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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

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No. 5

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Scottish American* of January 9th has the following interesting paragraph:—"A very important conference has just been held in Melbourne, Australia, of representatives of the various Australasian, and of some British Chambers of Commerce. The object of the conference was to consider the feasibility of Intercolonial Free Trade, and the Commercial relation of the Colonies with the Mother Country. It was an exceedingly interesting and harmonious meeting, and throughout the whole proceedings a feeling was displayed of the highest patriotism and attachment to Britain."

At last the lax and unsatisfactory state of the Extradition Treaties between Great Britain and the United States has attracted the attention of a competent American publicist. Professor Rogers, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the Michigan University, has approached the subject in a spirit of common sense. Professor Rogers justly condemns assassins and dynamiters, and considers that such inhuman miscreants ought not to have been allowed by the United States Government to stand in the way of an efficient treaty. "It is," he says, "little less than an insult to ask the Government for their protection. They are not political offenders, but outlaws and enemies of human kind." No doubt the Professor's views will command enlightened attention.

In an exceedingly temperate article in its Wednesday's issue, the *Herald* makes the remark that "Canada is unfortunate in having certain self-constituted exponents of Canadian public opinion, who, though frequently recognized abroad as representatives of the Canadian people, are not in any sense worthy of such recognition." While instancing Dr. Goldwin Smith, the article is chiefly directed to the Marquis of Lorne, who has had the unwisdom to assert in the *Forum* that the chief obstacle to annexation is to be found in the national and religious aspirations of Quebec. Now, although no one ever thought the Marquis a very brilliant person, his respectable Governor-Generalship left with us an impression of his fair knowledge of the country and of its public opinion. This impression is actually obliterated by this unfortunate brochure, and we fear the Marquis will henceforth take rank in Canadian estimation with Dr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Solomon White.

There is a rumor afloat in English upper-tendom that the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales is about to follow the example of her aunt, the Princess Louise, and marry a British nobleman, the Earl of Fife, K. T. Lord Fife is not of royal blood, but it is thought that a rich English nobleman is far preferable to any fresh importation of impecunious German Princes. If the rumor be correct, however, Lord Fife's marriage will be a higher match even than that of the Marquis of Lorne, as the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales will, in due course, be the Princess Royal of England.

The very many friends in Halifax of Colonel Lane, lately Military Secretary to Lord Alexander Russell, who, by the way, are always individually and cordially remembered by him in his letters from England, will be rejoiced to learn that this gallant and genial officer has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. Like most military appointments it will be for five years, by which time the new Aide-de-Camp will be nearing the top of the long list of full Colonels, which numbers about 650, and takes a considerable number of years to reach.

It is, we believe, generally supposed that the name of the Royal House of Scotland is properly spelled Stuart. Lord Galloway, a direct descendant, is not of that opinion, and declines to patronize the Stuart exhibition of relics, etc., because the name is so spelled. The Earl would seem to be unnecessarily demonstrative, but he is probably right in ascribing the Stuart form to Mary, who, when in France, was accustomed to subscribe herself Marie Stuart, for which the absence of 'W' in the French language might account. As the family name was derived from the office of Steward, it is probable that "Stewart" is the more correct form.

The *St. John Globe* favored us a week or so ago with this notice:—"The Halifax *CRITIC*, referring to a current paragraph, which says that the author of *She* is pronounced Reeder Haggard, with the accent on the last syllable of Haggard, affirms that 'Englishmen have not yet come down to the snobbish affectation of accenting the last syllable of names, as the Americans do in 'Parnell' and other such cognomens.' A Canadian *CRITIC* should be fair all round. It should give us the Canadian pronunciation of the Irish leader's name. It ought to state also that the alleged pronunciation of Mr. Haggard's two names is made on the authority of a London letter writer. In Canada and in the United States no one says Reeder Haggard, no one, at least, with any regard for his reputation." This is a trivial matter, and scarcely worth space, yet it is so new a thing to find the *Globe* apparently desirous of anything distinctively Canadian, that we should like to know what it considers the Canadian pronunciation of *Parnell*. We should also like to know whether the London "authority" was or was not an American newspaper correspondent? We took the point from a paragraph which gave no distinct "authority," and we treated it as a joke, on the plane of a certain Cambridge vote for Bacon vs. Shakespear. The solemnity of fairness or unfairness did not enter our thoughts.

In our last issue, in our mining columns, we quoted a paragraph from the *Philadelphia Record*, crowing over the fact that the Allan Line steamer *Acalian* had arrived at Philadelphia to load bituminous coal for Halifax, and ending, "though coal is mined in Nova Scotia, the steamships prefer the American article, because of its superior qualities." This paragraph is worth pondering over. It is a fact that the Allan Line lands a certain amount of Philadelphia coal, *in bond*, at Halifax for the use of their steamers, and the question arises whether this is a matter of economy to the Allan Line, or whether the Philadelphia coal is really superior. If it is a matter of economy, and Philadelphia coal can be shipped to Halifax, without paying duty, and successfully compete in price with our Nova Scotia coal, then what would become of our coal trade if the advice of commercial unionists should be followed, and coal placed on the free list? If, on the contrary, the Philadelphia coal is so superior in steaming qualities as to be really worth more than our own coal, and consumers should prefer it, at the advanced cost landed in Halifax, to Nova Scotia coal, then would it not be suicidal to remove the present duty on coal? Still there are prominent men in this Province who strongly advocate commercial union, and claim that it would benefit the coal mining interests, which have so greatly advanced under the stimulus of the present duty. One thing is certain—that the Allan Line, a line drawing a subsidy from the Dominion, has, by its action, given the United States press some grounds to decry Nova Scotia coal. But when was the Allan Line anything but hostile to the interests of this Province? Portland seems to be its hobby.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that 600,000 acres of land were conveyed to 4,000 actual settlers in Manitoba last year, the population being thus increased by 17,000 souls. There are prospects of a larger growth of the population this year.

Few atrocities are more repugnant to men of feeling than the dastardly infliction of torture on defenceless animals, especially when the diabolical cruelty is perpetrated out of revenge. It is an infinite satisfaction to find such a case dealt with with righteous & verity, as in a recent instance in the United States, in which one of these fiends was sentenced to three years penal servitude for having cut the tongue out of a horse. It is to be hoped that the sentence will serve as a warning. The S. P. C. A. deserves every credit, and Judge Staples every honor.

The following quotation from an Ontario contemporary is worth noting: "The stir that is being made by the nurserymen in the United States is a timely illustration of our remarks on the meaning our neighbors put upon 'reciprocity.' As they find that Canada can send to them seeds and young trees, they no longer desire the reciprocal freedom from duty which they begged last spring, when they thought the 'reciprocity' in nursery goods would be all on one side. They have no wish to reciprocate where they cannot get the best of the bargain for themselves."

The Chicago *Canadian American* is a paper as remarkable as it is excellent—remarkable because it achieves with success the difficult part of being loyal to the United States, and loyal to the sentiments of the true Canadians it represents. In carrying out this role it never hesitates to speak plain truth to Uncle Sam, and we notice with pleasure that in its issue of the 18th ultimo, it reproduces, "For Uncle Samuel's Ears" as its heading runs, the famous speech of Dr. Beers, at the Dental Societies' banquet at Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. Beers' speech ought to be in the hands of every Canadian from Sambro to Nootka.

The *Toronto Globe*, spreading itself on the dismissal of Mr. Ross, (which we in common with numbers, sincerely regret) has the following sentence, which would be astonishing if its American proclivities were not so well known:—"It may be said that our neighbors when they heard of the case jumped to the conclusion that Ottawa meant to concede transshipment in bond. What harm if they did? Nothing could have been easier than to inform Washington that the Collector had somewhat exceeded his authority. Such a notification, coupled with an *amiabile* assurance that the Canadian authorities wished to deal as gently as possible with visiting fishermen might have had beneficial results on international relations." This is all very well, but we have ample experience that amiability is entirely thrown away on hungry bears.

We have seen it stated that the population of the N. W. increased by only 40,000 from 1878 to 1888. The *Toronto Globe*, always enamored of things American, is profoundly impressed with some recent efforts of settlement in Kentucky, and proceeds to draw doleful comparisons of that of our North-West. Such settlement as there is it puts as having cost a little less than \$100,000,000, out of which it sets down, in round numbers, \$62,000,000 for the C. P. R., \$11,000,000, for Indians, \$5,000,000 for Immigration, and \$5,000,000 for "putting down rebellion caused by vicious Government." The last is a very stale and soapy "chesnut," and some of the other items are misty. But it arrives at the conclusion that we have planted 160,000 settlers there. This is, however, somewhat of an improvement, take it altogether, on the 40,000 in the last ten years.

The statistically brilliant progress and prosperity of Queensland are not without serious drawbacks. The public debt is enormous. But a worse feature is the development of a factious, discontented and aggressive spirit which, wherever it is allowed scope, must be a disturbing influence inimical to the peaceful prosecution of industrial pursuits. Rapid progress seems very intoxicating to new Colonies. Accordingly, Queensland is cursed with a faction which aims at separation, and which at present seems to be dominant, and neglects no opportunity of inventing grievances to further its end. So far as we know, Queensland, as represented by these malcontents—who have no real grivance—does not possess the sympathies of the other great Colonies. But the situation, and the illustrations of it, are so curious and, as we think, so interesting, that as their length excludes them from our news or editorial spaces, we give them, in the shape of an article from an English exchange, in our "contribution column."

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* is on the top of the fence flapping his wings and crowing. He opines that Lord Salisbury knows Mr. Phelps "would naturally have remained here (London) another two months. The foreign office people know it too, and they know that Mr. Phelps goes home because the British Legation at Washington is vacant. This useful knowledge will gradually filter down into the general English mind. It will be understood here, by the time Mr. Phelps steps on board the steamer at Southampton, that the diplomatic affront offered the American government by Lord Salisbury has been resented in a correct diplomatic way." This is very startling no doubt, but probably the "general English mind" agrees with us in thinking that Lord Salisbury would have been unwisely tame had he sent an ambassador to be, quite possibly, insulted by an officially moribund President and Secretary of State, whose undignified haste to be angry, not to say brutal, in the case of Lord Sackville has covered them with contempt. Meanwhile the Lord Mayor has banquetted Mr. Phelps, and all England, though he has been in no way lax or irresolute in his diplomacy, seems glad to do him personal honor.

It would appear that we have really got the true story of the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, from Demetrio Gorgio, a Greek, who saved himself and a friend by means of two uniforms of the Madhi's service given him, as he states, by an Arab friend. It seems that Gordon had neglected to fortify certain gaps in his lines, and the situation was betrayed to the Madhi by a treacherous Pasha in whom Gordon had full confidence. The Madhi's orders were to take Gordon alive, but the ferocious officers sent, slew him with indignity as he handed them his sword. He might have saved himself up to the last moment, but declined. It is another example of the evil influence of religious fanaticism on practical efficiency. Gordon's soldiership and vigilance were evidently impaired by it, though we can never forget that his death, and the slaughter of his garrison, lie at the doors of the Ministry, (always inane in foreign policy) which deliberately shilly-shallied for months, and delayed relief, which might have come in ample time, till it was just too late.

The affairs and present aggressive attitude of Queensland are becoming of so much general interest that we shall, from time to time, give some particulars of that dependency, and details of some of the questions and squabbles which are agitating her. Erected into a separate colony in 1859, she has certainly evinced a progress almost unprecedented. At the end of 1887 her population already numbered 377,000. She had 1765 miles of railway opened, with 653 more in course of construction or authorized. Her stock consisted of 306,000 horses, 4,474,000 cattle, 13,000,000 sheep, and 74,000 pigs. She had 716 post offices, and 16,000 miles of telegraph wires, 519 state schools, with 1471 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 35,319 children, besides 116 private schools with 7,350, and 7 grammar schools with 675 pupils. She had also 48 hospitals, affording relief to 12,500 patients, and 6 orphan asylums maintaining 1135 children. Her banking deposits were \$43,540,000, besides \$7,130,000 in the hands of the Government Savings Banks. Her shipping was, entered inwards 2,147, outwards 2,183. She has also a quite respectable defensive land force. This is truly a marvellous showing, but there would appear to be a good deal below the surface not quite so pleasant to dive into.

There are two reforms in the Militia Service of Canada which in all justice cry aloud for consideration and adoption. One is the retiring allowances of staff-officers. When a man has spent 25 or 30 of the best years of his life in the conscientious discharge of important military functions, it is not just that he should be dismissed at the age of 63 with the paltry gratuity of two or three years' pay of his rank. There is not now a single inefficient officer on the Canadian staff, which is by no means too numerous. There are cases of two D. A. G.'s and several Brigade Majors, who are Militia officers pure and simple. These gentlemen served their country many years as unpaid Militia officers before they obtained staff appointments, and every one knows that a Regimental officer serves at considerable cost and sacrifice to himself. This consideration strengthens the case. The other point is that of the D. A. G.'s. There is no question that they ought to hold the rank of Colonel. We would go the length of saying, that of Brigadier. Their functions are most important, and their commands are more than equal to many a Division of the British Army which, theoretically, and mostly in practice, is the command of a Lieutenant-General. In the Imperial Service officers frequently hold local rank of a grade higher than their substantive position, during their commands, as in the case of Sir Frederick Roberts, who is a Lieut.-General, but has the local rank of General as Commander-in-Chief in India. Why not, if we are to be sparing of rank—which is on the whole a sound principle—give our D. A. G.'s. local rank as Colonels, or Brigadiers, during their commands? Parliament is about to open, and we commend these points to our members, Messrs. Jones and Kenny. For the Hon. A. G. Jones, as an ex-minister of Militia, they may be supposed to possess a direct and particular interest.

While the run from Liverpool to New York is frequently made inside of seven days, it is refreshing to note the placidity with which Halifaxians put up with the slow mail service furnished by the Allan and Dominion lines to this port. One of the Dominion boats made what was called the remarkably quick time of 8½ days from Liverpool, but with this one exception the foreign mails do not arrive until Sunday or Monday, one was delivered on a Wednesday, and the mail per *Sarmatian* was not distributed until Thursday the 17th ult. This steamer left England on the 3rd, was detained at Moville by fog 24 hours, encountered only the "usual winter weather" and yet was over 13 days in making the passage to Halifax. The outward English mail closes at the Halifax post office at noon on Saturday, the following Monday the inward mail is due for delivery. Five days must therefore elapse before an answer can be despatched to an English letter unless sent via New York. This is simply infamous. The service is not only disgracefully slow, but the time of the arrival and departure of steamers is most inopportune. Nor is the immediate disarrangement and extreme inconvenience of correspondence the only evil entailed on us. Merchants of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto are led to believe that Halifax is too isolated to ever become the winter port. They find that letters sent via New York reach their destination in half the time that it takes to send via Halifax, and as a consequence, through the unusually slow Atlantic service, this port is condemned, and its business prospects damaged to an unknown extent. We note with pleasure that the Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter and has determined that the claims of this city for a fast ocean service shall no longer be overlooked. If it perseveres the result will be that Halifax will have a five days service to and from England, and will become the favorite ocean port for the arrival and departure of mails and passengers.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ON THE TOP-GEAR OF THE PERIOD.

Top not your heads with birds' wings sharp as scythes,
 Fair maids, or like the crest of irate cocks!
 Your topping should show flexile grave like withes,
 And flowing as the volume of your locks.
 Who taught such style? not Nature, to the mould
 Of your fair form in all her notions true,
 But antic fashion to crude fancies sold,
 And over lust'ring after something new.
 Be wise, be true! God made you women, not tools
 Of every French dressmonger's modish freak,
 Dress has its rightful reasons, and its rules,
 Which each fair dame from her fair self must seek;
 A modest maid not with proud-perking lances,
 But with rich breadth of drooping plumes advances.
 —John Stuart Blackie.

A School-girl's definition of a bustle,—“a hollow mockery.”

A Cambridge Fellow, walking with a visitor, met by chance the Master of St. John's on horseback. “Who is that?” inquired the visitor, “That,” replied the other, “is St. John's head on a charger.”

A plump Adonis of forty, who was looking at a house, asked the servant, an extremely pretty girl, whether she was to be let with the establishment, “No, sir,” was the answer, “please, sir, I'm to be let alone.”

At a recent introduction of a bishop to his see, somebody noticed a Dublin graduate wearing an Oxford hood. He pointed it out to the Bishop and said, “That person stands there with a lie on his back.” Well, said the Bishop “you can hardly call it a lie, but it certainly is a false hood.”

“Change of climate is what you need,” said the high-priced physician after he had listened to all the details of the patient's case. “Change of climate!” exclaimed the patient in surprise. “Why, man alive, I've never had anything else. I've lived right here in New England all my life.”

“If I was a marrying widow,” said Mrs. Slick, “I'd set my cap for an officer first, because no matter who he is, he's sure to be in society, and then, when you get tired of Halifax and its five o'clock teas, you can move with the regiment to another depot, and make up to a new set of neighbors. That's why our gals fancy the military.”

“Yes,” said Mrs. Slick, “I believe in early risin' for some folks. I allers gets up nigh to daylight, summer and winter, cause I've got a heap to do durin' of the day, and I hain't no sympathy with them fashionable people who thinks that nine o'clock breakfasts is the proper thing for em, and looks on persons which takes their cod-fish by gas-light as beneath notis, and quite out of the pale on society.”

“It's a fact,” said Mrs. Slick, “not one man in fifty dare say what he really thinks. They are waitin' to see what is public opinion, and then when they knows it, they are very bold, and says ‘I told you so.’ I tell you one man as knows his mind is a jewel, and ought to be set right away. As the parson says, ‘morrel cowherdics am the curse of this age,’ and it's plain that the parson ain't out neether.”

“I like pride,” said Mrs. Slick “that's founded on reason, but some kinds of pride is simply ridic'us. Now there's birth pride, that is family pride, why some people seem to live on it, tho' they don't thrive on it, that's a fact. Just as if we hadn't all a common ancestor, and, for ought any of us know, may have a common posterity. Common both ways, yet this family turns up its nose at mechanics, and that family refuses soshability with tradesmen. Its all fudge, I tell you, birth and money ought to be discounted, and people should look to brains, culture and skill as the true test of aristocracy.”

Above all things do not bribe a child. Teach him to be good, because “right is right,” and not from a mercenary motive. Teach him to be unselfish, too. Self sacrificing people are in such a small minority nowadays, that if we do not train the rising generation with some idea of Self-forgetfulness, thought for others will be nowhere in a few years. True character is shown more clearly by a child's behavior to his inferiors than by anything else. A child who is haughty and overbearing to servants will usually grow up narrow minded, selfish and vain; while he who is gentle and considerate for them will surely turn out lovable and worthy of respect.

On account of the remarkable originality of the advertising of Mr. Dennis Murphy, of Truro, we give him the benefit of his advertisement in this column as a curiosity.—

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON BOOTS AND SHOES.—By the adding of Feet making good the Legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with a New Sole. My Custom made Boots and Shoes will be found as Elastic as an Act of Parliament, and admirably suited for those who tread only in the paths of rectitude. Their durability is equal to truth in itself, and they fit the feet as fairly as innocence the face of childhood. Also, supply the Ladies with their Rights as well as lefts.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 20, 1888.

DENNIS MURPHY.

Does Mr. Murphy, however, think the ladies will appreciate his over kind offer of supplying them with the “lefts” they perhaps by no means desire to have anything more to do with?

THE DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED in taking Cod Liver Oil is entirely overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as Milk, and the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. Do not fail to try it. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

SHIRTS, HO!

When Laz'rus lay at the gate quite alone,
 Bewailing his sores, rags and dirt
 Fine linen was dear, and white muslin unknown
 And no one could spare him a shirt.
 But things in our day are better by far,
 And we live in more genial times,
 For we, notwithstanding the rumors of war,
 Are giving fine shirts for TEN DIMITS!
 Of choicest material, and value most rare,
 With fine work from wristband to collar
 And the best in the land such a garment might wear.
 Though the price of it's ONLY A DOLLAR!
 Fine white shirts for a dollar!
 I heard some folk holler
 Or was it the voice of the scoffer?
 No—but Clayton & Sons
 Are the ONLY ones
 In the city who make this great offer!

N.B.—UNLAUNDERED FINE WHITE SHIRTS 50c. AND 75c.

C. S.



119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

In this College the course of study is PRACTICAL, as well as Theoretical. The Students act as BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS, BANKERS, BOOK KEEPERS AND ACCOUNTANTS in ACTUAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS. The Bank Bills and Merchandise are ACTUALLY USED, and the transactions are just as legitimate and bona-fide as in any Mercantile, Banking or Business House.

Young Men who want a START IN BUSINESS LIFE should come and get it here. Send for circular

FRAZEE & WHISTON,
 Principals and Proprietors.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

By the Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO
 REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,
 121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
 AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
 MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS
 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
 Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
 Mouldings, etc., etc.

“CABINET TRIM FINISH,” for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.
 BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
 SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The Ontario Legislature opened on the 24th ult.

Bridgetown wants to have a boot and shoe factory.

There are 1050 children attending the Dartmouth public schools.

St. John is afflicted with an epidemic of scarlet fever. Several deaths have occurred from it.

Banking coal has commenced at the Reserve Mines, C. B., and the trains on the local railways have stopped for the season.

Sir William Buell Richards, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, died on the 26th ult. He was 74 years of age.

We have to acknowledge a remarkably pretty calendar from the Canada Printing Ink Company, of Toronto, J. W. Corcoran, manager.

Sir John Macdonald has assured the delegates on the Short Line question that the contract will certainly be carried out and the line built.

Quebec had a blizzard last week that piled the snow up as high as the tops of the houses in some places, and blocked the streets everywhere.

During the coming session of Parliament the Governor-General will give a number of entertainments, and the season promises to be a gay one at the capital.

The 35th annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Monday evening last, and officers elected for the year, J. C. Mackintosh being re-elected president.

The people of Springhill, in event of incorporation being carried, talk of lighting their streets by electricity. The collieries have been lighted by the arc system for some time.

The new steel bridge at Carleton, Yarmouth Co. put up by the Dominion Bridge Company, was completed and opened for traffic last Friday. It is 64 feet in length, in one span.

"A Nicht wi' Burns," the concert given in Chalmers hall last Friday evening, was a great success. It will be repeated this evening, when, no doubt, the hall will be well filled.

Madame Albani is in Montreal and has received many visitors, among them Sir John and Lady McDonald. The great singer is to be the guest of the Premier during her stay in Ottawa.

Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, who has been credited by American papers with annexation sentiments, has published a letter in which he indignantly and categorically refutes the imputation.

All advertising pictures, chromos, chromotypes, or illustrations imported in connection with such journals as the *Graphic*, the *London Illustrated News*, etc., will be dutiable from this time forth.

Rev. Dr. McCulloch of Truro, will celebrate his jubilee on the 14th inst., when it is expected that the Presbyterians of the town, as well as the citizens generally, will unite to do the venerable Dr. honor.

An electric station is in course of construction at Levis, so that storage batteries for lighting the cars of the I. C. R. can be charged by the employees of the line. It is probable that Moncton will be similarly provided.

The President of the Nova Scotia Fishermen's Association desires the immediate return of all petitions now being circulated at the instance of that body, against the present system of bonding French fish in Canada.

The many friends of Dr. Oliver, late of the 60th Rifles, will be glad to learn that he has received an appointment on the Military Medical Staff. The selection of this excellent and able officer will give universal satisfaction.

Dartmouth is to have a much needed water supply soon, as well as a thorough system of sewerage. The citizens are taking great interest in the proceedings and several ladies have attended the meetings held for discussing the matter.

Major Egan, while out shooting near Grand Lake on the 24th ult., met with a serious accident. The gun which he held on his shoulder accidentally slipped, and fell muzzle forward to the ground, the charge entering his left foot just above the heel.

We have received two or three poetical contributions from "Frank" and "Colleen Bawn." We should be happy to publish them, but, as we stated before, we must first be furnished (not for publication) with the name and address of our contributor.

Mr. Colter, Liberal, has been elected for Haldimand, to the Dominion Parliament by, as reported, a majority of 39, and Lt. Col. Gibson, 13th Batt., the new Liberal Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has been returned for Hamilton by acclamation.

The Short Line deputation from Moncton waited on the Minister of Railways on the 25th ult., and requested the government to put three additional lights on the railway running into Moncton. The town itself proposes putting on a number of lights.

Montreal is filling with visitors from all parts of the world, and preparations for the carnival are progressing satisfactorily. The ice castle has risen to a towering height, and is to have a chime of tubular bells, under the charge of an expert change ringer. The bells are supplied by Messrs. Harrington, of Coventry, England.

W. D. Harrington, ex M.P.P., has been appointed to the Collectorship or Customs, vacated by the Hon. William Ross. It is understood that a number of years will be added to Mr. Ross' term of service, so as to make the superannuation allowance as large as possible.

We are indebted for Calendars to the Grand Trunk Railway, to Messrs. T. C. Allen & Co.—a very neat little pocket one—and to the Agents of the "Remington Standard Type Writer," (R. Moon, Esq., Sub Agent in Halifax) for a large one, remarkably plain and distinct.

The Ottawa Club is very exclusive, having recently black-balled Major Erratt and Dr. Valade because they are engaged in trade. The Club is chiefly composed of members of the civil service who think they are too aristocratic to associate with the Major and Doctor.

We have received a business card from Messrs. Forget & Fraser, Advocate and Conveyancer, Battleford, N.W.T., who attend to the purchase and sale of land, make collections, draw agreements and conveyances, and afford general information relative to land in the N.W.

The Mormon elders of the Lee Creek Settlement, North-West Territory, have forwarded a complete set of the book of Mormon and other doctrinal works to the Prime Minister. There are five volumes in all, handsomely bound, with a neatly inscribed dedication to Sir John in each book.

The *Digby Courier* says:—"While the schooner *William D. Marvel* was drifting toward the shore in the late storm near the Delaware Breakwater, having lost her anchors, the captain took his galley stove, filled it with coal and scrap, tied a cable to it, flung it overboard, and by chance secured a firm anchorage and saved the vessel."

The proposed railway bridge at the Grand Narrows does not meet with unanimous approval. At a mass meeting lately held at Arichat, the project was discussed and a resolution passed pointing out the fact that the bridge would be an obstruction to navigation of the lake. A second resolution recommended the building of a railway from River Inhabitants to Sydney Forks.

Medals or prizes won by Canadians in any competition in a foreign country, to be held for a limited time, must, on receipt of same in Canada, be entered for warehouse; and when the time has expired during which the winner was authorized to retain the same, be exported under the surveillance of an officer of the Customs in the usual manner, and the duty thereon remitted.

A deputation from the Canadian Copyright Association had an interview with the members of the Privy Council last week and presented a draft bill prepared by the Canadian Copyright Association as well as a numerously signed petition against the "Berne bill." A great grievance with the Canadian trade is that, under the Copyright Act, every work copyrighted in Great Britain is copyrighted in Canada, but the importation of reprints of such works is not prohibited unless the work is actually manufactured in Canada.

We have noticed, at Messrs. T. C. Allen & Co.'s, Granville St., a pretty little volume, entitled "Poems of Wild Life," selected and edited by Professor Roberts. We had not time to afford it more than a very cursory glance, but the selection seems excellent. Indeed, the name of Professor Roberts is sufficient guarantee, not only for the nature of his selections, but for the sterling value of the editorial comments. We also learn that Mr. Bliss Carman's Trilogy on Matthew Arnold will not be published till April, the *Atlantic Monthly* being desirous of publishing the first part in their issue for that month—a substantial recognition of high merit we are glad to observe.

The Dominion Parliament opened at Ottawa yesterday. The Governor-General referred in the speech from the Throne to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the fisheries treaty, and advised the maintenance of the rights of Canada under the convention of 1818, until a satisfactory adjustment is effected. A bill is foreshadowed to simplify the Franchise Act and lessen the cost of its operation, and one to assimilate the laws relating to bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, etc. Some measures affecting the criminal law as to first offences, the postal law, and the inspection of lumber are also indicated. The attention of Parliament will be called to the Atlantic and Pacific mail services, and their improvement, and to direct steam communication with the West Indies, South America, and Australia. The reply to the speech was moved by Mr. R. S. White, and seconded by Mr. Dickey in the Commons, and by Senators Drummond and Perley in the Upper House.

The assessed value of the real estate in New York city for the present year is \$1,334,785,866, an increase of \$31,956,989 on the valuation for last year.

The Pullman Car Company have secured a monopoly of all the parlor and palace car business of the States, except that of the Wagner Company, whose operations are confined to Vanderbilt lines.

St. Paul tried to have an ice palace and failed because of warm weather, but New Orleans knew better than to attempt anything so foolish and has built a fluffy, fleecy beauty of cotton, which is all right if it does not take fire.

February 13th has been selected as the date for holding the annual convention of the Newspapers Publishers' Association, in New York. An exhibition of type-setting machines will be given in connection with the convention.

Thus far nearly 750 applications have been sent by American exhibitors for space in the Paris Exposition. The applications are from all parts of the United States, and comprise all the industries and arts. It is expected the total list of applications will reach 1,100.

Several prominent ladies in the States have declared war against the bustle. The fair sex will now have to study how to make a graceful back down, but perhaps the fiend of fashion will devise some other monstrosity for their torture or delight as the case may be.

At a recent swell party in New York, the young men are reported to have worn knee-breeches and black silk stockings. There is nothing objectionable in this, but the accounts of such entertainments which reach us from time to time display an amount of senseless extravagance and ostentation which can scarcely be described by any word but wicked.

The street-car tie-up in New York seems to be a serious matter. On Wednesday morning a car filled with ladies was surrounded by a mob and stoned. The police were obliged to charge the mob at several points on the route. The Seventh Avenue and Broadway road notified their men that if they did not return to work by two o'clock they would not be taken back at all. Fifty new hands have been engaged by the Second Avenue line, but no attempt was made up to Wednesday to run any cars.

Mr. Phelps has received another ovation in the shape of a dinner given by the Century Club. Lord Coleridge presided.

Lady Landsdowne has accepted the office of President of the Marchioness of Dufferin's fund in aid of the women of India, and has been presented with an address of welcome from the native ladies.

The British troops have been withdrawn from Suakim because of the very unhealthy climate. The Egyptian troops are largely officered by Englishmen and Colonel Hollet Smith now takes command of the Garrison at Suakim.

Mr. Phelps, the U. S. ambassador to London, has been feasted and banquetted to an extent that disgusts some of the English papers, though most of them concede that the honor is done to the man and not to the nation he represents.

Every one will regret to learn that the Pope is again in a state of weakness which causes alarm. He has had a fit of unconsciousness lasting over half an hour. His Holiness is close upon his eightieth year, and has of late undergone far more fatigue than, at his age, he ought to have been subjected to.

Lady Dufferin held a reception lately, at which 700 noble and titled native ladies bade her farewell. No men were admitted to the Vice-Regal palace during the ceremony, and only English lady correspondents of the press were permitted to be present. Their description stamps it as the finest semi-official affair ever seen in the East.

The German semi-official Press, unrebuked by Count Herbert Bismarck, adds insult to injury by going the length of charging Sir Robt. Morier with fabricating the letter from Marshal Bazaine exculpating Sir Robt. from the absurd charge of revealing German movements to the Marshal. German brutality seems to be going from bad to worse.

The Germans have now it appears consummated their high-handed proceedings by declaring war against the Samoans. It is difficult to see how this embroglio will end. At present it does not seem as if Germany will be effectively interfered with by the United States, nor is it quite clear what ground England will have for any decisive action.

A very curious move has recently been made by Russia. A nominally religious expedition, consisting of a Bishop and ten priests from Odessa, has landed at the French settlement at Obock, en route to Abyssinia. But the ecclesiastics are accompanied by a General, 20 other Russian officers, and 120 Cossack soldiers, who are described as artisans. The expedition has been watched by an Italian despatch boat.

The startling news has been received of the sudden death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria-Hungary. The succession will, it is said, devolve on the Arch-Duke Franz, eldest son of the Emperor's brother, the Arch-Duke Ludwig. There is however, a daughter of the late Crown Prince, the Princess Elizabeth, and it does not seem plain why she should not succeed. The late Crown Prince was a man of no mean ability.

The White Star Line, like the Allan, have been slow to build for the last seven or eight years, but their vessels were of a more advanced type at the time of their construction. They have, however, just launched their new boat, the Teutonic, whose length is 582 feet, beam 57 ft. 6 in., depth 39 ft. 4 in., and tonnage 10,000 tons. A sister ship, the Majestic, is to be launched in time for the summer trade. These ships will have all modern improvements.

The British fleet in the Pacific will be increased at once by at least two powerful vessels, so as to see fair play between Germany and the people of the Samoan Islands. The British Government fully agree with the government of the United States on this question, that the action of the German agents in Samoa is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty precluding European powers from obtaining or attempting to obtain dominance in Samoa.

The electoral triumphs of General Boulanger are of the gravest import. Four just such electoral successes marked the rise of Louis Napoleon to his Dictatorship. The ridicule which, it was supposed, would kill Boulanger seems to have passed him by. There was indeed less ground for it than in Louis Napoleon's tame eagle fiasco. What Boulanger's course may be if he succeeds in his aims cannot be predicted. Probably he does not know himself, but will be led by circumstances and opportunity. At present M. Floquet, the Premier, has decided not to resign as had been anticipated.

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That extensive, valuable, and well-equipped GOLD MINE, known as the Dufferin Gold Mine, situate on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said City. Daily mail from Halifax. Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The Mine embraces 312 acres, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across, and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The lodes have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per acre. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an anticlinal. They have been found, by tests made on the surface, to extend upwards of 1,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 200 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various widths, the largest averaging about 10 feet of gold quartz.

The Mine was discovered in the autumn of 1880, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 61,508 tons of quartz, according to the return returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The Mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, that power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the Mine—a distance of about 4,780 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about 80 feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has 38 stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the Mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoin them it is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the Mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices and boarding houses sufficient to accommodate a large number of employees.

The Mine is owned, and has been operated by a partnership, and, owing to the death of one of the principal owners, it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.

Terms, ten per cent. cash, balance within thirty days from day of sale. The deposit to be forfeited in case the purchaser fails to complete the purchase within that time. Further particulars can be had on reference to:

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Bedford Row, Halifax,
Or to JAMES DUGGAN & SONS,
Auctioneers, Bedford Row.

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For through tickets and general information apply to any of the agencies of this Company or to the W. & A. and W. C. Railways and Davison's Coach Offices, or to C. R. Barry, 126 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S., Geo. M. Connor, North Street Depot, Halifax, N. S., or to any Ticket Agent on Windsor and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.

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OH! GOLDWIN SMITH.

A FEW LINES FROM LONDON PUNCH OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS

London Punch, of January 12, contains the following, which might be of interest to Canadians:

TO A MALE SCOLD.

Oh! Goldwin Smith, great Goldwin Smith,
Who set such store by manly pith,
You have a most effeminate fashion
Of getting in a towering passion!
Your last attack's a regular rago
Excited by that Female Suffrage
Which Salisbury, a solid person,
'An' look without a shriek or curse on:
I seem to see your angry jaw set
Against the pleas of Mrs Fawcett.
You will not yield to she-seductions,
But set your back up and raise objections.
But, gracious goodness, Goldwin, you
Are always in a phillaloo.
Since you took quarters with the Yankee,
Your temper has been getting cranky;
You bounce, and flounce, and pounce, and trounce,
Almost all men—and things—denounce.
You're always game to "drink up Esil";
Gladstone is had enough, but Cecil
Is really worse, so far to date,
As to espouse the Female vote.
It may, or it may not, a hold win
Upon the land, but, oh! my Goldwin,
Your tantrums—there's no other word—
Are just a trifle too absurd.
The way in which you whirl and twirl
Reminds one of an angry girl;
Not of a man composed and bold.
Women you flout?—then do not scold;
For that is quite a woman's way,
And imitating her won't pay.
It surely is not wise for you,
Great virile sage, to play the shrew.
"Twill spike your guns, silence your battery;
For imitation is mere flattery,
So Goody—I mean Goldwin—please
To moderate your ecstasies
Of anger, lest the feebler sex,
Whose aims your manly soul so vex,
Should think you share—wildest of notions!
Their "irresponsible emotions."

QUEENSLAND.

"Why, oh why, is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"

Such is the plaintive but appropriate quotation from *Pinafore*, with which the *Sydney Morning Herald* commences a recent leader commenting on the state of affairs in Queensland. Certainly, Sir Thomas McIlwraith's Ministry seem to have an unfortunate but invincible predilection for hot water. They have been in office little more than six months, and, like Alexander sighing for new worlds to conquer, they must already be looking about in considerable perplexity, to see who there is left for them to quarrel with. (The Blake incident is sufficiently known, and we gave last week that of the Premier's brutality to the late Governor.)

Governors and Colonial Secretaries only exist in limited numbers, and in the interval the Queensland Ministry were perforce content with meaner game. (The squabble with the chief Justice is then alluded to, and *Imperial Federation* continues.) Captain Wright's story deserves to be told at somewhat greater length. His term of office had nearly expired, and he was given to understand that he might go on leave for the remainder of the period. He accordingly sent a voucher for his pay, and prepared for his departure. In reply he was desired to hand over the command to his lieutenant, but his pay was refused. Lieutenant Taylor, attempting to assume command in accordance with his instructions from the Colonial Secretary's office, was at once placed under arrest by Capt. Wright, who then endeavored to provision his vessel, apparently with the intention of taking her to Sydney to appeal to the Admiral in command of the station. The intention became known, and thereupon, as we have said already, a posse of police boarded the *Gayundah*, and then, under protest, Capt. Wright submitted. Said Mr. Morehead in the assembly, in explaining his action, "the Queensland Government pay Capt. Wright his salary, therefore, unquestionably he is their servant, and they have the power to dismiss him." Parity of reasoning would justify Lord Salisbury in dismissing not only Lord Colridge and the rest of his brethren, but also the Queen herself; but Capt. Wright takes his stand upon a less broad ground. He is, he says, an officer of the Royal Navy, and he was in command of one of the Queen's ships and flying the white ensign at the moment when he was forcibly removed. For it so happens, that owing to an arrangement specially made by Sir Thomas McIlwraith when last in office, the *Gayundah* is not a mere Colonial vessel like those of Victoria, for instance, which fly the blue ensign, but in all respects in the same position as any ordinary vessel in Her Majesty's Navy, being, "with the officers and men serving therein," placed by Admiralty warrant "at the disposal of her Majesty." It should be added that the *Queenslander*, a professedly Government organ, writes as follows:—"No intelligent view of the case can, as it seems to me, result in anything but the perception that, on the strict technical merits of the *casus belli*, the Captain is certainly, in both senses of the word, right." To the above unfortunate chapter of accidents we ought perhaps to add one more, namely, that a company of the land forces of the Colony recently mutinied on parade because they had not received their pay. Perhaps, on the whole, our readers will think that the *Herald* is justified in exclaiming:—"Playing at soldiers and sailors does not seem to afford unmixed satisfaction to Queensland."

It may perhaps be asked why we dwell upon these distressing incidents, some of which certainly have no direct bearing upon Imperial Federation. We reply that we have done so most deliberately and for various reasons. In the first place, the English press has mainly taken the side of Queensland against Her Majesty's Ministers, and it is as well that our readers at least should know that, if Lord Knutsford and Sir Anthony Musgrave have failed to get on with the present Queensland Ministry, they are not the only people in this unhappy position. Secondly, we wish to ask whether it is quite so certain as some of our contemporaries seem to think, that the security for Queensland loans which amount to about £60 per head of the population, or three times as much as our National Debt, is fully equal to the security of Consols. Thirdly and chiefly, we would invite our readers to reflect most seriously how much longer the "painter" will stand the strain that is at present being put upon it. Sir Thomas Mellwraith came into office pledged to separation as his ultimate object. No one can deny that that object is perceptibly nearer than it was six months ago, and the pace so far shows no signs of slackening. Great Britain may be decadent, perhaps is, but at least she still possesses a population of some 37 millions herself, and, what is more, her ministers have to act as the guardians not merely of the interests of the United Kingdom, but of the five million subjects of the Queen in Canada, and the remaining two and three-quarter millions who desire to remain subject to the Queen in the other Australian Colonies. There must come before long a point at which the Queen's Ministers must refuse to concede what Queensland demands. Flushed with success, the Queensland Ministers can scarcely be expected to give way, especially as, so far at least, Sir Samuel Griffith has not ventured to withhold his approval of their policy. What position is the English people prepared in that case to assume? Is it prepared to adopt the suggestion made by a Colonial ex-Premier at the Colonial Institute a week or two back and coerce the Colony? Or, on the other hand, is it prepared to allow Queensland to proclaim its independence? If so, what will Canada, what will the Cape, think of the manner in which we have fulfilled our trust? Yet more important, what are the rest of the Australian Colonies likely to say to a measure which leaves 2,000 miles of the Australian coast open to the first settlement of French or Germans that chooses to land upon it?—*Imperial Federation.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Eighty-five million feet of lumber were shipped from Nova Scotia last year, an increase of two millions over the previous year.

The directors of the Pictou Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company have purchased a \$20,000 building to be used as a factory.

A three-masted schooner of about 300 tons will be built by Councillor Everett at Port Gilbert, N. S., to be launched in the coming spring.

Mr. R. E. Steeves, Hillsboro, N. B., is erecting a steam saw mill that will have a capacity to cut about two million feet of lumber a year.

Mr. R. D. Wood, Baie Verte, N. B., has begun the manufacture of hardwood butter tubs.

Messrs. J. Harris & Co., St. John, N. B., have contracted with the Temiscouata Railway Company for the construction of a considerable quantity of rolling stock and three new snow plows. They have also furnished and sent out a Stackhouse wing snow-plough for the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad.

A Robb & Sons Amherst, have secured the agency for M. Beatty & Sons, Hoisting Engines, Pile Drivers, Derricks, Steam Shovels, etc.

Steeves Bros. & Godard's new steam-mill at Elgin, N. B., is now in running order. A serious delay was caused last week by the disappearance of the steam guage, supposed to have been taken for a clock! The firm is doing an extensive lumber trade. The mill is managed by J. D. Steeves.

Elgin is enlivened by the sound of the whistle on the steam-mill of C. & S. Goggin, who intend doing an extensive business this winter in hardwood lumber and tubs. They have contracted for 500,000 feet of hardwood and 500,000 staves. The mill is managed by the senior partner, while the junior member attends to the store, assisted by a clerk.

The Enterprise foundry, of Sackville, have a 30 horse power boiler nearly ready for shipment, on which the hands of D. MacLaughlan & Son have been employed for several weeks past.

Among the fast rising industries of our Province is the lumber, house-material and ship-building establishment of Mr. John Millard, at Liverpool. Mr. Millard has a first-class rotary saw, shingle and planing-mill, situated at Milton, with other machinery connected for the furnishing of all kinds of building material cut to order, as well as all kinds of material for the construction of vessels, including every requisite species of hardwood. The mills have cut over one and a half million feet of material since last March, and Mr. Millard reports that he has had, during the past year, the best business he has ever done, and had, in fact, more orders than he was able to fulfil. Mr. Millard has also a steam planing-mill and box-factory in Liverpool, which turns out every species of house fittings and furnishings. He also contracts for all kinds of buildings and vessels, and of the latter

has built and launched no less than 20 in the last seven years. Mr. Millard has now for sale one of 98 tons launched last October, and two, to be launched early next summer, and for sale at bargain. One of these is of 102 feet keel, 28½ feet beam, and 10½ feet depth of hold. The other is of 74 feet keel, 23½ feet beam, and 9 feet, 3 in. depth of hold. Mr. Millard's establishments give employment to a large number of hands.

The great engineering firm of E. Leonard & Sons, London, Ont., has branch establishments and agencies in British Columbia, Winnipeg, Montreal, and St. John, N. B. Their agent in the latter place is Mr. Geo. H. Evans, for the Maritime Provinces. The firm in London has been established over a half a century, and employs in that city about 150 hands. Their manufactures are favorably known in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, their speciality for these Provinces being Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Their automatic cut-off engines, for various purposes when economy of fuel is an object, have also being introduced here with marked success. At St. John a number of mill wrights are kept in employ by repairs required by customers in case of accidents, by which means expensive delays in getting parts of mills or engines duplicated are avoided. The sales effected in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1888 were double the amount of those of any previous year, and Mr. Evans reports that their business, which may be looked upon as to a considerable extent indicative of the prosperity of general manufacturing interests, has a cheerful outlook for the present year.

Mr. J. S. Andrews, of Milltown, Charlotte Co., N. B., has patented in England, Canada, and the United States, an Automatic Car Coupler, of which we have received a descriptive Circular. Besides its automatic working, several important advantages are claimed for this invention, among others that the spring which gives it flexibility lessens the concussion of the cars when the brakes are applied, and that it is in itself a perfect buffer, and will couple on any railway curve. It is said to have been severely tested on freight trains, and on sharp curves, and the inventor offers to "pay \$1,000 to any railroad that will break one in actual use." There is no possibility, it is stated, of a train parting without manipulation. It is further claimed that the cost of placing it on new cars, or on cars under repair, is no greater than to replace the ordinary link and pin coupler.

The Post Office department is, it is said, about to issue a new postal card after the style of the return postal now in use. The back folds are split diagonally across the card and open like a star. The four corners are fastened with a paper seal in the centre. The card weighs less than half an ounce, and will have the advantage over the card now in use of greater privacy.

CITY CHIMES.

Who can say that Halifax is a frivolous city? It is true there is a certain set who go in for dances and amusements, but even these lately have taken to hard work, and come constantly before the public to show the points of their labours in the concert hall, and on the stage. Concert after concert, for various charities, follow one another. We have our well-known Orpheus Club, and the yet untried Dramatic club, and a by no means low order of music or acting is placed or likely to be placed before the audiences. And a great deal may be said in favor of ladies and gentlemen with a little spare time, devoting their leisure to study and gaining funds for various objects by their work. The public is always ready to encourage or appreciate such endeavors, and it is only to be hoped, the interest now taken in such things will not have a butterfly existence, and live only as a fashionable fad.

A "Nicht Wi' Burns," in celebration of the anniversary of Scotland's great poet, was held in Chalmers Hall, last Thursday evening, and much enjoyed by those present. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and many holding tickets could not gain admittance. The concert we believe will be repeated, and those who were unlucky enough not to obtain seats will be thus enabled to hear the sweet music of the choir, as well as the interesting reading by Mr. Wright, who described in part the great poet's home and scenes from his life. Among the performers, besides the members of the choir, were Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell, and the Misses Burns.

A concert also took place the same evening in the basement of St. Matthew's Church. The programme was finely rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Miss Schaeffer, Miss Minnie Chisholm, Miss Thompson, Miss Creighton, Miss Creed, Miss Smith, Miss Allison, Mrs. Campbell, and Rev. Mr. Laing.

A benefit to Miss Josie Schaeffer is to be given next month. The sale of tickets has already begun, and it is to be hoped the young songstress, of whom the Halifax music-loving people are so fond and so proud, will have a bumper house before she bids farewell to this dirty, capricious, but always warm-hearted city.

Some members of the Wanderers' Athletic Club have banded together, and, calling themselves the Halifax Harriers, are proceeding to give entertainments to return the hospitalities extended to them by their lady friends. The first of these took place in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, and went off most successfully. The music was furnished by Amorino's string band, and the supper and decorations were beyond reproach. It is a graceful idea for a number of young single men to compliment the ladies by such civility, and to pay many social debts. CHRS.

Yet another Concert was given on Tuesday evening. The object was to raise funds for a church at Grand Pre, and, judging by the crowded house, a good deal of money must have been taken. Miss Stewart sang very sweetly, and received a beautiful bouquet from the hands of Prince Dhuleep Singh. Later His Highness and Miss Stewart gave a duet which was warmly applauded. Mrs. Clarkson, a never-failing favorite, also was heard with appreciation. Miss Schaffer gave some numbers in her sweet, clear voice, which to hear once is to always remember. "Marguerite" was rendered by Mr. Miller with fervid expression. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Moore were also deservedly applauded, Mr. Moore being twice encored. Mr. W. Hill recited "The Cosmopolitan Meeting" with effect, and of Miss Thompson's recitation of "The Birds of Killingworth," too much cannot be said. The evening went off most enjoyably, and after the concert Mrs. Weatherbe, who had arranged it, entertained a number of guests at supper.

It was remarked at the concert how exceedingly well the performers were dressed and looked, the lady-performers I mean, of course. Everyone, with the exception of Miss Thompson, was in black, and does not that high priest of the order of female adornment, the great M. Worth, say that black "est le flatteur pour les blondes." Miss Stewart wore an arrangement of violet, a color which constitutes an ordeal only to be sustained by a very delicate complexion. Miss Thompson wore a richly brocaded cream-colored satin, and Mrs. Clarkson's costume was heavily embellished with jet.

The Orpheus Club will put the Bohemian Girl on the stage in a couple of weeks. It is said that the Dramatic Club have selected for their second performance a piece of unusual interest, which requires magnificent old time dresses. So much for matters Dramatical and Musical.

As to abroad—well, the streets are slippery and the sun shines. It is "fine walking over head" as the Irish gentleman said. Furs, of course, are much worn, but the weather even on coldest days is so fine that ladies are often seen about in little covert coats or light ulsters. As for feet they are hopeless in this paradise of mud. From the masculine No. 11 to the feminine little "3," they are cased in rubber—comfortable no doubt, but not artistic. We cannot have very much winter now, at any rate, for the days are lengthening, and after this period of the year the sun increases in power, so that we shall have to get the thermometer very low indeed to experience trying weather, although no doubt a great many would prefer to have an old fashioned snow clad winter to the present state of things. CHIPS.

COMMERCIAL.

The first month of the current year has been very unsatisfactory in its results as regards business matters. The extraordinarily mild weather that has ruled, with continuous rains, have rendered the country roads practically impassable. No satisfactory business can be transacted under present conditions.

A scheme for the mutual redemption of notes of Canadian banks has been started, the intent of which seems to be to relieve the Government of the responsibility of guaranteeing the paper circulation of the country. This is only illustrative of what we have for two years urged, i.e., that our circulating medium is not secured as it should be. There is practically nothing behind the solvency of the several banks to assure the individual holder of their notes that the notes will be redeemed. In nearly all cases the person who receives or who pays out these notes has no means of judging of the financial condition of the issuing corporations. It happens that nearly all Canadian banks have hitherto proved to be reliable, but a crisis may occur any day which will drive even our supposed staunchest banks to the wall. Experience has shown that in such an event the circulation of a failed or suspended bank is practically worthless, especially to a poor man who cannot afford to wait for an indefinite period for the cash that the notes he holds are supposed to represent, and then to receive it in—"drips and draps"—percentages. The fact that the Government of the United States guarantees the prompt payment on presentation of the notes of all banks in that country, makes such notes legal tender for all practical purposes throughout the world. In contrast to the admirable stability of American bank certificates of indebtedness, we have to acknowledge that the notes of Canadian banks are not taken anywhere outside of the Dominion at their face value, and that in many countries they are as absolutely refused as would be those of the late Confederate States. That this condition of affairs seriously hampers the natural growth of our commercial intercourse with the outside world goes without saying. That we have the remedy in our own hands, if our Government will but apply it, is equally patent. Our resources in proportion to extent of territory, to population, and to developed natural wealth, are fully equal to those of any country in the world, and our monetary obligations should rank with those of "the most favored nation." That they do not is due to causes which, as we have pointed out, are easily removable.

No more licenses are to be issued to U. S. fishing vessels by Customs Collectors without special authority from the Minister of Fisheries.

The Allan Steamship Co. have issued a useful little hand book of information and advice for immigrants during the coming season. It will be for the good of Canada as well as the Allan steamships to have an increase of the right kind of immigrants to the country.

The new steamer *Conscript* arrived at Halifax on Sunday last from St. John's, Newfoundland, and left to return on Tuesday. She is under contract to carry mails between this port and Newfoundland, and will make fortnightly trips during the winter season.

The patent laws of the United States provide that every patent granted

for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent. The question has arisen whether the foreign patent expires, within the meaning of this provision, at the end of the period for which it was first granted, or at the end of the period for which an extension may have been secured. This point was presented in a case just decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court holds that a patent granted in the United States which has been first taken out in a foreign country does not expire until the extreme limit of time for which an extension thereof may be secured in the foreign country. This decision is an important one, and, it is understood, will affect the status of a number of electrical patents among others.—*Bradstreet's*.

"The frozen meat trade," says a London Exchange, "grows steadily, despite many difficulties and disappointments. The importations of mutton and lamb into London and Liverpool have risen from 400 carcasses in 1880, to close on 2,000,000 in 1888. The great bulk of these came to hand in good condition. The quality of New Zealand shipments, which are the largest in bulk, has tended to deteriorate, while the quality of the River Plate sheep has improved year by year. New Zealand mutton is, however, still distinctly superior to either Australian or River Plate produce, and that advantage may with care still be maintained. The River Plate is making vigorous efforts to increase its exports, and is successful in doing so, being assisted by a lower charge for freight, a bounty on exports, and a low rate of exchange. Sales of frozen mutton were at first confined almost exclusively to London, but with greater railway facilities almost the whole of the River Plate, and nearly half the New Zealand imports, are finally disposed of in the Provinces. The market was in a very depressed state at the close of the year, with stocks of frozen mutton undesirably heavy."

An advance of ten per cent. in the price of grey cottons was agreed on, at a meeting of representatives of Canadian Cotton Mills, held in Montreal last week.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 25, 1889	Prev. week, 1889	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	331	358	259	218	337	1312	1172	1255	1364
Canada.....	32	47	60	19	30	129	152	92	100

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—S. E. Hue, Genl. Store, Kentville, stock sold for 60c. on \$; Calvin Bishop, Grocer, Kentville, sold out to his two sons T. & B. R. Bishop; Jos. McMillan, Genl. Store, Sydney, assigned to John Gillis in trust for benefit of creditors; Job A. Crowell, Genl. Store, Cape Sable Island, assigned to Sandford H. Flemming real and personal property; C. & G. Wilson (estate of) Dry Goods, Windsor, stock in trade, etc., advertised for sale by tender; J. B. Pattillo, Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings, Bridgewater, admitted H. M. Pattillo partner as Pattillo Bros.; Shaffner & Fisher, Genl. Store, Berwick, advertise closing business; Thomas & Co., Hats and Caps, Halifax, property corner Sackville and Barrington Streets, sold to Victoria School of Art and Design under foreclosure of mortgage.

Dry Goods.—The local wholesale dry goods market has ruled dull and devoid of special features of interest. Travellers reports that they have not found the usual and expected readiness to order fall goods on the part of their customers. Sorting orders for spring goods have been fairly good, and the volume of trade has been as large as could, perhaps, have been expected under the circumstances. Cotton goods are very firm, and in all lines the advances in prices noted by us in the last five or six weeks have been well held. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* under the date of January 25, says:—"Grey cottons, sheetings, twills, drills, and ducks, have sharply appreciated in value during the past few days, and have been marked up 15 to 20 per cent., and in some lines as much as 25 per cent. This may seem pretty steep, but it is true. Exception has been taken to the reported advance in ducks by a leading wholesale dealer, but we fear that when he replenishes his stock at the mills, he will find that they really are higher than when he last bought. The position of cotton goods seems to be a very strong one, as stocks at the mills were never lighter since the cotton industry in Canada was established than they are to-day. A careful estimate of the stocks of grey cotton at the different mills throughout Canada placed them at only 1,000 bales on Friday last, and we have good reason for believing this to be an outside figure. It is contended that both wholesale and retail dealers are as bare of colored and grey cottons as the mills are, although some of our wholesale men who have delayed buying deny this. That the situation, however, is a strong one for the manufacturers appears to be conceded by everyone, and we would not be surprised to hear of further advances in other lines of cotton fabrics before long. Owing to the present time being peculiarly favorable for the renewal of old acquaintanceships, new arrangements are being completed whereby the mills will again be invited to a love feast, and reunited on the old line of combined action, at least so far as grey cottons are concerned."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron trade remains relatively quiet for the season, but a few satisfactory orders are reported, and as spring approaches, our dealers seem sanguine of accomplishing a satisfactory trade. Cables quote an advance in warrants in Glasgow of 4d. to 6d., bringing prices up to 41s. 3d. No. 3 foundry iron at Middlesbrough is quoted at 33s. 6d. In Philadelphia the iron trade is reported at a standstill, though furnaces and mills are turning out their usual product. It is said that furnaces at Blentien will restrict their output and that four rolling mills will shut down in part soon while waiting for orders. Prices there are slightly weaker in crude and finished iron, though but little advantage appears to be taken of this fact. Buyers are waiting for an accumulation at furnaces and mills. Steel rails were quoted at \$27 50 on large lots. The withholding of so much business that is due is causing much apprehension among mill-owners. Reports from the interior indicate activity, but many mills are getting to the

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end of their orders, and new work is slow in coming in. A heavy consumption everywhere will in time bring about an active demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—No important change has transpired in the local flour market during the past week. The demand from outside points continues fair, and with the regular consumptive call has made up a reasonable volume of business which was transacted at steady prices. Beerbohm's cable quotes:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat inactive, corn, nothing offering; do on passage and for prompt shipment, wheat and corn very dull. California wheat promptly to be shipped 38s.; do nearly due 37s. 9d. At Liverpool mixed maize is firmer at 3s. 11½d. for February and May. The English country markets are slow. Flour in Paris 36s. 9d. February. The French country markets are inactive. At Antwerp spot wheat is a turn easier." Late advices from Antwerp state that Azima and South Russian wheats are now well appreciated on account of their making a stronger flour than Danubian sorts. These latter wheats having been employed in an increased proportion have provoked some serious complaint, and millers anxious to maintain their standard brands of flour will be obliged now to grind somewhat less of this description and more of better wheats. The stronger demand for American red winter No. 2, in spite of its abnormally high price, is undoubtedly due to this state of things. Home-grown descriptions are liberally offered, but show a very unsatisfactory condition, the greater part of them being improper for good flours and suitable only for inferior qualities. In Chicago the wheat market opened strong but a weaker feeling succeeded and May wheat sold down to 97½c. and July 88½c. which are about the present ruling figures. Corn was inactive. Nominal quotations were strong at 36½c. for May corn. Oats have been firm at 27½c. for May.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been fairly active, the demand for pork from both local and country buyers being rather better than it has of late been. Consequently a larger volume of business was transacted at steady prices. The demand for lard was fair and sales were rather freely made. In the Liverpool provision market pork was weak and broke 1s. 3d. to 71s. 3d. Lard was steady at 36s. 9d. Bacon was weak and declined 6d. to 1s. to 36s. 6d. Tallow fell off 3d. to 32s. There has been a marked activity and a decided weakness in the Chicago provision markets. Pork broke 27½c. to 30c., late quotations being \$11.70 February, \$12.10 May. Lard was also weak and declined 5c. to \$6.85 February, \$6.15 May.

BUTTER.—The local demand for good butter has been rather brisk and a fair volume of trade has transpired. An important feature in the export butter trade is the wonderful improvement that has lately been made in the quality of the New Zealand product, a shipment of the new season's make having lately arrived by the *S. S. Arava* in London, Eng., which sold at 88s. to 96s. for good qualities, 98s. to 106s. for fine, and 108s. to 114s. for extra choice. These are said to be the best prices ever obtained for this class of butter, even allowing for the stiff advance that has recently been established in the English market, whilst later cable advices mention still higher figures. Now, in face of the discouragingly low prices that have ruled during the past two years, the persistent manner in which our antipodean competitors have overcome all obstacles and made a name and a market for their products in England, is the highest eulogium upon their pluck and enterprise, and is enough to cause a blush of shame to suffuse the cheeks of Canadians, to think that a small country like New Zealand, having to ship their goods about four times the distance we have, and having to cross the perpendicular sun-scorch of the tropics, has been making strides in her export butter trade, whilst Canada's exports have manifested a strong tendency towards utter extinction.

CHEESE. has been very dull here and little or nothing was done. There are rumors that English agents are rooting up all sorts of back corners in New York, Montreal, etc., and offering big prices for cheese, but we do not swallow these stories without reserve as the English markets are pretty well stocked at present.

FRUIT.—Advices from Europe and from New York quoting prices higher, our dealers in dried fruits have felt stronger. The demand for Valencia raisins has been good and a fair amount of business was transacted at steady prices. In currants business has been rather quiet, but the feeling was stronger and prices were very firm with a tendency to advance.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has continued quiet. At present there is but little demand, but the prospects for the near future are encouraging, as stocks in the country are known to be light, and orders therefrom must soon come in. There is a disposition on the part of holders to be firm and no large lots are now offering. Advices from England, New York and Montreal are stronger and an advance all along the line seems not improbable. In coffee a fair volume of business in a jobbing way has been done at quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has ruled quiet and steady with little actual business accomplished, as buyers generally have filled their wants for the present. A better business is, however, anticipated soon. Molasses has been under rather better enquiry and a fairly active trade has been done at firm prices.

FISH OILS.—The Montreal market is firm for Newfoundland cod oil, it being reported that the market has been cornered. Sales of round lots are made last week at 38c. but now prices are firmer at 39c. to 40c., smaller lots bringing more money. Halifax oil, 36c. Steam refined seal ranges from 48c. to 50c., and pale seal 42½c. to 45c. Cod liver oil 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland, and 90c. to 95c. for Norway.

FISH.—The market for fish continues to be very dull. No demand has come in from abroad and shipments are, consequently, small. Several cargoes of frozen herring have arrived during the week, but the weather has been so unfavorable that the fish would not keep and large quantities had to be "dumped" overboard. Our quotations are unchanged. Outside advices show that markets abroad are in sympathy with this, and that while prices are reasonably firm, no immediate advance can for some time be expected.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	8½ to 8¾
Granulated	7½ to 8
Circle A	7½
White Extra C	7 to 7½
Extra Yellow C	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C	6 to 6½
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	45 to 46
Porto Rico	36 to 39
Cienfuegos	32
Trinidad	35
Antigua	35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.00 to 13.00
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.50
" American, clear	20.00
" P. E. I. Mess	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	10.00 to 10.50
" Prime Mess	14.50 to 15.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	13 to 14
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	16.00
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round	3.75 to 4.00
" September	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	3.25 to 3.50
" Round	2.75 to 3.00
ALSKWIVLS, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	4.25 to 4.50
New Bank	4.25
Bay	4.12 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 18.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	3.00 to 3.25
HARK, per qtl.	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK	3.00
POLLOCK	2.25
HARK SOUND, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	25 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1½ cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Whilst we cannot say that our market is in any better shape, in fact has been rather more depressed during the last few days than otherwise, still the evidences in New York and Chicago and the main centres West are all in favor of much higher markets in the near future. Wheat seems to be more or less exhausted in the centres of production in the West and Northwest of the U. S., and prices are higher or as high at Chicago and Minneapolis as at New York. A sharp corner may be looked for at any time during the next few weeks. We make no change in quotations.

FLOUR.	
Graham Flour	5.75 to 6.10
Patent high grades	6.10 to 6.20
90 per cent. Patents	5.75 to 5.90
Superior Extra	5.60 to 5.75
Extras from Patents	5.25 to 5.50
Low grades in sacks	3.30 to 3.40
" " barrels	3.65 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard	4.05 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.15
" Rolled	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.00 to 3.10
Bran, per ton	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts	23.00 to 23.60
Middlings	21.50 to 26.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	25.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	43 to 45
Barley of 48	nominal
Peas " of 60 "	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.55
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Straw "	11.00 to 12.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	30
" " in Small Tubs	25
" Good, in large tubs	21
Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	22 to 24
Western	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	11 to 12

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 25
unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 35
Tallow	3

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	5.00 to 5.50
Lemons, per case	3.50 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50
Onions	2 to 2½
American Silver Skin	2 to 2½
Dates, boxes, new	6½ to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	6
Cranberries	7.00
Foxberries	4.00 to 4.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	5.50 to 5.40

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	13 to 10
Geese, each	50 to 70
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.00 to 4.25
Oxen	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Hefers, light weights	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AN INCIDENT IN MINING LIFE.

I had completed a term of years with a now eminent mining engineer. Like most young men who fancy themselves at such a time competent to step into professional practice at once, I was very desirous to become my own master, to be done with the thralldom of apprenticeship, and to feel the delight of doing as I liked. For a while fortune did not favor me and I had the by no means useless lesson of life—how much soever we may groan under it—of learning to wait. Longfellow advises to "learn to labor and to wait," and wise indeed and truthful as the advice is, the record of labor, like hope, if long deferred maketh the heart sick.

At last an opportunity offered and, on the recommendation of a friend, I received the appointment of manager, or as in those days the position was called in the north of England, Receiver, of a colliery in the County of Cumberland. I well remember the interview I had with the owners of the colliery, the nervousness with which I answered their questions, for be it remembered I was only in my twenty-second year, and moreover of much more youthful appearance than most young men present at that age. I call to mind strongly the to me inaudible consultation that occurred, the trepidation I felt and the lashing sense of probable failure, with its crushing effect on my too sensitive disposition, the chill of doubt that seemed to be on my brow, and the intensity of relief when they informed me that they considered my answers and testimonials very satisfactory and they had decided to give me the appointment, the salary attached to which would be—well, it was not large, but to me then it was a big thing. Oh! the delightfulness of youth, the charming ignorance of life, the colossal hopefulness that magnifies a shilling into a pound, that recognizes no bar or impediment to the course it means to run, and paints the present—not the future, that is out of the reckoning—with the brightest tints that the imagination has placed on the palette of hope.

I entered on my duties, but I had not been many days in charge of the colliery until I found that my appointment had given umbrage to the person who had occupied the subordinate—so far as my superintendance was concerned—but still responsible position of manager of the under-ground operations. He was a native of the county and a practical miner, with, however, very little knowledge beyond what that term expresses; that is to say, he knew the value of work, the ordinary requirements of mining operations, and was not without the usual bias of such men in favor of those who had been their fellow workmen.

Suggested improvements were generally combatted on the ground that they were not applicable to that mine, the practice was different to that which I had been accustomed to, and other objections were raised that very soon gave me the conviction that he was more disposed to work against than with me.

An explosion, not of a serious character, however, occurred, and my suspicion of its having been willfully brought about, was so strongly confirmed on investigation that I resolved to make a personal examination of every part of the mine and so satisfy myself as to the foul play to which I was, as I conceived, being subjected.

With this intention I went into the mine one day, and without informing anyone I proceeded into the return air course, that is to say the part of the mine through which the ventilating current passes to the upcast shaft after circulating through the workings.

I had complained of the insufficient quantity of air for a mine which gave off a good deal of gas and the explanation had always been of an evasive character; the blame being thrown on the small size of the ventilating furnace, the weather or some other unsatisfactory cause. My object therefore in determining to travel the air course was to satisfy myself as to its capacity and unobstructiveness. The light with which I entered on my examination was the dear old Davy lamp of which I cannot make mention, but in such a term of admiration, for many as have been the alterations in its construction, and as I hesitate not to admit improvements in its adaptation, still for quick detection of the presence of gas it is a safe guide, and honored be the name in mining annals of its illustrious inventor, Sir Humphrey Davy. Proceeding on my course of inspection I found at many points of my progress, sufficient justification of the doubts that had been raised in my mind as to the capacity of the air way. I had climbed over falls of the roof which, though they added to the irregularity of the movement of the current of air, still afforded sufficient space for the quantity of air that should have been circulating. But the absence of any feeling of movement of the air, such as should have existed, clearly indicated that an interruption of the area necessary to permit its observance, must exist somewhere. I came at last to that which seemed to be the confirmation of my doubts as well as of the negligence which I expected. Apparently further progress was completely stopped. A fall of the roof seemed to fill up the entire space of the air passage; and this obstruction was the cause of the weak and inoperative current of air.

I sat down to rest and reflect on the circumstances of my position. Here was evidence enough either of the incapacity of the man who hitherto conducted the operations or of a wilful determination to let the condition of the mine scare me into a resignation of the charge in order that he might be reinstated in the position. As I had now traversed, at the least, two-thirds of the length of the return air course and although I was very fatigued, I determined, after a short rest and bitter reflection on the cruel animosity which could for the sake of intimidating me jeopardize the lives of many—to try to get through to the upcast shaft.

Before me was a mass of fallen stone which seemed to fill up the entire space of the original air way. I climbed to the top of it and my course was now downward. Slowly and carefully I descended to the lowest part of the fall, where a portion of the roof of the seam of coal had remained unbroken,

and there I found that a space of about twelve inches in height, and of the width of the air way, about eight feet, was all the opening through which the ventilating current had to pass.

Immediately in front of me was a similar fall of the roof giving a V shape to that part of the air way; so that when I had crept beneath the point of the V I had to climb up on the other side in order to continue my course.

The lamp under such circumstances is not carried by the ring at the top, but is held in the hand; the part containing the oil being grasped so that the lamp is kept upright, and the lower part of the hand is at liberty to be used as an aid in your movements.

Thus prepared I put my head and shoulders below the point of the unbroken rock and began to crawl beneath it. My forward movement was however suddenly checked by feeling a pressure between the shoulders, and I was at once sensible that a point of the rock prevented my progress. This was due to the steep angle which the fallen stone presented, up which I was endeavoring to climb. It necessitated a bend upwards of the body and thus brought the body in close contact with the projecting piece of rock.

The first idea that occurred to me under the circumstances was to give up the intention of trying to get through to the upcast shaft and to return by the way I had came. I made a backward movement for this purpose. To my horror however I found that the portion of stone that was pressing on my back had become partially loosened by my movements, and was resting upon me. A retrograde motion was thus quite as difficult, if not more so than a forward one. Need I say that I felt that I was in a very peculiar position. No one knew that I had gone into that part of the mine; unless I could extricate myself I might remain in the position I have described for many hours, nay it might have been a day or days. In a short time the oil in my lamp would be exhausted and I would then be in darkness most profound. These and other thoughts flashed with the rapidity of lightning through my brain and threw, as it were, a glare of horror on the mind that evidenced its effect in the big drops of perspiration, nay I may term it, the icy sweat, that coursed down my face.

If it be, as indeed it would seem to be, that to the mind, ah! what a vague term that is, in moments of bodily peril, say of drowning, the spark of life ere its extinguishment, recalls in a sudden flash all the past, nor shuts out, to some it may be, the roseate hues of the future—what anguish of soul, what a leaping forward of the heart as if to grasp some outstretched hand, must poor humanity then undergo.

A kin to such a feeling, it seemed to me, was that which I experienced. For a few minutes I stirred not. The crowding thoughts seemed to stun me with the rapidity of their changes and to gather with increasing gloom, deadening reflection and darkening with overpowering might the feeble flicker of reason which began to strive for place. Home, parents, brothers, sisters, friends, aye and a much loved one too, with kaleidoscope quickness started before me, each change intensifying the mental suffering and accelerating the rush of blood through the frame, rendering almost audible the beating of the heart and the throbbing of the brow. Even the action of the tongue seemed to be impeded, and the lack of breath alone prevented a cry of uttermost despair.

Can it be that the exquisite organization of our being has its compensatory action so arranged that the bodily exhaustion, ere its surrender to the mental over-pressure, best befits it for the sway of reason? To me the prostration which I experienced was but of short duration. The question how to extricate myself gained possession of my mind and was speedily determined. If I could move the pieces of fallen stone that lay immediately before me, to an extent to allow of my moving my body forward, in a level position, I might be able to free myself of the projecting point of the stone that rested between my shoulders. Carefully placing the lamp in a position in which I thought it would not be disturbed by the movement of the stones, I began to pick and throw aside those that were before me, piece by piece. The operation was a slow one, but I heeded not the time I was thus occupied. Slowly but surely I was removing the obstruction and ere long I was able to lower my back and to feel that I was clear of the stone that retarded my progress.

Once however, during the tedious operation of putting aside the stones, I experienced a terrible return of the dread feelings I have endeavored to describe.

One of the pieces of stone was longer than I thought it to be, and projected under the stone on which the lamp was placed. On removing it I upset the lamp. In a moment I had it in an upright position; but the shiver that ran through my body, the muffled burst of despair which had expression in the uncontrollable gasp, I shall never forget.

Placing the lamp once more in a safe position I continued to clear a space in front of me which I thought would be sufficient to allow of my crawling forward without bending the body. As soon as I had made room for this I had no difficulty in clearing myself. The removal of the stones was at last accomplished, and moving very carefully I found myself free, and I rested in a reclining position on the angular mass of stones over which I must continue my progress. Yes, I rested, lying on my back, for I was exhausted, less however from the fatigue of body than from the prostration induced by the mental strain.

But while I rested and reflected the thought came suddenly to me, what if I find similar destruction before me, and if I have a like process to go through to that I had just accomplished? For a moment I was startled, but the quick relief came in the reflection that I could return by the way that I came without undergoing the painful sensations I had experienced. I had however formed the opinion that I had discovered the cause of the inadequacy of the ventilation, and that I should now be able to reach the upcast shaft without further hindrance. And such was the case. The remainder of the distance to be travelled was uninterrupted by falls and I arrived at the shaft without much trouble.

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I need but add to this brief narrative, that having an inducement to resign my appointment, I removed to another locality, and I heard afterwards that my predecessor in the management of the colliery had been reinstated.

A few years after an explosion occurred in the mine and the poor fellow was one of those who lost their lives on that occasion.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

"ANNEXATION, OR FEDERATION?"

(AN AMERICAN OPINION)

* * What could be more natural than the "federation" scheme for British reconstruction, which has been before the British public for years? It offers to Great Britain the maintenance of every interest, legal, economic, political, and moral, which has grown up in the past and has shown itself worthy of consideration. It maintains all the ties which have held the different parts of the Empire together. It even strengthens them prodigiously by transforming the weak ties of colonialism into a true national life, so that the foreigner shall look upon Canada or Jamaica, not as temporary hangers-on of a distant island, but as component and fully recognized members of a magnificent ocean empire. It distributes the burdens of imperial taxation over the whole Empire, so that the Australian or the Canadian may look upon every imperial ironclad which comes into his harbor as possibly the product of his own state's taxation. It lessens the dangers of a new break up of the Empire through colonial discontent; the Canada or the New South Wales of the "federation" could submit without a second thought to abandonment of its claims "by its own government" while there is now always something of a sting in such an abandonment by a home government on whose decision the colony has exercised no direct influence. It leaves to every square foot of the Empire that alternative of self-government in the present, or of hope of self-government in the future, which is offered by our State and Territorial systems. Canada would be at once one of the self-governing states of the Empire; but the territories of India would have, under the federation, such prospects of complete statehood, when they should deserve it, as they never could have under a Russian dominion or protectorate. And such a consummation is to be prevented by what? By certain remnants of feudal organizations or thinking. The attempt has hitherto been made to base the British Empire upon the country known as England. England must be simply included in the splendid and closely knit Empire which is pictured in federation. England is not prepared to sink its proud historical continuity in such a federation. That might do for Scotland or Ireland, but not for the country of Alfred and Shakespeare, Milton and Cromwell. Still less is England prepared to transform its historic past into a geographical expression by dividing its representation in the Imperial Parliament, as that of New England has been divided in our own country, among half a dozen separate states. Family and other influences have been prompt to make use of such natural feelings in order to prevent the organization of a Parliament which should really represent the whole Empire, and to maintain the present system, which gratifies all the provincialisms of English anti-democracy, while it "governs" the rest of the Empire purely on sufferance. It is hardly necessary to say that such a system cannot last; ironclad navies have already made it an anachronism. British statesmen have for years been ready to meet the imperial dangers of a great naval war by quietly shaking the colonial apples from the boughs; by saying to their colonies, "Depart in peace; be ye warmed and filled." English historians are agreed as to the folly of the policy which split the British Empire a hundred years ago. What are future historians to say of the policy which is now prepared to submit to a disintegration of the Empire rather than sacrifice one jot of the ambition to make the legislative body an English rather than an Imperial Parliament—an ambition the possibility of which will be shown by the first contact with the touchstone of events? Toward the climax of the English troubles with the colonies in the past century, the failure to reach a kindly and satisfactory settlement of them was attributed by Franklin's hard, practical sense very largely to the desire of so many Englishmen of that day to keep up the fiction of "our sovereignty" over the colonies; each, "like the Genoese queens of Corsica, deems himself a sprig of royalty" over the colonies so long as the old system should last. It would be a curious historical parallel if survivals of the same feeling in this century should prolong the existence of the old system until circumstances should force a new disruption of the Empire. The one practical factor which is fundamentally hostile to all such survivals is English democracy. Wherever it meets them, in the pulpit, in the press, in Parliament, or even on the panels of carriages, it meets them with unsparing ridicule. Its work has hitherto been mainly in the widening of the right of suffrage, but most of the work is now done. The question now is whether the inevitable development of English democracy in new directions, more particularly in that of a federated Empire, shall happily anticipate any conjunction of circumstances which might otherwise force a second break-up of the Empire. It is really, then, a race against time by the English democracy. If, as one result, our neighbors to the north of us shall become an integral part of a real empire, such a natural and simple solution will find no congratulations more prompt and cordial than those of the American people, even though they are not based on any of the selfish advantages which annexation professes to offer to the United States. And if the time should ever arrive when the United States is really interested in the question of Canadian annexation, it will be because whatever there is of "the natural" in such proposed relationship has come to the front and become a paramount consideration. But it is likely that the experiment of federation will be tried before the permanent experiment of annexation.—*The Century for January.*

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 50 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—
Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

PATENT STEAM COMPRESSED AND SHREDDED CODFISH.

The BEST, CHEAPEST, and most convenient form of Dried Codfish ever offered to the public. Its rapidly increasing sale indicates the favor with which it is received. It is recommended not only for its cheapness, but because it can be got ready for table in a few minutes, no small advantage when household help is so difficult to procure. The half of a pound package when made into Patties is sufficient for a meal for an ordinary family. PUT UP IN 1 LB. PKGS., 40 PKGS. IN A BOX. The Subscribers having been appointed the Sole Agents for the above article for the Maritime Provinces, are now prepared to supply the trade in lots to suit.
E. G. & C. STAYNER.

GREEN CODFISH bought by the Subscribers to make STEAM COMPRESSED and SHREDDED CODFISH.
E. G. & C. STAYNER.

- EPIDERMA, FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN.
- EPIDERMA, TO USE AFTER SHAVING.
- EPIDERMA, FOR DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.
- EPIDERMA, FOR SUNBURN AND REDNESS.
- EPIDERMA, FOR RENDERING THE SKIN SMOOTH, SOFT AND PLIABLE.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND EPIDERMA.
HATTIE & MYLIUS,
ACADIA DRUG STORE,
155 HOLLIS STREET.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

TAYLOR'S NEW STYLE Double Tongue and Groove Fireproof SAFES.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
J. & J. TAYLOR,
117 & 119 Front St. East,
TORONTO.

CHESLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

Old and Young, Big and Little, Rich and Poor, will find just what they want in our

Beautiful Display

HOLIDAY GOODS.

COME AND SEE! ALL ARE WELCOME

Wm. Bannister,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

136 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING! PUTTNER'S

Will Cure you of a Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, or other Lung Troubles.

EMULSION

It is unsurpassed for Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Vigor, Etc.

OF COD LIVER OIL,

For Lack of Energy, Nervousness, Paralysis, Loss of Brain Power, it is highly recommended.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

As a Tonic for Children, for Invalids recovering from sickness, for Women who are nursing it is of the greatest value.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
BROWN BROS. & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
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LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 Hollis Street,
J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for
Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.
Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread, Biscuit, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

on the property of a man named Balcom at Westport, St. John County. A gentleman in St. Martins has the matter in hand, and recently returned from Boston, where he had been having samples tested, etc. One ton of the quartz assayed at the rate of \$32.50 per ton, and another sample gave gold to the value of \$20.67 per ton. It is proposed to form a company and proceed with the development of the mine and putting up machinery at once, so it is said. Shipments of ore to Great Britain and to points in the United States take place regularly from the Markhamville mines near Sussex, whose interests are looked after by Major Markham, who has long been identified with this industry.

The question of gold being in New Brunswick has frequently attracted attention but as yet no positive evidence of it has been discovered, that is, in position as a gold mine pure and simple. It is a well known fact, however, that many of our Galena veins in New Brunswick (some of which lie in a beautiful quartzite gangue) show gold under assay all the way from 10 and 12 dwts. to 22 dwts. per ton. The writer has at different periods controlled two different properties—Galena—in which tests yielded 12 dwts. and upwards of 24 dwts. per ton in gold. Furthermore personal observation and information gleaned from reliable sources go to show the existence of large bodies of low grade quartz, which yields quite a percentage of gold, and would undoubtedly pay to work on a large scale. It is proposed by some persons interested in mining matters to make quite an extended search in several localities where the precious metal is supposed to exist next summer.

Rumors of the probable sale of several properties in Nova Scotia in which some New Brunswickers are figuring are in circulation.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—We note that a number of our most pushing and best qualified miners are doing good work at Montague, and the prospects are, that this summer the district will be placed amongst the heaviest gold producers in the Province.

The Rose Lead property, purchased by Messrs. Barry, Skerry, McQuarrie, and others, will be vigorously prospected, and there can be little doubt but what they will strike it rich. They are now busily engaged in getting out wood and otherwise preparing for active and continuous work.

Messrs. Skerry, McQuarrie and others have a bond of the Symonds-Kaye property and are putting everything in order for vigorous work. Over 200 cords of wood have been hauled out, and Mr. Skerry intends to drain the swamp west of the crusher, where very rich boulders have been found, and prospect it thoroughly.

The recent rich strike on the New Albion property was made by Skerry and McQuarrie with others, and success is the more to their credit, as the property had been pronounced valueless by other prospectors. The lead still continues to show up well, and the property is reported as having been sold at a high figure.

The old Lawson property now owned by W. C. Anderson, has been bonded by Messrs. John Lawlor and John Leadly of Dartmouth, who have struck a very good thing. The prospects of this old district coming to the front are indeed more promising.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT BROAD RIVER.—Considerable excitement has within the last few days prevailed at Port Mouton, in consequence of the discovery near there of a twenty-inch lead of gold-bearing quartz. The find was made about a week since, near the west branch of Broad River, in the vicinity of Little (or as it is marked on the map, "Lillie") Lake, by parties who were setting rabbit snares.

The lead projected above the surface in the form of a rounded ridge of broken quartz, resembling as some of the discoverers described it, a white horse's back. In this broken quartz a number of fine sights of gold were obtained. Some days after they dug down through this broken quartz several feet and found the lead directly under it, which they uncovered at three different points, at intervals of about one hundred feet. Several small pieces knocked off the edge of the lead showed, as it is stated, gold in fine particles, and forthwith a number of claims were staked off, and considerable ground has been applied for.

The find is near the claim or location at which Mr. Mitchell has been prospecting during the past summer. The Broad River country has been a good deal prospected during the past few years, different experts concurring in the opinion that rich leads would some time be found there, and one of the richest boulders ever discovered in the County was found about a year since near the fork of the river, but up to the present the efforts of all searchers for the lead have been baffled.

We trust that the accounts that have so far been received are authentic, and that the lead on which claims are now being taken will fulfil the sanguine expectations of its finders. If the facts are as represented we may expect brisk times out to the Westward.

It is understood that operations are to be at once proceeded with to open the lead and test its qualities, till which time, perhaps, judgement upon the new district and its prospects may be safely suspended.—*Liverpool Advance.*

ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

By JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S., &c.

(Continued.)

The Wilson Hill Reef is situated upon the hill that is close to the township of St. Arnund. This hill is about 200 to 300 feet above the valley alongside. When first discovered the reef was of enormous dimensions on the surface, being nearly 100 feet wide, and it had thrown out on the western side of the hill rich alluvial surfacing by the denudation it had undergone

in times past. For about 400 feet along its strike, which was about N. 36 degrees W. with a dip to the westerly of about 75 degrees from the perpendicular, it was a solid lode, but there seemed to be a break up into smaller veins both to the northward and southward. It is most likely that it has made again and is identical with the Sebastopol Reef that is on the same strike, and has the same dip approximately, and which crops to the surface after crossing the lower country and reaching the higher land some miles to the northward from Wilson Hill.

The latter reef was also of as large dimensions, or nearly so, at the surface. The quartz of the Wilson Hill Reef was, for some distance from the surface, stained yellow, or sometimes of a greenish colour, and very much honeycombed with cavities, due, doubtless, to the decomposition of iron pyrites and other sulphides. It was also very rich at the upper level, as much as ten to twelve ounces of free gold to the ton being obtained by ordinary treatment with comparatively primitive appliances; but when last I visited the mine, some four years ago, the lode had run into a pyritous one, having being worked down to some distance below the water level, and only about 3 dwts. of free gold to the ton could be obtained from the quartz, the rest being now all in the undecomposed pyrites with which the stone was largely impregnated. Expensive machinery was just being erected to save the pyrites, for transmission to places in Europe and elsewhere where such ore can be treated. All the quartz veins in this district become highly pyritous at low levels.

The Jerygaw Reef, another quartz vein in the same district, is a nearly perpendicular lode, and yielded rich quartz at the surface; some of the specimens that I saw taken from it when first opened, and which were of a highly ferruginous character, were perfectly studded with gold as thick as plums in a plum pudding, but it became poorer as it went down.

It is, however, being proved in this district that the rich shoots or ore-bearing portions of the quartz veins lie some distance below one another; and continued sinking will probably pass through a comparatively barren portion before reaching another ore shoot similar to the one already cut near the surface, and that still further sinking will lead to other shoots being cut. As this is certainly the characteristic of numerous quartz veins in Australasia (as will be seen by other examples given) and also agrees with the law being established in all parts of the world with reference to metalliferous lodes in general, the law is most likely to be equally applicable to the quartz veins in this district.

(To be Continued.)

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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 On WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1889.
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LIST OF PRIZES.

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1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
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10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
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HOME AND FARM.

ON HORSE FEED (Continued.)—In feeding grains it will be necessary to consider how we may get the most out of them. It has been found by numerous experiments made in England and America, that ground grain is far more economical and healthful than whole grain. Horses get more from ground grain, it is more easily masticated, and mixes better with cut hay or straw. With hay and straw so dear, it becomes a question of economy how to save them. It is now generally admitted by every person, that cut hay is far more economical than loose hay, and it is our opinion that it is far more healthy. As proof of this, we may refer you to the fact that all street car companies, stage lines where many horses are kept, and cart-horses, are all fed on cut hay or straw. All the hay is eaten up, none thrown out or wasted. When moistened, it mixes well with all kinds of meals, or with pulped roots. Horses require their food to be of a porous nature. Pea-meal alone forms itself into a mass in the stomach, and soon leads to disease, but, if mixed with cut hay or straw, becomes a good and useful food, and horses fed on the mixture are free from disease, as a rule. Many grains and meals, when fed alone, are injurious to the stomach, because not of a sufficiently porous nature. These, if mixed with moistened hay or straw, become excellent and healthy foods. The horse is compelled to eat more slowly on account of the coarse food; thus the meals receive more saliva, and the softened food is much more easily digested.

We will next give you rations that are fed by street-car companies. In New York the street-car horses get during the summer season:—8 lbs. chopped oats, 8 lbs. corn meal, 12 lbs. cut hay.

During the winter they get:—16 lbs. corn meal, 12 lbs. cut hay.

The winter ration was formerly used during the summer, but was considered too heating. It is too strong in fat and carbo-hydrates, and not strong enough in muscle-producing matter. It is said by the company that their horses wear out very quickly, lasting on an average only four years. This is due, in a great degree, to the want of muscle-producing matter in their food. They sweat easily, their muscle is not firm and hard, and they have not the power of enduring hard work. In some other cities in the States they mix equal parts of corn and oats ground together, and feed this with cut hay. This is a great improvement on all corn, and it is estimated that horses last six years on this ration; but yet it is slightly deficient in albuminoids.

In Toronto the street car horses are fed:—7 lbs. corn meal, 6½ lbs. chopped oats, 1½ lbs. wheat bran, 11 lbs. cut hay.

Experience shows that this is a good ration, and is economical and healthful. It is a well-balanced ration if the hay is first class clover hay, cut on the green side; otherwise, slightly deficient in muscle-producing elements. Street car companies, that have a large number of horses to feed, always study economy; so that the above may be considered economical.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association was held at Wolfville last week. The discussions were long and exhaustive, and were productive of much sterling information on many practical questions. On the question of freights, it was stated that the steamship men complain bitterly of railway management, and say that the railway freights are excessive, and that the management makes no effort to give reasonable rates. This is only another item in the public indictment of the disgraceful management of the W. and A. R., but it shows it up as not only a marvel of disregard of the convenience of the public, but as a positive obstructor of the development of one of the greatest interests of the Province.

As regards steamship rates, it was pertinently remarked that Nova Scotia is now dependent upon a single line of steamers, which, being subsidized by the Government, no other line can compete with it, consequently, the line can charge what it pleases, and, while steamers from Portland, Boston and New York have dropped their rates one shilling per barrel, Nova Scotia has still to pay the same high rate.

The Canadian cheese industry is flourishing, the returns for 1888 show that we exported 72,242,791 pounds, in value \$7,137,169. If the butter makers of the country would only see that the quality of that article equalled the quality of the cheese, we should soon see an increase in the amount exported instead of, as at present, a decrease.

Lawrencetown has had a meeting of citizens, and formed an Agricultural Society, the membership roll of which will number about seventy. The first object of the Society is the purchase of thorough-bred Holstein cattle.

EGGS IN WINTER.—A correspondent of *Farm and Home* says:—I always get more eggs in winter than any of my neighbors. As soon as they are off the roosts in the morning, (and a hen that lays gets up early) I give them some warm water to drink, and a warm feed of soft food consisting of one pint of corn meal, cooked in two quarts of skim milk and thickened with three pints of shorts. I season this with one teaspoonful of salt and the same of black pepper, and once a week give the hen-fee of boiled mashed potatoes with their corn meal, instead of shorts. That is their morning feed all winter. At noon I give them one quart of oats scattered in the straw to keep them busy. At 3 o'clock p. m. I give them more warm water and one quart of corn. Three times in the winter feed condition powders for a week. I think Sheridan's the best. My hens are a mixture of Houdan, White and Brown Leghorn and Light Brahma. I think I could give a better record if they were full-blooded Leghorns. They began laying on Dec. 1 and laid 10 dozen eggs in December, 15 dozen in January, and a still larger number in February and March. My hen

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are never sick and lousy. I put kerosene on the roosts once a month, and sulphur in the nests, using china nest eggs.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.—As soon now as you can spare the old hens fatten them for market. They will not lay much for some time, and in that time they will eat as much as they are worth.

Cabbages, onions, turnips, beets, apples, potato prings or other vegetable refuse should be given the poultry. Clean water should always be provided. Sulphur, insect-powder and kerosene should be used freely in preventing the spread of and in destroying poultry vermin.

Chickens and turkeys should not be fed together. The chicks get more, the turkeys less, than their share.

Have you never noticed that the place to look for the chickens—and find them too—on a hot day, is under the currant bushes? Take a hint from nature and give your chickens, if convenient, such natural shade.

Apples are good for laying hens—good raw or cooked and mixed with bran or meal, just as you would potatoes, and the small ones that are not good for anything else except cider will do just as well as better ones. So save the small apples for the hens.

A fowl that is constantly stuffed soon becomes disordered and deficient in digestion, and gets off feed. Exercise is the best antidote for overfed birds. Reduce the allowance, and compel them to work. Industry means a production of eggs, and the fowls will also keep healthy by having something to do.

Lice do not attack birds that are in a good condition as they do those in an impoverished state. Lice and poverty go hand in hand among fowls; but if fat and in good flesh, the lice are repelled, as they are not partial to oily carcasses. With clean quarters, a dust bath, and liberal feeding, fowls will rid themselves of vermin completely.

OUR COSY CORNER.

THE FASHION.—The most striking feature in the fashions at present is the tendency to return to old forms, writes a lady in the *London Standard*. An idea is taken from a fashion-plate of the Directoire, the Consulate or the Empire and a little added here, or pruned off there, and the result is a modernized Directoire coat and skirt, or a short-waisted Empire gown and wide sash. The last style, however, has to be more modified than the first, as the English women do not, as yet, take as kindly to the high waist as their French sisters, not having discovered that, to a really good figure, it is by no means unbecoming. This opens up the vexed question—what is a really good figure? Does it consist in a long, misplaced, unnaturally compressed waist, small to an absolute deformity, such as is now too frequently seen, and so out of just proportion with the rest of the figure? Or is it found in the undulating, graceful lines of a natural figure? It is Hogarth, if the memory serves aright, who is responsible for the saying "Nature abhors straight lines." Ease and perfect freedom of motion are not only necessary to health, but to grace. A cramping, tight-fitting garment is neat, possibly, but not graceful, in that it is unnatural. Some of our *elegantes* are at last becoming awake to this fact. Hence the return to a less stiff and formal style of dress, cut after simple flowing lines following the natural curves of the figure. By some a semi-classical attire, after the toga, tunic and chiton of the Romans and Greeks, is adapted to the requirements of the present day, while others return to the fashions which prevailed in the early part of this century—the simple gown confined by a sash round the natural waist. These are, as it were, in the van of the advancing army of the high-waisted, which is presently to invade us. On the score of health alone this revival of an old fashion is to be recommended. Another fashionable folly has had its fate sealed—the so-called "dress improver." To Mademoiselle Pantine, we are indebted for the introduction of stays, or rather for the stiff pasteboard case called the Pantine, which in course of time developed into the corset of modern days. But to whose folly that excrescence known as the "dress improver" is due, is not known. For the last year and more it has been growing small by degrees, and beautifully less, and the Empire dress will give it its final coup, for, with short, or rather high, waists, and scanty, clinging skirts it is obviously impossible.

The lady writer in the *Standard*, however, seems to rather overlook one great canon of reason and artistic taste in dress, that which never loses sight of the requirements of the natural figure. There are perfectly good figures of many types. Nature turns out endless varieties, and all or any of them may be strikingly beautiful. For instance, we no longer regard as supremely lovely, the elongated throats and narrow sloping shoulders, which were the delight of Sir Thomas Lawrence and the other portrait painters of the days of our grandfathers. Nature sometimes makes a woman long, sometimes short, in the waist, and either peculiarity, even in a marked degree, may consist with distinguished grace and elegance. But the grace and elegance will assuredly disappear if the intent of nature is violated. A long waisted, woman's figure is utterly destroyed if her gown is the least bit too short in the waist. It is impossible, therefore, that such a figure can look well with an Empire waist tucked up close under the arms. Probably, however, extremes will be avoided, the tendency of fashion of late years being in that direction.

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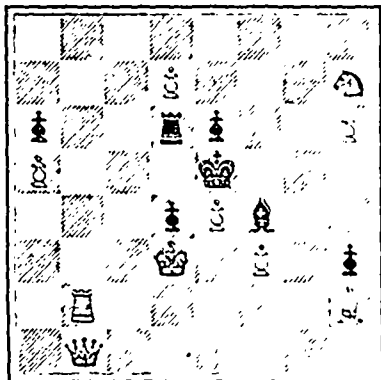
Solution to Problem No. 64.—Q to K12.

Solution to Problem No. 65.—Q to R3.

Correct solutions to the above received from Mrs. H. Moseley, (Dartmouth,) J. W. Wallace, (Wolfville,) J. Downey, (Halifax,) W. G., (Boston.)

PROBLEM No. 67.

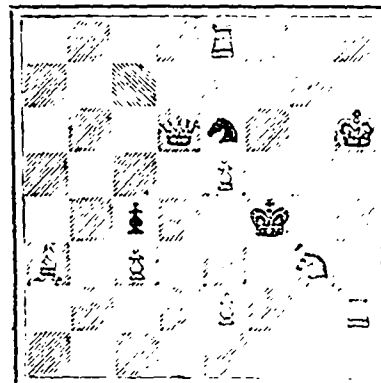
By Rev. J. Josperson (Svonborg)
BLACK—8 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces
White to play and mate in 3 moves

PROBLEM No. 68

"Manchester Weekly Post."
BLACK—3 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 48

Played in 1884, at the Prague Chess Club. It is an interesting example of a phase of the Evans Gambit now comparatively rare. Score from Wittenburg *Schach-Zeitung*.

EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Kotro.	Dr. J. Kircala.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to B4	B to B4
4 P to QKt4	B takes P
5 P to B3	B to R4
6 Castles (a)	Kt to B3 (b)
7 P to Q4	Castles
8 Kt takes P (c)	Kt takes KP (d)
9 Kt takes BP	R takes Kt
10 B takes R ch	K takes B
11 P to Q5	Kt to K2
12 Q to R4	B takes P
13 Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
14 Q to QB4	KKt takes QP
15 B to KKt5	P to B3
16 KR to R4	K to B
17 Q to KR4	Q to K
18 R to K4	Q to B2
19 QR to K	Kt to Kt8

20 Q takes RP Kt to B2
21 B to K7 ch K to K
22 R to KB4 Resigns.

(a) This is not considered correct play, since every known variation is analysed favorably for Black. It is stronger to move 6 P to Q4, which compels Black, after 6 P takes P, 7 Castles, either to court the complex Normal Defence with 7 B to Kt3 or venture on the treacherous quicksands of the Compromised Defence with 7 P takes P.

(b) The only correct move, for 7 P to Q3 or 7 Kt takes KP all end favorably for White; while 7 P takes P is simply suicidal.

(c) White may continue 8 Q to B2, to which the answer is 8 Q to K2, or 8 P takes P, to which the proper reply is 8 Kt takes KP. In this last variation, however, White's ninth move is the really critical point. If 9 Q to B2 or 9 Q to Q5 is played, then Black gets the best of it by 9 P to Q4 or 9 Kt takes QBP accordingly. Again, if 9 B to Q5, the correct answer is 9 Kt to B4, and not 9 Kt takes QBP, as given in the "Handbuch" and Cook's "Synopsis." Finally, there is Mr. W. T. Pierce's suggestion 9 B to Q3. The student is referred for further information to an article by Mr. W. M. Gatt in the *Chess Monthly*, March, 1888. The next move is known as Richardson's attack.

(d) Again correct, for 8 Kt takes Kt is bad for Black, as almost any book will show.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. WYTE, Little Bay Mines, N. F.—Your note is received. We are very glad to hear again from you. You are quite right as to Problem 76. It had already been corrected by one of our Nova Scotian players.

CORRECTIONS.

In future, during the current year, any sound correction to any of our problems will entitle the competitor to an extra point for said correction.

To Problem 83, by Samuel Granville, Halifax. The position was:—black men 2, 12, kgs. 24, 32; white men 9, 15, 19, 20, and it was proposed that white play and draw. Mr. G., by the following play, shows a black win:—

9	5	5	9	18	23	22	17
32	—27	26	—22	—17	—13	7	—10
5	1	9	14	23	26	17	13
a—27	—31	2	—7	13	—9	6	—1
1	5	14	18	26	22	black	
31	—26	b—22	—17	9	—6	wins.	

At this point 27—23 leads to the draw shown last week.

Hero 22—26 allows a white draw.

Hero 17—14 permits a very neat white draw.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 84.—Correctly solved by several parties. The position was:—black men 2, 21, 27, kgs. 23, 29, 30; white men 6, 22, 24, kgs. 9, 15, 32; white to play and win:—
9 14 24 19 32 23 15 19
2—25 23—16 16—20 w. wins.

PROBLEM 85.—Several correct solutions to this problem have also been received. The position was:—black men 6, 15, 18, 22, 27, kgs. 13, 23; white men 20, 28, 32, kgs. 5, 7, 8, 16; black to play and win.
6—9 14 30 15—18 28 24
5 14 13—17 23 14 19—28
23—26 32 23 17—19 b. wins.

The *American Checker Review*, published at Chicago, is undoubtedly the best magazine solely devoted to this game, which is issued on this side of the Atlantic. We are occasionally favored with a copy. While we fully appreciate its excellent points, we venture to suggest a little more care in numbering variations would make the play shown more easily followed, especially by amateurs and students. Thus in the number for January 15th, Problem 209, which is presented as one by Dr. Brown, corrected, restored and improved by Charles Heftor, Problem Editor of the *A. C. R.*, the numbers of the respective variations are very much mixed. The position was:—black man 10, kg. 29; white kgs. 2, 11; white to move and win. We append the solution, putting the variations in the regular order as they should appear. The position is more than usually instructive.

2	6	(2)17	—22	*14	17	29	—25
10	—14	(3)*9	14	30	—25	23	18
11	15	(4)22	—26	*17	21	25	—29
(1)14	—17	*15	19	25	—30	18	22
* 6	9	26	—30	19	23	w	wins

VAR. I.

29	—25	*9	14	22	—26	14	18
*6	9	17	—22	*19	23	white	
14	—17	*15	19	26	—31	wins.	

VAR. II.

(6)17	—21	21	—25	25	—30	30	—26
* 9	14	14	17	17	21	15	19
						w	wins

VAR. III.

(5)15	18	9	14	18	23		
22	—25	25	—30	30	—25	drawn.	

VAR. IV.

22	—25	25	—30	30	—26	white	
*14	17	*17	21	*15	19	wins.	

VAR. V.

9	13	15	19	19	23		
*22	—26	26	—31	29	—25	drawn.	

VAR. VI.

29	—25	17	—22	22	—26	26	—30
a-9	14	*15	19	*19	23	14	17
						w	wins.

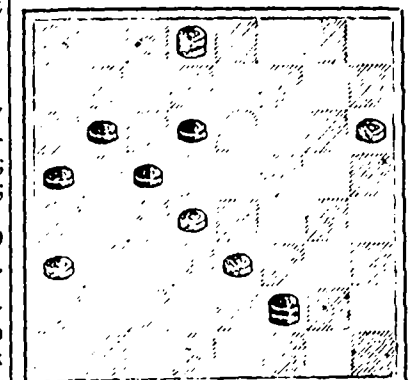
Dr. Brown plays 15 18 here, permitting a draw by 17 21*.

*An asterisk signifies the only move to win.

The *A. C. R.* numbers its variations respectively 6, 4, 2, 1, 3 and 5, instead of in their regular sequence as above. We also think that if our contemporary will put the numbers of the squares occupied by the several pieces in their diagrams, it would much assist their readers and solvers in their work.

PROBLEM No. 88.

By John Bosworth, in *Leeds Express*.
Black men 9, 10, 13, 14, kg. 27.



White men 12, 18, 21, 23, kg. 2.
Black to play and draw.
An end game that every player should know.

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