

The Governor General then prorogued the house. The speech refers to the earnestness and assiduity with which the duties of the session have been performed. The grant of representation in the House of Commons to the North-West territories will, if sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, give the people of that region an interest and voice in the affairs of Canada. His excellency also expresses pleasure at the measure of the establishment of an experimental farm with auxiliary stations for the provinces. Gratification is expressed on the completion of the C. P. railway, and on the repayment in money and land of the advances made in its aid from the public treasury. Reference is also made to the Cape Breton Railway, the franchise act, the consolidation of the statutes, the arrangement for the organization of a better and more economical system of parliamentary and departmental printing, and the amendment of the Dominion lands act.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

This letter is likely to be much more of a New York than a Boston one. When you are in Rome you should not only do as the Romans do, but you should also write about it. So having been in the great metropolis of this free and enlightened land of ours on the day when the great Memorial Day exercises were held, it is but natural that THE CRITIC correspondent should feel inclined to say a word or two about the event. It was certainly something well worth going to see, particularly that portion of it in which the tomb of the nation's departed hero, General Grant, formed the modern Mecca to which hundreds of thousands of people, representing all classes and all countries, came to offer that homage that is only accorded the truly great and noble among men. The impression one gained, to stand upon that lofty eminence by the banks of the beautiful Hudson, and gaze upon the magnificent spectacle presented by the mountain of beautiful floral emblems that marked the last resting place of the dead ex-president and general, and the vast assemblage of reverential men, and women, and children, that stood around and listened to the words of eulogy and patriotism pronounced by the distinguished speakers, was one not soon to be effaced. There were tributes there from the uttermost parts of the United States, and even from Canada, and it was truly not a scene where one could give voice to the sentiment that republics are ungrateful. It was a universal outpouring of love and gratitude on the part of a grateful people, and even if the event was soon forgotten by the most of them their manifestations were nevertheless sincere.

That was an eventful day for New York, for the living president of the country was also there, and of course his presence excited a great deal of interest. This interest was perhaps heightened by the fact that he was to enter matrimony two days from then, and that his affianced was also in town. It isn't every day that Brother Jonathan can let his admiring eyes rest upon a live president, much less one who is just about to be married, and so there was a unanimous desire to get as near the place where the chief executive was to appear as possible. This all-absorbing desire to gaze upon greatness is natural the world over. I have seen an eager crowd of Halifaxians strain their necks until they threatened to dislocate them in order to catch a glimpse of some noble scion of the famous Kellum family on the way to the local hall of justice under escort of a blue coated body guard specially deputed for that purpose. As I remarked, you can't see a king or a president every day, and so I suppose I may be excused if I stared a little hard and long at the august form of President Cleveland, as he stood on the grand stand in Madison Square and viewed the big Memorial Day procession. It may have been a flagrant breach of courtesy, but I must confess that he did not look to me very much like the president of fifty million great and glorious people. In fact he resembled rather a chairman of a Democratic ward committee. This was apparently due to several causes. In the first place he hadn't been shaved for a couple of days. Then he wore the same silk beaver that adorned his head when he was inaugurated, and it was nothing if not rusty. He was otherwise got up in a slipshod manner, and plainly showed that his leisure moments had not recently been many. He looked anything but a prospective bridegroom. There is only one striking thing about President Cleveland, and that is his immense breadth and size. He is not very intellectual looking, but he is eminently fat. However, he has not shown himself to be the worst of presidents, from a political point of view, and now that he is married he ought to make even a better one. There is an expectation that he will visit Boston this summer, and that ought to make him better still.

Coming back to the subject of Boston, I am reminded that there has been very little hero by way of sensation recently. The strikes have all ended in the way I surmised they would in my last, and local tragedies have been as scarce as millionaires are in Chezzetcook. The circus hasn't arrived yet, and there is really nothing of any consequence stirring, except the people who are so fortunate as to have summer residences to go to. The newspaper men have not moved out to theirs yet.

The fishery tempest still remains in its little tea-pot, and the first gun of the great international conflict of arms has not yet been fired. It is still a contest of tongues and printer's ink, and is a case where the pen is a great deal mightier than the sword.

T. F. A.

Redhead is the suggestive name of an Iowa legislator who has introduced a bill providing that when a man applies for license to marry he shall satisfy the clerk of the court that he is able to support a wife and a reasonable number of children. If Mr. Redhead's purpose is to send his name bumping down the stairs of time, we congratulate him on the harmless manner he has chosen. It is a great improvement on the scheme of the ordinary crank, because it will hurt nobody.—*Chicago News.*

DELHI DURING THE MUTINY.

It is related of the printers employed in the Delhi newspaper office that, while earnings were going on all round them, they stuck to their work till the last, and sent forth the intelligence of their approaching death. With one exception, they all perished—the sole survivor owing his escape to a plentiful use of printing ink, with which he disguised his face, and to a passable knowledge of the native language. The great magazine at Delhi was in charge of Lieutenant Willoughby, who had with him two other lieutenants and six European soldiers. This handful of heroes defended their post for three or four hours, and then finding it no longer tenable, fired a train, and, with a roar heard twenty miles away, nearly one-half of the enormous structure was blown into the air. Only four of those brave fellows escaped, the others falling in the explosion. All day long the pursuit and slaughter of Europeans was continued, little children being butchered before their mother's eyes under circumstances of peculiar brutality. No help came from Meerut, although even at the close of the second day the force remaining there could have crushed the mutiny. On the 16th of May, six days after the outbreak, fifty Christian men, women, and children, who had been gathered into the fort by some of the less sanguinary of the mutineers, were mustered into the principal courtyard and murdered in cold blood. Their mangled bodies were then heaped on bullock-carts and thrown into the river—not a single European being left alive in Delhi. The Moghul Empire seemed in a fair way of restoration. How this was frustrated is a matter of history.—*Once a Month.*

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—We think that all of last season's catch of codfish have come to market, and have been placed at rates which appeared low to those that held them through the winter, but as low as the rates were we fear there will be a loss to the purchasers. Late advices from the Jamaica markets are not very flattering. Advices to 25th May state that no favorable change in the demoralized condition of the market has taken place. A large portion of receipts of dry fish has rapidly depreciated owing to severe rains, followed by intense heat, and to save loss is being parcelled out at from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and much of the pickled fish being inferior is being sold according to quality. It is impossible to force sales except at unprecedented sacrifices, and much in the future will depend on the keeping character of present holdings, which are large. The *Beta*, having been detained for the *Sardinian's* mail, will keep some fish out of the markets for a week, and will be a very great help toward working off the stocks, but at the best it is quite impossible that there can be any profits on the late shipments to Jamaica.

The Cuba market is in a very bad state, but that does not seem to deter shippers from shipping, almost every boat that sails takes forward large quantities of drums, which are certainly going to a losing market. There is no use in crowding an overstocked market, and more particularly a market that at this season of the year has its annual rainy season, and afterwards intense heat, two very bad things for dry fish.

In our own markets there is no old fish of any description selling. No quotations can be given for old mackerel or dry fish. New mackerel will now very soon be on the market. They are reported quite plenty on the western coast, and east as far as Chedabucto Bay.

The banking vessels are now arriving almost daily to some of the western ports with fair fares, we learn of the *Mary C.* having arrived at Liverpool after an absence of six weeks with a full fare of 1400 qtls. Alewives will be looked for in our markets in a very few days.

SALMON.—A good many fresh salmon offering in this market, prices 6 cents to 8 cents per pound. We think that during the past ten days some considerable have been taken.

Some small lots of new codfish have arrived from the shore, and have been placed at \$2.50 per qtl. to equal. The weather has been exceedingly favorable for making fish this season, and we may now look for daily arrivals of new codfish in this market, but in small quantities. From all we can learn codfish on the shore are quite plenty; we hope to find at the close of the season a very large shore fishery. We cannot yet hold out any inducement for high prices. We cannot see how it can be possible that prices will advance very much, the low prices in the West India markets help to keep the prices down in this market, and the markets in the West Indies are kept so full of stock that it is impossible that they can advance very much. There seems to be a very great change in the Cuba and Jamaica markets from what there was a few years ago, and this is brought about in a great measure from having direct steam communication with this port. Formerly business was done by sailing crafts. Now all the small dealers send forward their orders as they can count exactly on the time when the steamer should arrive, and besides there is no chance for speculation as when the business was done by sailing crafts. We hope that we may be wrong in anticipating low prices for this season's catch of fish, but we see from our way of looking at it very little prospect of high prices. We hope that we may be disappointed.

From all we can learn the United States fish markets are very low, scarcely any business doing, and now that the warm weather is about commencing it cannot be expected that business will revive very much. We notice that several of our banking vessels have sold their fares green in the Newfoundland markets.