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THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 23, 1886.

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In the absence of a responsible Executive, the public business in the United States Congress is deputed to innumerable committees and sub-committees. As a result of this, the sessions of Congress are prolonged far beyond their proper limits. The Congress which met in December last is still sitting, and for aught we can see, will still be in session on the Fourth of July next.

The German Empress presents each of her subjects who has remained for forty years continuously in the service of the same family with a gold cross, accompanied by an autograph letter. If Queen Victoria had announced at the commencement of her reign that she would do as much for her subjects in this Province, Her Majesty would never have been called upon for even one memento of the kind.

British officers stationed at Suakim find that sporting in the vicinity of that place is somewhat dangerous. Not long ago, Lieut. Jenkins, while out stalking antelopes, came suddenly in sight of two of these animals which he stealthily approached. Just as he was about to deliver his fire a rifle bullet whizzed within a few inches of his ear. The antelopes had been tethered by some rebels as a decoy. It is needless to say that Jenkins returned to Suakim without loss of time.

With all its natural advantages as an agricultural country, Italy has never produced one tithe of the agricultural products for which her soil and climate are adapted. During the past decade Italian farmers have turned their attention to dairy farming, and the result is that Italian butter is now being sold in the markets of India. These markets have hitherto been held by English merchants, and have been supplied by butter-makers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Thanks to the members of the Grange, Arbor Day is to be generally observed throughout the Province, but we trust that its observance will not be like to that in Halifax last year. To have city laborers to prepare the ground, place the trees in position, and fill in the earth about its roots at \$1.25 per day may be a charity to the unemployed, but we fail to see how this is to inculcate a love for trees in the minds of the scores of school children standing idly by. Let the boys do the work from beginning to end, then we may hope for beneficial results.

English capital and English skill are no longer confined within the British Isles. In every quarter of the globe the power, the wealth of British capitalists, and the skill of British workmen is known and appreciated; but it is only in recent years that continental nations have acknowledged British superiority. It is significant, however, that Italy, which since being unified, has steadily advanced towards a first class power, has now become the new field for British enterprise. Sir William Armstrong is about to establish at Pozzuole, on the Bay of Base, in the Gulf of Naples, extensive works for the manufacture of guns and armor-plate, to be used in the Italian navy.

According to the Journal of the Imperial Federation League, published in London, G. B. lectures upon the Colonies never fail to draw large audiences, while lectures upon Canada always ensure a packed house. We should have liked to hear one of these latter, especially that portion which dealt with the Provinces down by the sea. If the compilers and publishers of geographies in Ontario can say all that is to be said of the Maritime Provinces in three pages, we are likely to be disposed of by a lecturer in one or at best in two short paragraphs.

This is certainly not a sentimental age. The church at Williamsburg, Virginia, in which George and Martha Washington attended service, is sadly in need of repairs. The church contains the font in which Pocahontas was baptized, but even this fact has not loosened the purse-strings of patriots living in the "old Dominion." In the light of history the lapse of a few hundred years is thought to be a short space of time, but had Pocahontas lived in England, or George and Martha Washington been notable residents of Europe, the church containing the baptismal font in which the former was baptized, and in which the latter worshipped, would not go to decay, if American money could save it.

TRANSFER OF IRISH LANDS.

On Friday last, Mr Gladstone introduced his measure for the purchase of agricultural holdings in Ireland. He pointed out that the agrarian difficulties which had disturbed Ireland for so many years, were in the main due to the absenteeism of the landlords. The landlords were, generally speaking, Englishmen, and the responsibility of the troubles rested upon the English people.

"Oppression married to misery had hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself, and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. Union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class, by wholesale bribery and unblush-

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ruled paper is now said to be bad for the eyes. Ruling is certainly necessary, for with a little practice all persons may accustom themselves to write in perfectly straight and equi-distant lines upon unruled paper.

In the year 1777, considerable interest was manifested in an announcement that six stoves had been completed in Philadelphia. The annual produce of the stove foundries in that city is now valued at \$4,000,000, and the industry supports about 12,000 people.

Some officials in the army proposes to brand all recruits, in order to make the discovery of deserters more sure. We fancy that if such a custom were once introduced, recruiting would cease. Tattooing is too much a relic of barbarism for this nineteenth century.

Astronomers have discovered two comets approaching the earth, the one being now at a distance of 400,000,000 miles, and the other 450,000,000 miles. They will be visible to the naked eye about the first of May. Although they are heading for us at a pretty high rate of speed, we feel no alarm, and propose to publish just as usual.

This year too, will, we fear, pass away without witnessing any united action on the part of Cape Breton's parliamentary representatives. Gentlemen, allow the first Cape Breton Railway to be built where the government wills. Do not make yourselves appear ridiculous by agitating in favor of one route or another before you have any certainty of getting a sufficient subsidy for any.

The preponderating greatness of British commerce can, perhaps, be best judged by a comparative view of the vessels of different nations. The merchant marine of the world numbers 43,692 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 12,867,375, and 8,394 steamers aggregating 6,719,101 tons. Britain owns nearly two-thirds of the world's steamer fleet, according to tonnage, and over one-third of its sailing fleet, or, more accurately, 4,452 steamers, with a tonnage of 4,714,746. Add to these figures the fact that her commerce is much more widely distributed than that of any other power, and you will see how like a vine with its soft but powerful tendrils she has overgrown the world.

ing intimidation. The state authorities, acting between peasant and landowner, would purchase the land from the latter, and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge, until the total payments equalled the purchase money."

Gladstone proposed to provide funds for the purchase of the land by the issue of 3 per cent stock to the value of £180,000,000, of which £10,000,000 were to be issued in 1887, and £20,000,000 in each succeeding year. A lien would be taken upon the Irish Exchequer to the extent of £2,000,000 per annum. The full text of the bill has not yet been made public in this country; but from the above, our readers will observe that the present proposal will throw a heavy burden of taxation upon the people of Great Britain, and that while Irish peasants will have to pay for the full value of their land, the Irish Government will receive, in the form of rents, a sum sufficient to pay for Ireland's share of the interest upon the purchase money. This, it appears to us, will cause much dissatisfaction in Great Britain, and while, it is true, the greater part of the purchase money will go into the pockets of English landlords, it is also true that the Irish people will become proprietors of the soil, leaving the bulk of the English and Scotch tax-payers to bear an increased burden of taxation without any corresponding benefits. There is another feature in the bill which we think Irishmen would do well to consider before it becomes law. Under the provisions of the new measure, the land is simply transferred from one landlord to another. True, the new landlords are, presumably, Irishmen, but they start out as proprietors with a heavy annual responsibility, which, if we mistake not, will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to discharge. Had the purchase money been funded as an Irish debt, and the Government been empowered to collect the rents to meet the interest thereon, Englishmen would have nothing to complain of, and Irishmen would have some guarantee that the land would remain permanently in the hands of Irishmen. As it is, there is nothing to prevent English capitalists, in time, from taking mortgages upon the lands of the new proprietors, and the Irish people may find that the greed of the money-lender is not less excessive than that of the absentee landlord.

THE PRESENT SOCIAL AGITATION.

Recent labor troubles in various countries have given rise in some minds to gloomy forebodings of social revolution; yet a glance at history will reveal many such waves of discontent. From the time when the Helots of Sparta, five centuries before Christ, tried to shake the burden from their shoulders, down to the present, the smouldering embers of envy and dissatisfaction have frequently been fanned into flame. At the time of the Reformation, the Anabaptists, as they are inaccurately called, acting on the belief that all holding of property is unscriptural and unjust, armed themselves in various parts of Central Europe, and fought against the existing order of things. The same theory of property led the English peasants under Wat Tyler to band themselves together in the reign of Richard II, and march against London. At a critical moment, the young king saved himself and the kingdom from violence by riding up to the rebels and declaring that he would be their leader, following this up by the concession of several of their demands.

Thirteen years ago, a very general alarm was caused in England by a movement among agricultural laborers, headed by Joseph Arch. John Morley, at that time a writer for the Press, commented upon the agitation in the graphic and not unsympathetic words:—

"The first current of a strange social movement is passing over the land. The uncouth caryatides who have for generations upborne the immense structure of civilization in which they have no lot have at length made a sign. The huge dumb figure has tried to shift a little from a position of insufferable woe. Little may come of it. The current may soon spend itself; the monstrous burden soon settle down again on the heavy, unconquerable shoulders. The many are so weak, the few are so strong, the conditions of social organization shut effort so fast within an iron circle."

The present distress and murmuring among the laboring masses may be harder to remedy than any previous one; but Mr. Gladstone has probably learned a lesson of wisdom from the stratagem of Richard II. A prominent and able leader of labor organization, Mr. Broadhurst, is now Under Secretary of State. John Morley, the fluent and bold journalist of thirteen years ago, is a Cabinet Minister. Joseph Arch, the leader of that movement of which John Morley wrote, is a member of Parliament. Says the *California Alta*:—

"The scene has shifted like the zones of a dream. The laboring men who could only be compared to the figures cut in stone and planted by the architect to bear the weight of structures whose beauties were above and beyond their sight, have not merely changed the tired shoulder or shifted the arm akimbo. They have stepped out from under the social structure to argue the question with column and capital, with arch and frieze and finial. They do not refuse to bear the weight, but they insist that the weight shall realize that they play Atlas to its burden."

CURIOUS MISPRINTS.

Some of our contributors are sometimes inclined to be severe upon compositors and proof-readers. They, no doubt, have had reason more than once to feel aggrieved. But let us see whether we and they are worse off than some that have to do with other well-known journals. The most carefully edited journal, indeed, is fallible in its typography. In the office of the *London Times*, proof-readers are fined for every blunder that eludes them. Those on the staff of the *New York Herald* have, for slips comparatively trivial, been suspended for weeks. Despite this rigorous discipline, the *Herald* once made the astounding announcement that "a long

line of scorpions' feathers filed into the church," but next morning apologized to several priests for calling them "scorpions' feathers," instead of surplised fathers. A reporter on the same journal had occasion last Christmas to quote a verse from a familiar hymn, in which the word "herald"—meaning messenger—occurred. The proof-reader, weary with many hours of night-work, dutifully underscored the word as was his wont, and the verse appeared:—

"Hark! strange tidings do we bring!
Hark! *The Herald* angels sing!"

Better, perhaps, than this, was a blunder in the *World's* report of a political demonstration. The word "shouts" was there so ludicrously misprinted as to make famous the part of the report which read: "Simultaneously, the snouts of ten thousand Democrats rent the air." Almost equally good was a Fourth of July leader for another *New York* paper, by a journalist widely known as "Gath." With fervid eloquence he told how the effete monarchies of Europe tottered in their boots when they read the fearless words penned by Thomas Jefferson. "These dynasties were no longer firm as rock, and enduring as Parian marble. THOMAS REELED, and in tottering extorted our compassion," wrote "Gath"; but in print it read: "His dignities were no longer firm as rock and enduring as in market. THOMAS REELED, and in tottering extorted our compassion." The following little story of the same kind is vouchsafed for by a London paper—*Illustrated News*. Ernest Renan once had occasion to telegraph to London the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. He wrote that he would lecture on "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." He was not a little astonished to find it announced in handbills that his lecture would be on "The Influence of Rom on the Fortifications of Humanity."

BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THE C. P. R.

When Prof. Seeley stated that Great Britain seemed to have conquered and peopled half the world in a fit of absence of mind, he stated that which everyone knows to be truth. India, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Canada, which form the Greater Britain, have become Colonies of the Mother Country, owing to the commercial enterprise and military prowess of the British people, not the far-sighted policy of British Statesmen. The Colonies have experienced the meddlesome interference of British home officials, and have likewise suffered at other periods from the apathy of these officials, concerning their prosperity; but "in this respect it is also true that no change in public opinion is more complete and thorough than that which has taken place in the last twenty, or even fifteen, years as to the value, direct or indirect, of Colonies to the Mother Country."

So far as Canada is concerned, the building and completing of its great trans-continental railway has probably done more to make the young Dominion known to the people of the British Isles, than anything which has hitherto been accomplished. In this railway, Britain has a direct interest, both from a commercial, an imperial and a military point of view. As a means of transit for mails, passengers and light freight from Liverpool to Hong Kong, Japan and China, the route across British America, connected as it would be with the terminus, by swift ocean steamers, has decided advantages over those via the Suez Canal or Cape Horn. From a strategical point of view, the case made out for the adoption of the Canada Pacific Railway is decidedly a strong one. The *London Post*, in a leading article upon our national railways says:—

"On the Atlantic seaboard of Canada lies Halifax, with its dockyard and military stores, within seven or eight days' steam of England. Vancouver, or Burrard Inlet, the Pacific terminus of the railway, is connected with Halifax by a continuous line of rails laid entirely through British territory. It has often been recommended as an easily fortifiable *place d'armes*, and is close to the graving dock at Esquimalt, and the splendid coal mines of Nanaimo. When the next war cloud looms up, it may be for some time doubtful whether it will burst in Europe or India. In the latter case our interests in the Northern Pacific will need especial protection. Now, however useful the Cape route might be for trade, no one would suggest the establishment of a military depot at the Cape for use either in the East or in Europe, as circumstances might decide; but a force quietly collected in the healthy climate of British Columbia could, if need arose, be transferred back to Plymouth in twelve days, whilst on the contrary they could garrison Hong Kong in less than three weeks, or be landed in Calcutta within twenty five days. So much for the purely military features of the new route."

If the military authorities in Britain appreciate the advantages of having an alternative and independent route to China, Japan, India, and Australia, it is probable that British merchants will not be slow in realizing its advantages for the carrying of mails, and of those more valuable classes of merchandise which require quick transit. By "utilizing an accelerated service on the Atlantic, passengers and mails shall be delivered between England and Yokohama in twenty-four to twenty-six days, Shanghai twenty-eight to thirty days, Hong Kong thirty to thirty-two days."

The British Cabinet will, no doubt, give the question of the utilization of our trans-continental railway the consideration it deserves; and should it decide to take advantage of the offer made by the Canada Pacific Company, the outlook both for the railway and Canada will be encouraging.

In addition to the Irish constabulary, there is a force of 20,000 regulars now stationed in Ireland. The question has been asked, whether the red coat is to disappear from the Emerald Isle so soon as Home Rule shall have become an accomplished fact? We think not; but as a Parliament in Dublin is not yet an accomplished fact, the discussion of the question appears to us somewhat premature.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

1. A female bread winner.
2. Necessary.
3. Who fools himself hurt.
4. Citizens of a celebrated European City.
5. A parasitical plant.
6. A fossil shell fish.
7. Fierce and swaggering.
8. Traducers.
9. A deputy or helper.

Read crosswise (from left to right) from top to bottom, and from bottom to top, will give the names of a well known dramatist, and an equally celebrated composer.

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

Answer to Epistolary Puzzle published last week:—

LIFE IN THE SOUDAN.

We live in evil days. War calls for raw recruits, and England's sword is doom to many who now have won death instead of victory.

The poor devil who lived in luxury once, may get a yam for his dinner, and catch ten fish in a net to go with it, but he would not exchange one home dinner for a ton of such rubbish. To dine with Enid, ah, that were happiness!

He wanders into the yard by the drag, and flinging himself down on the sword, idly draws the two parts of a strap between his fingers. He would deem it honorable need to die, if need be, for his country, and so deliver the land from the reviled Arab; but as he wets his lips from a flagon of water near by, confesses the army is in something of a stew.

In sleep he peels an orange for the fair one whom he hopes to wed ere the dew of youth be gone, and as he rises, seems to hear a voice in his den calling "Ned" in his ear, while the Arab-coated bard whispers—"It might have been."

He would rather perish by a blow from a lever than revel vainly in such dreams. So springing a root from his door, he tries to don a smile, and nod "good morning" to his men.

A. F. H.

TIT-BITS.

"What station do you call this?" asked a man as he crawled out of the ruins of a car, after a recent railroad accident. "Devastation, Sir," replied his fellow passengers.

Teacher—"Who discovered America?" Johnnie—"Christopher Columbus." "That is right. Now how did he come to do it?" "He came by water."

"Button parties" are becoming popular in the West. We don't know whence they derive their name, unless it is because they are almost sure to come off.

There is something exquisite in an American's reply to the European traveller, when he asked him if he had just crossed the Alps:—"Wall, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risin' ground."

It is now said in New York that the *Ocegon* committed suicide, because the Cunard company had transferred it to Boston, and it preferred death to dishonor.

A Teutonic friend ran a foot race and lost, but ran again and won. He said: "I'm first at last if I was behind before."

A school board examiner lately asked the following questions of a little girl: "What is the plural of man?" "Men." "Very well; and what is the plural of child?" "Twins," immediately replied the little girl.

This story is told of Bishop Macrorio. He was sitting next a Yankee navy captain, who said to him, "you have in your province two rival bishops, C—, and another fellow; to which of them do you incline?" "I am the other fellow," said Bishop Macrorio.—*Living*.

It's the little things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.—*Burlington Free Press*.

Two card-playing friends were passing through a pine forest in Maine, when one asked the other this audacious conundrum: "Why cannot the proprietor of this forest fell his own timber?" "Because no one is allowed to cut when it is his own deal."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

A grammarian would, no doubt, define Adam's original position as "first person, singular."

A western exchange says: "Pyramid Lake, in Nevada, has fallen eight and Mud Lake has risen twenty feet in the last year." And yet people have the effrontery to claim that Nevada is devoid of excitement and growing dull and uninteresting.—*Puck*.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Mr. Colin Wm. Macdonald requests us to state that he did not send, or authorize to be sent, the solution of the puzzle which appeared in the *CRITIC* on Friday last.

The terrible cyclone which last week swept over a portion of the State of Minnesota, and destroyed the business portion of St. Cloud, was one of the most terrible ever experienced in the Western States. The loss of life and the destruction of property were fortunately not as great as was at first supposed. Nova Scotia may have its drawbacks, but our people have much to be thankful for. Cyclones, blizzards, earthquakes, and other natural phenomena are here unknown.

The several Provinces which form the Dominion of Canada started in 1867 with a balance to their credit. Some of them are now in debt for large amounts, the bonded and floating debt of New Brunswick now being \$1,600,000. There is a scow loose somewhere.

On Saturday week the streets of Halifax will present an unusual scene of bustle and activity, and the stranger will be surprised at the innumerable number of furniture-laden trucks which are to be seen in every direction. The 1st of May is the annual moving day in Halifax.

A company is now being incorporated for the construction of a bridge to connect Isle Madame with Cape Breton. Within a few days the Government purchased from the Avon Bridge Co. of Windsor the only remaining toll bridge in the Province. But some enterprising persons in Richmond County, C. B., propose to perpetuate the toll bridge system. If the present communication between Isle Madame and the mainland is not satisfactory, a bridge should certainly be constructed, but it should not be a toll bridge.

Great Britain has come out at the close of her financial year with a deficit of \$12,000,000, which is mainly due to the falling off in the Customs receipts upon imported spirits. Gladstone attributes this decline in the importation of alcohol to the improved habits of the people. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year is \$452,000,000. An average of \$12.55 per head of the population.

The American historian Bancroft, refers to Nova Scotia as a land in which there are nine months winter and three months cold weather. If those who accept Bancroft's statement as correct, could have been in the Province on Sunday and Monday last, when the thermometer stood at 75° above zero, they would have come to the conclusion that even Bancroft was not infallible.

The Gordon memorial fund has almost reached £3,000, the sum required for the statue.

It is understood that El Madhi's successor at Khartoum has sent a deputation to the Khedive of Egypt with a view to the peaceful settlement of the Sudanese difficulties. If this be true we may hope to see peace restored in the region of the Upper Nile.

The wheat crop in England for 1885 was 2,000,000 bushels less than the previous year, the acreage under cultivation being about 93 per cent. of that of the former period. The total yield of 1885 was about 75,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Clay, the emigration agent, has sent a cablegram to Miss Rye requesting her to at once send out one hundred English servant girls, places having been secured for them in Halifax and in other towns in the Province.

The Fruit Grower's Association are to hold their quarterly meeting in Windsor on Tuesday next. The object of the association will readily commend itself to the consideration of the citizens of the town, and the farmers in the surrounding country. For the growth of pears, plums, quinces, cherries, and other fine qualities of fruit, the soil and climate of Windsor cannot be excelled in the Province.

The canard circulated to the effect that Sir John A. Macdonald had resigned his position as Premier of Canada has naturally aroused much speculation as to who Sir John's successor would be in the event of his resignation. Conservatives believe that Sir Charles Tupper would be the only man who could successfully lead the party, and this opinion is probably correct.

The citizens of Calgary, N. W. T., are agitated over the loss of the town seal and the public documents of the Municipality. No explanation for their mysterious disappearance has yet been published.

The government of Manitoba has decided to grant a subsidy of \$1,000,000 towards the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It by no means follows that the building of this railway will be at once commenced, as it is to be presumed that no company would be willing to undertake its construction until it had been proved beyond doubt that the water route via the Hudson's Bay and Strait are clear from ice for a sufficient period to warrant the road being used as a second outlet from the North-West Territories.

The medals for the voyageurs engaged in the Nile expedition have been received by the Governor-General, and will at once be distributed.

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

The sons of William Vanderbilt have given \$250,000 towards the erection of a memorial building in connection with the college of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Vanderbilt's sons have shown their good sense.

The Canadian Club of New York have re-elected Erastus Wiman as their President for the ensuing year. The club appears to be in a healthy financial condition, and has taken up its new quarters in the rooms formerly occupied by the St. Nicholas Club. A grand dinner is to be given by the club on Dominion Day.

Black's wharf presents quite a scene of bustle and activity. Improvements are going on in every direction. The North wharf, which has once again been taken by the old firm of Black Bros., is being extended into the harbor and otherwise improved. Alderman Worrall will be remembered by those whom he has provided with work at a most opportune time.

Great suffering is reported in Stry Galacia, where nearly the entire village has been destroyed by fire. Upwards of six hundred houses have been burnt to the ground.

Among the articles of daily use, aside from wearing apparel, there is probably nothing more in demand than the brush and broom in all its various shapes and sizes and nothing that would be more missed if it had to be dispensed with. It is a matter for congratulation that many of these useful articles are now manufactured in our midst instead of having to send abroad for them as formerly. Of the largest manufacturers of these goods in Canada, are T. S. Simms & Co., of St. John, N. B., who are manufacturing all the ordinary kinds of House Brushes, Painter Tools, etc., etc., as well as Corn Brooms and Whisks, and are turning out goods that will compare favorably both in price and finish with any of foreign manufacture. In fine Brushes for painters, they are having quite a demand from Montreal, beside supplying most of the trade for these Provinces and Newfoundland. This firm has been established about 15 years, and have grown from a small beginning to a large and well-equipped factory, employing about fifty hands and turning out from 400 to 500 dozen brushes and brooms each week.

The appeal made by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island to the Home authorities with respect to the communication which, according to the terms of the union, was to be constantly kept up between the Island and the mainland, has resulted in nothing, it having been shown that the Dominion Government has made persistent efforts to improve the present means of communication.

The rumor that cholera has broken out in Venice lacks confirmation, but is supposed to be correct.

The Grecian forces are being rapidly pushed to the front, and it is thought that hostilities between Turkey and Greece cannot long be avoided. The Greek Consul in the Island of Crete is stirring up the inhabitants of that Island to revolt.

In St. John, N. B., the Scott Act has been defeated by a majority of 77, while in the sister city, Portland, N. B., the Scott Act was carried by a majority of 185. St. John and Portland are divided by an imaginary line passing along the centre of a street common to both cities. The late elections will have the effect of legalizing the sale of liquor on the St. John side of the street and making it unlawful over the way.

During the street march of the Salvation Army on Monday evening, a crowd of roughs undertook to prevent its progress. A brawl ensued in which stones and sticks were freely used. Several citizens were roughly handled by the "hoodlums." If it is lawful for the Army to make these street parades, it should have the protection of the law. If it is unlawful, the marches should not be allowed. The roughs should not be encouraged to make and execute the law.

The lecture upon the Rise and Progress of the Salvation Army, delivered at the Academy of Music on Monday evening last by Marshal Ballington Booth, was well received by the audience. Mr. Booth acknowledged that the methods of the organization were peculiar, but he thought that church bell-ringing, the distinctive dress of the clergy, etc., would be thought peculiar by Christians had they not the sanction of time honored custom. He thought that Christian men and women in judging the Army, should look not to the means employed in forwarding the work, but to the motives of those engaged in it and the results obtained. Marshal Booth claimed that through the instrumentality of the Salvation Army, thousands of drunkards have been reclaimed, and he pointed to the converts sitting upon the platform as the best testimony to the effectiveness of the organization in reaching the non-church-going classes. Mr. Booth is a fluent and impressive speaker, possesses a cultured mind, and a heart full of sympathy for all classes of human beings. The Salvation Army throughout the world now numbers 500,000.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature signed by between three and four thousand citizens of Halifax, praying that the bill now under discussion with reference to the liquor question and especially that portion of it referring to the city of Halifax, might not become law until the City Council had signified its approval of the measure.

Just below the City of Montreal an ice dam has been thrown up in the river, thus causing the water to rise and overflow the banks on either side. No such flood has been experienced in Montreal during the past 25 years. A large portion of the lower part of the city and several villages adjacent are under water to the depth of from five to eight feet. Thousands of families have been cooped in the upper stories of their dwellings, and owing to the want of systematic relief have endured terrible hardships. Business in Montreal has been entirely suspended. The losses on account of the flood will be enormous. According to the latest accounts the water is now subsiding.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupancy of Spurgeon's tabernacle has just been celebrated.

The Rev. A. Kinney, pastor of the Free Baptist Church of this city, intends laboring among the poor and destitute churches of the denomination in this Province as soon as his place in Halifax can be filled.

During the past three months the Rev. Dr. Saunders of Halifax has been holding special services at Falmouth, and many have been baptized.

The Rev. Dr. Hopper, of Brussels St. Baptist Church, St. John, tendered his resignation as pastor, but his people unanimously declined to accept it.

The Rev. A. W. Bars, has severed his connection with the Baptist church at Mahono Bay.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Lyth, just deceased, laid the foundations of the present Wesleyan Church in South West Germany. He created native agencies, trained a native ministry, developed native resources, and brought into order a self-extending church.

The Australian Methodists are making arrangements for a hearty celebration of the jubilee of their establishment in that island continent. The services will take place in Melbourne, and will extend over a week.

It is reported that hereafter the Presidents of the British Wesleyan Conference are to be presented at court.

The Methodist Church of the United States raised \$861,327 of the million dollars, which is \$121,000 more than the receipts for any previous year of its history. Undaunted by its failure to raise the round million it lifts up the rallying cry, "A million for missions for 1886."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Dr. Burns attended an important meeting of the committee of the Presbyterian Alliance in New York last week.

The Rev. J. C. Burgess, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Carleton, N. B., has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have undertaken to raise a sufficient amount to support a missionary who will be sent out with Mr. and Mrs. Armand to labor on the island of Souto, one of the New Hebrides group. About five hundred dollars have already been collected.

The Rev. James M. McGregor, D. D., of St. Cuthbert Church, Edinburgh, who preached to a large audience in Halifax some years ago, has been appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains in place of the late Principal Tulloch.

CATHOLIC.

It may be of interest to Catholics to know that at the Paris International Exposition to be held in 1889 it is intended to have churches built in the exhibition grounds showing the Greek, Roman, and Gothic styles.

There has died at Berne, Switzerland, a lineal descendant (by his mother) of Martin Luther. The deceased was Dr. Hirschwalder, Catholic Professor of Systematic Theology in the Swiss University.

Fanaticism in France moves fast, and the Bill now before the Senate, which aims at excluding the religious from teaching in municipal schools, amounts to something more than the mere secularization of education. It legalizes the substitution of skepticism for any form of belief. On such subjects the London Times can hardly be credited with any undue sympathy for the Catholic Church, but its Paris correspondent points out the true significance of the situation almost as forcibly as any Catholic journalist could have done. "This Bill," the correspondent says, "is the realization of what has been for thirty years a leading point in the democratic programme. In 1881 education was made gratuitous, and in 1882 it was made secular and compulsory, but a large number of parishes have retained monastic teachers." How this is to end it is hard to say; for as the Times correspondent observes—and observes forcibly, in spite of the curious jargon in which he must needs disguise his thoughts—"the fanaticism of unbelievers is greater than the fanaticism of believers, and force is to be employed in educating generations of atheists."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The numerous friends of King's College amongst our readers will learn with pleasure that the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada, in order to show his interest in the College has kindly consented to preach the Anniversary sermon at the Encenia Festival on Thursday, June 24. A joint committee consisting of the resident governors of the Faculty have been appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements for the Encenia. As soon as these arrangements are perfected through the action of this committee we will lay them before our readers.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia has most generously given \$100 to the Restoration Fund of King's College. Who among our wealthy citizens in Halifax will follow this good example? The resident Governors and several inhabitants of Windsor have given \$50 or \$25 to the Restoration fund. The Secretary of the Fund, C. Wilcox Esq., Windsor, will be very happy to receive further donations. It is proposed at the beginning of May to proceed with the external painting of the College buildings.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2
Yellows	5 1/4
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	43
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/2
Erasive	6
Domination	6
Surprise	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 3 lb	5
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	0.00
Canada	4
No 1 Family	4
Brant	3
Brown	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES, 8s and 8s.	11 1/2
Do, Paraffine	10 to 20c
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda	6 to 7
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case	7
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lozenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods 144 in a box	35 to 1 10
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys	18
Brooms	2.00 to 4.00
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lilly White	9
Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian	10 to 22
N S	15 to 22
CHERRY	9 to 10
Eggs	12
Tobacco—Black	39 to 46
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead, " "	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	4.00
No. 2 large	2.25
No. 2	2.60
No. 3 large	2.00
No. 3	1.00
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July, No sales	2.00
August and Sept.	1.50 to 1.75
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	3.00
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALBACORE, very scarce	3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore to lual	none
Bank	2.00
Bay	none
SAHMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK	none
HAKE	none
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.	.35 to .36
Dog A.	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.	1.75 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.00 to 6.50
case, Valencia	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per box	1.00 to 1.50
case, Palermo	6.75 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.30
Onions (barrels) per lb.	none
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.75
Figs, 1 lb box (fresh)	10 to 18c
Dates layer (new)	7 to 8c
Maple Sugar	12 to 13

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.50 to 6.00
" medium	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Rolled Oats	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.00 to 3.15
" Imported	2.80 to 2.85
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
" Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 88 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Straw "	0.00 to 10.00

A. GUNN & Co., 353 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00
" Au Plate	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	new 14.00 to 14.50
" "	old 13.00 to 14.00
" American, clear	new 15.00 to 15.50
" P F I Mess	new 13.50 to 14.00
" P E I Thin Mess	new 12.00 to 12.50
Prime Mess	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P E I	12 to 13c
Duty on Am Pork and Beef \$2 20 per bbl.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 30

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

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 7.00
Heinlock, merchantable	3.00 to 2.50
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	1.00 to 1.25
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
L-ns, 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.

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	63 to 70
Ducks, per pair	60 to 80

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5.00
Oxen	4 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	5.00
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	6.00
Lamb, " (70 lbs. and upwards)	6.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
EASTER ANGEL.

Pale and weary and worn,
With ashes in her hair,
And no welcome for the morn
Of Easter, blue and fair,
A mourner kneeling on the altar pavement, weeping,
In an ancient church whose walls were keeping
Guard o'er the sleepers there.

O'er her life a shadow hung;
As dark as the veil she wore,
And the spirited, silvery tone
No word of promise bore
For her soul, with the blight of promise stricken,
As she prayed that God, in his love would quicken
Her dying faith once more.

Facing toward the east,
Where the altar silent lay,
With no ministering priest
To hail the Paschal Day,
I saw the Angel of Easter bending,
A mystic light to her features lending;
Many a hallowed ray.

Pure Easter lilies sprang
To birth in the old church then,
And an unseen choir sang
How the dead shall live again,
While the angel passed to the mourner kneeling,
The breath of incense around her stealing -
The incense of hope for men.

Her speech was like music rare
As she said, in accents sweet,
"I come from the mansions fair,
The stricken earth to greet,
With a promise that all the dead and dying
Shall come in the end the foe defying,
To victory complete."

"The stars may fade from the sky,
The flowers disappear,
The leaves of the summer lie
Withered and brown and dry
But by and by in the Easter morning,
New flowers shall bloom for the world's adorning,
And the Easter stars shine clear."

I thought of the world I knew,
With its filmy, death-like eyes,
And I said, "Can it be true
That nothing really dies?
That the seed we have sown with pain and weeping
Shall come at last to a golden reaping,
That shall fill us with surprise?"

I thought how the lusty spring
Conquers the winter's blight,
While the field and forest ring
With carols of wild delight;
How the scented buds, from the dark soil springing,
Their mantle of hope o'er the earth are flinging -
How wrong succumbs to right.

I thought of the nations old,
Each with its Easter-tide,
Of the Easter songs that rolled
Through the ancient temple wide,
And I knew that the world,
With its weight of sorrow,
Had ne'er lost faith in a perfect morrow,
Of a life that must abide.

The light that dawned at last,
In the heart of the mourner there:
Her Lenten-tide was past,
And her face was calm and fair,
As she rose from her knees with glad thanks giving,
And passed to her place among the living,
Their Easter joy to share.

We hear in the morning hour,
Many an Easter day:
The chimes in some byed tower
The easter anthem play;
Gladly they pass to hearts' dark prison
Their message of hope, "The Lord is risen"
Death has no power to slay!"

When darkness lies on the earth
And the stars dim in the sky,
And life has so little worth
That we only ask to die,
Then comes the Easter Angel flying,
O'er the grave where hope is lying,
And bids her mount on high.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

Thus far, the Hospital investigation before the Legislative Committee seems to be a farce. Nothing new and startling has been revealed in the examination of the witnesses. In fact, if it had not been for the flashes of wit displayed by some of the witnesses for the prosecution and the counsel for the defence, it would have been a dull trial over the departed remains of the alleged victims of malpractice. The old adage, that "when Doctors disagree who shall decide," seems to have been verified in this case. It appears that Dr. Slayter objected to giving his testimony in the beginning of the enquiry in the Clemens case. He very truthfully remarked, that in the absence of a post mortem examination, the conflicting evidence of the Doctors in regard to Clemens' malady would amount to nothing, as one Doctor's testimony would be as good as another's; and even in this point,

Dr. Slayter placed himself *hors de combat* by the testimony of Drs. Lathern and Rigby, who testified that Clemens' death resulted from Typhoid Fever, and not Meningitis, as claimed by Dr. Slayter. It appears also, that Dr. Slayter omitted to send with Clemens (who, previous to his being sent to the Hospital, was Slayter's patient) a statement in writing, giving his (Slayter's) treatment and diagnosis of the case. If he had done this, his testimony would have been materially strengthened, and he would not have made himself liable to criticism by his brother physicians, among whom he has been an honored member. His insinuation that the Hospital staff, as at present constituted, was not competent to hold a post mortem examination, was a slanderous charge that should be resented by every member of the profession who has any regard for professional etiquette. Fortunately for some Doctors, the grave may cover up their blunders and mistakes, but unfortunately for Dr. Slayter, his blunders as a witness in this case cannot be so easily hidden. If the counsel for the prosecution cannot do better in their next cases under consideration, it is not likely that the ballot at the next election will be changed so much as some people imagine. Their withdrawal from the "Clemens case" displayed their sagacity, as any person of common reasoning faculties could foresee that they had no chance to substantiate the charge of "malpractice," especially when Dr. Slayter, their principal witness, said himself, that in the absence of a post mortem examination of the man Clemens, no positive proof could be adduced against the Hospital staff, in the case under consideration.

VETERAN.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE SUN—IS IT FIRE OR GAS.

The body of the sun itself is a most marvellous thing. Its distance from us is about 95,000,000 miles. Knowing that, it is very easy to determine its diameter, which is very nearly one-hundred and tenth part of its distance; and when we come to carry that out in figures we find it means 860,000 miles. That is to say that it is 110 times the diameter of the earth. There is a curious coincidence here; the sun is 110 times the size of the earth, and its distance from us is 110 times its own diameter. Perhaps the most remarkable demonstrations of the sun's great size may be shown in this way:

Suppose it were hollowed out and we were put inside the shining surface that gives us light, and which would be to us like our sky, the surface itself would be so far away that the moon could circulate with perfect freedom inside of it, only little more than half way out to the surface, for the distance of the sun's surface would be 430,000 miles from us, while the distance of the moon is only 240,000 miles; so that there would be almost room for another moon as far beyond our own, inside of the sun. It would take a million and a quarter of the earth to make such a magnitude as that of the sun. So much for its size; but when we come to estimate its weight, we find that it is not so great relatively, yet it is very considerable, for it is about 339,000 times as heavy as the earth. That is an enormous mass, immensely more than all the planetary system put together, exceeding it more than 900 times. Its attraction on the earth controls it, although the earth is moving more than fifty times as rapidly as a cannon ball, for it is a pretty rapid cannon ball that makes a mile in four seconds, and the earth makes nearly twenty miles a second.

In going that distance the sun's attraction bends it out of its course enough to keep it in its orbit. That requires a pull on the earth which is difficult to conceive of. Suppose gravitation to be conceived of as produced by the natural pulling of telegraph wires, we should have to put up the wire nine to the square inch, each as large as ordinary telegraph wires. There would not be room enough for a mouse to move about between them, the bands connecting the earth and sun would have to be so near together. We are apt to think of the force of gravitation as the action of a far-off body and as slight and minute. The universe would have to be almost solid if it were to be held together by material bands instead of attraction of gravitation. The attraction of the sun upon bodies on its own surface is twenty-seven or twenty-eight times what it is on the surface of the earth. A body weighing one pound here would there weigh more than twenty-seven pounds. An ordinary man would weigh about a ton on the surface of the sun, and could not walk about. We would not any of us be able to move. Yet notwithstanding the enormous force of gravity or the density of the sun, the amount of matter to the cubic foot is very much less than on the earth. It is only about one-fourth part as dense. From that we draw a most important inference. It can neither be solid nor liquid to any considerable extent, but must be wholly a ball of gas or vapor. There is a great deal of iron in the sun; and it also contains other materials as dense and heavy as the matter of which the substance of the earth is made. If they were in a liquid or solid state we see that with such a tremendous force of gravity the density of the sun would necessarily be greater than that of the earth. The only possible explanation of its low specific gravity is that it is mostly a ball of illuminated gas. The sun is too brilliant to be carefully viewed with the naked eye. If persons look at it through smoked or colored glass, its disk will appear perfectly round, with a smooth border, and with a uniformly red color over it, except when the glass is thoroughly smoked the central position may seem to have a more intense red than the outer part of the disk. But when viewed through good telescopes, dark spots are frequently seen on the surface of the sun. And at all times when seen with such instruments, its general surface, outside of these spots, has a spotted appearance, somewhat variegated, with numerous whitish spots and redder portions round about them. The sun appears perfectly round when seen, not only with smoked glass, but also with telescopes. It, however, is not a perfect sphere. Though this could not be detected by observation with telescopes, it has been demonstrated by mathematical calculation that the sun is an oblate spheroid, being slightly flattened at the poles. This discovery was made by comparing together the velocity with which the sun turns upon its axis, (once in a little over 25 days), its great bulk and its great

attracting force. By this means it was found that the polar diameter (from one pole to the other) was shorter than the equatorial diameter by 151,000th part of itself. The outer shining surface of the sun, which may be seen with the naked eye with smoked or colored glass or with telescope at any time when the sun is in view, is called the sun's photosphere.

The rays which are thrown off from the sun to the earth are radiated (or sent off) from this shining surface or photosphere of the sun. The rays thus sent to the earth are spoken of as being of three kinds: rays of light, rays of heat, and chemical rays. These rays are all sent off in larger amount from the central part of the sun's disc than from its outer portion. The chromosphere (so named by Lorkyer) surrounding the sun, next to the photosphere, is a kind of atmosphere of the sun. The upper or outer portion of it is principally composed of hydrogen gas; but the lower part of it consists mainly of vapors of metallic substances of iron, sodium, calcium, magnesium, etc. At the base the metals are the most numerous, and have the greatest density. These vapors are of a complex nature. This chromosphere, or atmosphere, surrounding the body of the sun, extends up from it several hundred miles, possibly some thousand; but it is a comparatively thin surrounding for a body so large as the sun is. The corona is the outer surrounding of the sun. It is situated next to the chromosphere. It extends outward from the sun to great distances, varying from 100,000 to 300,000 miles. The matter of which the corona is composed is immensely rarified, diffuse and light.

Prof. Newcomb says it is hundreds of times lighter than hydrogen (the lightest substance known on earth). He says it cannot be a continuous mass of elastic gas held up by its own elasticity, as is the case with our atmosphere. He refers to two considerations as sustaining his view. The extreme rarity, diffuseness and lightness of the corona is found in the fact that the great comet of 1843 passed within about 100,000 miles of the body of the sun, consequently moving through the outer portion of its corona some 300,000 miles, with a velocity of 350 miles per second, without any visible harm to itself, or being in the least retarded in its course. Newcomb further says: "The strong point in support of this gaseous theory of the sun's interior is, that it is the only one which explains how the sun's light and heat are kept up." He thinks that in 5,000,000 years the sun may contract so as to be only half its present size (being greatly condensed, but retaining the same amount of matter), and that the present amount of radiation from the sun will be kept up during that period. But he thinks that this radiation may be disturbed in the next period of 5,000,000 years, so that after 10,000,000 years from this time there may not be sufficient radiation of light and heat from the sun to sustain animal and vegetable life upon the earth. Still we may say with Rev. N. Slater, who quotes Newcomb, that with an assurance of 5,000,000 years of habitable condition of our earth before us, its present inhabitants needs not be much concerned about its condition after that time. —*Labour Herald*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DISCOVERY OF A NEW NEBULA BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. M. Paul and Prosper Henry have recently announced the discovery by means of photography of a new nebula in the Pleiades. It was first photographed in November 16th last, and, though it was again photographed on December 8 and 9, M. M. Henry have as yet been unable to detect it by direct telescopic observation. The nebula is about 3 minutes in extent and "tres intense." It presents a well marked spiral form, and seems just to escape Maia. Its position is as follows: R. A. 3 h. 38 m. 57s., Decl. 24 deg. 1 min. N. The question is sometimes asked which is the most sensitive to light—the human eye or the photographic plate? This discovery seems to indicate the superior sensibility of the chemical plate.

B.

REPORT TO THE MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE ON THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:

Being far removed from the other members of the committee on the good of the Order, I deem it prudent to present a brief report of my own, hoping that the other members of the committee will do likewise.

In taking a glance at the work of the Grange for the past year, we have no reason to complain. Our organization has held on well in the older territory, besides making some progress in new sections. From information that we have, we should conclude that the Order has prospered fairly well during the past year.

In looking into the future we feel hopeful of much being accomplished through the influence of our meeting together and reasoning together for the attainment of the object in view, namely, the elevation of our occupation as tillers of the soil. If we held our own and made some progress during the past year it should be good evidence that with a little more ambition and effort on our part we should be able to move forward in good order during the present year.

Allow me to direct the attention of this Grange, and of our sub-Granges through this Grange, to the necessity of care in examining the eligibility of candidates for admission into our Order. In our haste to acquire a large membership roll we often admit persons that are not directly interested in the advancement of the principles of our Order. Such persons may be good citizens, but not always good Patrons. We have had some experience in the past which should be of service to us in the selection of co-laborers in the work of the future.

We would recommend Division Granges to the favorable consideration of our members as splendid fields for receiving and imparting information of much benefit to all that take part in them.

We would beg leave to call attention to the very frequent changes and amendments (so called) in our constitution as being very annoying to Masters and members. Patrons let us have a Constitution, and then let us have peace to sail by for a while, and if found unworkable, amend. I fear we shall run our ship on the breakers if we change our chart too often. We need stability, prudence, and caution, to teach our members the principles of our organization. Agriculturists are proverbially slow from the very nature of their occupation, hence they, above all others, should have their laws and usages changed as little as possible.

We have a large membership in the Dominion at the present time. What we now most need is to concentrate our energies for a given purpose. We attempt too much at once. Success depends upon uniform laws and the diligence and thoroughness of their execution.

One more subject we wish to bring to your notice, and that is the need of a good time organ, one in keeping with the times, capable of taking the place of some of our weeklies, giving the news of the week from all parts of the world, besides all matters of interest to our Order.

Hoping that these few and imperfect remarks will be accepted as an apology for a report, and that the meeting about to be held at Halifax will be productive of much good in the further advancement of our noble Order in the Maritime Provinces. I remain fraternally yours,

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

COSY CORNER.

Wedding cake is now sent to absent friends in satin bags. Make them of pink or blue satin, and draw them together like an old fashioned work-bag, embroider the initials of bride and groom on them. The cake should be wrapped in the kind of paper confectioners use.

The newest kind of embroidery is cross-stitch upon black silk canvas, which is made up over colored silk.

Silk gloves wear very rapidly at the finger-tips. A little bit of cotton-wool or wadding inserted in the extreme end of each finger will have the effect of making them last much longer.

What is called "Royal Leather," that is a bright scarlet leather, is the height of fashion for purses, card-cases, shopping-bags, etc.

The latest art notion is an immense wooden shovel with a landscape scene painted upon the inner side of the bowl, the edges of the bowl and the handle being gilded and trimmed with ribbon.

Mantel-pieces are now draped with scarfs suspended from a brass rod around the edge of the shelf.

Japanese ladies wear hats only when it rains. The arrangement of the hair differs according to the rank, age, and condition of the wearer.

A new decoration for a bay window is a wheelbarrow, the size that gardeners use. Fill it with bright-blooming flowers, hiding the pots with green moss. Round the edges inside fix a wooden trough and plant creepers in it, having an ivy to twine over the wheel. After the flowers are arranged, gild the barrow on the outside. It will take six packages of dry gilding powder, two of bronze, and four yellow gilt, mix with a liquid that is sold for the purpose, use a flat camel's hair brush an inch wide. When the gilt is quite dry, varnish over with white varnish, and it will retain its brightness. Stand the wheelbarrow on a bright red rug and the effect will repay your efforts.

TABLE DECORATIONS.—Take an acorn and tie a thin thread round it in such a way that the blunt end of the acorn where the cup was, is upwards. Hang it inside a bottle containing water. Be careful that the acorn comes just within an inch of the water, wrap the bottle well up to keep it dark, and put it near the stove for 3 or 4 weeks, then you will find that the acorn has swollen, the skin will be burst and a little white point appears at the end near the water. This point, which is the root, must be kept clear of the water until another little point shows itself near the first one, and begins to grow upwards. Then the water may be allowed to just touch the root. As soon as the stem begins to shoot the oak will require a little light every day, an hour or two, and after a week of this attention it may be allowed to stand in a strong light all day, only being placed in the dark again at night. The water should now be often removed and allowed to touch the part where the stem and root unite. The oak will soon grow, leaves will expand of a beautiful light green color. This decoration will keep all the year round if kept warm in winter. Chestnuts may be grown in the same way.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—One dozen oranges, six lemons, six lbs. sugar. Peel oranges and lemons, cut up pulp very small, be very careful to take out all the seeds, put away in covered bowl. Put peel in a stone crock with three quarts of water and put a plate on top and let it simmer gently on the back of the stove all day or until peel is quite soft. Scrape each piece of peel with a spoon to take the thick white pulp out, which, throw away, then chop peel very fine. Take your sugar and boil with water that the peel was boiled in until pretty thick, then put in pulp and peel and boil a long time, until it looks clear and firm.

The story that the *Oregon* was struck by a stray torpedo is now regarded as a coward.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—Wednesday, April 14th.—In answer White said four members of the Staff of the Geological Survey had been sent to England with the Colonial and Indian exhibition.

Chapleau said the government had received no official communication from the Imperial government in relation to the non-fulfillment of the terms of the union with P. E. Island.

Vail moved for a return of correspondence respecting the treaty between Spain and the United States, and complained that no steps had been taken to secure similar privileges for Canada, as those obtained by the latter country.

Stairs pointed out that England had nothing to give in return for concessions from Spain, and therefore could not secure what the United States had secured under a different fiscal policy.

The act to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases was defeated at the second reading.

Thursday, April 15th.—Orton introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, by exempting wine and cider from its operations.

The bill to amend the Post Office Act of 1875, passed a third reading.

After some routine matters the house went into committee on the senate bill to make further provisions respecting summary proceedings before justices. Some difficulties having been raised, the committee on motion reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Friday, April 16th.—Chapleau introduced a bill to amend the act regulating Chinese immigration. He explained that the amendments proposed were to have compulsory registration of Chinese deaths, births, and marriages, and movements into and out of the country; to place the enforcement of the act under the customs department.

Costigan moved the house into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of amending the weights and measures act of 1879, and to empower the governor in council to define what weights, measures and weighing machines should be admitted to verification. The object of the bill was to remove doubts and verify weights and measures.

The government has decided to prohibit, under penalty, the importation of oleomargarine and butterine.

Monday, April 19.—Foster in answer to a question stated that the government had taken steps to ascertain the correctness of the statement that depredations had been committed by American fishermen at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne County.

Charlton moved a resolution for the adoption of certain specified rules to be applied in future to the mode of conducting debates.

Langvin moved in amendment that all after the first paragraph be struck out. The first paragraph affirms the advisability of condemning long speeches, long extracts, and verbose comments.

The amendment was carried without division.

The government promised to give a statement in detail of the additions, repairs, and alterations to Rideau hall.

Blake and Langevin previous to adjournment referred to the death of Mr. Thomson (Haldiman).

Tuesday, April 20.—The act respecting the transfer of the lighthouse at Cape Race to Canada, passed a third reading.

Sir John A. entered the House and was greeted with prolonged applause.

On motion to go into supply, Laurier spoke on the half-breed grievances as to the titles of land. He said they did not receive as much consideration as the Indians. He entered at great length into the history of the half-breeds. The inaction of the government was wilful and designed, and said it was their intention not to give the half-breeds outside of Manitoba the same recognition given to the half-breeds of that Province. He moved in amendment that it was the duty of the government to proceed with diligence to settle the claims of the half-breeds of the North-West, and that the government is to be censured for neglect, delay, and mismanagement, prejudicial to the peace and good government of Canada.

White (interior) said the further the opposition went in the investigation of the causes of the rebellion, the less they would find for which to censure the government. Riel did not for the first time last year attempt to raise a revolt. The opposition did not like Mr. Pierce's report, which completely exonerated the government. He (Riel) had gone to the Fenian centre in New York in 1878 to obtain aid to get up a rebellion in 1879. He defended the action of the government at length, and claimed that the Indians and half-breeds had been liberally dealt with. He quoted from Jackson to show that the real object of the rebellion was to reconquer the whole North West from Canada.

Davis followed in a lengthy speech. He charged the government with incapacity and neglect, and said that the issue raised by Laurier had not been met by White in his reply.

PROVINCIAL.—Wednesday, April 14th.—Dr. Haley presented a bill to amend chap. 59, R. S., of public instruction.

Mr. Church moved the adoption of the report of the special committee appointed to consider the better terms question. He stated that the dominion government had refused the demands of the local government, though the statement of facts is admittedly correct. The salient points of the proposed memorial are, rebuttal of the contention made in the reply of the federal government. He believed that if success is to crown the efforts of Nova Scotia to obtain better terms, the battle must be fought out on the floor of the Dominion house by the members from Nova Scotia. The argument used in the reply to the former memorial regarding customs duties was not a fair one. This government was told that had we spent less on railways we would have had money for local purposes. It was true that subsidies had been granted for railways, but the amount so expended was

less than the sums of money granted for railways by the older provinces of Canada. New Brunswick had spent one million dollars more than Nova Scotia in subsidies.

Mr. Bell seconded the motion. He denied the replies to the contention of the dominion government quite satisfactory. It has been always claimed that Nova Scotia paid more per capita than any other province, and in view of the special pursuits of its inhabitants he believed it did pay more. The strong point of our case, he thought, is that the dominion government admit that no province should be placed at a disadvantage, in so far as the subsidy is concerned. It is impossible to controvert the contention that we are at a disadvantage in comparison with New Brunswick. That province has a grant of \$160,000 a year in lieu of their timber revenue, which year by year would, in the nature of the case decline in value. He would heartily support the demand for return of the subsidy used in constructing the Eastern Extension railway.

Messrs. Fraser and Weeks believed that the memorial would be ineffectual, and stated that before the house adjourned a motion for repeal would be made.

Mr. Fielding had no hope that the memorial would effect a favorable result. The government of Nova Scotia had not received fair treatment at the hands of either the grit or the tory party in the Dominion. If the memorial was not successful, the province would be compelled to resort to direct taxation, and that would be a conclusive argument for repeal.

Mr. Spence wished the house to vote unanimously for the memorial. The legislature should speak as if it expected that the claims of this Province would receive attention.

After some further discussion a vote was taken and the memorial passed unanimously.

Thursday, April 15th.—Two bills were reported up by Mr. Mack, the Chairman of the committee on private and local bills. The first was to amend chap. 62 of the Acts of 1884, an act to incorporate the Halifax City Railway Company, by allowing an extension of time to the company to complete the road, and that it be allowed to substitute electric for horse power. The second bill proposed to incorporate another company, giving it exclusive rights to operate a street railway, provided that the company incorporated under chap. 62 of the Acts of 1884, did not finish its railway and commence operations, as stipulated in the charter, prior to April 1887.

It was decided by the house to grant an extension of six months to the first company, provided the sum of \$20,000 is expended on the work by April next. With amendments to this effect, both bills passed.

The bill to amend chap. 56 R. S., of impounding of cattle, rendering a wire fence illegal, was read clause by clause, and passed in committee.

Friday, April 16th.—Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Warden and Councillors of the town of Sydney; Mr. Whidden, a bill to amend chap. 66 of the Acts of 1884, incorporating the Book and Tract Society; Mr. Harrington, a bill to incorporate the Opeleka remedy company; Dr. Haley, a bill to amend chap. 42 R. S., of commissioners of sewers and dyked and marsh lands; Mr. Harris, a bill relating to school lands in Cornwallis; Mr. Fielding, a bill to alter the boundary lines of certain polling districts in Inverness Co., and also bills to amend the city assessment act of 1883, and to enable the City of Halifax to purchase the Dalhousie college building; Mr. Longley, a bill to repeal chap. 36 of Acts of 1885, which provides for the appointment of a tax-g-master.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting corrupt practices and election of members to the House of Assembly.

A motion that the petition of the medical men of the province in reference to the hospital grievance be referred to the committee on humane institutions, brought on quite a lengthy debate. The resolution finally passed.

Monday, April 19.—Mr. Fielding moved the second reading of the bill respecting public charities. He said the board of charities was established to effect a unity of management and to remove the charitable institutions to some extent from government control. Experience had shown that the worst feature of a management was irresponsibility. This bill provides for the abolition of the board. Some time ago the City Council objected to the relations of the city and government in respect to the public institutions. Objections to the partnership arose also in the house, many of the members considering that Halifax was getting the best of the bargain, and so it seemed best that either the city or the government should have full control over the hospital. He was perfectly willing that it should pass out of the hands of the government, but did not think that the city would take it over. He had no doubt that the hospital would be retained by the government eventually and controlled by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Bell said that the hospital is now, unfortunately, of no use to the Province outside of Halifax by reason of the action of the board of Charities. Confidence in the institution had been shaken by the policy of the board, alleged to be in direct opposition to that of the government. If their action could not be prevented, some change should certainly be made, and if the bill proposed to abolish that board, and establish an unpaid and responsible board, it would be for the benefit of the Province and would receive his support. He did not deem it in the interest of the province to give up the hospital to the city, for the province would soon be compelled to erect a new building. He desired to see the old medical board restored to the positions from which they should never have been ejected.

Mr. Church considered that the board of charities was responsible for the trouble in the first place, but believed that they were actuated by the desire to fulfill their duties carefully and well.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Fraser, Corning, MacCoy, Hockin, Munro, and Longley.

The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to change the name of the "Nova Scotia

Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway Company," to the "Nova Scotia Central Railway Company," and to extend the time of the completion of the road, provided the company on or before the 14th of June, 1886, shall have satisfied the governor in council that they have vigorously resumed operations, and are bona fide prosecuting the work of construction.

Tuesday, April 20th.—Bills to amend the act incorporating Sydney town; to amend the act incorporating Baptist Book and Tract Society; to allow the city of Halifax to convey certain lands; to repeal the act providing a taxing master; to change the name of a polling place in Guysboro County, and a bill in relation to the purchase of Dalhousie College, passed a third reading.

Mr. McCoy introduced a bill in reference to the Halifax graving dock company.

Dr. McLennan moved the adjourned debate on the charities bill. He said the bill seems calculated to unduly favor the city of Halifax in relation to the charitable institutions. No allowance is made for the large amount expended by the province in the extension and completion of the hospital. The bill further allows only two-thirds of the insurance on the old poor's asylum, leaving out of consideration the sum of \$22,000 spent by the province on the building. The clause giving over the hospital to the city should be opposed. As a physician he would not like to send a patient to that institution if it were under the exclusive control of the city.

Mr. Mack thought the province would be fully satisfied if the poor asylum passed to the city, but there would be a feeling of dissatisfaction to the surrender of the hospital to Halifax. It should remain a provincial institution.

Moers, Melae, Campbell and Dr. Munro addressed the house on the subject.

Mr. Fielding said that Dr. McLennan in the course of his address had deliberately suppressed part of the act of 1878. Mr. Bell objected to the language of the provincial secretary, and wished the house to take notice of it before proceeding with the debate. The galleries were then closed, and the house sat with closed doors for some time.

Mr. McNeil favored the clause of the bill which referred to the abolition of the board of charities, as did also Mr. Power and Mr. Whidley.

Mr. Corning said that it is claimed that the action of the board of charities renders their abolition necessary. The government seek to excuse themselves in this matter by saying the board was not responsible to the government. He thought they could not succeed in this as the commissioner of mines had control, and could have prevented the appointment of Dr. Hawkins. The government could have dismissed the board.

Mr. Fielding said a reference to the political side of the question had made the discussion take a wide range. He did not think he acted wrongly in writing a number of letters to the press. He had influenced the board from presenting their side of the case, as it would lead to recriminations and consequent difficulties. He did not think that Mr. Church could have prevented the appointment of Dr. Hawkins. The government did all in their power to settle the unfortunate difficulty between the two boards.

Mr. Bell defended the old medical board, and charged that the government was the most incompetent that ever ruled the province, and that their action in regard to the hospital difficulty was on a par with their action regarding other public matters.

Mr. Longley claimed that the Government had honestly and sincerely endeavored to work in the best interests of the country, and regretted that Mr. Bell had seen fit to drag this question down to the level of party politics.

Mr. McDonald said that if the Government had appointed proper men to the charities board, the difficulty would never have arisen.

The bill then passed a second reading.

Mr. Harrington moved for a special committee to enquire into the monies received by Mr. McCoy for professional services during the past four years.

MACAULAY AND CARLYLE.

THEIR STYLES, AS AUTHORS, COMPARED.

The process of accurately and forcibly expressing one's ideas on any subject, whether in the form of an oration, a poem, or an essay, may be compared to the process that has to be gone through, in order to construct a material building of any kind. The subject, for instance, on which the writer is about to express his ideas, may be compared to the ground or site on which the edifice is to be raised. Again, the material which an author collects for his literary construction, in the shape of proofs, figures, anecdotes, and the like, may be compared to the materials that are required for the construction of a material building, such as bricks, mortar, stones, wood and so forth. Lastly, the method which an author adopts in the arrangement of his materials, the embellishing and adorning them, may be compared to the architecture of a building. This architecture, in the case of a literary composition, we call *Style*.

It is not my intention, however, in this paper to dwell at any length on the subject of *Style* in general, because my present object is merely to compare the styles of two great authors chiefly from three points of view,—firstly with regard to their vocabulary; secondly with regard to the formation of their sentences; and lastly with regard to their use of figures of speech. To mention, then, their chief peculiarities from those three points of view shall be my object for the present. Before entering, however, upon this comparison, I think it necessary to point out and explain, as briefly as possible, and in a general way, what the two chief branches of *Style* are, of which Macaulay and Carlyle are respectively considered the models, namely, the *Diffuse* and the *Concise* styles.

A writer is said to have a *diffuse* style, who expresses his thoughts and

ideas in the fullest way possible, principally with a view to make himself understood by all, and who, for this end, aims at putting the same thought in a variety of ways, each different from the other, and this even at the expense of words, and with what might otherwise be considered unnecessary repetition. The advantages of this style are both many and great, amongst which are, simplicity, clearness, and gracefulness of diction, besides the scope which it affords for copiousness and elegance of language, because it generally abounds with what is called the periodic structure, which is always a fair field for copiousness and ornament. But yet in spite of these advantages, if carried too far, it is apt, instead of making the meaning simple and clear, rather to create confusion in the reader's mind, or at least to tire him by constant repetition, and in a manner to put him out of sorts at not being able to grasp the writer's thoughts at once, without so much diffuseness. Macaulay may be considered the best model of the *diffuse* style.

A man is said to have a *concise* style of writing who aims at expressing, in the fewest words possible, the ideas which he wishes to convey, and consequently, he is under the necessity of making a more careful choice of his words, and of expressing them in a more vivid way, than a *diffuse* writer would do. But he generally makes up for this extra labor on his part, by never going to the trouble of repeating the same thought twice. The advantages of the *concise* style are also many and great, but its chief advantages, perhaps, are that it enables the writer, who has thoroughly mastered it, to send home his ideas to the minds of his readers without delay, so that the word is no sooner read, than its accompanying idea flashes upon the mind; and, at the same time, by its vividness, it keeps up the attention of the reader, and gratifies him by supplying more exercise to his own thoughts. Carlyle may be considered to be pre-eminently the model of the *concise* style, especially in his earlier writings, but in his later works, it must be confessed, that he has carried his conciseness too far, amounting in fact to eccentricity.

But, to our comparison. One of the first things which the readers of Macaulay cannot fail to notice and admire in his writings, is the copiousness of his vocabulary, to which may be attributed that wonderful facility which he possessed of being able to express, with an ever pleasing variety, the same thought in so many different ways, each succeeding one more elegant and explanatory than the former. In fact, it was this remarkable command of language, which first attracted the members of the House of Commons towards him whenever he rose to speak, and earned for him, from the renowned O'Connell, the complimentary, though somewhat inelegant title of "the book in breeches." And it may here be remarked, that though Macaulay was not considered much of an orator, in the ordinary sense of the word, yet his speeches were acknowledged by all to be masterpieces of eloquent composition. I might quote many passages from his writings to exemplify this peculiar gift which he possessed, but as I shall have occasion from time to time in this paper to quote passages exemplifying other qualities of the writer, and which will at the same time exemplify this, I shall content myself with giving only one example of it here. In his essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson, he says:—"Johnson grown old, Johnson in the fulness of his fame and in the enjoyment of a competent fortune, is better known to us than any other man in history. Everything about him, his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his serofula, his St. Vitus' dance, his rollicking walk, his blinking eyes, the outward signs which too clearly marked his approbation of his dinner, his insatiable appetite for fish sauce, and veal pie with plums, his inextinguishable thirst for tea, his trick of coughing the posts as he walked, his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange peel, his morning slumbers, his midnight disputations, his contortions, his mutterings, his grunting, his puffings, his vigorous, acute, and rosy eloquence, his sarcastic wit, his vehemence, his insolence, his fits of tempestuous rage, his queer inmates, old Mrs. Levet and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodgo, and the negro Frank, all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood."

Copious as is the vocabulary of Macaulay, yet, in this respect, he must yield the palm to Carlyle, whose lingual propensities especially when portraying character are marvellous, both in variety and aptness. If our language is capable of supplying him with a word which will hit off exactly and promptly the idea which he wishes to convey, that word seems to be immediately at his disposal. If, however, as sometimes happens, our vocabulary does not accommodate him exactly in this respect, he has recourse at once to his own prolific genius, and coins a suitable word. In portraying the characters of persons and peoples, not only is he happy in his selection of words with respect to their force and vividness, but he also gives great vigor and boldness to his descriptions by the use of brilliant metaphors, rendered brilliant chiefly by the peculiarly forcible words which he selects. He describes Marat in these few pithy metaphoric words—"Acid and corrosive, as the spirit of sloes and copperas, is Marat, the friend of the people." Again, when speaking of the consolidation of a constitution by the commune, he says—"Your revolution like jelly sufficiently boiled, needs only to be poured into shapes of constitution, and consolidated therein." He is fond too of repeating pet phrases and similitudes, as for example in his article on the nigger question, he says—"Our beautiful dark darlings sitting yonder with their beautiful muzzles, up to the ears in pumpkins, imbibing sweet pulps and juices"—this phrase he repeats a few lines further on, saying—"And now at last our ruined sugar estates, differential sugar duties, immigration loan, and beautiful blacks sitting there up to the ears in pumpkins, and doleful whites sitting here without potatoes to eat."

So much then for the vocabulary of each of the authors in question, who differ but little from one another in this respect, at least as far as copiousness goes. But now we come to a point of style in which they differ very widely, viz., the formation and construction of their sentences.

J. B. C.

(To be Continued.)

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

I am coming into the house as he passes out, and he never so much as looks at me to see whether I mean to take any notice of him or not. So that he has himself virtually put an end to our acquaintance.

Of course I feel mortified, though he may possibly think it was my wish that we should ignore that introduction at the Rollestons'. But I know that it was not my wish, and that I would have bowed to him this time if I had got the chance, and his looking in that determined way over my head makes me feel very angry. However I do not encounter him again in Carleton Street or anywhere else for more than a week, and, though Mrs. Wauchope tells me that he is more at home than he used to be, and working hard at his picture, I gradually forget his rudeness and my own folly, in busy preparations for Madame Cronhelm's concert, which is to take place on the evening of the twenty-first. I am to sing twice, first the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," then Blumenthal's "Bend of the River." The selection is Madame Cronhelm's; but both songs are old friends of mine and old favorites. Herr von König tells me I had better have an *encore* ready, unless I care to repeat those two; but I tell him laughingly that that would be a very unlucky thing to do, to prepare an *encore* beforehand.

On the day before the concert, Elinor and Olive Deane call for me to go with them to the Rollestons'—not to an "At Home" there, but merely to pay a visit to the girls. They are to give a fancy ball early in April, and we amuse ourselves with portfolios of sketches of national and fancy dresses, sitting in the great handsome somber city drawing-room, with its balconies darkened by flowering plants—five or six girls altogether, with two kindred spirits in the shape of Fred Deane and Crauford Rolleston, who are quite as good on the subject of ladies' dress as ourselves.

Katie and Crauford Rolleston and I are studying a colored print of an Alsatian together, and I am saying how pretty the black velvet cap would look on a blonde head like Olive's, when two people come into the room whom I, scarcely looking up, and even then scarcely seeing them in the dusk, supposed to be Jack Rolleston and his brother-in-law Captain Kingsley—one of them I know to be Jack. They stroll over to a group at one of the windows—Olive and Poppy and Susie Rolleston and I think no more about them, till Crauford says suddenly—

"That artist over there ought to make a sketch for you, Katie—something original, you know. Anything original would be so much more interesting than those old hackneyed national costumes—everybody is tired to death of them. I say, Gerard, couldn't you invent something newer than a Swiss peasant or a *vivandière*?"

The moment he says "Gerard" I look up. Mr. Baxter is crossing the room slowly; in another moment he has shaken hands with Katie, and is looking half inquiringly, half deprecatingly, at me. Here is the opportunity I have been longing for, and yet some strange perversity makes me look steadily in another direction, as though I saw him not.

"I am not much of a hand at figures," Mr. Baxter says without any pause of surprise, or anger, or embarrassment. "I never put them into my pictures if I can help it, and, when I do, I leave them as much as possible to the imagination. But I dare say I might suggest some characters, and then you could find out the dress they must wear—or invent it."

"Oh, do" Katie exclaims, making room for him on the ottoman beside her, and not observing that he and I, whom she had seen dancing together, had taken no notice of each other. "That will be delightful; won't it, Allie?"

"Very," I say shortly, and turn to Crauford Rolleston, who however is listening to Mr. Baxter, and not to me.

"We must take a lesson from the notable Hannah Woolly," he says, laughing, as he sinks into the place Katie has made for him. "Don't you remember what she says in her book, printed in 1681, and quoted by Charles Lamb: 'Let all ingenious women have regard, when they work any image, to work it aright. First let it be drawn well, and then observe the directions which are given by knowing men. I do assure you I never worked any story, or single person, with it informing myself both of the visage and habit, as followeth. If you work Jupiter, he must have long curled black hair, a purple garment trimmed with gold, and sitting upon a golden throne, with yellow clouds about him.'"

"How did she 'inform herself' of that?" Katie laughs.

"That's what always puzzled me," Gerard Baxter says gravely.

"It is that which makes it all so delicious. Why don't you go to the poets for characters—'Maud Muller' for instance—

"Maud Muller all the summer day
Raked the meadow sweet with him?"

So they chatter and laugh, while I turn over the sketches on my lap in sulky silence. Suddenly Katie goes to one end of the room for a book and Crauford to a table for another; and for a moment we two are left alone on the great ottoman, with nothing but the space of one empty velvet triangle between us.

"Speak to me," he says suddenly, in a half-whisper, bending his head to look into my face. "Why won't you speak to me?"

But I look at my pictures stubbornly, feeling that now it is my turn to make myself unpleasant—if I can.

"What have I done that you should send me to Coventry like this?"

Even if I had been inclined, I have no time to answer him. Katie has come back with a volume of Tennyson in her hand, Crauford with Doro's splendid "Daute" and in another moment they are all poring over the illustrations together, Katie's brown head very near Gerard Baxter's dark one, while Crauford takes up his old position close to me. I am thus in a

manner forced into their consultation, and, though I am playing a *role*, which suits me very ill, I cannot help being amused by it and laughing and suggesting with the rest.

"So your handsome friend is coming to Madame Cronhelm's concert?" Olive says, on our way back to Carleton Street.

"How do you know?" I ask carelessly.

"He said so just now. He is coming with the Rollestons. Do you know I fancy he is an admirer of Katie's—I saw their heads very close together over those prints of Doro's."

I do not like the suggestion; it vexes me all the evening, while I practice my concert music, while I sit in my pet chair over the fire, reading the latest dispatches from Woodhay and Yntendon, while I muse, my feet on the fender, and "Probation" half-open on my knee. Mr. Baxter has been in his studio all the evening; he must have left the door open, for I can hear him whistling a bar of a song now and then, sometimes singing it in a desultory kind of way. Once, when I pause to listen, my door being ajar, I can distinguish the words of a song I know:

"Why turn away when I draw near?
Why cold to day? Once I was dear.
Then thy heart stirred and flushed thy brow!
Never a word welcomes me now
Speak to me—speak! Be my heart heard,
Or will it break for one kind word?
No vow to bind, no pledge I seek,
Only to kind. Speak to me—speak!"

I listen till the song is ended, and then I close the door softly and go back to the fire, laughing. I know at least of whom he is thinking; those were the very words he had said to me this afternoon—"Speak to me. Why won't you speak to me?" The old spirit of mischief prompts me to sit down to the piano and sing something that might seem like an answer; but the disastrous consequences of my former folly are too recent to encourage me to transgress a second time.

It is the evening of Madame Cronhelm's concert, which is indeed more of a *convivialite* than a concert, the performers mixing among the audience when not actually required on the raised platform at the upper end of the room, where the grand piano and violins and *violoncello* are located, and a hum of talk filling up the intervals between the songs and concerted pieces. We all enjoy it, having so many friends among both performers and audience, and, though most of Madame Cronhelm's pupils take part in the choruses only, they are pleased to appear in public in any capacity—if so exclusive reunion can be called public at all.

My "Jewel" song is among the first on the programme; and, when I have sung it, and when Herr von König has complimented me on what he is pleased to call the delicate grace of my vocalism, and called my voice "truly celestial," I make my way down to the Rollestons, whom I see grouped at a little distance from the blaze of light which makes a dazzling center of the stage. But, before I can reach them, moving slowly through the dense crowd, with my long black satin skirt in one hand and my fan in the other, Gerard Baxter appears, I know not from what coign of vantage, and offers me his arm.

"Allow me to make way for you," he says, smiling, "and allow me to congratulate you on having 'brought down the house.'"

"Oh, don't you flatter me," I laugh, shrugging my shoulders.

"Why do you emphasize the 'you'?"

"Because it seems unnatural for you to pay compliments."

"I paid you a compliment once, and you misunderstood it," he says more gravely. "Perhaps I may find some safer road to your favor than that. Have you forgiven me yet for my stupidity?"

"Long ago," I answer frankly. "Let us forget all about a piece of folly for which I am sorry, and of which I am heartily ashamed."

"I am ready to forget all you do not wish me to remember," he rejoins at once.

And then, instead of finding myself near to the Rollestons, I find myself sitting on a chair near a cool bank of ferns and exotics with Mr. Baxter standing behind me, listening to a girl with a magnificent contralto voice singing the "Clang of the Wooden Shoe."

I listen like one in a dream. I know that he is there, standing near me in his somber evening raiment, and that I am happy, with a strange unaccountable sense of happiness, which I could not analyze even if I would.

"Do you like her singing?" he asks, when the song is ended.

"She has a very pure contralto voice. Her voice is better than her method of singing. Don't you think so?"

"Yes. I have heard people say that she is studying for the stage, that she is going to Italy to finish her musical education."

"So I have heard. I think she is quite right. Such a voice as hers was never meant to 'rust unburnished, not to shine in use.'"

"Or yours!" he questions a little wistfully. "They tell me you are studying for public exhibition too."

Who could have told him so? The idea amuses me so much that I do not immediately advise him to the contrary.

"And if I am," I say, laughing, "do you not think that I am right in putting the talent which has been given me to some practical use?"

"If you have no other means of livelihood—yes."

"You do not approve of singing on the stage?"

"I do not care to think of your doing it."

"But one can do it, and yet—"

"I hope you will never do it," he interrupts, with more passion than his occasion seems to warrant. "I hope to heaven you will never do it!"

"But I must do it!" I say, willfully encouraging the idea which is somehow or other seems to have taken into his head. "If my daily bread depends upon it what am I to do?"

"Can't you teach, or something?" he says boyishly. "You could teach other girls, couldn't you?"

"But fancy teaching—fancy wearing one's self out with a troupe of idle girls, as Madame Cronhelm does, when one might be bowing to a delighted audience behind the footlights, with one's arms full of bouquets."

"That's just what I hate," he retorts savagely. "That is just what no girl—no cousin or sister of mine—should ever degrade herself by doing. How do you love a man—who loved you, for instance—would like to see other men love their opera glasses at you, and perhaps—indeed certainly—make comments on your personal appearance?"

"If they were complimentary I don't suppose she would mind very much."

"But he would mind. If he were her brother or her husband, he would rather see her in her coffin than subject her to such degradation."

"How delightfully selfish!" I laugh, shrugging my shoulders.

"Oh, we are all very selfish!" Mr. Baxter allows; and then, the overture to "Tannhauser" commencing, we find it impossible to talk any more for the present.

I amuse myself by looking for my own particular friends in the crowd. Olive is in a corner flirting with Jack Rolleston, Poppy is sitting calmly beside her fiancé, looking as lazily handsome as ever, Katie Rolleston is looking at me. I wonder if she would like very much to change places with me, and if half at least of Olive's suspicion about her and Gerard Bixtor is true. Perhaps Katie has lost her heart to this artist friend of her brother's, though, according to Mrs. Wauchope, Mr. Baxter does not care for young ladies. I am puzzling over Katie's steadfast look, and wondering how it has happened that, among all our common friends, nobody has ever told Gerard Baxter who I am, when "Tannhauser" comes to an end, and I rise from my seat, Blumenthal's "Bend of the River" being next on the programme.

"You practice a great deal?" Mr. Baxter observes, as he offers me his arm again.

"Yes," I answer, smiling, as I meet his splendid dark eyes. "I hope it does not annoy you."

"No; Mrs. Wauchope will tell you that I have never been so industrious as since you came to Carleton Street."

"I am glad to hear it," I venture, somewhat soberly. "If I had your talent, I should certainly not let it be idle."

"I mean to work very hard, now," he says quickly. "Before, I did not care very much whether I made a name for myself or not. But now—I do!"

CHAPTER V.

"So he thinks I spend my time drumming away on this unfortunate instrument with the ultimate object of earning my livelihood!" I laugh, sitting before the piano in Mrs. Wauchope's drawing-room on the morning after Madame Cronhelm's *soiree Musicale*. "He thinks I am a penniless art student like himself, bound to earn my bread by whatever talent I possess, unless I prefer to sit down and starve. What a joke it is, and how Olive will enjoy it! And how Aunt Rosa's stiff gray curls would bristle with horror if she knew that her niece Allie Somers Scott of Woodhay was taken for a poor young woman from the country who had come up to these cheap furnished lodgings for the purpose of studying vocal music for the stage!"

The idea is too delicious! I laugh to myself with such frantic enjoyment that, if Mary Anne had chanced to come into the room, she would have set me down either as an idiot or as some harmless kind of lunatic. I shall not tell Mr. Baxter the mistake he has made—since no one has thought of telling him before. I hope they will not tell him now. They must take it for granted that he knows who I am, and he must have thought no questions necessary, seeing for himself my mode of life. As for Mrs. Wauchope, she probably still labors under the delusion that the Count and the "drawing-rooms" have never yet encountered each other here or anywhere else. Mr. Baxter must think the Deanes and Rollestons have been very kind in taking me up; but then he knows them to be fond of art and artistic people, especially the Rollestons, and likely enough to make much of me for the sake of my voice. What fun it is to think of myself as working for my living! What fun it will be to keep up the delusion with the help of my scampish friend Olive, who loves nothing so much as a practical joke!

But my fun is put a stop to in a very summary manner. While I am sitting here at the piano, a note from Olive is put into my hand to say that Elinor has scarlet fever, and that I am not to attempt to come near the house. All the others have had it, and are not afraid; but Mrs. Deane will not allow them to come near me—I must not expect even to see Olive at Madame Cronhelm's to-day, as her mother does not think it would be right to allow her to go there out of an infected house.

I am very sorry, not only for my own sake, but for Elinor and all of them. I write a note to Olive, and have just made up my mind not to go out at all this morning, when Ada Rolleston comes running in with an urgent request that I would come over and spend the day in Berkley Street, which I am rather unwilling to do, but which Ada persuades me into doing in the end.

During the next five or six days I spend most of my time with the Rollestons. Ada pets me and spoils me very much, in the fashion of Olive Deane, who has "fagged" for me since we were children together. The house in Berkley Street is a very pleasant one—there are always visitors coming and going—clever people, poets, painters, artists and literary men and women. We are never at a loss for amusement, between the preparation for the fancy-ball, Jack's amateur studio, and the great music room where our musical friends would willingly play symphonies and fantasies all day long, if they could find any one to listen to them.

(To be Continued.)

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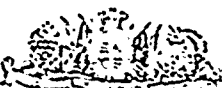
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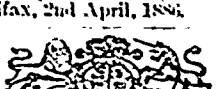
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THE MARITIME PATRON,
AND ORGAN OF THE
Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

We have received from the Sec'y. of Hants Division Grange an excellent report of the last session of his Division, but as a pretty full notice of this session has already been given in this column, we shall merely publish in addition the Arbor day resolution and report of Committee on Temperance.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY HANTS DIVISION GRANGE TO PREPARE RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE.

Worthy Master, Sisters, Brothers:

We beg leave to express our sense of the very great importance of the subject committed to us. Indeed we are convinced that there is no subject at present before this or any country at all equalling in moral, social, industrial, and financial importance, that of the traffic in and use of intoxicating beverages, and the terrible evils resulting therefrom.

We believe that were the money expended in, and the time much worse than wasted through, intoxicating beverages, devoted to industrial pursuits, poverty would disappear with intemperance and crime, suffering and disease would be greatly lessened.

As farmers, we have an especial interest in demanding that the fruits of our toil should feed the world and should not be turned into beverages that are a curse to those who use them and to the world.

In view of these considerations, which but briefly and inadequately express our opinions and feelings on this subject, we offer the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange the good Patron is a total abstainer.
 2. Resolved, That this Grange sympathizes with all efforts to suppress the traffic in and the use of intoxicating beverages.
 3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange the government of a country by licensing the traffic in intoxicants, sanctions and legalizes it, becomes an accessory to criminality and a sharer in the iniquitous profits.
 4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange, Patrons of Husbandry should support as their representatives in our Legislature, none but those who are pledged to the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.
- Submitted in F. H. C. & F.
RICHARD S. BLOIS,
EDWIN S. CREED,
GEORGE HENNIGAR.

The following resolution on Arbor Day, introduced by Geo. E. S. Creed, was passed unanimously by Hants Division Grange:

Whereas, the Master of the Maritime Provincial Grange has issued a Proclamation requesting Subordinate Granges to observe Tuesday the 18th day of May as a Grange Arbor Day, and that every effort be made to enlist the co-operation of the teachers and scholars of the District Schools in the neighborhood of our Subordinate Granges for the observance of the day.

Therefore resolved, That this Grange express its entire and cordial approval of the Proclamation and its recommendations, and would urge upon Subordinate Granges compliance therewith.

The annual exodus has commenced. Why did Horace Greely utter the command—"Young men go West?" And why do the young women follow the young men? Or is it the other way? Is it that the young women with their keen intentions appreciate the wisdom of the man who know something about farming, follow the bright promise of the setting sun, and go where they may hope to get work and the pay for it, and that the young men follow?

Have it as you will—explain it as you may—the fact remains. The smartest, the most enterprising of our young men and young women, do go west and get work to do that they are well paid for, while thousands of the natives pray for work and *hope they won't get it.* (1)

What are we to do about it? How can we prevent the exodus? or is it worth while to try? We do not lay claim to wisdom or keen insight into the problems over which political and social economists and wise ones puzzle their wise brains, but we believe that labor will seek the best market—and the best labor will find it. Provide profitable employment for labor and labor won't leave us. Perhaps it might be well to keep our capital at home and set our labor to work with it.

While we are dealing with puzzles, we may be pardoned for asking some one who knows, to enlighten us as to the relative duties of our people, our legislators, and our governments. As we understand it, the people (speaking humanly, and with reverence for the source of all things) the fountain of authority and power, delegate to those upon whose wisdom and ability they can rely, the duty of making laws to govern the community in its various relations, and to regulate intercourse with other communities. Executive authority is entrusted to the *creme de la creme*, the wisest of the wise ones, who are possessed of the essential executive ability. Now, when reform is needed, when the best interests of the community demand action, should our governments regard themselves as machines which should be moved only by popular pressure? or should the need of reform, the unuttered but real demand for action, be the motive power? We hear of "paternal governments" and sometimes wish that ours was just a little more that way. A little more courageous too.

Army and Navy Depot.

- 100 chests superior Teas, from 30c. to 70c. per lb
- 1000 lbs. Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee, roast, ground and green.
- 50 bbls. Granulated and Loaf Sugar.
- 40 bbls. Porto Rico and Jamaica Sugar.
- 200 doz. Luzeby's and Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
- 100 doz. Jams and Marmalade.
- 50 doz. Potted Meats.
- 50 doz. Soups.
- 100 boxes Extra Raisins.
- 75 tins English Biscuits.
- 50 tins Bent Crackers.
- 5000 Havana Cigars.

- ALSO -
- 200 cases Brandy, *, **, ***, V.O.
 - 100 cases Old Scotch and Irish Whisky.
 - 300 doz. Port and Sherry Wine.
 - 50 cases Champagne
 - 300 cases Charet.
 - 350 doz. English Ale and Porter.
 - 25 cases Liqueurs.
- All for sale at lowest prices.

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Rutherford Bros., Glasgow, Sail Ducks, Hessians, &c.
Ontario Cotton Co., Hamilton, Shirtings, White and Colored Ducks.
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Warps, Knitting Cottons, &c.
Wonsocket Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Boots, &c.
Hall Rubber Co., Boston, Rubber Clothing.
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- ALSO
Manufacturers Lines in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods and Clothing.
ORDERS entrusted to them will be executed direct from the factories, and at factory prices.

TEAS.

EX SCOTLAND:

683 Half Chests.

EX YORK CITY:

1,195 Half Chests.

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

Tea Importers,
77 Upper Water Street,
Halifax, N. S.

GOLD MINE SALE.

THE HALL ANDERSON GOLD MINING CO.

Splendid Opportunity for a Profitable Investment.

Under the authority of a rule granted by the Chief Justice, on the 29th day of April, 1886, I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 27th day of April inst, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, BEDFORD ROW

in the City of Halifax, I will offer For Sale at Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the Property and Assets of the

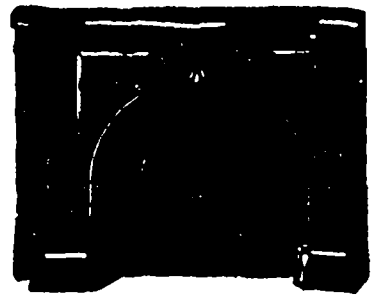
Hall Anderson Gold Mining Company,

on Blo. Said Property consists amongst other things, of Ninety-One Gold Mining Areas, situate at 13 Mile Stream, Halifax County held under lease from the Crown One Ten Stamp Crusher, with Boiler, Engine, and connecting Machinery; Also, One Engine and Boiler for hoisting out of Shaft: a quantity of Mining Tools and Mining Material; several Buildings, Cart, Team Wagon: about 800 Acres of Timber Land, and generally all personal Property of every kind. The sale will be subject to the approval of the Court or a Judge.

Terms—10 per cent deposit on sale, which will be returned, in case the Court or a Judge disapproves of the sale.

The balance to be paid on Delivery of Deed of Transfer to the Purchaser
Halifax, April 16th, 1886.

JOSEPH STARR,
Liquidator.



**REGISTER GRATES
SLATE MANTELS.**

I am preparing for Spring Trade, large assortment, and several

NEW DESIGNS

of above goods. Inspection invited. Special Discount to Builders.

J. E. WILSON,
208 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX
Agent for Windsor Foundry.

W. F. FOSTER,
DEALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow Hides, Calf Skins, &c.
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HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

**J. & M. MURPHY,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS**

MERCHANTS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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LYON SILVERMAN
Manufacturer and Importer of

Essential Oils, Essences,
Grocer Sundries, Colorings, &c.
504 & 506 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.

W. EATON & SON,
Commission Merchants

— AND —
AUCTIONEERS.

Consignments of all kinds of Farm and Orchard Produce solicited.

Special attention given to
EGGS. BEEF. VEGETABLE
BUTTER. MUTTON. APPLES
CHEESE. CATTLE. OATS.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

We also offer for sale at lowest prices, best quality of

TABLE CODFISH. ONIONS.
SMOKED MEATS. CHEESE
WHITE BEANS. BUTTER
PORK. LARD
ETC. ETC.

And shall be pleased to receive orders for the same

Satisfaction always guaranteed.

W. EATON & SON,
259 Barrington Street, Halifax

R FLEMING,
Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser
WINDSOR, N. S.

MINING.

GRINDING PHOSPHATE.—We are glad to see that the owners of phosphate mines in Canada are beginning to realize that it will pay them better to grind the phosphate rock before exporting it. A mill for this purpose will soon be in operation in the Province of Quebec.

MINING ASSOCIATION.—There are already a goodly number of names attached to the paper favoring the formation of a Miners' Association in this Province. This paper, it will be remembered, was left in the hands of Mr. J. Lyle, of W. L. Lowell & Co. Among the names attached are some of our best known mining men, but there are still many in the Guysboro, Queens, and Yarmouth districts whose names, as yet, have not been sent in. We hope that our miners one and all will encourage the formation of the Miners' Association, as through it our mining laws could be remodelled so as to be better adapted to the requirements of the industry.

BUREAU OF MINING STATISTICS.—Those interested in mining will be pleased to learn that the efforts put forth by our representatives in Parliament are likely to result in the establishment of a Canadian Bureau of Mines and Mineral Statistics. Such a Bureau would be of great advantage to the country, as it would make known both at home and abroad the extent and richness of our varied mineral deposits. The Minister of the Interior has promised to bring the question to the notice of the Government, and assured the deputation who waited on him with regard to it, that immediate action would be taken. We are pleased to note that the Lower Provinces were well represented upon the deputation, which consisted of twenty-one gentlemen, among whom were: C. H. Tupper, Pictou; C. J. Fownsend, Cumberland; C. A. Everett, St. John; John McDougall, Pictou; H. F. McDougall, C. B.; H. Cameron, Inverness; H. N. Paint, Richmond; C. E. Kaulback, Lunenburg; Murray Dadd, C. B.; M. B. Daly, Halifax; R. G. Leckie, Spring Hill; David McKean, Cobequid Bay. Mr. Thomas White is not the man to hold out encouragement that the Government will take a practical view of this question, without believing that it is worthy of the fullest consideration. The following is a copy of the memo presented to the Minister by the members of the deputation.

"Whereas, it is believed that the information and statistics regarding mining and mineral developments in Canada furnished by the Dominion Government are not in keeping with the desire of those interested in such developments, and are neither sufficient nor accessible enough to supply the public with full, authentic and prompt information on these subjects; we do, therefore, wish to respectfully bring to the attention of the Government the following desires of a section of our community:—

"1. To have full and reliable information of the mining and mineral developments, and statistics connected therewith, for the whole Dominion, published each year, as soon after the end of the year as possible.

"2. To have a medium through which information relating to our miners in all parts of Canada can be given to the public—such medium to be a monthly publication.

"This would have a tendency to bring our mining industries constantly before the public and to educate them to take an interest in sound and legitimate mining enterprises, besides giving to the world at large constant information about mineral development in Canada compiled from records and reports of a mining bureau under Government control which would be authentic and reliable."

SUGGESTIONS.—1. That a mining and mineralogical branch of the Geological Survey be established which will publish its reports separately and annually, such a branch to be presided over by an independent officer.

2. That separate reports be published at the beginning of each year of all work accomplished during the preceding year under this head throughout the Dominion.

3. That agents be appointed in the mining districts of all the provinces for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to Ottawa a monthly report containing information and statistics in connection with mines and minerals in their respective districts; also, that such information should be given in summary sheets to the public.

4. That a clause might be inserted in the Census Act, compelling miners to make periodical returns to the Government, annually or more frequently.

5. That a public assayer be appointed with residence at a central point for the convenience of prospectors in Dominion Territory in the North-west, and railway belt of the Rocky Mountains, whose duty it would be to forward to Ottawa monthly reports of the work done.

All kinds of ingenious contrivances have been brought forward at different times for the detection of fire-damp in mines, but most of them have been of a very complicated nature. The last of the series, however, is so simple that it seems astonishing that no one thought of it before. A child's rubber ball with a whole in it is squeezed flat in the hand and held in the place suspected of fire-damp while released, and allowed to suck in a sample of the air. The ball is now directed toward a safety lamp, and again squeezed, when the tell-tale blue flame will show if it contains any inflammable vapor.

A correspondent, writing from Coarse Gold Gulch, Fresno county, says: "The mining excitement in that section is still increasing, and properties are daily changing hands. San Francisco capitalists have bonded the King mine for \$250,000, and will commence operations on two mine in a few days. The vein is twelve feet wide, and the ore averages \$7 per ton, 75% gold."

EXPLOSIVES!

The Subscribers have just received a fresh importation of

- Nobel's No. 1 Red Dynamite,
- " Gelatine Dynamite,
- " Blasting Gelatine,
- Warming Pans Safety Fuse, &c

GELATINE is a new explosive. It is fired in the same way as DYNAMITE, but is much more POWERFUL.

For all information, apply to
F. D. CORBETT & CO
Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties
Underground Surveys and Plans.
Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage,
Tramways, Flume, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospected
Reports written
Address by letter or telegram
P. W. CHRISTIE,
Belford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The time for receiving tenders for the construction of

A WHARF

at
Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland Co., N. B.

is hereby extended to SATURDAY, the 8th day of May next.

In order,
A. GOBELL,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way between
THREE MILE HOUSE P. O. AND FOUR MILE HOUSE STATION.

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Three Mile House and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between
ISAAC'S HARBOR AND ISAAC'S HARBOR, EAST SIDE,

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Isaac's Harbor and Isaac's Harbor, East Side, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twelve times per week each way, between
BEAVER BANK P. O. AND RAILWAY STATION.

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT AND MURPHYVILLE.

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Middle Musquodoboit and Murphyville and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

HOLLAND HARBOR AND PORT HILLFORD.

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Holland Harbor and Port Hillford, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.

HOUSES TO LET.

A comfortable Dwelling House, No. 36 Kaye St., 6 rooms, recently painted and papered throughout in first class order. Rent, \$140.

Two Brick Dwellings, West end Morris Street. Rent, \$120.

Apply at office of
B. G. GRAY,
91 Hollis St.

Office Rooms & Apartments TO LET AT 91 HOLLIS ST.

1 Office on Ground Floor.
1 do. First Floor.
Also Unfurnished Apartments on Second Floor.
Apply at the office of
B. G. GRAY,
91 Hollis Street

CAPE BRETON HOUSE 163 Lower Water Street, HALIFAX, N.S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, Rice, Harley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Sugar, etc. for Family and Ship's Use.

Also,—A choice stock of
WINE, ES, WINES, and LIQUORS.
Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.
JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

A sharp turn in the road was followed by a loud whirr! whirr! and the report of Dave's gun. Off went the horse at a pace I had no idea was in him, while like a flash the little retriever sprang from under our feet and with a bound was in the road. On rushed the horse at a gallop, the wagon bumping and thumping over the rough road, while Popay sawed away at the reins, all the while keeping up a fire of invective at Dave.

"Whoa! Whoa! You blamed fool you; ought to have more sense. Whoa you brute! I wouldn't mind if you broke your neck."

It was hard to distinguish which ejaculation was intended for Dave or which for the horse, but our mining friend was greatly amused and met his share of the abuse with peals of the most contagious laughter. Ralph and I joined in, which served to still further exasperate our driver, so that when the horse was finally brought to a stand still, he was purple with rage and too indignant for speech. As Dave alighted, the dog was seen bounding down the road and the moment after, with a wag of his tail and an uncommonly knowing look in his one eye, laid a partridge at his master's feet. Returning on foot we "flushed the covey" and bagged four birds. Seeing some yellow legs feeding around the edge of a lagoon to our left, Ralph started after them, while Dave and I lighted our pipes and seating ourselves by the roadside, awaited his return. It was some time before we heard the report of his gun, both barrels fired in succession, and soon after he rejoined us with a pair of the birds. Returning to the wagon we found that our driver had recovered his temper and was as glib of tongue as ever. Driving to a farm house near the beach (or as it was locally called the "Gray") we alighted, and walked to the top of the ridge that hid our view of the coast.

Before us lay the broad Atlantic, its waters gently heaving, and alternately advancing and receding on the sandy beach which stretched for some miles on our right and left. One large steamer and numerous vessels were discernible in the distance, while directly before us, but beyond the range of our guns, a flock of ducks floating on the water, rose and fell with the swell of the rising tide. It was a dead calm and the bright morning sun poured a flood of light and warmth on the waters and dazzled our eyes with its brilliancy. Occasionally the ducks dove beneath the surface and then suddenly reappeared, their course trending shoreward.

"Now is our time," whispered Dave, "the next time they dive we must run for that sand heap, and the moment they pop up fall flat on the sand." In a second they were beneath the surface, and springing to our feet we ran swiftly and were safely behind the sand heap before the flock rose to the surface. They were still out of range, and we waited patiently for another dive. The second run brought us well in range and as they rose to the surface we poured in our fire, and Ralph and I gave them our second barrels as they rose in flight. Our shots did not do the execution intended, but we counted over a dozen ducks, dying or dead, floating on the water. The little retriever was soon amongst them and thoroughly enjoyed the sport of fetching them to land.

Going back over the ridge out of sight we followed down the coast until in line with another flock, and successfully repeated our previous tactics. The sport was most exhilarating, and we went on and on meeting with great luck and not thinking of fatigue. A strong wind was blowing from the Eastward, ominous clouds were driving towards us, and great billows began to tumble and roar on the beach. It was two o'clock, and we were four miles from our starting point, so calling a halt, we walked to a snug nook back of the ridge, where we were sheltered from the wind, and prepared for luncheon. A fire was soon kindled, and Ralph cooked a steak which, with hot coffee, biscuits, and a few canned delicacies, we rapidly devoured.

The weather had now become very threatening, so we packed up, and hurried back to the farm house, gathering up on the way the haunches of game we had secreted. We had barely reached shelter when the rain came down in torrents. Our quarters were not pleasant. Garlic, and the smell of fish, polluted the air, while a dirty old hag, stirring a malodorous mess over the fire, gave us but surly welcome.

We passed a dreary two hours before the storm lulled sufficiently to warrant our departure, and it was after seven o'clock and pitch dark when we drove up to Brown's.

On entering the dining room we met the older girl.

"How are you, Pocupine?" was Dave's greeting to her.

"See here, you Dave, how dare you!" and seizing a broom she proceeded to belabor him.

Dave grasped the hands and a tussle ensued, during which the young woman was drawn into the dark sitting room. There was an almost imperceptible cessation of hostilities, followed by a resounding slap, and then the Pocupine shot through the room and into the kitchen, followed by Dave smacking his lips in evident satisfaction.

As we finished a smoking dinner of corn-beef and cabbage and took our places around the fire, a boy of girls came in. They were relatives of our host, and while ostensibly on other business, had evidently come to "take stock" of the strangers. They were all pretty, neatly dressed, and being educated in the Convent school, very refined in their manners. Being rich relatives, they were treated with marked attention, and as is usual in such cases, rather patronized their less fortunate cousins. Several miners, great hulking fellows, soon followed them, much too intent in their search for gold to bother their heads about a parcel of girls.

(To be continued.)

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

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Gold Mining Supplies,
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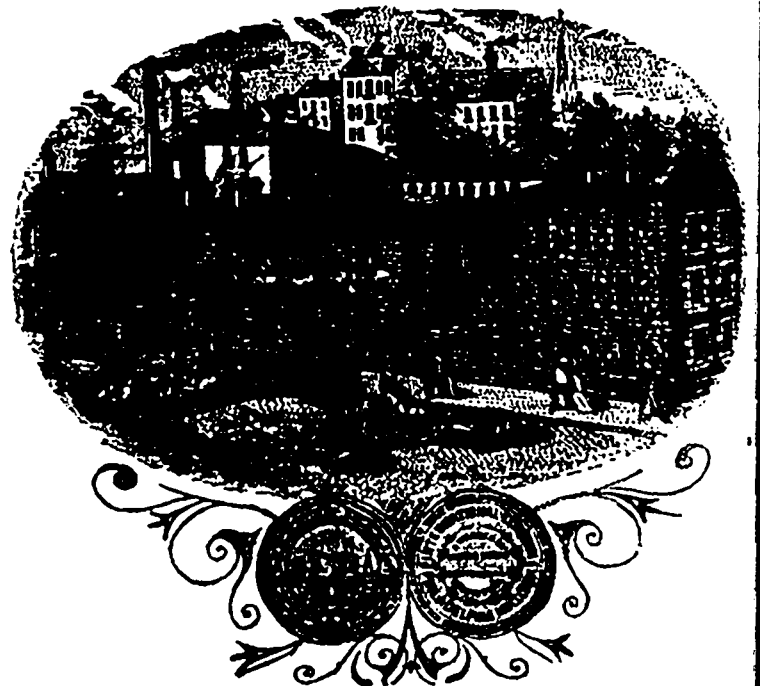
Best Salmon Twine,
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RUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks
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MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.



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Non-Partizan !

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PRICES SO LOW !

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New and Elegant Designs

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Chamber Suits,

which we are disposing of at outrageously low prices, also a line of

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

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IRON BEDSTEADS.

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Boy's, Girl's and Baby

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Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
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(Formerly the Tremont.)

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Ample stabling and good attendance.
J. T. WINANS.

JOHN W. HICKMAN,
AMHERST, N. S.

Barrister-at-Law
AND
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Polite and careful attention given to travelers

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Steam Ferry Co.,
(LIMITED.)**

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Capital Stock, \$100,000.

with power under Act of Incorporation, to increase to \$200,000, if deemed necessary by the Company.

Shares, Ten Dollars Each,

Payable \$5 on allotment, and the balance as and when required by calls, of which thirty days' notice will be given.

The present issue is limited to 10,000 shares, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

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- CHARLES ANNAND, Esq., Publisher.
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Applications for shares will be made to J. C. Mackintosh, Esq., Banker, 106 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., or to A. C. Ross, Esq., Agent of Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co. (Limited), Halifax Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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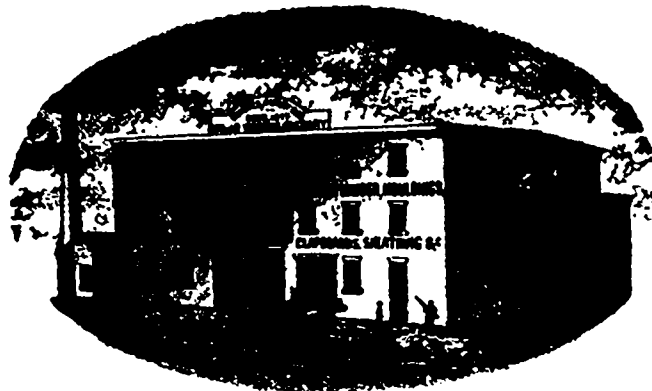
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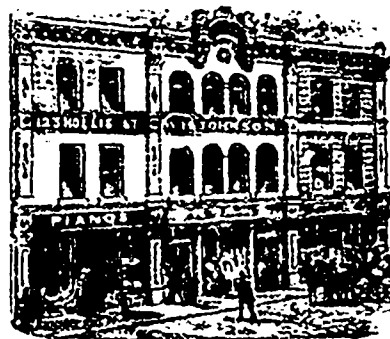
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