaded the Government from carrying out its Abyssinian expedition, on the ground that the cost and difficulty of the undertaking will outweigh the probable gain.

The Russian Czar went down into the Don Cossack country, in order to escape the assassins who dogged his path at St. Petersburg, but even while there an attempt was made upon his life by a student, and the Czar has been obliged to return to the capital.

A telegram from Athens to the *Journal des Debats* says that the Cretan assembly has ordered the people to refuse to pay taxes, and that the public officials and gendarmes have been instructed to resign. It is thought this defiance of the Porte will lead to a serious crisis.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck has instructed the German Ambassador at Paris to advise the French Government in the interests of peace to conduct the mobilizing experiment so as not to seem to menace the German frontier. In the meantime diplomatic representations have been postponed on account of the French Ministerial crisis.

Dr Junker, the famous African traveller, who is now in Brussels, has just received word from Emin Bey which is most encouraging. It appears that the King of Uganda, who has hitherto been most hostile, has relented, and has allowed supplies of food to be carried into Emin Bey's camp. Stanley's expedition for the relief of the latter is making good progress.

Another proof of the immense wealth hoarded up in India has lately been made public. A treasure, valued at \$25,000,000, has been discovered in the palace of Gwalior, and the Indian Government has borrowed the same as a loan from the owner, the young Maharajah. The treasure had been secreted in pits dug beneath the palace vaults, but the secret in some way leaked out.

The new convention between Turkey and Great Britain which has just been signed, provides that the British shall evacuate Egypt three years hence. If after that time internal troubles arise in Egypt, the British and Turkish troops shall re-occupy the country jointly or separately as the two Governments may agree upon. No other power shall be allowed to intervene in Egyptian affairs.

Recent reports from Iabische, in the Northern part of Mexico, state that terrible earthquakes have occurred there, that the houses have all been demolished, burying the occupants in the ruins. Simultaneously with the earthquake shock, a terrible tongue of fire burst forth from the mountain top, setting fire to the forests, since which dense volumes of smoke which obscure the sunlight have been ascending from what is supposed to be a new volcano.

On Sunday last, four hundred members of the House of Commons attended a jubilee service at St Margaret's church, Westminster. The members formed in procession at the House of Commons, and marched to the church, at the head being Speaker Peel, Gladstone, W. H. Smith, Lord Hurlington, and Goschen, who were given seats of honor, and United States Minister Phelps stood at the foot of the altar steps. A choral service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, and Archdeacon Farrar. The hymns were composed especially for Victoria. The Bishop of Ripon preached a sermon.

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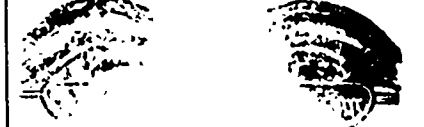
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RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

Last week it was reported that the missionary steamer *Glad Tidings*, having on board the Rev. Mr. Crosby, and other missionaries of the Methodist Church, had been lost. The report was happily not correct.

The annual District Meetings will be held throughout the Maritime Provinces next month.

The visit of the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, who is expected in Halifax this week, is looked forward to with much interest. He met with a hearty reception in Toronto. A Toronto minister writes to a contemporary that while they have been favored in that city with visits of many distinguished pulpit and platform orators, no one has more deeply moved the hearts of the metropolitan audience, or left a more salutary impression upon the community, than this eminent Wesleyan preacher.

The anniversary exercises in connection with the Methodist institutions at Sackville commenced to-day, and will continue for several days. The annual meeting of the Board of Governors takes place on Wednesday next.

BAPTIST.

The home Sunday School of Mr. Spurgeon's church has 108 teachers and 1,428 scholars. In all the schools connected with the Tabernacle there are 7,677 scholars.

In New Orleans the Baptists possess the largest number of churches, having fifty out of 171.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St. John, N. B., was in Halifax last Sunday, on his way home from Newfoundland. He occupied the pulpit of Chalmers' Church in the evening.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States (North) is in session at Omaha, Neb.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia has given an invitation to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to hold its meeting next year in Philadelphia. The invitation is issued with the hope and desire that the Centennial year of Presbyterianism may witness the gathering in Philadelphia of all the representatives of the Assembly formed in that city in the year 1789.

Rev. James Barclay, of Montreal, leaves Canada this week for the purpose of preaching before the Queen at Balmoral on the 12th June.

Rev. S. C. Gunn, of Springfield, Colchester County, has received a call from Scotch church, Boston.

The Presbytery of Truro, at a late meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution re-affirming its approval of the Sunday bill which was before the House of Assembly.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The anniversary meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society was held on Monday afternoon, May 2nd, at 3 o'clock, at Willis' Rooms, King Street, St. James', London. Sir John Cooke, K.C.M.G., took the chair. The Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Lord Bishop of Antigua, the Rev. Dr. Hill, late Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, N. S., Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Colonel Macdonald-Macdonald, and J. Inskip, Esq., were present and spoke. Chief Anasothkah, of the Mohawk tribe of Indians (who was present in his native costume) gave some account of Christian work among the North American Indians.

The Rev. W. H. Binney, eldest son of the late Bishop, was a passenger by the *Caspian*, which arrived on Saturday evening last. The Bishop's second son, who receives holy orders on Trinity Sunday, will sail for Halifax immediately afterwards.

The "Church House" scheme, to provide a central building in London for meetings of all kinds in connection with the Church, as a Jubilee memorial to be erected by Churchmen, was not generally accepted by the Church at large. It is now, however, being taken up by many dioceses, and about £50,000 have been subscribed. In two centuries from now, to judge from the rapid increase of the Anglican Communion during the present century, the Archbishopric of Canterbury will be the centre of a Church which, for wealth, population and vigor, will take its stand beside the Church of Rome. Why should not the Church House, if built on the scale first intended, be to the Church of England in the future what the Vatican and Lateran have been to the Church of Rome for 1000 years?

The fund started in England for alleviating the distress of the parochial clergy whose incomes have suffered from the depreciation in value of glebe lands, has already reached the sum of £25,000. Some of the clergy have received as much as £200 from the fund. The sufferings of more than a few have been very great.

The Bishop of Bedford admitted two deaconesses to their office in Hackney church on April 27. This makes a total of fifteen deaconesses and thirty associates who have joined the work through the East London Home. The work done by this band of devoted women in various poor parishes in East London is simply invaluable.

The Church of England Temperance Society has just been observing its 25th anniversary. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon. The income of the Society last year was £6,227, an increase of £304 on the preceding year.

The Rev. J. Bell Cox, of St. Margaret's, Prince's Road, Liverpool, has been imprisoned for contempt of court in not obeying the sentence of suspension passed by Lord Penzance. Mr. Cox does not recognize the jurisdiction of the court of Lord Penzance in spiritual matters, and will now suffer for his convictions.

IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

BY R. C. VIVIAN MYERS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said
Errands on which the willing feet had sped:
The memory of selfishness and pride,
My hasty words would all be put aside:
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me
Recalling other days remorsefully,
The eyes that chill me with averted glance,
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old, familiar way—
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I should rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh friends! I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my cold, dead brow;
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Deal gently with me, I am travel-worn.
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh hearts estranged, forgive I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

THE BISHOPRIC.

Dear Critic,—Under the head "Religious," and speaking of the election of a successor to Bishop Binney, you say—"The battle will be fought out on the principle of taking, if possible, one of our own men."

Excuse me, if I object to the idea of "a battle." The Synod is to meet and invoke the aid of God the Holy Spirit, the source of light, wisdom and peace, and cast their lots, the whole disposing of which is with the Lord.

Where is the battle to come in? Doubtless, each man votes of his own free will. What is there to fight about? Some may, as you say, desire "one of our own men," whoever they may be. There is not a Rector in Halifax who is "one of our own men" in the British sense, and of the country clergy, many are outsiders. I have not heard the name of one Nova Scotia clergyman mentioned as probable, *i. e.*, one clergyman now in Nova Scotia. Mr. Cogswell is a Nova Scotian by birth, descent, connections, and earlier education at King's College. Mr. Edghill was here many years, and knows Nova Scotia well. Either of these would make an excellent Bishop. If there be any objection to either of these names, Canon Norman, of Montreal, a learned man of fine presence, without family, of private means, now Clerical Secretary of the Provincial Synod, and assistant at the Cathedral, would, I am sure, prove a good and able Bishop. But let there be no "battle."

PAX.

MONCTON JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

From Amherst to Moncton, the Intercolonial passes through a level country, through the great Tantramar Marsh, and through such thriving New Brunswick towns as Sackville and Dorchester. Moncton is essentially a railway town. It owes its rapid growth and commercial importance to its being at the junction of the different branches of the Intercolonial. Its central location made it the natural headquarters of the railway, and the machine and principal repair shops were removed thither, giving employment to scores of mechanics, and causing a veritable boom in real estate. There is a great similarity in all New Brunswick and Nova Scotian towns, and outside of its railway shops and buildings, Moncton has few characteristic features. The one long main street of the town is lined with handsome shops and private dwellings. Broad plank walks furnish comfortable promenades, and hurrying pedestrians give an air of business life and activity to the place. At the upper end of the town are the sugar refinery and cotton factory, both fine large establishments, and both working up to their full capacity. The Messrs. Harris, pushing business men, have the management of both concerns, and the success of the enterprises is due in no small degree to their business sagacity and foresight.

The Record Foundry and Machine Company, with a record for the superiority of its manufactures that cannot be beaten, lies between the main street and the railway. It is a very extensive establishment, and is particularly noted for its manufacture of the latest improved agricultural implements. J. Rupert Foster, formerly doing business in Halifax, has a large flouring mill near by, and the wood-working establishment of Peters Brothers, and several similar concerns, furnish Monctonians with all the requisites for building operations. McSweeney Brothers occupy a fine brick block with their extensive dry goods business, and L. Higgins & Co., near the Commercial Hotel, do an extensive trade, both wholesale and retail, in boots and shoes. William Christie does a large baking business, and there are besides over one hundred firms doing good trades in the grocery, furniture, hardware, jewelry, and druggist lines. Mr. E. M. Estey, the well known pharmacist, has acquired an enviable reputation for the superiority of his preparations, and supplies places as far distant as Australia with his specialities. Two daily papers, the *Times*, (Conservative) and the *Transcript* (Liberal), keep the people posted in the news of the day, and wage con-

actual warfare on each other. The *Times* is particularly fortunate in having secured the services of Joseph Crosskill, Esq., as there is not a better posted newspaper man in the Dominion. A vigorous and fluent writer, a rapid and hard reporter, combined with the knowledge of the printing business down to the minutest detail, make him an invaluable man.

I arrived at Moncton at eleven p.m. of a bright, moonlight night. To my surprise, on arising in the morning, I found that it was storming heavily. The wind was blowing a gale, and two or three inches of sleet made the walking far from pleasant. I faced the gale and walked as far as the cotton factory, and by the time I had arrived there, had been fully convinced that, as a storm centre, it would be hard to beat Moncton. All day and far into the night, the storm raged with ceaseless violence, but the next morning the sun appeared in a cloudless sky, all nature smiled (nature alone is allowed to smile in Moncton), and as a consequence, the town, which the day before had appeared a good place to emigrate from, became quite attractive.

The offices of the Intercolonial are in a finely constructed block, in front of the depot, and reflect great credit on their designer. The building is of red brick, with stone facings, and is four or five stories in height. It has only been built a short time, and replaced the headquarters burnt down a few years ago. It is the business home of Mr. Pottinger, the heads of departments, and a whole army of clerks, whose pens keep up a constant scratching from morning until night. I called upon Mr. Pottinger, but was informed by his polite private secretary that he was engaged. I concluded to wait and see him, and finally my turn arrived, and I was shown into the great man's room, finding that it was as difficult to secure an interview as with a Prime Minister. I had a few minutes pleasant chat with Mr. Pottinger, and was informed by him that the frequent complaints about the insufficiency of rolling stock and locomotives, to meet the traffic of the road, were groundless. As Parliament has since voted a large sum to purchase more engines and cars, I feel that Mr. P. has not been consulted, or is sadly ignorant of the needs of the Intercolonial. That radical reforms are needed in the management of the road, is plainly evident to those that travel over it. It has one of the finest road-beds in the country, but unless fast express trains are put on, it will never become popular with the travelling public. The winter arrangements by which passengers from Halifax or St. John are obliged to remain over at Moncton, in the first instance, from ten p.m. until four o'clock, a.m., and in the second, from nine p.m. until four a.m., are simply disgraceful, and would not be tolerated elsewhere. The rich traveller in the sleeper may not be badly inconvenienced, but those unable to pay the extra fare, are obliged to pass from six to seven hours of the night in the regular passenger coach. I went through one car which was filled with men, women, and children, so closely packed that there were two in every seat. A more miserable looking lot it would have been hard to find, and their misery was solely the result of inconvenient arrangement. The time between Halifax and St. John or Quebec could be shortened. The three o'clock train—Quebec Express—makes good time to Truro, but after that every station is stopped at, and an effort seems to be made to lose as much time on the way as possible. Minor accidents, such as running into freight cars, blown from the sidings on to the main track, running into trains at stations, etc., etc., are far too common. Engines are being continually disabled, and giving out, causing vexatious delays. The past winter has witnessed many accidents, the result of carelessness and confusion, and it has been by the rarest good luck that great loss of life has been averted. The road seems to have fallen into the hands of amateurs, and the sooner they are removed, and trained railroad men placed in charge, the better for the welfare of Nova Scotia. In winter, passengers to Europe from Montreal and Quebec will hardly be induced to embark at Halifax, unless the time consumed in the journey by rail is considerably shortened. I was a passenger on the English mail train from Quebec, and heard many bitter regrets expressed by Upper Province passengers at their folly in not going to Portland to embark. Now that the means are at our disposal of making Halifax a favorite embarking point for Europe, it seems a pity that they should be nullified by incompetent management. At present, it takes thirty-six hours to reach Boston from Halifax by rail, a distance that could be safely accomplished in twenty-five, if a fast express on the Intercolonial were made to connect at St. John with the Flying Yankee. Thousands of tourists would be attracted to Halifax to witness the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, if the affair were properly advertised. If the railway authorities had their duties at heart, they would reap a rich harvest for the Intercolonial, by issuing special excursion tickets, and advertising the event in advance. But this would be asking altogether too much of them. They may wake up a day or two before the time, and bestir themselves when too late, but can more be expected of them?

The Hotel Brunswick is one of the great institutions of Moncton. It is large, conveniently situated near the station, and the rooms, meals, and attendance cannot be surpassed. Geo. McSweeney, the American Consular Agent, is the proprietor, but he wisely leaves the details of management to Mr. Geo. D. Fuchs, than whom it would be hard to find a more competent and courteous host. From morning until evening, he is always at his post, and nothing that would prove conducive to the comfort of the guests of the house is left undone. John H. McCleave is night manager, and tourists will always find him polite and attentive. He is an important factor in the success of the Brunswick, one of the best hotels in the Maritime Provinces.

The citizens of Moncton are the souls of hospitality, and have a happy faculty of making visitors feel at home. As business men they are prompt and reliable, and always ready to assist a new enterprise if it possesses any merits. I found that they were all more or less interested in the coming celebration of the Queen's Jubilee at Halifax, and many of them will likely visit the city and enjoy the sports and pastimes that are to be so liberally provided. I am indebted to the Moncton *Times* and Mr. Crosskill for

many kind favors, and shall always recall my visit to Moncton with feelings of pleasure. Moncton was deep in the agitation of the liquor question, and Mr. Silas W. Rand, the Magistrate who has been set upon by the temperance party, was receiving a great amount of abuse. As Mr. Rand had at one time been in the liquor business, his decisions have been assailed, and it was even claimed that he was still in the business. This is evidently not the case, and the Temperance party have so far failed in their attacks. They have hurt their cause by their violence, as they too often do, and Mr. Rand has placed them at a decided disadvantage. Mr. Rand is a nephew of Rev. Silas Rand, and son of Asa Rand, and was born in Cornwallis. His appointment as Magistrate caused great dissatisfaction to the Temperance party, but so far, they have been unable to show any valid reason for their dislike.

The Salvation Army is very strong, and on the afternoon of my stay paraded up and down the sidewalk of Main Street, headed by a very fair brass band. Fine private residences, handsomely laid out grounds, neat churches, the post office and other public buildings, make Moncton an attractive town to visit. It is growing very fast, and when its business has been increased by the completion of the Short Line, it should become in time a great city. The Peticodiac River, like most tidal streams, is the reverse of fair to look upon. The red mud banks and the masses of dirty ice are far from being attractive, and I should judge that its only beauty lies in its usefulness.

ADIOS AMICO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

One of your contemporaries made mirth to itself the other day at the annoyance of Mr. Longley by the psalm-singing of Salvationists in a train. When remonstrated with, they are said to have gathered around him and prayed for him. It was hoped, in conclusion, that Mr. Longley would be a better man in the future by reason of their petitions. No doubt the little episode afforded good matter for a facetious paragraph; and, the subject being a political opponent, the opportunity of poking fun was especially inviting. But if the circumstances were as described there is a serious side to the affair as well as a jocular one. There can be no doubt that psalm-singing or any other noisy demonstration in a railway carriage is a distinct nuisance. If a set of fanatics so far mistake their position as to gather round a man in public and pray for him, the nuisance is such that it would seem extraordinary if the victim should be found to have no remedy at law. Very likely the Salvation Army, though its sensational methods and silly burlesques are somewhat distasteful, does good in reaching minds unlikely to be impressed by sober attractions; but the good it may do scarcely justifies a certain sort of weak and indiscriminate indulgence of its more serious vagaries which seems to be gaining ground. If it is shameful that Salvationists should be mobbed and ill-treated by street rowdies and ruffians, it is also abominable that private persons in the quiet pursuit of their own business or pleasure should be subjected to personal annoyance. The startling of horses in the streets by the bands and banners of these noisy religionists is a still more serious matter. It may be said that they have as much right to the public highways as any other processions. But it is not altogether so. Other processions occur only occasionally, and generally on certain days, the celebration of which is known beforehand. The Salvationists, who are at it continually, and are more noisy than any other processions, multiply the probabilities of accident to a grave extent. A week or two ago two ladies, driving a somewhat spirited horse, came very near an accident which must have been serious, and might easily have been fatal, through the flaunting of the banners, the blaring of the band, the thumping of the drums, and the spasmodic ejaculations of these grotesque and motley propagandists.

Talking of the manifestations of fanaticism leads to thoughts of what, often enough, accompanies it, *i. e.*, hypocritical profession. It is curious to note how often banking iniquities are gilded with the ornament of a conspicuous sanctimoniousness. The chief delinquents in the "Maritime Bank" scandal are said to have been shining religious lights of different strait sects of Pharisees.

I doubt if average novel readers get all the good they might out of a good strong novel—whenever we are lucky enough to get one. It has always seemed to me that a novel of the higher sort may be a suggestor and instructor all the more valuable and impressive because its suggestiveness or instruction are made attractive. There used to be an affectation among shallow and hypercritical literateurs of disparagement of the "historical" novel. I think that the historical novels of some authors will live when the rest of their works are forgotten. Hundreds who will never read Freeman's *Norman Conquest* will know almost as much of the spirit of it for ordinary purposes from Bulwer's "Harold" as if they had. How many would know anything about Italy in the fourteenth century but for his charming "Rienzi?" What ordinary reader would realize the peculiar import of the transition state of Edward IV. but for the "Last of the Barons?" Who has ever set forth the spirit of Elizabeth's great buccaneers like Kingsley in his "Westward Ho!" or that of the time of Anne and the earlier Georges like Thackeray in "Esmond" and "The Virginians?" Take Read's "Cloister and Hearth," "Romola," even James' "Attila," and others, and you have glimpses of the spirit of various ages which cannot be altogether without value. Nowhere, for instance, more vividly than in the last scene of "Ivanhoe," the trial of Rebecca, do we see into the heart of the cruellest mockery with which the devil derides the conceit of man—the idea of coercion in the interests of belief—of which special insinuation of the fiend the Inquisition was only the logical outcome.

"Jess" is in this way a strong and instructive book—instructive, as all novels must be if at all, by clever illustration. Painfully suggestive of the growing inability of England to protect her colonies—equally painfully illustrative of the co-existence of the densest ignorance and the most stolid brutality with a constant life service. The picture, undoubtedly a true one, of the Boer, reared and living in a moral atmosphere of barbarous callousness, cruelty, and coarseness, with the name of the "Dear Lord" forever on his lips, is a revolting one. Combined with the high physical attributes of immense strength and hardihood, the skill of the dweller in wilds, the unerring aim, the phlegmatic temperament which enhances natural powers, and the absolute lack of heart imagination, or any refining influence, it is a terrible one.

FRANC-TIREUR.

OBSTINATE DEFENCE OF THE CASTLE OF ALICANTE BY THE BRITISH.

In the year 1709, when the British forces were in Spain, Alicante, a place of great importance, was besieged by a French army of twelve thousand men. As this city and castle had been taken by the remarkable valour of the British seamen, so the siege of it afterwards, when the English defended it, was most remarkable. Alicante is a city and fort commanded by a strong castle, standing on a rock at a small distance from the sea, and about sixty-eight miles south from the capital city of Valencia. There was in it a good garrison, under the command of Major-General Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last, the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then with incredible labour filled them with water. The troops that retired into it were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment and that of Colonel Sibourg. After some progress made in this second siege, the French saw that it was impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work, excessively laborious, and to all outward appearance impracticable, which was that of mining through the solid rock, in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air altogether. At first, Major-General Richards and all the officers in the place looked upon the enemy's scheme as an absurdity, and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time to our fleet to come to their relief; yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power to incommode the workmen, and at last to countermine them. The besiegers, however, wrought so incessantly, and brought such numbers of peasants to assist them in their labors, that they having, in about twelve weeks' time, finished the works for this service, and charged them with fifteen hundred barrels of powder and other materials of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender on March 2, most solemnly assuring a safe and honorable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every person in it, if they submitted within three days, and prevented the ruin of the castle; but threatened otherwise no mercy should be shown if any accidentally escaped the blow. To demonstrate the reality of their design, they desired the garrison might depute three or more engineers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they saw. Accordingly, two field officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased; upon which they told the governor, that if their judgment failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the easternmost battery, unless it took vent in their own countermine or vein; but at least they conceived it would carry away the sea battery, the lodging rooms in the castle close, some of the chambers cut for soldiers' barracks, and, they very much feared, might affect the great cistern.

A grand council of war was called upon this, the French message delivered, and the engineers made their report; the besieged acknowledged their want of water, but believing the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was to stand the springing of the mine. The French general expressed the utmost concern at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed sent to divert them from what he called, and it is very likely thought, inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but these still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and withal an assurance that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning; and though, as they saw, all hope and prospect of relief was vain, yet there was room for safety still, and the terms already proposed were in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of the first council, and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the meantime, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The Major-General, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, sat together in the governor's usual lodging room; other officers cantoned themselves as their tempers allowed them, to pass the melancholy night. At length day appearing, the governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in clouds to the westernmost part of the town; the governor, attended by the above mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west battery, to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there; he and Colonel Sibourg answered that no danger was to be apprehended there more than in any other place; that there they would await the event. The lieutenant colonel remained because

his superiors did, and other officers imitated the same example; but the hour of five being now considerably past, the corporal's guard cried out that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches and other combustible material near it, from whence the same ascended to the sentinels above. The governor and field officers were then ordered to retreat, but refused. The mine at last blew up; the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion; the governor and field officers, with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyss; the walls of the castle shook; part of the great cistern fell, another cistern almost closed, and the rock shut a man to his neck in its cliff, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture. About thirty-six sentinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard, some of them after the fourth day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much; but that it wore any form at all was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rock and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell, of course, to Lieutenant-Colonel D'Albon, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garrison, and with it made a desperate sally, to show how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the shot galled every corner of their streets; which marks of their resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet, which they had expected so long, but this siege remained a memorable testimony to British valour.—*Jack and Jill.*

COMMERCIAL.

The evidences of an improved state of trade continue, and there seems to be no reason for doubt that the general condition of business affairs throughout the country is flourishing. The season promises to be one of satisfactory trade, as a good, healthy business is doing, and the volume of enquiries in most lines indicates future prosperity.

The strikes of the coal miners have ended, and work has been generally resumed. Still, the long continuance of these strikes has deprived the mines of all surpluses at the dumps, and it must be some time before they can again meet the market demands for supplies. At the same time heavy masses of northern ice blockade the eastern coast of Cape Breton from Canso to Sydney, preventing the shipment of coal thence. The result is that this city is subjected to a coal famine, and not a ton of that fuel is obtainable here. This deplorable state of affairs cannot last long, however, and will doubtless be relieved before our next writing.

Reports from all sections indicate that—unless something untoward intervenes—the hay crop this season will be exceptionally heavy and valuable. In some places a little apprehension is felt on account of a lack of rain so far, but several liberal showers during the past week have had a reassuring tendency. The writer had the pleasure of seeing a fine field of grass in the north-western suburbs of the city a few days since. It comprised about four acres, which were covered with a fine healthy growth already more than a foot above the ground.

American reining fishermen are arriving off the coast in anticipation of the advent of mackerel. It is reported that many of them are short-handed, and that they are filling up their crews from men who row out to them beyond the three-mile limit and are received on board. Objection is made to this in some quarters, but it is difficult to see how interference can be made effectual. We have nothing to do with any transactions that take place beyond our territorial waters on board of vessels bearing a foreign flag with which we are at peace. If such vessels approach our coasts—but do not cross the prescribed line—in the hope of picking up men, and if men willing, but unable otherwise, to obtain work, choose to row out to them in quest of employment, and the two come to an agreement, the one to employ and the other to be employed, it seems ridiculous to pretend that a right exists on the part of anyone to even enquire into the matter. As well pretend a claim to ask every one going abroad his reason for doing so, and to stop him or her if that object proves to be a hope of obtaining work. Such a pretence would be at once scouted. Yet it is the necessary corollary to the other.

It is reported that the liquidators of the Maritime Bank have determined that they will not for the present accept the bills of that bank in payment of notes coming due to it. This is a pretty safe indication of the worthlessness of those bills. It is not at all strange that this announcement has caused alarm and disconcertment among debtors of the Maritime Bank who have been securing its bills in the expectation of being able to settle their accounts with them.

We note that R. A. Stewart, the principal "wrecker" of the Maritime Bank, has been threatening some of the Montreal papers with libel suits for telling a portion of the truth respecting the crooked methods of his firm. He has thus silenced the *Star*, but the *Trade Bulletin* declines to be scared, and repeats its charges with fuller details and ampler proofs than it had previously offered. It deserves all honor for its manly course and independent spirit. An action has also been instituted by the Stewarts for \$500,000 against the Bank of British North America for refusing to honor checks against funds to their credit in that bank, which they claim caused their failure, although it is well known that the Stewarts, both in St. John and in London, were financially rotten to the core, and should have failed long before, and that their bankrupt condition was concealed by the assistance that they received from the Maritime Bank.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in this Province during the past week:—D. Y. Holmes, Genl. Store, Parrsboro, sold out to John W. York; Henry T. Lawrence, Harness & Trunks, Truro, sold off and business closed; LeVatte & Co., Genl. Store, Louisburg, dis-

olved; Daniel Chisholm, Saddler, New Glasgow, assigned; N. W. Mason, Dry Goods, Halifax, assigned to M. A. Davidson; Patrick Butler, Gro. and Liquors, Liverpool, sold out to Cornelius McGuire; J. H. Stevens (State) Genl. Store, Wallace, sold out to Laurence Stevens; Andrew Gardner, Grocer, Lunenburg, going out of business; Danl. Wilson, Genl. Store, Springfield, left the country.

DRY GOODS.—Houses engaged in the dry goods business have experienced an active enquiry for all kinds of light dress goods, both in woollens and cottons. The manufacturing industry is well and fully employed on orders, which are reported to be in many cases in excess of capacity, while both the wholesale and the retail trade has been very satisfactory. An advance in prices of imported goods has been effected in all lines, as was to be expected, but this has stimulated the demand for native manufacture. As we have remarked several times of late, prices of the raw material having advanced considerably and remaining very firm, larger prices must be obtained for the manufactured goods if the industry is to be at all profitable to those prosecuting it.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The iron trade is still in a very unsettled state, owing to the recent tariff changes. Prices generally have been advanced to the amount of the extra duty. In finished iron a great uncertainty exists as to prices. Orders for hardware have increased in volume, but holders hesitate about filling them till matters are more settled than they now are. It is uncertain as yet how liberally the concession will be in practice interpreted, which extends to the 30th of June the time for the application of the new iron duties, in the case of goods imported to fill contracts previously entered into or purchases made before the changes were made. It will, doubtless, be several weeks before this trade will become so far settled that really reliable quotations can be made or a healthy business resumed.

BREADSTUFFS.—The wheat markets on this side of the water continue very firm with buoyant prices, many dealers anticipating a further advance. Corn, however, is weak with a drooping tendency. The British grain markets are quiet and appear somewhat easier, notably in Liverpool, where both wheat and corn rule weaker. Cargoes of wheat and corn in all positions are quiet and steady. In Paris wheat and flour are easier. A revolution in the trade in Britain appears to have been commenced that may lead to most important results. A recent issue of the *Mark Lane Express* says:—"The English flour trade is no-where. Some of the largest millers are closing and becoming agents for American flour. The English milling industry is threatened with extinction." Letters that have been received from Bristol, Bradford, Leicester, and other places in England, state that, not only is the flour industry being crushed by Canadian and American competition, but that the cultivation of wheat is rapidly decreasing, owing to its being rendered unprofitable by the low prices of importations. The tenor of many private advices from the United Kingdom show that there is a gradually increasing undercurrent there, favoring a sufficient protection on certain articles, to enable home producers and manufacturers to hold their ground against the invasion of outside goods, without raising values to an extent that will perceptibly affect the pockets of consumers.

PROVISIONS.—The Chicago provision markets have been without feature of special interest, though lard has been firmer. An upward tendency is attributed to pork, and there is a strong probability of an advance before long from present figures, which are \$21.00 to \$21.50, but we do not expect a large one, nor that it will be held long. In Liverpool, lard declined to 34s. 6d; pork was unchanged at 67s; bacon at 39s; and tallow at 21s. 9d. The local provision market has been quiet and unchanged, with trade of small volume.

BUTTER.—The advance of the season has not made it any the less difficult to sell butter, and holders are still confronted by the fact that concessions in prices would not stimulate the demand. The policy pursued accordingly is to sell on every reasonable bid. This, of course, gives prices an irregular tone. No new grass-fed butter, showing good quality, has yet been received. As, even at present low prices, there is no export demand, it is believed that, though makers are believed to be turning out their usual production, they are putting the principal portion aside, in the hope of a better market later on. English advices quote fine to finest dairies in Liverpool at equal to 12c. to 15c.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is a little brisker, but cannot be characterized as active. An effort is making in the Upper Provinces to bull the cheese market, but the measure of success achieved does not appear to have been proportioned to the labor performed by them. It is difficult in the total absence of anything like an active home or foreign demand to satisfactorily account for this movement. Liverpool cables are quiet at 62s.

FRUITS.—Those who are fortunate enough to hold choice, long-keeping apples, can now make long prices. Stocks of finest assortments are small, and are confined to a few brands, so that prices are bound to be well maintained. Dried fruit has been quiet and steady, with no change to note. Some early fruits and vegetables have begun to arrive from the States, per Monday morning's Boston steamers. The quantities will increase till our own fruits begin to take the field. Reports from the country districts show that the prospects are, that there will be very heavy crops this year of strawberries and other small fruits. If these expectations are fulfilled, prices will, doubtless, rule very low.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar has been active and firm at unchanged figures, though prices are believed to have an upward tendency. Yellows and raws are steady. Molasses has made some improvement in tone, though prices are not notably changed.

TEA AND COFFEE.—A very fair movement has taken place in tea, a about steady prices. A late cable from Shanghai says:—"The market at Hankow has declined 10 per cent. Fine to finest Keemung scarce, and such as last year's not procurable." In coffee a fair turn-over has been made at steady figures. U. S. markets are unchanged.

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.....	4 to 4 1/2
Granulated.....	4 to 4 1/2
Circle A.....	4 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 to 5 1/2
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.....	31 to 30
Demerara.....	32 to 35
Diamond N.....	40
Porto Rico.....	25 to 30
Cienfuegos.....	28 to 27
Trinidad.....	26 to 27
Antigua.....	24 to 27
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 50
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hobson and Thin Family.....	8 1/2 to 8
Soda.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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.....	16 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted new.....	7 to 10
Canadian, Creamery, old.....	11
" Township, Fancy, new.....	20
" finest old.....	14 to 16
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	10 to 12
" Western.....	7 to 10
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada, old.....	14 1/2
" New.....	13

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	"
" 2 large.....	"
" 3 large.....	"
" 3.....	"
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	none
" No. 1, August.....	none
" September.....	none
Round Shore.....	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per lb.....	none
Bay of Islands, from store.....	2.75
ALSAWIKS, per bbl.....	none
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.00 to 3.10
Bank.....	none arriving
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
HADDOCK, per qt.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.10
CUSK.....	none
POLLOCK.....	none
HAKE SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.
COD 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.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 11b cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.03
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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. Markow firm. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.

FLOUR.	
Graham.....	4.50 to 4.75
Patent high grades.....	5.00 to 5.10
" medium.....	4.50 to 4.65
Superior Extra.....	4.75 to 4.85
Lower grades.....	4.10 to 4.25
Oatmeal, Standard.....	3.90 to 4.00
" Granulated.....	4.10 to 4.15
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	4.40 to 4.50
" Imported.....	2.85 to 2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	20.00
" Corn.....	18.00
Shorts.....	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn.....	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats.....	23.00 to 26.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	35 to 36
Barley " of 48 ".....	55 to 60
" " of 60 ".....	1.10 to 1.15
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.60
Pea Beans, per barrel.....	4.55 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 15.00
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.....	12.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	18.00 to 19.00
" American, clear.....	15.00 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 18.00
" " old.....	14.00 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tub 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 whole 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
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.....	4
Goat Hides, No 1.....	4 1/2
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	10 to 15

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties.....	3.50 to 5.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	none
" Valencia.....	7.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 5.50
" boxes.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.....	4
Grapes, Almeria, keg.....	none
Raisins, New Val.....	6 to 7
Figs, Elemo, small boxes.....	13 to 16
Prunes, Stewing, per lb.....	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	6 to 7

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	5.00
Oxen.....	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs.....	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"If you do, we shall raise it to three hundred a year. Seriously speaking, Hildred, you must not interfere—it will not do. It would be a fatal precedent. I must absolutely forbid you to say any more."

She turned from him, her face growing pale, her lips quivering with anger. He saw it, and felt almost sorry.

"I regret to refuse you, Hildred," he said, rising to quit the room. "It is the first favor you have asked of me, and I should have liked to grant it. But I promised Blantyre faithfully that I would not interfere. We must make what we can of the estate, and we shall never do it if we interfere with Blantyre."

She raised her head with a charming air of pique and disdain.

"Pray, my lord," she said, "may I ask if you have left your conscience in Mr. Blantyre's hands?"

"He would not have much to hold," laughed the earl. "My conscience would go into a small space."

Her face flushed, her eyes shone brightly.

"Let me ask you, my lord," she said, "have you ever remembered that all this wealth was given to you, not for your own especial self-indulgence, but in trust for the poor and needy?"

"I should like you to tell Blantyre that," sneered the earl. "I have never remembered anything of the kind."

"Then let me tell you it is true. I would sooner be the poorest beggar turned from your door than I would be you, with your title, your estates, your wealth, your dead conscience, and your dead heart. Good-morning, my lord."

And with an air of dignity, the young countess swept from the room, leaving him dumb with rage.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Lady Caraven was not naturally prone to anger, but now she trembled with rage that she should be so cruelly insulted, denied the first favor she had ever asked—denied because she took a generous interest in surely the lowliest creature on her husband's estate. It was unheard of. She did not give vent to her anger by any loud outburst of emotion. She did not pace up and down the room, clenching her hands; but she stood silent, her face pale as death, her eyes filled with angry fire. That he should dare to be unkind to her! That he should have listened with that satirical smile on his face, perhaps laughing at her in his heart! She shrank from herself.

"Heaven help me," she said, "but I am afraid that I hate him!"

Her hands trembled slightly.

"I am in a passion," she said to herself—"and no wonder. Was ever wife refused such a trifle?"

While she stood trying to stem the wild current of anger and to cool the fire that seemed to burn her heart and brain, a servant, her own maid, entered.

"My lady," she said, "the earl is seeking you. Shall I tell him that you are here?"

"If you please," she replied.

She neither moved nor stirred when the earl came in. She neither turned her beautiful head nor raised her proud eyes. He looked at the tall slender figure, so unbending, so defiant.

"Hildred," he said, sharply, "I wish to speak to you."

She did not even raise her white eyelids or give the faintest sign that she had heard him.

"I wish to speak to you," he repeated, more sharply.

"I can hear," said Lady Caraven. "Speak on."

"But I do not choose to speak, madame, unless you give me your attention."

Never did empress of old turn a haughtier face to her foe than she turned now to him—proud, defiant, unbending.

"I would not submit to him now," she thought, "if I must die for it." She might have stood as a statue of Pride.

"Listen to me," said the earl. "I have been thinking over what you said, and I do not like it. Do you hear! I do not like it."

She answered him never a word.

"Do not irritate me," he said. "I am not a slave master of myself. I—I have a good temper generally, but when I am angry I forget myself. Do not irritate me."

"I have no wish to irritate you," she replied, with quiet dignity. "Say what you have to say that I may go quickly."

"I have to say this, Lady Caraven, that you must not speak to me again as you have done to-day—never; I cannot permit it. The wealth of Ravens are is yours, not mine, but the right to manage my tenants is mine, and I will allow no one to dictate to me."

"The right to manage them, most certainly is yours, but I contend that they are cruelly mismanaged, and that the wrongs done to the poor on your estate will recoil on your own head, as will the waste, the extravagance, and the folly."

"I am willing that they should. Still I will take anything but advice, and that least of all from you, Lady Caraven, although you may think that you have the best right to give it. I have no wish to repeat my angry words, but you must understand once and for all that I brook no dictation."

She bowed to him.

"Is that all you wished to say, my lord?"

He looked at the beautiful, white, proud face, so still, so full of repressed feeling.

"I should like to ask you," he said, "why you dislike Mr. Blantyre so much. You have seen little of him, yet you distrust him."

"I do," she replied, quietly. "I did the first time I saw him. He commits positive cruelties in your name, and then lays all at your door. 'It is the earl's orders,' he says; and under the sanction of your name—a name that ought to be honored and revered—I say that great cruelties, acts of great injustice, are committed."

"How am I to know that it is true?" he asked.

"Go yourself amongst the people and ask. You will see men with large families and eighteen shillings a week to support them with, whose rents have been raised one pound a year—their rents, not their wages—those are the laborers employed on your estate—the hewers of wood and drawers of water—the poorest, the most wretched class of men in England."

"That is not Blantyre's fault. You would revolutionize society," he said, interested in spite of himself by the passion of her words.

"I know it is not all Blantyre's fault. If one of the children of a household goes wrong, it is not the hired servant who is to blame, but the father and mother. I know it is not Blantyre's fault; but at the great day, when the wasted lives and the broken hearts of these people cry out for vengeance, we shall know whose it was."

He shrank from the clear gaze of the glowing, eloquent eyes.

"While we are speaking about it," she continued in the same tone of repressed passion. "I will tell you what I think. Heaven placed you in a high position and intrusted you with vast wealth; the lives, the interests and the well-being of innumerable dependents lie in your hands. What have you done?"

He shrank as though the hand raised in warning had struck him.

"What have you done?" continued the voice so piteously sweet. "You have had but one object, and that has been to make the most you could of them to swell your own income, no matter at what cost to them. You have never studied their interests. Neither their bodies nor their souls have had any care from you. Is that right?"

"That is all nonsense," he replied, more startled than he would have cared to own. "You are looking at the matter from a preacher's point of view."

"No—I look at it as any sensible person would look at it. A great land-owner is a great power. He holds a great trust in his hands—life and death are almost in his gift. You have been extravagant, without a thought save of self-indulgence, knowing naught but your own pleasure. Shall I tell you what you ought to be?"

"He was silenced by her passion and eloquence—he had no anger, no impatience left.

"You can tell me what you like," he replied.

"I will tell you. Even as a great king is the father of his people, so should a great landlord be. You ought to make the interests of the people your own. When the two clash, you should give way. Their cares and sorrows should in some measure be yours. You should have wise compassion, prudent forbearance, unlimited self-control. You should know how to reward the good, to punish the bad. Every child born on your estate has an immortal soul—you should provide churches, schools and libraries. You should know where to give in charity, where to withhold your hand. You should know that the health and in some measure the morals of the people you govern are in your hands, flourishing or otherwise, according to the houses you give them to live in. I do not say altogether, but in great measure you are responsible to Heaven for your dependents, your laborers, your servants, the poor at your gates."

He stood perfectly still, listening intently.

"Have you finished, Hildred?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "All that I say is in vain; therefore I will say no more."

She did not wait to hear what reply he would make—it would have been better had she done so—but swept from the room.

It was a humiliation for her when Mary Woodruff came again, to tell her that she had failed in her mission—that, even at her solicitation, the earl had refused the little boon she asked. She would have given much if she could have shown even to this poor widow some proof of his desire to please her—but she could not.

She was one of those people who never defer a disagreeable duty. She sent that same day for the poor creature, who came trembling for the fate of herself and her children. Lady Caraven received her kindly, but entered at once into the matter.

"I am sorry to tell you," she said, "that I have failed. Lord Caraven does not feel inclined to forego the rent."

"It is not my lord," cried the woman. "I know it is not. It is Mr. Blantyre's fault; he said I should and must pay. But I cannot, my lady. I have not the means."

"I have thought it all over," said Lady Caraven. "I cannot get the cottage rent free for you, but I can pay the rent. I will give it to you every month, but it must be on the condition that you tell no one. Lord Caraven might be displeased if he heard it."

It was humiliating at first to her to give charities unknown to her husband, and then to beg that they might be kept secret. The gratitude of the poor woman in some measure compensated her, and made her feel less miserable.

But, though Lord Caraven had laughed and sneered and spoken angrily, he had not forgotten his wife's words. Not for the world would he have owned it, or that they had made the last impression on him—on the contrary, he was, if possible, more brusque and abrupt, quoted Blantyre more frequently, and talked more than ever of what he would do with poor

tenants—yet her words haunted him. They seemed to be written in letters of fire, let him turn his eyes whither he would.

As to Hilfred, her humiliation had been great. She was fast losing heart and patience; her hope had died a lingering death—there was no gleam of comfort left her, turn which way she might. Sir Raoul was ill and seldom able to leave his room. Owing to the number of guests in the house, she could not spend so much time with him as formerly. She was dispirited and depressed. Above all, she disliked some of the visitors whom Lord Caraven had invited. There was one who was young, effeminate, weak in character, not much stronger in mind—a Lieutenant Hilstone, who had just succeeded to a large fortune, and who seemed at a loss how to get rid of it most quickly. Lady Caraven had a shrewd suspicion as to how much they won from him. More than once she had overheard heavy wagers made with him which she knew he must lose. She was scornfully impatient. Was not this conduct of her husband disgraceful—to allow gambling and betting under his roof—to allow a weak young soldier like the lieutenant to be what she considered robbed?

One of the earl's most intimate friends—one indeed, who knew all his affairs—was Sir Arthur Oldys; and Hilfred overheard him, quite by chance, one day laying a heavy wager with the young lieutenant. She looked at him calmly.

"Sir Arthur," she said, "I do not consider that is quite fair; Lieutenant Hilstone has no chance. You know more than he does when you lay such a wager—you know that you will win it."

She never forgot the sneer with which he turned to her.

"Lady Caraven," he said, "permit me to offer my congratulations. You understand money matters almost as well as your talented father."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Without replying to Sir Arthur Oldys' insult, without word or comment, Lady Caraven instantly quitted the room, her heart burning with hot indignation. How well her husband's friends must know that he did not love her! They would never dare to speak to her as they did but for that knowledge. How well they must know it, when they dared to try to insult her through her father!

Yet she was powerless to resent it. If she complained to the earl, he would at once take part against her—besides, her own pride would not permit her to do so. They might insult her as they would; it was not from him that she would seek protection. They must have seen that after all she was but the nominal mistress of the house—that she was but a kind of head housekeeper, Countess of Caraven in name, but in reality a neglected and despised wife. She understood how and why these gentlemen failed in respect; her husband had set them the example.

Lady Caraven felt something like despair. Was such a life after all worth having? Was her title worth undergoing so much for? She was living without hope, without love, without happiness, subject to much impertinence. Surely life was not usually like this, or why did people talk of its brightness, its beauty? There was nothing to which she clung in the life she was leading. She would have separated herself from Ravensmere and all that it contained—except Sir Raoul—without a sigh, it was even worse than that—she disliked all belonging to it.

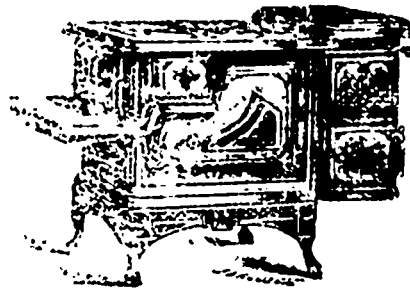
Why should she submit any longer? She would rather be a governess rudely treated by an upstart woman than a countess neglected and despised by her own husband and insulted by his friends. She would rather forego every luxury and work for her daily bread than bear this life any longer. Why should she? The earl had married her for her money; now he had it—nothing could take it from him. Her father had sold her for a title; he could call himself the father of Lady Caraven—nothing could undo that. But she was indisposed any longer to be the victim of both. She would seek her freedom and would find it.

She walked with head erect, with flushed face and angry eyes, through the splendid rooms. They were all more or less occupied. In the library some gentlemen were writing letters—the billiard room was always engaged—the ladies of the party occupied different apartments. It seemed to her that nowhere would she find peace. Her soul was in a fever of unrest, a tumult of sadness and grief. Her heart ached, her head throbbed. She longed with desperate longing for a few minutes' repose—it seemed to her that her life was hurrying on like a swift river into an unknown sea. She wanted to stop and see whither it was going. Everywhere there was the same noise—the deep voices and deep laughter of men, the light tones and gay laughter of women. There was not a spot in the whole place for rest. She pressed her hand against the temples that throbbed so violently. She looked around her half irresolutely. Whither should she go? Then she thought herself of the pleasure—the only spot where she could even imagine herself alone.

The pleasure must have been constructed by some one who knew how human nature longed for rest. Few of the Ravensmere people knew of its existence—the visitors did not. Some of the servants were in perfect ignorance as to its whereabouts. It was constructed for the sole and exclusive use of the Ladies Caraven. Rumor told strange stories of one of the daughters of the house who had been born with a deformity in the face so terrible that she was unfit for human eyes to gaze on. The earl her father never permitted her to leave the house, and this little garden had been constructed entirely for her use. It was inclosed between four high walls, and those walls were covered with a luxuriant growth of ivy. No windows, no towers overlooked the garden. The paths were broad and straight, the whole place was a wilderness of flowers.

(To be continued.)

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Western Counties Railway.
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On and after MONDAY 16th May, 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—
LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m. Arrive at 11.45 by Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10.45 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.15 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 5.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stator on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Sheburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
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FINEST SAUNDINES quarts and halves.
200 Cases CLARET ptes. and qts.
50 Cases BASS'S ALE.
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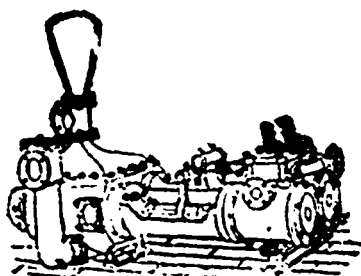
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The recent changes in the tariff, by which iron is so well protected as to render its manufacture profitable, should prove of inestimable benefit to Nova Scotia. Still we should be on the alert, or a great opportunity will be lost. Capitalists are already investing millions in the Ontario Iron districts; and extensive smelting works are about being erected. If we delay too long Ontario will have a head start, and her iron manufactured goods will be in the markets before our mines are being opened up. Let us awake, and for once show Ontario that in enterprise we are more than her match. Smelting works here will help our coal mines, the same work in Ontario will not benefit them one particle. Strike while the iron is hot.

Good boulders and some promising leads have been found on the property of Dr. Morse, in Ohio, Yarmouth Co. A prospecting company is going to handle it.

QUEENS COUNTY.—At Malaga Lake the Smith, McGuire and Warton Barling Companies are working, and are mining some very good quartz. The last crushing of the Warton et al Company yielded over one and one-half ounces. There are two veins in close juxtaposition giving about 20 inches of gold-bearing quartz, and there is fully four feet of vein matter that it will pay to mill.

The property is, unfortunately, in litigation, and an appeal to Ottawa has been moved from the decision of the Supreme Court here. Our court sustained the decision of the Commissioner of Mines.

Prospecting is being vigorously pursued, and the properties in which Messrs. McGuire, Nelson, and others are interested are showing up well. A property to the south, owned by Fisk and others, is reported as very promising.

Whiteburn District.—The McGuire mine still yields largely, and Mr. McGuire's faith in the district is proved by his purchase of the Harlow areas to the south. He is now opening up the new property, and is pushing operations with his usual vigor.

The Annapolis Company, numbering amongst its members such practical mining men as Maynard and Bond, have a number of areas, and are going right to work to prospect the adjoining areas to Murdoch's, near the Cornigan road. Mr. Christie and Mr. Beals have lately been making surveys in the district.

The Parker-Douglas properties give steady employment to a number of miners, and a number of new finds are reported in the north part of the district. The Parker-Wiley and Doyle property is yielding good returns, and the mill is kept always at work.

The Hall-Owen property, which adjoins the now celebrated McGuire claims, and into which the richest McGuire vein evidently dips, is now being worked, as negotiations are pending for its sale.

GOLD RIVER.—Messrs. Gammon, Fulton and Foster have been working at Gold River, and have made a reported rich strike, of which we hope to make a full report in our next issue.

MOOSELAND.—A four-foot gold-bearing lead has been struck on the Stenshorn property.

TANGIER.—The Essex Company, under the management of Mr. Wisner, are pushing operations on their property.

SALMON RIVER is being steadily worked, and we understand that a big dead work, necessary to place the mine in first-class working order, has been accomplished.

CROW'S NEST.—This fine property, under new management, is soon likely to add largely to the gold returns of the Province.

FIFTEEN-MILE STREAM.—We have heard nothing new from this district. Van Meter vs. The owners of the Fifteen-Mile Stream mine is an interesting suit now pending in the Supreme Court. Van Meter sues for damages for alleged non-delivery of mine according to agreement. We understand that the case has been tried, but no decision yet given.

BEAVER DAM.—A reported rich strike has been made in this district, and Mr. Yeaton has lately gone into camp with a large supply of mining implements and provisions.

From COUNTRY HARBOR come reports of vigorous operations on the Cook-Morrison claims.

RAWDON seems in a comatose state, at least we have had no reports from that celebrated district for some time.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. Touquoy is pegging away at his property, which is sufficient proof of its richness, as Mr. T. is too old and skilful a miner to waste his time in an unproductive locality.

MINING.—Continued.

CARIBOO.—The Lake Lead Company continue vigorous operations, but are too busy making money to furnish details of operations.

RENFREW.—The Empress mine, managed by Mr. Hayward, has been splendidly developed and thoroughly equipped. The amount of gold in sight and ready to be mined is almost fabulous.

At the Renfrew the water has been mastered and a few men are working in the mine on good ore, of which there is several tons on the dump. Plans have been laid for a large amount of dead work to open up new ground, and the mill will be started this week. Under Mr. Fisk's able superintendence we hope soon to be able to report good returns from this mine.

OLDHAM.—Our friend Mr. Macdonnell has not been heard from for some time, and we consequently have nothing to report from this old, and we might add reliable, gold-producing district.

MONTAGUE.—The long dispute over the Montreal property has at length been ended in favor of Mr. Charles Annand and his associates. Three years ago, had it not been for this dispute, the property could have been sold for \$50,000. As it is it will now stand in for the next boom in mining. It is being prospected by Messrs. Baker and others, the same parties who opened up the adjoining New Albion mine. Situated as it is, between the last named property and the celebrated Lawson areas, it presents an inviting field of operations for the prospector. A number of leads have already been proved on it.

SYMONDS-KAYE PROPERTY.—What effect the sad death of Capt. Hale has had on the development of this property we have not heard, but we trust that operations are still continued.

Parties are going to work the Skerry property, which lies to the south-east of the Symonds-Kaye mine.

MOUNT UNIACKE.—Mr. James G. Foster has sold the Prince and Central mines at Mount Uniacke to English parties, and we understand that a valuable plant of the latest improved mining machinery has been purchased to equip the mines.

A rich cross lead is reported as having been lately discovered on the Prince of Wales property.

Some important mining suits have lately been tried in the Supreme Court, and decisions are now awaited.

Gough vs. Annand is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover one-tenth proceeds of the sale of the Albion mine, on the ground that he was interested with the original boudees, and that he had never passed his interest.

Jenkins and Archibald against A. A. Tupper is an action to recover alleged shares in a mining venture in an iron pyrites property. Tried before the Chief Justice.

The following are the official returns received at the Mines office for the month of April:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Oldham.....	Oldham Gold Co.	227	108½
Dars' Hill, Salmon River.....	The Dufferin.....	844	264
Stormont.....	Tributors.....	47½	15½
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam	9	50
Laka Catcha.....	Oxford.....	88½	300
Whiteburn	McGuire.....	21	128½
Yarmouth.....	Cowan Mining Co.....	10	8
East Rawdon.....	Rawdon.....	300	152
Moose River	Moos River G. M. Co.	155	100½

CONCENTRATES.—The receipts of the metals in Salt Lake City for the week ending February 9, inclusive, were \$65,254.82 in bullion, and \$13,295.71 in ore, a total of \$78,550.53—very light all around. For the previous week the receipts were \$287,709.86.

The Bluebird mine at Butte, M. T., is now lighted throughout its workings as well as in the mill by electricity.

From 1880 to 1885 the mines of the United States have produced from 75 to 79 millions of gold and silver, varying very little.

There is no reason why the holders of silver in the shape of trade dollars should be paid more for it than the producers of bar bullion.

The Daly mine, Utah, product for January was 59,624 19 ounces fine bullion, and \$17,518.61 from ore sales, a total of \$77,142.80.

Official advices from the Hopo mine, M. T., state that the production for 1886 was 148,550 ounces of silver, which yielded \$145,515.82.

Thirty-one persons were enrolled as students in the special course of this year at the School of Mines, which opened February 10, at Rapid City, D. T.

The Vekol mine is still among the wonders of Arizona Territory. It gives employment to 100 men and turns out bullion with unflinching regularity.

Germany has in circulation 1,979,983,595 mks. worth of gold coins; 449,915,623 mds. worth of silver coins; 35,159,766 mks. worth of nickel coins; and 9,974,890 mks. worth of copper coins.

The metals and mineral products of the United States in 1885 had a "spot" value of £85,704,271, as against a value of £58,428,608 for the mineral produce of Great Britain in the same year.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

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PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

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GOLD MINERS
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RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

We supply you with R.P.D. WHITE and BLACK DYNAMITE, POWDER, FUSE, DETONATORS, PICKS, SHOVELS, STEEL, etc., etc.

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

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W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

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

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Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

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

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

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

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

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

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

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METALS, MILL, MINING,

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GENERAL HARDWARE.

CUTTING.

Any one desirous to learn the art of Cutting Gentlemen's Garments, I guarantee to Teach any one of ordinary ability in thirty days. Terms Moderate. For particulars apply to

D. J. GRANT,
19 Brenton Street,
Halifax, N. S.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

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

AARON SINFIELD,
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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.

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TORONTO, 253 TO 271 KING ST.
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JAMES ROBERTSON,
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Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Attractive Suburban Residence,
To be Let from 1st June, 1887.

"THE BOWER,"
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

The House and Grounds near Northwest Arm, adjoining "Maplewood," "Belmont," and "The Oaks" properties, and in close vicinity of "Point Pleasant Park." "The Bower Property" comprises about seven acres of land, Posters' Lodge, Stables, Coach House, etc., and the dwelling contains ten rooms, besides kitchen, cellars and closets. Can be had either furnished or unfurnished for a term of one or more years.

Apply at the office of
GRAY & McDONALD,
Solicitors,
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141 Granville Street,
ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS.

Just received from London and Glasgow, our Spring Importation of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Prize and Reward Books,

Suitable for SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, BIBLES, all styles, (from Pulpit to Pocket.) Also, a fine Stock of

Note, Letter, Bill & Cap Papers,
Envelopes, Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books,

Exercise Books, (all sizes), from 30 Cents per doz. to \$1.50; Menu, Books, Wrapping Paper and Twines.

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

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXTRAORDINARY DONATION.

When the Empress Catherine founded the Hospital for Foundlings at Moscow, a person unknown, sent a box containing fifty thousand roubles to the President of this establishment, accompanied by these words:—"He who takes the liberty to offer this to M. de Batski will have completely obtained his desire, if by means of this gift Russia shall, at some future day, have one reasonable subject, one happy man, one virtuous citizen."

Puttner's Emulsion is too well known to require any puffing. It is the best emulsion in the market, as is proved by the large number of regular physicians who prescribe it in their practice.

LORD BYRON.

During the residence of Lord Byron in Venice, the house of a shoemaker was destroyed by fire; and every article belonging to the poor man being lost, he was, with a large family reduced to a most pitiable condition. The noble bard having ascertained the afflictive circumstances of this event, ordered a new and superior habitation to be immediately built for the sufferer; in addition to which, he presented the unfortunate tradesman with a sum equal in value to the whole of his lost stock in trade and furniture.

If you would show true generosity to your poor sick neighbor, purchase for him a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion. It will cure his cold, and so strengthen his system that he will once more be able to earn his daily bread.

Mr. Bethel, an Irish counsellor, as celebrated for his wit as his practice, was once robbed of a suit of clothes in rather an extraordinary manner. Meeting on the day after, a brother barrister in the hall of the Four Courts, the latter began to condole with him on his misfortune, mingling some expressions of surprise at the singularity of the thing. "It is extraordinary indeed, my dear friend," replied Bethel, "for without vanity I may say it is the first suit I ever lost."

Simson's Jamaica Ginger is a carefully compounded preparation, and makes a most refreshing drink. It gives relief to the dyspeptic by toning up and invigorating the stomach. It is a good antidote for those unfortunates who have acquired drinking habits. Once try it, and you will never be without a bottle in the house.

ELEGANT COMPLIMENT.

Dr. Bagny, a preacher of great celebrity, after having delivered an excellent sermon at Winchester Cathedral, the text of which was, "All Wisdom is Sorrow," received the following extempore, but elegant compliment, from Dr. Watson, then at Winchester School:—

If what you advance, dear doctor, be true,
That wisdom is sorrow how wretched are you.

Mr. Simson is a living example of the fact that all wisdom is not sorrow. He has employed his knowledge and wisdom in compounding valuable remedies that allay the pains and aches of his fellow-men. Simson's Liniment is the best article of the kind manufactured. It has already brought relief to thousands who have been suffering from lame back, rheumatism, burns, chilblains, ear ache, etc., etc.

CLOSE ACTION.

In the memorable victory gained by Earl Howe over the French fleet in the Channel, on the 1st June, 1794, Sir Allen Gardner served as Rear Admiral of the White, and contributed by his intrepidity to the success of the action. On the morning of that day, the English and French fleets being in order of battle, when the British Admiral threw out the signal to bear up, and for each ship to engage her opponent, Rear Admiral Gardner desired his crew not to fire until they should be "near enough to scorch the Frenchmen's beards."

Children are great sufferers from worms. Why will you waste your money in purchasing worthless remedies when Abbott's Worm Tablets are a sure cure? For sale at Brown Brothers & Co., and all Druggists. Ask for Abbott's Worm Tablets, and take no other.

Although the law's delay is often complained of in civil cases, yet in criminal ones it is speedy enough. An instance of summary punishment occurred at Derby in 1814. A man was detected in picking a gentleman's pocket of his pocket book. He was taken into custody, the property found upon him, carried before a justice, committed, a bill found by the grand jury, which was then sitting, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to transportation; and all this was done in the course of two hours.

Use Fiske's Lavodent. It is prepared from the receipt of the well-known Dr. Fiske, and is a delightfully fragrant and cleansing preparation.

Several years ago there was a young English nobleman figuring away at Washington. He had not much brains but a vast number of titles, which, notwithstanding our pretended indifference, have sometimes the effect of tickling the ear amazingly. Several young ladies were in debate, going over the list—he is Lord Viscount so and so, Baron of such a county, &c. "My fair friends," exclaimed the gallant Lieut. N., "one of his titles you appear to have forgotten." "Ah!" exclaimed they, eagerly, "what is that?" "He is *Baron of Intellect!*" was the reply.

Brown Brothers & Co. put up the purest spices in the market. Don't be imposed on by worthless articles, but call in or send to them and you will receive the Simon Pure article.

A negro of one of the kingdoms on the African coast, who had become insolvent, surrendered himself to his creditors, who, according to the established custom of the country, sold him to the Danes. This affected his son so much that he came and reproached his father for not rather selling his children to pay his debts; and, after much entreaty, he prevailed on the captives to accept him and liberate his father. The son was put in chains, and on the point of sailing to the West Indies, when the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the governor, through the means of Mr. Isert, he sent for the owner of the slaves, paid the money that he had given for the old man, and restored the son to his father.

Simson's Tolu and Aniseed is a sure cure for coughs, colds and sore throat. Don't wait until your cold has taken hold of the system, but put an end to it at once by the use of this most palatable remedy.

The Earl of Clarendon passes the following high eulogium on the brave Lord Falkland, who fell at the battle of Newbury:—"One thing," says the noble historian, "Lord Falkland could never bring himself to do while Secretary of State, and that was the liberty of opening letters upon a suspicion that they might contain matter of dangerous consequence; which he thought such a violation of the law of nature that no qualification of office could justify him in the trespass."

Price's Glycerine Cream will cure Chapped Hands and Lips, being much better for that purpose than the celebrated "two lip salve." It also removes Freckles, cures Sunburn, heals the flesh and makes it soft and smooth.

When Nelson was second lieutenant on board the *Lowestoffe* they came up with an American letter-of-marque. The first lieutenant was ordered to board her, and immediately went below to put on his hanger, but it was mislaid and could not immediately be found. In the meantime Capt. Locker came on deck, and, extremely anxious that the prize should be instantly taken in charge, as he apprehended that it must otherwise founder, he exclaimed, "Have I no officer in the ship who will board the prize?" Lieut. Nelson, with his usual goodness of heart, still waited for the return of his superior officer, but on hearing the master volunteer his services, hastened to the gangway and getting into the boat said, "It is my turn now; if I come back it is yours." The opportunity did not occur to the master, as Nelson took possession of the prize.

IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES.—A disregard of trifles certainly betrays a want of frugality. Many a fortune has been lost by carelessness, and many a man has filled a Consumptive's grave by neglecting a slight cold, which gradually settles on the lungs, sowing the first seeds of Consumption. We would therefore desire to impress upon all the necessity of keeping a bottle of Simson's Tolu and Aniseed, the Great Cough Remedy, constantly on hand, and with this safeguard of health one may defy all Bronchial affections.

SOUTH PARK SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs well beaten, two cups sugar, two and one half cups flour, two-thirds cup of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoon soda. Flavor with lemon, Brown Bros. & Co's, if obtainable.

Teacher of Mythology: "Now we come to goddesses. Name one." Miss Gray: "Ceres." T. M.: "What goddess was she?" Miss Black: "Grecian." T. M.: "And goddess of what?" Miss White: "Of marriage." T. M.: "Of marriage. How do you make that out?" Miss White: "Well, my book says that Ceres was the goddess of husbandry."

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO., HALIFAX:

GENTLEMEN.—If my endorsement of Simson's Liniment will be of any benefit you are at liberty to use my name. Simson's Liniment has been in use in my family this summer, with good results, and we find it very pleasant in its operation.

TRURO, Nov. 22, 1886.

G. O. FULTON.

WATER MUFFINS.—One quart flour, half tea cup yeast, tablespoonful salt, warm water enough to make a thick batter, beat it with a spoon, let it rise eight hours, bake in muffin rings, half full, from fifteen to twenty minutes.

IN MINERALOGY CLASS.—Teacher: "Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond." Johnny: "The ace."

(From the Proprietor of the Queen Hotel.)

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 28, '87.

MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & CO., HALIFAX:

Gentlemen,—On Saturday last, on account of the depth of snow, while out tobogganing, I strained the muscles of my back, causing very severe pain, and no position in which I could get would give me any ease. I applied Simson's Liniment that evening quite freely with the result of being much easier next morning, the pain all gone, and able to move about without any difficulty. I also find Simson's Liniment very useful about my stable in reducing sprains and healing cuts and galls on my horses. I consider it a very valuable remedy for the purpose designed, and intend to keep a supply for future use.

Yours truly,

J. A. EDWARDS.

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. Newsvy 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.

RESTORING LOST FERTILITY.—There is nothing like plant food for restoring fertility to worn out land; and we should bear this fact in mind. If any one questions the accuracy of this statement, let them visit in the summer and autumn months some of the fishing villages along our Atlantic seaboard, and note the vegetation in the fishermen's gardens. This is due mainly to the use of kelp as a top-dressing, and its effects are simply wonderful. The cabbage and other vegetables grown by these fishermen farmers are, as a rule, much finer than those produced in some of our more favored farming districts; and it proves that the carbon which the kelp contains is just what is required to make otherwise barren soils fertile. At a recent meeting in Berlin, a paper upon the use of plant food for restoring worn-out lands, evoked much discussion, but it is noteworthy that all the unfavorable criticisms were made by those who were directly interested in the manufacture and sale of artificial fertilizers. We freely acknowledge that artificial fertilizers have their use, but they can in no way compare in value with the natural fertilizer which is derived from plant life. We must get out of the old ruts in Nova Scotia, and begin to experiment for ourselves, and lay down new and more profitable lines for farming. Hundreds of farms in the Province have, through ignorance or carelessness, been greatly run down; but if these are to be brought up to any fair standard of fertility, we will have to take some other methods of farming than those hitherto adopted. Very few of us have the means for purchasing artificial fertilizers, and even if we had, they would not prove one quarter as serviceable as the natural fertilizer which we can grow upon our own farms. Even weeds, if cut at the proper season, can be made to do good service as fertilizers; and what is there to prevent our growing carrots, beets and other vegetables, after the crop of the year has been harvested, and allowing the same to remain in the ground to be plowed in or under in the late autumn or early spring?

FIELDS AND THEIR SHAPE.—The question is sometimes asked as to the best form in which to lay out fields. A square field has the advantage of requiring less fencing than one which is oblong; say, one that is twice as long as it is broad. A square ten-acre field will take 40 rods of fencing on each side, or in all, 160 rods of fencing. A ten-acre field twice as long, and one-half the width will take 80 rods of fencing on each side, and 20 on each end, in all, 200 rods. When the length of a ten-acre field is double its width, the side fences will be 56.23 rods in length, and the end fences 28.13 rods in length, in all, 170 rods. The long field is disadvantageous, on account of the fencing, but advantageous, on account of increased surface for cultivation, the loss of ground at the end of the furrows not being as great as in the fields of greater width.

WATER-PROOF COVERING.—The uncertainty of the weather which very frequently prevails in this Province during the buying season, reminds us that when last visiting the State of Vermont, we saw in use the water proof covering which has since become popular throughout New England. A farmer who had purchased a quantity of this material, informed us that he had saved its cost many times over since he had purchased it; and from our experience in this Province we are of the opinion that it would prove quite as serviceable here as in New England. There are very few farmers who have not, during the year, suffered severe losses by the damage from the rain which their hay or grain crops have received while lying cut on the ground. This could be avoided if we were to purchase material, and make up some good-sized caps for use in case of an emergency. The material can be purchased at the rate of from 3c. to 9c. a yard, and any farmer's wife can make a sufficient number of caps in the course of a few evenings. We advise any of our readers who may wish further information on this subject to write to the U. S. Waterproofing Fiber Co., 56 South street, New York, for circulars and samples, which are supplied free to all applicants.

MUSHROOMS.—Mushrooms are esteemed such a relish that they find a ready market in London during the entire year. In Convent Garden Market tons of these edible fungi are sold each week, fetching from 6 to 8 cents per pound. The Russian peasants grow mushrooms for winter use, stringing them, and hanging them to dry in their kitchens. In Germany, mushrooms are preserved for many months by covering them with brine. One English grower produced last year from a single acre of land 12,000 pounds of mushrooms, which he sold to a wholesale dealer for \$2500. We have several times called attention to the fact that there exists in Halifax a splendid market for mushrooms, which, even during the season of their natural growth in pasture lands, has never yet been adequately supplied.

SHEEP may be turned upon bush pastures where the brush has been cut off and the stumps are throwing up tender shoots. They must not go upon summer pastures before the grass has a first-rate start.

SWINE.—Unless skim-milk is abundant, especial care must be taken to have young pigs well fed with bran and grain, and kept growing. It will not hurt them if they do not have milk, but a set back now is bad for them. If they can have the range of the orchard, they will destroy many insects in the larva and pupa states. A little constant extra care will make the difference of 100 pounds of pork at Christmas.

The extreme richness of the milk of the reindeer that fed on the wild mosses of Sweden has led to an examination of the moss as an article of food. These researches have resulted in the establishment of a number of moss dealers in Russia and Sweden, and a prosperous and growing interest has been developed.

Farmers who are running behind, or have such a reputation, are the ones who leave tools of all descriptions exposed to out-door weather, where they were used last.

Whatever you do, avoid laying out more work than you can do well with the working forces you have. Work which has to be slighted does not pay. What cannot be done well, had better be let alone altogether. All the labor in doing a poor job, or working a poor field for a poor crop, is labor thrown away, and the sooner our farmers will come to a thorough understanding of this, the better off they will be.

People who purchase fowls in market seem to prefer those that have a rich yellow skin, and therefore poultry growers should endeavor to accommodate them; but in reality the dark-legged fowls are the best for the table, being finer grained, having a delicate flesh and thin skin.

For a farmer's use, a horse is worth more at seven than at any other age. He has nearly as many years of service before him as at a less age, and at seven is past the danger of being strained or injured by overwork. How old he must be before coming superannuated depends upon circumstances. A horse overworked becomes played out at an age when one well treated is still able to do good service.

The question whether farming pays in this era of low prices for all kinds of farm produce would probably be answered in the negative by a majority of farmers, and yet I am persuaded that many can be invested in farm property to-day, and bring a good return as any other equally safe business. —*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

A good way to find out whether seeds will sprout, is to fill a gallon crock nearly full of mellow soil, and cover with one end of a piece of muslin twice as large as the crock. Wet through-and-through with hot water. Sprinkle the seeds on the cloth, throw the other end of it over them put half an inch of soil on top, and keep in a warm place for four or five days.

COSY CORNER.

BAKING POWDER.—Six ounces of bicarbonate of soda and eight ounces of cream of tartar; first dry them from all dampness by putting them on a paper and placing them in the oven for a short time, then mix and keep dry in bottles or tin boxes. Use as other baking powders. It is easily made, and does not cost over half as much as to buy them already made. The trouble is to get the pure cream of tartar; it is apt to be adulterated.

CURING HAMS.—The essential feature in curing of hams, says a writer on this topic, is to thoroughly eliminate the blood before applying the pickle. They should remain in pickle, say six weeks, and then dry for a few days before smoking. The meat should be kept in a cool place, and after being smoked should remain in a dark smoke-house, a light smoke being given occasionally. Cured in this way the meat is not so hard as by the dry-salting plan, even when the same ingredients are used. Nevertheless, many persons prefer dry-cured hams, and especially dry-cured bacon.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—The latest novelty at dinners has been beautiful feather flowers made so exactly in imitation of the real article that it seemed impossible that they could be imitations. These flowers are made of feathers, carefully tinted by the hands of the artist, and the fascias are especially beautiful.

TO KEEP MOTHS AWAY.—To preserve goods from moths do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

Ingrain carpets need to be shaken oftener than Brussels, as from their more open weave the dust percolates through them.

Never have dark furniture for the kitchen; it shows dust much more than light, and requires double the care.

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

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NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

—OF—
HORSES
AND OTHER LIVE STOCK

Government of Nova Scotia,
OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE,
Halifax, 9th May, 1887

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view
to promote the importation into the Province
Percheron and Clydesdale Horses, and especially
the former for the improvement of horses and
encouragement of horser raising, applications to the
Governor-in-Council will be received at the Office
for Agriculture for bonuses at the rate of ten per
cent on original cost of purchase (not including
expenses) on Percheron and Clydesdale Horses
imported for service in the province.

All such applications must be made on the pre-
scribed printed forms, and in sufficient time to
allow of enquiry, consideration, and the granting
of permission to import, before the animals are
actually imported. It is to be distinctly under-
stood that no application for bonuses will be con-
sidered where this requirement had not been strictly
fulfilled.

Any animal imported under such permission will
be subject to approval after examination by the
Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, or such other person
as may be appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom bonuses may be granted will be
required to give bonds to retain the horses in the
province for five years, under such conditions as to
service fees and facilities for use to the public as
may be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, and
to report annually to the Secretary for Agriculture
during such period, the extent and nature of ser-
vices rendered.

In thus offering bonuses for horses it is desired
to concentrate attention specially upon this class of
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cattle or sheep.

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