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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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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.

We have been fortunate enough to secure the services in aid of the Agricultural Department of THE CRITIC of Prof. H. W. Smith, Lecturer on Agriculture at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Truro, and it will, no doubt, be satisfactory to our agricultural friends to know that our Home and Farm Column will in future be edited by that gentleman.

Whom the Gods doom they first make mad' The lower house of the Nova Scotia Legislature, which has done itself much credit on several points, completed a very fair record this session by relieving the province from the anachronistic disgrace of imprisonment for debt—at least it wishes to do so, when lo! the fossil miniature senate arises in all the might of stupidity, and condemns the province to this obloquy for another year at least.

The details of the execution of Millman given in portions of the daily press, are, as usual, superfluous, sensational and disgusting. Who cares to know whether an atrocious criminal shuddered a little more or less, or breathed hard at a particular moment, or whether the posts between which he hung were "rough" or smooth. One point made by the purveyors to a morbid and despicable curiosity, however, is suggestive. The minuteness of the reporters prompted them to time the interval between the drop and the extinction of life, which seems to have been eleven seconds and a half. It is no great length of time, but there is no reason why the death penalty should not be carried out by the instantaneous action of electricity.

In a short time the new Dalhousie College will have its great "house warming," when guests from all sections of the Dominion and distinguished men from abroad will meet within its walls, and while indulging in festivities suitable to the occasion, will no doubt give the institution a wide publicity. The occasion should be commemorated by some suitable act, and public spirited citizens could not show their philanthropy or zeal in the cause of education in a more suitable manner than by endowing a chair of Astronomy, and providing a fund for the erection of an observatory that would not alone benefit science, but would also redound to the credit of the enterprise of our people, while furnishing a great additional inducement to students to make Dalhousie their *alma mater*. We merely make the suggestion without comment, trusting that "a word to the wise" will prove sufficient.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Monday with the customary honors. The guard of the 66th not only looked well, but marched well and easily, but there is yet room in this corps, as well as in the Rifles, for a more rapid and swinging gait.

One of the men bitten at the Mueret's ranch, Brownsville, Texas, by the mad wolf that bit Mr. Chamberlain, who is now in Paris under M. Pasteur's treatment, has become wild and fled to the woods. It is reported that he appeared near the Asadore ranch, entered, and seizing a six-year-old child of Manuel Canter, bit and tore it to pieces.

We note with satisfaction that the Legislature has not failed in its duty to the public in regard to the proposition to alienate a portion of the Public Gardens and bestow it upon the Art School. We have the kindest feelings towards the Art School, but there should be no great difficulty in finding another suitable site for it, and had the legislature endorsed the proposed encroachment on the gardens, it would have sanctioned a breach of faith with the donors of the land, and an unwarrantable infringement of the rights and pleasures of the citizens.

The New York State Assembly has passed Mr. Crosby's High License Law by a vote of 66 to 61, and the *Philadelphia American*, writing in Republican interests, says: "The township and municipal elections in Michigan furnish fresh evidence of the advantages which accrue to that party from moderate but firm legislation with regard to the liquor traffic." It is evidently an entirely party matter, but it appears certain that the stringent requirements of the law as to the endorsers and bondsmen of licensees, even more than the large sums to be paid for licenses, will have the effect of largely reducing the number granted.

We have no more ludicrous exemplification of the worthlessness of party advocacy than the treatment by the opposed sections of the political press of the Fisheries Treaty. Either party, in Canada and the States alike, denounces it in well-nigh unmeasured terms of ferocity. Canadian journals, whose more consistent cry is for reciprocal good offices with the Republic, go into agonies over the surrender of Canadian rights; the others indulge in unseemly braggadocio as to what America has been compelled to relinquish. One-sided is the mildest term applied by either party; while people of rational judgment see in it only a fair and earnest endeavor to settle a seriously vexed question, as all such questions must be settled, by reasonable mutual concession and compromise.

A very "bright particular star" in the literary firmament has suffered extinction in the death of Matthew Arnold, the apostle of "sweetness and light." We cannot here either enumerate his works or analyze his genius, but he was one of those for whom the world has been distinctly the better. His "Literature and Dogma" has perhaps done more than any work that has been written to free man's minds from the shackles of a narrow literalism, while it has probably saved many a thinker from crude forms of agnosticism. His breadth of culture was very great, his nature essentially poetic, and his style most charming. A peculiar interest has always attached itself to the deceased author, independently of his own genius, as the son of the celebrated Dr. Arnold, who, as head master of Rugby, stamped an indelible impression of high christianity on many of the rising generation of his day of the "Gentlemen of England," an impression of which most readers have gathered the nature from "Tom Brown's school-days" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," Mr. Hughes, as well as the late Dean Stanley, having been among his pupils. Mr. Arnold was only 66 years of age. He was from 1859 to 1869 Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and himself produced many poems and critical works of a very high order, among others "Empedocles on Aetna," "Balder," "Merops, a Tragedy," "On Translating Homer," "Essays in Criticism," "Study of Celtic Literature," "St. Paul and Protestantism," "Culture and Anarchy," etc.

## CHESS AND CHECKERS.

In starting a Chess department we were fortunate in securing the services of an editor who is not alone a skillful player, but a true lover of the noble game. So far his efforts to rouse interest in the game have been most successful, as is proved by the number of solutions and attempted solutions of the different problems published that have been received. One thing has been proved beyond a doubt, and that is, that there are a large number of good Chess players in the Province, enough, in fact, to warrant the editor in making up a thoroughly original Chess Column of problems, games, etc., all by individuals in the Province and contributed especially for THE CRITIC. If our readers will make a note of this and will endeavor to

give us the financial support the extra expense and work of getting up such an original column will entail, we will at once carry into effect the wishes of our Chess Editor, and each week publish a Chess Column that will prove to outsiders that Nova Scotia has talent sufficient to take high rank from the originality and ability of its players. Chess clubs should be started in every city and town in the Province, and if such are formed we know that our Chess Editor will aid them by all means in his power, not only by the giving of good advice, but also by furnishing information as to the best methods of organizing and working. Chess players who now take an interest in our Chess Column, should aid us by calling the attention of their friends and fellow Chess players to the inducements we offer, and in this way, by the increase in our list of subscribers, we shall feel amply repaid for any extra outlay we may be called upon to make. Our circulation is at present close upon 5,000 weekly, but we intend to spare no efforts to double that number, and, with this end in view, we shall always try to make our columns interesting and instructive.

Our Checker department has been equally successful with the Chess. Mr. W. Forsyth, the editor, is known as the leading Checker player of the Province, and under his skillful selection many interesting problems have already appeared in our columns. In all portions of the Province Checkers is a favorite game, and in furnishing its devotees with new and original matter tending to elucidate the game, Mr. Forsyth has formed for himself and THE CRITIC many new friends.

From time to time, as opportunity occurs, or as the editors suggest, we desire to introduce improvements in both the Chess and Checker departments, but it will be impossible to do what we wish unless we receive prompt evidence, in the shape of additional subscriptions, that sufficient interest is felt in the matter to justify us in incurring the necessary expense.

### THE ALTERNATIVES.

The great debate in the Commons on Reciprocity is over, and it is doubtful whether, after all, the country is much enlightened by it. The real questions at issue are so obscured by the ex-parte treatment of the subject by the opposite sections of political advocacy, and by the lack of reliable statistics on certain points, such as the assumed magnitude of the "Exodus," that it is still as difficult as in the earlier stages of the discussion to say with certainty where the true interests of the country lie. There is of course, to begin with, the diametrical opposition of opinion and sentiment as to the very nature of those interests. Every encouragement is given on the one hand to the cultivation of a national pessimism in the agricultural element, which, it is confidently maintained, can only find relief from its disadvantages in unrestricted reciprocity. On the other hand it is difficult to resist the conviction that the "market of 60,000,000" is largely made up of those who, like our own farmers, are themselves producers of a surplus of the same staples. It is drummed into our ears, somewhat *ad nauseam*, that our farms are heavily mortgaged, and are being deserted after a fashion so wholesale that, if the allegation were not exaggerated, the country could not show the amount of prosperity it does, or indeed show anything but the evidences of universal ruin and desolation; while all accounts agree that mortgages are heavier and more plentiful in a very large proportion of the States, and a writer of repute in the April number of the *American Magazine* gives the following graphic account of the state of much vaunted New England:—

"The cultivation of the soil, we have been taught to believe, is the true foundation of national prosperity. If this theory is correct, the fact is, to say the least, startling, that the population of the hill-towns of New England is steadily declining, and its farming lands are becoming unkept wildernesses. Vast areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts formerly covered with fruitful meadows and grain-fields are now 'unprofitably gay' with tenacious sumac and odorous fern. The once cultivated land is occupied by bush and brake, and the woodman plies his axe where seventy-five years ago were heard the ring of scythe and the rustle of the sickle."

We can but hint at—we are unable even to faintly outline—this phase of the question, i. e. that between farmer and farmer of Canada and America respectively, and we seem to want more reliable information than is yet available to form a sound judgment on this part of the complicated question.

Meantime the phase originally started (with much evidence of its being the production of an interested clique) under the name Commercial Union, seems to have fallen dead. Involving, as it was made to do, the pooling of customs receipts and the dispensation of the proceeds from Washington, no one probably now remains blind to the fact that it meant simply annexation, and its promoters have made a strenuous endeavor to indoctrinate the public mind with the idea that any feeling for Canadian nationality which is supposed to conflict with "dimes," is mere "sentiment." Whether a patriotic sentiment has or has not reached the stage of atrophy desired by this party may be a matter of doubt, but we are inclined to believe that it is still strong enough to decisively reject the vassalage to the States involved in the *prima facie* aspect of the scheme, and its inevitable result if it were achieved. To its achievement, however, there is the further obstacle of the somewhat unpleasant temper of a very large section of Americans, which has assumed a dictatorial and overbearing note, no doubt much fostered and encouraged by the un-Canadian tone of a considerable portion of the Canadian press. It is doubtful if this confident and arrogant forestalling of the future will commend closer relations with the States to the Canadian who is attached to his country.

With regard to Unrestricted Reciprocity, which has some very desirable aspects, there are two very serious questions. The falling off of customs revenue would seem to necessitate recourse to direct taxation, and direct taxation, tho' we believe in it, is a measure evidently too drastic to suit the

present condition of the public taste or digestion, and a certain amount of revenue we cannot do without.

The second question is that of Canadian Manufactures, and Canadian national ideas are again involved in this. Whatever may be the prevailing estimate of the value to us, or the gratification of developing for ourselves our enormous manufacturing facilities, foregone experience assures us that so soon as the United States is relieved from Canadian duties our manufactures would, as they have before, either vanish from the face of the country or fall into the hands of American capitalists.

The outcry of the fruit-tree interests plainly indicates the general dismay with which all our manufacturers would contemplate American competition. Meantime there is reason to fear that the home market, with our present population, is too limited to be free from a constant danger of over-production. That an acute and impatient sense of disadvantage under these complications has been forced to a premature head is, we consider, like the uneasiness of the Indians and Half-breeds, partly (and principally) chargeable to the unscrupulous blatancy of party politics. American intrigue, engendered by disgust at the completion of the C. P. R., has also perhaps a good deal to do with it.

It would, we think, have been quite possible to go on as we were going, in peace and quietness, for a few years longer, if the country had not been persistently irritated into believing itself bankrupt, ruined and helpless, in spite of a great deal of evidence to the contrary. Had this breathing time been allowed, every year would have seen Canada stronger in population, and her resources correspondingly developed.

But discontent and impatience have been sowed, and, for good or for evil, we find ourselves precipitated to the premature consideration of the alternatives of Imperial Federation, Independence or Annexation, on which our limitations of space preclude our touching further at present.

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We may well be excited to impatience at the protracted existence of our insignificant and useless Upper Chambers, when Conservative England, under a Conservative Government, is moving with considerable energy in the direction of a reform of the House of Lords which promises to be radical. Propositions are thickening fast, and it is not a little to the credit of peers and prospective peers that action has come from among themselves. The Duke of Malborough long ago wrote on the subject, and it is only to be regretted that his influence is not what his ability should make it. Those others whose serious study of the question entitles them to respectful hearing are, most of them as it happens, Conservatives. Lord Roseberry is an exception, but even he is not a destructive radical. Lord Dunraven, who has held office in a Conservative Administration, has introduced a Bill which will propound a definite scheme, as has also Mr. George Curzon, the eldest son of a peer, with the collaboration of Mr. St. John Broderick, another eldest son of a peer, and Lord Salisbury has declared his readiness to consider any definite propositions.

We are not familiar with the provisions of Lord Dunraven's bill, which was not printed at the time the information of which we avail ourselves was issued, but Mr. Curzon's was. This gentleman's measure seems to us somewhat complicated and lacking in thoroughness; still it evinces a sincere desire for substantial reform. In one respect all the reformers take common ground in the desire "not only to exclude 'black sheep,' but to include only such sheep as are eminently qualified for admission to the fold." Mr. Curzon's measure proposes several restrictions and curtailments of the prescription of hereditary right to a summons as a Lord of Parliament, but, as before observed, they seem unnecessarily complicated, and give the effect of substituting minute and precise, but unimportant, detail for the assertion of a broad and simple principle. It is not at all worth while to go into them, but his proposed mode of dealing with the non-hereditary element has some interest.

The number of the peers he would increase by the addition of fifty nominees of the crown (which of course means nominees of the ministry) to the existing Lords of Appeal. This would be a quite unnecessary strengthening of the legal element. To those he would add an at present indeterminate number, fifty of which should be elected by the House of Commons, but not taken from its sitting members, a proposal open to many objections, and somewhat far-fetched.

He would also have the colonies represented, a not unreasonable idea, which, however, it is remarked, might be met by the simple expedient of allowing the Agents General to be *ex officio* entitled to sit and vote. Whether this is necessary at all is another question. There is a difference of opinion also as to the representation of County Councils. These are some of the points indicative of the general direction of opinion, which, altho' running in different channels, all converge to the one end of popularization.

In dealing with the Bishops, Mr. Curzon would reduce the representation of the church to the number of twelve. He proposes to retain the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of the three senior dioceses—London, Durham and Winchester—who are at present entitled *ex officio* to seats, and would empower the 28 Bishops not so privileged, to elect one-fourth of their number at the beginning of each Parliament to serve with them.

English statesmen relinquish traditional ideas very slowly and with infinite caution, but far-seeing men cannot blind themselves to the inevitable dissolution of the bond between church and state, and we are much mistaken if the full opening up and discussion of the reform question do not lead to the entire exclusion of the former from political influence. The consistency of the Bishops in obstructiveness has attained the standard of perfection, and all thinkers of the day who think deeply enough, agree that their permitted interference with legislation is an anachronism,

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

**GLOOM AT THE HUR.**—Young Bostonian (to servant)—“Is Miss Waldo in?”

Servant—“Yis, sorr; but she is that sick she can't see anybody.”

Young Bostonian (alarmed)—“Is it possible? Has she been ill long?”

Servant—“Iver since the news came about Mither Soolivan, sorr.”

“Patsy, oi've been insulted. Micky Doolan called me a liar,” said an excited Irishman.

“An' phwat are yoz goin' to do about it?”

“I don't know. Phwat would you do, av yo wor me?”

“Well, Dinny, I think Oi'd tell the troot' oftener.”

**MASTER OF THE HOUSE.**—“Here, my poor fellow, you're better now. Drink this water.”

**ARTFUL DODGER.**—“Take it away, sorr!—take it away! It's high dhry phoby oi've got. Wather makes it worse. The only thing as cures it, sorr, is whiskey, nato.” It strikes many householders in the same way.

**HOW BIDDY WAS SOLD.**—“Mary,” said Mrs. Blank to her maid, “you can toll Bridget that she excolled herself in the pies we had for dinner to-day.” A little later Mrs. Blank went down to the kitchen and found Bridget very sad and solemn. “Why, what is the matter?” asked the lady, very much suprised. “Shure mum,” came the answer, “didn't you tell Mary I could go *sell myself with them pies!*”

**DARWINIAN EVOLUTION.**—“What's the matter, Pat?”

“More fun in the family this morning, sor.”

“Yes; twins again?”

“No, sir; faith, an' it's triplets this time.”

“Your getting on.”

“Gettin' on is it! By hivins, sor, I belave the next'll be quadrupeds!”

A few years ago a girl fresh from the West Highlands came on a visit to a sister she had residing in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town she stopped at a tollbar and began to rap sharply with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amused at the little girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows:—“Is this Glasco?” “Yes.” “Is Peggy in?”

Mrs. Graham is an estimable lady, whose hobby is house decoration. One day last spring, Mrs. Graham was careless enough to drink a glass of red ink, believing it to be claret. She was a good deal scared when she discovered her mistake, but no harm came to her. The doctor who was summoned, upon hearing what happened, drily remarked to her: “Mrs. Graham, there's such a thing as pushing this rage for decorated interiors too far.”

M. Faye, the well-known French astronomer, has drawn attention at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences to the apparent geological law that the cooling of the terrestrial crust goes on more rapidly under the sea than with a land surface. Hence he argues that the crust must thicken under oceans at a more rapid rate and so give rise to a swelling up and distortion of the thinner portions of the crust, in other words, to the formation of mountain chains.

**THEY JOINED HANDS.**—“I was at the manse the ither day,” said the precentor to an old cmony, “an' the minister and me got on the crack. He says to me—‘James,’ says he, ‘I am very sorry to tell you that I must advise you to give up your post, for there are several people complaining that you cannot sing.’ ‘Weel, sir,’ said I, ‘I dinna think you should be in sic a hurry to advise me. I've been telt a dizen times ye canna preach, but I never advised ye to gie up your place.’ I saw he was vexed, so I jist said, ‘No'er heed, sir, the fules 'il hae tae hear us till we think fit to stop.’”

United States Consul Taylor writes from Winnipeg to the Secretary of State at Washington, giving a particular account of the “hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull.” After describing their position in camp at Wood Mountain, he estimated their number at “5,000 souls of whom about 1,000 were well armed warriors; and further that they made no secret of their intention to renew the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley, and seemed determined to get ammunition, even resorting to threats to obtain it. Notwithstanding this great display of force and disposition to be ugly, a mere handful of well disciplined and officered mounted constabulary kept them effectually in order, and finally surrendered them in a friendly manner to their own territory and government.”

**LOVE SONG OF THE PRAIRIE LARK.**—As the full spring-time comes on, the number of these short chants is greatly increased, whilst their prolongations and variations are without number; and soon it becomes evident to the most casual observer that the love-fires are kindling, and that each musician is striving to the utmost of his powers to surpass all rivals and win the lark of his choice. On one occasion, as I lay hiding near a fence, three larks came skimming over the plain; they alighted within a few yards of me, and two of them burst into a song, sometimes singing together and sometimes alternately, but the third was silent. When at last they flew up, I noticed that the silent one and one of the singers kept together. I had been witness to a musical tournament, and the victor had won his bride.—*Ernest E. Thompson, in The American Magazine for April.*

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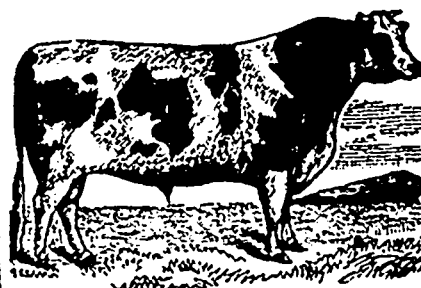
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to see a pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appeared lately. For \$2.00 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.

We are glad to learn that Judge Henry is recovering from the attack of illness with which he was seized.

H. M. Sloop *Lily*, Commander Campbell, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, and is to proceed to St. John's, N.F.

One of the capabilities of Dr. Oliver's valise equipment is that of their easy adaptability to make saddle bags.

The Imperial Post Office has advertised for tenders for a cable between Halifax and Bermuda, to be sent in by the 30th instant.

Gabriel Dumont is said to be in Montreal, and being lionized there, and there even seems to have been an attempt to revive the defunct Riel excitement.

Last week's emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada was the largest for a long time past, 2,000 emigrants, mostly of British origin, having left British ports in a single day.

The trial of Jane Doyle, as an accessory after the fact to the murder of her husband, Peter Doyle, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and the woman Doyle is remanded till October.

The examination of cadets desiring to obtain admission to the Royal Military College will take place on the 12th of June. All applications must be made through Adjutant General Powell at Ottawa.

The citizens of Montreal, weary of the lassitude of the city council, recently headed by Col. Van Straubenzee, the D. A. G., took matters into their own hands, and assembling with picks, shovels, etc., proceeded to clear their streets of ice.

Judge Townshend has sentenced Geo. Cruse, for criminal assault on a little girl, to a year's imprisonment and 25 lashes with the cat, to be administered in three months. This is as it ought to be, only another flogging would not have been too much.

The sun shining through a powerful magnifying glass at Maplewood, the residence of M. B. Almon, set fire to a window casing on Saturday, and in a twinkling the whole room was in flames. The fire was not extinguished till it had caused about \$200 damage.

The international exchange of bank defaulters continues. Wm. Cameron, teller of the Union Bank, Winnipeg, has levanted, deficiency not yet known; and another American cashier is said to have arrived in Canada with \$40,000. How long will the United States delay extradition? Cameron has, however, been captured at Pembina with \$433 on him.

An exchange has the following:—An Ontario member of Parliament has donated two cases of seven year old rye whiskey to members of the press gallery. An Ottawa paper says: As but very few of them have communion with spirits, a committee to devise ways and means of distribution or destruction has been appointed, and will sit from day to day until a solution of the difficulty has been reached.

The following is a complete list of the candidates nominated for Mayor and Aldermen, to be voted for at the ensuing election:—For Mayor—Patrick O'Mullin and John T. Wylde. For Aldermen—Ward 1, J. W. Rhuland; Ward 2, W. D. Harrington; Ward 3, E. W. O'Donnell, J. T. Hamilton, and W. Dennis; Ward 4, M. H. Ruggles; Ward 5, P. F. Martin, Wm. Woodill and Miner T. Foster; Ward 6, H. F. Worrall.

The steamer *Yarmouth* made the last trip from Boston to Yarmouth in the remarkable short time of fifteen hours. This steamer enjoys the reputation of being the fastest boat which sails out of Boston harbor, while in general management and kindness of officials she cannot be excelled. In view of these facts we do not wonder at the immense popularity of this line as evidenced by the large numbers who seek this route, there being one hundred and seventy one passengers on the last trip to Boston. May this enterprise secure a large patronage and support from the public.

Unusual activity prevails at Halifax and outports, fitting out the fishing fleet. At the Lunenburg wharves the vessels are packed in tiers eight deep. Bait is very scarce and dear, and some Nova Scotia vessels have to go to Newfoundland to obtain a supply. The coasts of that colony appear to be efficiently guarded against the French by three steam cruisers, and a French vessel has come all the way to Halifax seeking that necessity. Bait is bringing high prices at St. Pierre, and it is understood some wideawake Nova Scotians will obtain cargoes at Fortune Bay, come back to Sydney, and then clear to St. Pierre. This is a roundabout way of getting bait, for which the French fishermen will have to pay very dearly.

In compliance with the motion made by Mr. Weldon, of St. John, for a return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of 1887, the kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, a statement has been submitted to the House. All the cars and locomotives were purchased under contract. James Crossen, of Cobourg, received the order for four sleeping cars; the Starr Manufacturing Company, of Dartmouth, N. S., for the coal cars; James Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., 126 box cars, 98 platform cars, 108 coal cars, and 80 Hopper coal cars; the Ontario Car and Foundry Co., of London, 100 coal cars, the Canadian Locomotive Co., 14 locomotives, and Dubbs & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, five locomotives.

The entertainment on Tuesday evening at the Orpheus Hall, in aid of the Church of England Institute was a most enjoyable affair, and drew a large audience, in spite of the miniature hurricane that raged. The programme opened with Mrs. Jarley's wax works, which were most artistically placed on the stage. Mrs. Jarley (Miss James) introduced the different characters with comical and pleasing remarks, and they were duly carried forward, and wound up by the two most efficient attendants. They all went through their parts like veritable automatons, and the audience was kept in good humor by the activity of the attendants in oiling up and the variety of characters presented. In the interim between the first and second tableaux, Capt. Calhoun sang a solo, for which he received a well-deserved *encore*. The Peak Sisters from Alaska made a great hit. They were 12 in number, and dressed in a most comical costume, with high white hats, and as they were marched upon the stage by sister Tipsychore (Miss Fraser) their slow steps and solemn faces brought roars of laughter from the audience before a word was said. Sister Tipsychore then introduced each of the sisters in turn in a manner that did her much credit. Her imitation of the Yankee Drawl was excellent, and this added to the pithiness of her remarks, the quaintness of the "sisters'" costumes, and the well-rendered chorusses won the appreciation of the audience, which, on the retirement of the company, insisted upon its re-appearance, and a repetition of the laughable good-bye scene. We trust the returns will add materially to the building fund of the Institute.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided by a party vote to report adversely on the Fisheries Treaty.

Six Nova Scotians who arrived at Boston on the 14th instant under contract, have been detained, and will be sent back to their shipping-port.

Speaking of the fishery treaty, Minister Phelps said: "I am of the opinion that it is a fair, just and equitable adjustment, and I hope it will be ratified. It seems satisfactory in England as far as I could learn. But the English people have really little interest in the subject, except to satisfy Canada. What satisfies Canada will satisfy England. That is the sum of what may be said concerning English feeling."

The *Cosmopolitan* for March is an exceedingly interesting number. The article on German Opera in New York is admirably illustrative, both with colored and other engravings, of Wagner's Operas, which have undoubtedly revolutionized musical taste. We have not space to notice the other excellent articles, except one on "Bull Fighting in Mexico," the somewhat virtuoso-fashion treatment of which cannot disguise the sickening nature of these horrible exhibitions.

The Philadelphia *American* says:—"Of the health of Mr. Blaine contradictory reports are printed. Letters from friends say he is well, and we prefer to accept these assurances. It is now said that he will sail from Southampton for home, about June 10, which would bring him to New York just as the Chicago convention is gathering." Exactly! We may be altogether wrong, but we have from the first suspected Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the Presidential candidacy to be a feint.

The Queen has invited the King and Queen of Italy to visit Windsor Castle in June, and they have accepted the invitation.

It is said that five Liberal-Unionists have gone back to the G. O. M., and that six others are astride the fence, but there is no certainty in first reports.

It is gratifying to learn that the French evacuation of the New Hebrides is a *fait accompli*, and that France has loyally fulfilled her pledges in that matter.

It is officially announced that all foreign Jews of Odessa, numbering 10,000 families, chiefly natives of Austria and Roumania, are to be shortly expelled.

A wealthy cooper who procured his decoration of the Legion of Honor through the kind officers of the high-minded M. Wilson, has been expelled the Order.

Notwithstanding doubts as to his real capacity, the success of General Boulanger at the polls causes serious anxiety to French politicians of many different shades.

The damage at Dacca by the recent tornado amounts to 100,000 rupees 112 bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Over 1000 persons were more or less injured, and are in the hospital.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that there are growing signs of mental trouble in the Czar. It is said he is at times almost entirely deranged mentally, and suffers greatly from insomnia. He requires the closest watching.

M. Ferry has made a telling speech against General Boulanger, reminding his country that France will forfeit the respect of Europe, if a second time within forty years she mistakes mediocrity for genius, and exalts it to power.

The French Chamber has voted the consideration of a Bill for a lottery in aid of the Panama Canal by 290 to 170. The Chamber does not pledge itself to do more than allow its introduction, but it is a proof of the hold M. Le Lesseps has on the country that the proposition is listened to at all.

The latest news of the Emperor at the time of our going to press is to the effect that blood-poisoning has set in, and it is not improbable the end may have come before our publication. Bronchitis and fever superadded to the prostration of his disease, and the anxieties of the last month left but little hope for restoration of the enfeebled frame. A new fatal symptom draws closer the inevitable end. The undaunted resolution with which the dying German hero has braced himself to the performance, up to the last moment, of every duty his shattered strength could compass, has been a grand but most sad spectacle.

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R. H. FRASER,  
Superintendent.

HALIFAX, 14th April, 1888.  
TO THE CITIZENS OF HALIFAX.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been waited on by a number of the citizens of all creeds and classes, who have been pleased to express themselves satisfied with the manner in which I have discharged the duties pertaining to the high and responsible position of Mayor of this city, and requested to allow myself to be renominated for the coming year, I have, after mature reflection, decided to accede to the request and now place myself in your hands for re-election. I would only say that for the future I intend to do as I have in the past and will honestly strive to administer the duties incumbent on me and enforce the laws and ordinances of the city without fear or favor. I will leave nothing undone to protect the interests of the citizens of Halifax in every matter pertaining to the well being, comfort and safety of the citizens, and in this I am sure I will have the hearty good will and co-operation of all interested in the progress of our city.  
Trusting that the coming year will be one of continued and increasing prosperity to our city, and hoping that every branch of business may be prosecuted very successfully,  
I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
PATRICK O'MULLIN,  
Mayor.

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The Shortest and Best Route between  
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The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing March 17th.

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Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis), Halifax, and Stations on the W & A Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.

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I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S  
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## LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

On Tuesday afternoon, Sir Charles Tupper introduced his resolution for the ratification of the new fishery treaty by the House in an exhaustive speech, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is just recovering from a severe attack of illness, the effort was a brilliant one, and fully sustained the reputation he has so long held as a great parliamentary debater. During the progress of his speech, Sir Charles was subjected to a continuous volley of interruptions from the sore-headed "Third Party," the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who prides himself on his profound acquaintance with the fishery question, but Sir Charles was fully equal to the occasion, and his captious critic dismally failed to score a point. In concluding a most eloquent peroration, which was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm from the ministerialist benches, Sir Charles said:—"He did not think any man in this country could better promote the interests of the empire than by adopting a course that would build up a great British community on this continent. We owe it to the empire as well as to ourselves, to keep in view every measure that will conduce to the progress and development of Canada's inexhaustible resources, and at the same time strengthen the interests of the British people on this side of the Atlantic."

An intellectual treat is always expected when Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, is announced to speak; and when it was learned that he would answer Hon. Mr. Davies' attack on the treaty, and the alleged faint-heartedness of the British Commissioners at Washington, the House and galleries filled up rapidly, and remained so throughout his address, although Mr. Thompson did not begin to speak until so late an hour as eleven o'clock. Hon. Mr. Davies, being in a somewhat anomalous position with respect to the debate, inasmuch as he declared he would not vote against the treaty, although he was quite prepared to denounce it, merely set himself to talk against time, seasoning his somewhat rapid *resumé* of the history of the fishery question with some very vigorous strictures upon the action of the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, moulded, as he alleged, upon the advice of the Minister of Justice. Mr. Davies probably never knew what a heap of trouble he was making for himself, when he undertook to belittle Mr. Thompson's professional skill in framing the treaty. Leading lawyers and law reviews on both sides of the boundary line have universally commended the treaty for its perspicuous terminology and carefully framed provisions which forever set at rest the vexed questions arising under the Convention of 1818, but it remained for Mr. Davies, in his place in the House, to disparage the merits of his fellow-countryman's labors. Now, Mr. Thompson, besides being an eminent lawyer, is a master of irony. He never wantonly attacks an opponent, but when occasion warrants the employment of his genius for satire the subject of his utterances has cause to repent the provocation. His arraignment of his adversaries is never characterized by coarseness of invective; but on the contrary, while the unfortunate subject of his remarks may be writhing under their caustic irony, his phrases are those of decorous debate, and never offend the cultured ear,—their point like

"The razor's edge, inviolable,  
Cutting a smaller hair than may be seen."

Hon. Mr. Davies is a painfully thin-skinned man, and Mr. Thompson's sarcasm proved too much for his equanimity. He rose several times to "correct" the Minister, only to sit down in greater disquietude than before, aimed the ringing cheers of the Conservatives and the ill suppressed smiles of his own political friends. Try as he would, he could not conceal his vexation at the remorseless severity with which the Minister of Justice punctured his strictures and convulsed the House with a presentation of the honorable gentleman's inconsistency on the question. It is conceded by all that it will be some time before the leader of P. E. Island reformers will wantonly provoke another duel with the Minister of Justice. Hon. Mr. Thompson's speech throughout was a presentation of well-considered arguments, and was well worthy of the prominent position he holds in the House.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Henderson & Potts have now got their extensive paint works on the railway siding, Kempt Road, Halifax, in full operation. Mr. Henderson has been engaged in the business for fifteen years, but some eleven years ago associated Mr. Potts with him, and the firm has since been known as Henderson & Potts. They employ nineteen men, seven boys, and one girl, constantly. Business is very good at present, exceptionally so for the season, as the sales for February and March exceeded those of the corresponding months of last year by fully 12½ per cent. The works are thoroughly equipped with all the latest improved machinery for grinding and mixing white lead, colors ground in oil, ready mixed paints, etc. Especially interesting is their white lead grinding machine, which has a capacity of four tons per day, and enables them to put a white lead ground in oil on the market, that for fineness and smoothness would be hard to beat. The different brands of this article manufactured by them are as follows:—Anchor Pure, Anchor Superfine, Anchor Nos. 1 and 2, Zinc White in oil. These are put up in 25, 50 and 100 lbs. iron cans, also in wood packages up to 500 lbs., the latter being principally used by large consumers. The colored paints are first put into mixing machines, situated on the second floor and run by steam power. The mixed material is then fed by a chute to the grinders on the floor below, where it is finely comminuted and packed in packages holding from 25 to 100 lbs. These paints have given the firm a high reputation, and command better prices than Montreal makes on account of their high quality and general excellence. In connection with this branch might be mentioned their pure liquid house paints, made from pure pigments and linseed oil. These are put up in ½ and 1 gal. cans, and in

barrels, and only require stirring to be ready for use. Sample cards of this article in 12 shades, and black and white, are furnished by the firm. The excellence of the paints manufactured by them is attested by numerous unsolicited testimonials from customers duplicating orders. Another article that commands a large sale, is prepared wall tints or marblino. This must prove a great boon to the house-keeper, as they require nothing but the addition of water to make them ready for application. One meritorious feature is the fact that they will not scale or rub off, a very important item in coloring walls. Marblino is put up in 5 lb. packages, accompanied with directions, and its popularity may be judged from the fact that over 30 tons were shipped to Montreal last season, while large orders have been received this year. Handy colors, all ready mixed, are also put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb. cans, suitably labeled, in colors corresponding to the contents, and bearing the trade mark of the firm. Copper paint for vessels' bottoms, a brown paint that is a thorough protection against worms, barnacles, and grass, also marine black and green for vessels' hulls, especially designed for the coast and West India trade, are a few of the many excellent articles manufactured by this firm, and for which they have established a wide reputation. Imperial blacking, of a high grade, is also put up in attractive form, as well as carriage colors ground in japan, putty in bladders and bulk, made from pure linseed oil and whitening; and all the dry colors, varnishes, japans, oils, turpentine, etc., that go to make up the bulk of a first-class paint and oil business. The firm occupy new and commodious brick premises, erected last summer. They make all their own packages—tin, iron and wood—on the premises, having a large workshop devoted to this branch alone, where six experienced workmen are constantly stamping out, making and soldering the various tin and iron packages used by the firm. The boiler and engine are of 18 horse-power each. The latter, built by Leonard & Son, of London, Ont., is known as the Leonard-Bell Automatic Cut-off engine, and runs day and night, supplying the Chandler Electric Light Co. with the power they require. In connection with this, a steam pump and connecting piping would instantly flood any part of the building with water in case of fire.

Messrs. Blenkhorn & Sons, edge tool manufacturers, of Canning, Nova Scotia, report that when the factory is in operation they turn out about one hundred and twenty-five axes per month, and employ ten hands. The business is shut down for a while, repairing, but work will soon be resumed, and a busy season is expected.

The firm of J. & F. Armstrong, of St. John, N. B., lime manufacturers, make about 30,000 bbls of lime per year, employing about 13 men. Their sales are in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, the upper part of Maine, and any surplus is sent to Boston or New York. Nova Scotia is the principal home market. The outlook for the present season is only fair for the Provinces, but it looks good in the States, and that is bound to be the market of the future, as the firm can compete successfully with the Rockland people; and if the duty is not increased, they can beat them.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—In view of the possible introduction of cholera, the Government has been urged to see to it that the quarantine regulations are strictly observed during the coming season. No lack of vigilance should be wanting upon the part of those whose duty it is to protect the public against such fell diseases, but even the most careful watchfulness on their part cannot insure us from an epidemic such as that which for several seasons past has been decimating the ragged and squallid inhabitants of some of Italy's most densely populated cities. The P. E. Island subway has again been called to public attention, and it is not improbable that before many years the proposed tubular connection between the Island and the mainland will be an accomplished fact. Meanwhile, careful surveys of the bed of the Northumberland Strait are being made. Newfoundland is evidently agitated over her isolated position. Lying as that colony does, within sixty miles of Cape Breton, it appears most natural that she should associate herself with her sister provinces within the confederacy; and as an earnest of the sincerity of her people a delegation is to be sent to Ottawa in June next, to ascertain upon what terms the ancient colony can enter the Union. The Parliamentary committee upon banking have been considering the question of bank-note issues, and in view of the unreliability of many of the bank returns, the committee believe that the time has come for the Government to guarantee all such issues. This reform is one that has been urged in THE CRITIC for many months past, and as it would virtually make a note as good as gold within the Dominion, it would prove a great protection to note-holders who are not always in a position to critically examine as to the solvency of any particular banking institution. Were this reform adopted, a five dollar bill would be worth five dollars, even were the bank from which it was obtained to go into insolvency on the day following. Some inquiries have been made in the Commons as to the proposed commercial union between Canada and the British West Indies, and it would appear that since the delegates from Jamaica returned to that sunny isle, the question of Union has been pigeon-holed, not again to be heard from until evolution or revolution makes its discussion of immediate importance. An increase of one thousand dollars per annum has been made in the salaries of Chief Justices and Puisne Judges. To this no grave objection can be urged, as the remuneration of the office should be sufficient to induce gentlemen of high legal attainments to accept appointments on the bench. A short but sharp skirmish took place between the two parties in the House over the resolution condemning the Speaker for having, without leave, dismissed three translators. The fact appears to be that these translators had actively engaged in political battles in several constituencies, and their dismissal followed as a matter of course. It is, however, significant that the three dismissed persons were opposed to



the Government, while those who were left undisturbed in their positions are said to be Government supporters. The Opposition claim that the latter have been quite as active politically as the discharged officials. If this is true, Sir John should give the screw another twist, so as to teach public employees a wholesome lesson as to the part they should play politically. Quebec is nothing if not persistent. To bridge the St. Lawrence near the city has been her aim for years, and each year she presses her claim upon the Government for financial aid for this great work. A guarantee of the interest upon four million dollars of bridge bonds is asked for, in lieu of this a lump sum subsidy will be acceptable. The representatives of Halifax should back the Quebecers in this movement. An extension of one year has been made to the time in which the Chignecto ship railway company is to complete its contract by connecting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence with a railway capable of transporting the ship, cargo and crew from water to water across the isthmus of Baie Verte. What with ship railways on land and land railways under water, our ideas of the eternal fitness of things are becoming decidedly mixed. Some of our representatives in Parliament have been guilty of great discourtesy to each other, but now that the House has expressed its disapproval of cat-calls and other undignified methods of showing disapprobation, it is probable a proper decorum will be observed, and the boys on the back benches will have to apply themselves to work. The discussion of the fishery treaty proves that there is no such thing as independent thought among members of Parliament. The supporters of the Government regard the treaty as almost perfect, while the Opposition declare it to be infinitely worse than no treaty at all. Conservatism and Liberalism never appear to see anything eye to eye, nor is it likely they will, so long as party is placed before country. In the treaty, there can be no doubt Canada has conceded many valuable privileges to the Americans, while the advantages that her people are to derive from its ratification are rather prospective than real. The American plenipotentiaries demanded a bushel of rice, Canada rejected the demand, but with a view to conciliation, granted her a peck of concessions. Who is to get the best of the bargain, or whether it will prove a great bargain to either contracting party, remains to be seen.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The Provincial Legislature adjourned on Monday last, the adjournment having been delayed, owing to the Legislative Council not having been able to undertake all the work which the revision of the bills required. During the last week of the session, the committee appointed to investigate the matter of school books, made an exhaustive report, which clearly shows, that while certain firms hold a monopoly of the printing and publishing of educational text books, no excessive charges are made for their production—the work is generally well executed, and the prices reasonable. This should at once and forever set at rest a question out of which it may be presumed some people hoped to evolve a scandal; and parents, who are called upon to supply their children with the necessary books, will understand that they are getting them at the lowest possible rate compatible with good workmanship. Old King Iron Monopoly has again made a vigorous effort to secure the control of our iron deposits for the next ten years, but happily, the Legislature was in no mood to favor an individual company at the expense of private owners of iron mines. The Premier, Mr. Fielding, deserves credit for the manner in which he placed his foot upon the neck of this giant monopolist; and although we strongly favor an encouragement by a bonus or other means of the production of iron in Nova Scotia, we are pleased to observe that the representatives of the people in the Legislature are inclined to ridicule the proposals of all monopolistic incorporators. The bill, which was virtually designed to abolish imprisonment of the honest debtor, while it still provided bolts and bars for the person guilty of contracting fraudulent debts, was thrown out by the Legislative Council, and again it is within the power of vindictive persons to place within the walls of the jail, persons who by mishap or misfortune, are unable to meet their liabilities. That such should be the case in an enlightened country, in this, the most enlightened of centuries, is, to say the least, most deplorable. The Premier, in submitting his estimates of receipts and expenditure for the current fiscal year, showed his estimates of the former to be \$682,000, while that for outlay was \$668,000, leaving a small estimated balance to the credit of the Province. In presenting his estimates, Mr. Fielding pointed out that the funded debt of the Province was now \$1,012,000 as an offset to which we had to our credit at Ottawa \$1,077,000. To say nothing of the amount due by the Dominion on account of the construction of piers, etc., as well as that due by the Western Counties Railway. Financially speaking, the Province appears to be solvent; but as our credit at Ottawa is but sufficient to meet Provincial indebtedness, we shall hereafter have to live pretty closely within our income, or saddle the Province with a Provincial debt, the interest upon which must be deducted from the road grants, or raised by direct taxation. Either alternative is objectionable, and it is therefore to be hoped that our coat will be cut according to our cloth. Several other matters of minor importance was dealt with by the House before rising, and to these we purpose making reference in our next issue.

Let us, at the approach of the planting season, say a few earnest words about the home production of fruits for family use. There is probably no factor of greater influence on the physical, moral, and mental welfare of mankind than the free use of good fruits and vegetables. It is, in fact, essential to the preservation in health of the animal economy. So long as canine teeth remain to us, we must conclude that humanity is fitted for a proportion of meat diet, but it has often occurred to us that in cases of restricted means, where the family butcher's bill is an item of grave importance, a marked economy could be effected by a largely vegetable diet, to which a very small proportion of meat should contribute its savoriness in the shape of gravy, extracted to the uttermost essence, so far as home

cooking can accomplish that end. For instance, vegetable-marrow, or cucumber, with a good gravy poured over it, is one of the most savory, and, at the same time, delicate of dishes. To quote an exchange, a liberal vegetable diet "aids digestion, makes healthy blood, and keeps it in free circulation; renders the spirit cheerful and contented, and the brain clear; tones down the animal and brutal instincts, makes home attractive, and home-life lovable, and throws a safeguard round the young against the temptations of alcohol and tobacco." We do not mean to say that a hard-working farm hand does not require a strong meat diet to meet his large expenditure of physical strength, but the more it is accompanied with vegetable food the better for health and general condition. "In fact," says the Springfield, (Ohio,) *Farm and Fireside*, "we should have a higher opinion of the man who sets out plenty of trees and small fruits for the benefit of his children, than of him who sends them regularly to church and school with their stomachs filled with greasy pork and fried potatoes."

## COMMERCIAL.

Little of interest has transpired in trade affairs during the past week. The markets have ruled quiet, and, on the whole, steady. With the approach of better weather, easier transportation through the improvement of the country roads, etc., a fair trade at least may be looked for. Money has been coming in as freely as could be expected, and, in the absence of anything likely to exercise a disturbing influence, a cheerful feeling prevails. Therefore, as the season advances, a healthy development of business is predicted.

There is quite a boom in potatoes at Canning. From the opening of navigation there till Friday last, the 13th instant, twenty vessels, loaded with 108,048 bushels, cleared at that port for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The expectations of those who hold over the winter, in the hope of obtaining bigger prices in the spring, have not been fully realised. The ruling figure is 50 cents, which is just the same that it was last fall. This price, of course, pays the farmers, but we would again impress upon our country friends that holding produce, in the expectation of higher figures, almost always entails loss. To say nothing of the chances of frost, rot, shrinkage, and deterioration, there are other losses that too often do not enter into their calculation, such as interest, insurance, storage, etc. Better always accept a fair offer than hold for more.

*Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—*

	Week April 13 1888	Prev. week 1888	Weeks corresponding to April 13 1887	1886	1885	Failures for the year to date.	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States.....	162	147	166	159	174	3,362	3,492	3,639	4,451	4,451
Canada.....	39	39	21	23	26	607	412	409	489	489

The following are the assignments and business failures in this Province during the past week:—Frank P. Murray, dry goods, Pictou, assigned to Andrew Hislop; Spencer Island Co., ship building, Advocate Harbor, dissolved, Robt. W. Spicer retires; Geo J. Harris, tinsmith, Halifax, assigned to Thos. H. Renner.

**DRY GOODS.**—The dry goods trade has shown some improvement as regards activity during the past week. More liberal and more numerous sorting-up orders for spring goods have been received, which have resulted in a freer movement in most lines of seasonable goods. No change has been undergone in the prices of leading staples, and country advices are more encouraging, both in trade prospects and in payments. The *Montreal Gazette*, a government supporter, says:—"Importers have a grievance against the government over the item of Melton dress goods, as it had been decided to increase the duty on such to 20 per cent., and 7½ cents per pound. Last year a compromise on the same point was arrived at, but it is now understood that the government will enforce the full duty, and it is likely that a deputation from the trade will go to Ottawa to remonstrate. The cheaper class of these goods will now, it is claimed, have to pay relatively more duty than the dearer, as the weight in the former is considerably more per yard. Indeed, it is said, that the augmented duty will prevent importation of cheap goods, and importers who have sold ahead may have to suffer considerable loss."

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—In iron and hardware trade has been fairly active, both on spot and for spring delivery. Prices are steady for all classes of heavy goods. The market throughout has a healthy tone, and free expressions of confidence in a satisfactory movement, and that a steady business will be done until well into the summer, are heard all around. Warrants are cabled in Glasgow at 39s. 1d., and No. 3 iron in Middlesborough at 32s. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin, £166; three months, £125. Market quiet. Chili bars, £80, 2s. 6d.; soft English lead, £14, 10s. do. Spanish do., £13, 15s.; best selected copper, £80; tinplates, 14s." Philadelphia reports that the iron trade has not improved there, and but few large consumers are willing to place summer orders at quoted rates. The fact that there are more enquiries is strengthening the belief among furnace men and mill men that buyers will be obliged to cover requirements this month. The entire market is expectant, and the possibility of a sudden demand for sixty to ninety days' supplies is growing.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been no improvement in the flour market, the demand being slow and only for small quantities, consequently business has been quiet and of a jobbing character, though at somewhat higher prices. A fair amount of business is doing in strong flours. Some enquiry is making for oatmeal, but holders' prices are above buyers' views, so that nothing has been accomplished. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Owing to the unfavorable nature of the Washington report of the condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States, the price of spring wheat in Chicago has advanced about 3c. per bushel within the past few days, having touched 79½c. May. Private advices from Liverpool on Wed-

Monday reported a rise of 3d. to 6d. per quarter for cargoes off coast, and 1d. per cental for spot wheat. If the shortage of this year's wheat crop of the United States be as much as has been estimated by some authorities, namely, 50,000,000 bushels, of course it will have a material effect upon the market, which may cause a further appreciation later on."

**PROVISIONS.**—No change of importance has occurred in the local provision market, but business has continued fairly active, there being a satisfactory demand, and a number of small sales have been made at steady prices. In Liverpool lard was stronger, and advanced 9d. to 39s. 3d.; pork was unchanged at 67s. 6d.; bacon at 38s. 6d., and tallow at 25s. The Chicago pork market has fluctuated about 25c. during the week, late quotations being \$14 May and June, and \$14.05 July. Lard was inactive but firm, being at \$7.65 for May; \$7.67½ June; \$7.72½ July.

**BUTTER.**—There has been no change in the general character of the butter market, which has continued quiet and steady. Receipts of new make continue to be light. Old goods have been quiet, and as the stock consists mainly of medium and inferior grades, holders seldom refuse a reasonable bid. The age for patronizing strong and deteriorated butter has passed for ever, a much more wholesome and palatable article having been supplied in the shape of fresh margarine. This brings us straight to the old theme upon which we have so often dilated, namely, the importance of marketing genuine butter with as great despatch after it has been manufactured as this age of refrigerators will permit, for unless we can place our butter on the market both at home and abroad, whilst it possesses its rich grassy flavor, and retains the odor of the pastures, we may as well relinquish our prestige of being a nation of butter makers.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The removal of the duty on green fruit will prove an inestimable boon to consumers, although some are disappointed that oranges and lemons were not admitted free as well as apples, and other kinds already enumerated. As it is, however, it will have the effect of opening our markets to the immense quantities of American fruit that have hitherto been excluded by the tariff, and consumers may rely upon a plentiful supply of all kinds of berries and other descriptions of small fruit at much cheaper rates than they have been accustomed to paying. Besides, the consumption of fruit tends greatly to promote health, so that Canadians will be benefitted in more ways than one by the free admission of the many sorts of green fruit that will now find a more extensive sale throughout Canada. Already a few boxes of early strawberries have been received from "way down South" via Boston.

**APPLES.**—Cables received from Liverpool are of the most discouraging character regarding late sales of Canadian and American fruit. One steamer's cargo sold at such low prices that the owner of the fruit says that he will have to remit money, in order to cover freight and charges. Another despatch stated, that out of a lot just sold, 200 bbls. were worthless. One dealer states that he expects to lose \$1,200 on last week's sales of his apples in Liverpool, but he is well able to stand the brunt. This is sufficient to demonstrate the demoralization into which the market has been thrown, and betokens a frightfully bad wind up for the season.

**TEA.**—A somewhat better feeling has been manifested in low grade Japan teas, and in some cases holders are asking a little above the lowest point reached, especially as it is remembered that such goods cannot be replaced for several months. Buyers, however, do not show much interest, and the market, on the whole, has maintained its quiet tone.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The market for sweets has been quiet and unchanged all round.

**SEALS.**—The Newfoundland seal fisheries have proved, on the whole, very successful, and most of the vessels have done unusually well.

**FISH OILS.**—A Montreal report is as follows:—"There is nothing of any importance to note in this market, and prices remain as last quoted. A few small lots of seal have been disposed of at within our quotations, which are as follows:—Steam refined seal 48c. to 50c., Cod oil 35c. to 36c. for Newfoundland, and 32c. to 33c. for Halifax. Codliver oil 70c. to 75c."

**FISH.**—A large fleet is out seeking for bait-fish in every possible direction, but so far without success, and bankers are, in consequence, still detained. Supplies of both dry and pickled fish continue to be very small, and therefore nothing is possible to be done in our fish markets till the new catch begins to come in. There is a steady enquiry from the Upper Provinces for large codfish, fat herring, and cod oil, but as there is none in the States, because the low prices prevailing throughout the West Indies leave no margin of profit in sending any there, and their own consumption at this season of the year is merely nominal. Our advices from abroad are as follows:—Montreal, April 17.—"The only business we heard of during the week was in dry cod, a few lots of which have been disposed of at \$4.25 per quintal. British Columbia salmon \$11.50 to \$12.00 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., April 17.—"We quote Shore mackerel at \$20 per bbl. for 1's; 2's \$17.50 to \$18; 3's \$15. Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; 2's \$16. We quote George's codfish at \$4.50 per qtl. for large and \$3.50 for small; Trawl Bank \$3.62½ for large. Shores \$4. Large dry Bank \$5, medium \$3.75. Cusk \$3.00; pollock \$2.25, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$2.50, and hake \$2.37½. Smoked halibut 8 to 11 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon 15 cts. per lb.; haddock 6c. per lb. Medium herring 18c. per box; tucks 15c.; lengthwise 16c.; No. 1's 12c. Bloaters 70c.; canned halibut \$1.25; salmon \$2.25; lobsters \$1.60; clams \$1.35. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6, Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; tongues \$6; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$8.50; alewives \$3.25; trout \$14.50; Halifax salmon \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam-bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$7." Havana, April 16 (by cable from Messrs. Lawton Brothers)—"There has been a decline in dry fish, and we quote codfish at \$6.75, and hake and haddock at \$5.50." Porto Rico, April 5.—"Markets dull. We quote codfish \$6.50."

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.

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	8 to 8½
Granulated .....	6½ to 7
Circle A .....	6½
White Extra C .....	6½
Extra Yellow C .....	5½ to 6½
Yellow C .....	5½
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 28
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes .....	33 to 34
Demerara .....	34 to 36
Diamond N .....	42 to 43
Porto Rico .....	33 to 34
Cienfuegos .....	30 to 31
Trinidad .....	31
Antigua .....	31
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family .....	5½ to 6
Soda .....	6½ to 5½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats quiet. Flour strong and dearer.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Graham .....	4.40 to 4.60
Patent high grades .....	4.60 to 4.65
" mediums .....	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra .....	4.10 to 4.25
Lower grades .....	3.25 to 3.75
Oatmeal, Standard .....	5.75
" Granulated .....	6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground .....	3.35 to 3.40
" —Imported .....	3.75 to 3.45
Bran, per ton—Wheat .....	23.50 to 25.00
" —Corn .....	21.00
Shorts .....	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings .....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn .....	28.00 to 30.00
" Oats, per ton .....	28.00 to 30.00
" Barley .....	nominal
Feed Flour .....	3.10 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail .....	43 to 45
Barley " of 48 " .....	60
Peas " of 60 " .....	1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel .....	2.45 to 2.60
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	5.00 to 5.40
Corn " of 56 lbs. .....	75 to 85
Hay per ton .....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw .....	9.70 to 12.00

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 .....	10.60 to 11.00
" Am. Plate .....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate .....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American .....	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear .....	19.50 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess .....	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails .....	11 to 12
" Cases .....	12.00 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I. Green .....	8 to 8½
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.

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extra .....	14.50
No. 1 .....	13.50
" 2 large .....	12.50
" 2 .....	12.00
" 3 large .....	9.50
" 3 .....	9.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August .....	3.25 to 3.50
" September .....	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore .....	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl .....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay of Islands, from store .....	2.75 to 3.00
Alewives, per bbl .....	4.75 to 5.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore .....	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank .....	4.00
Bay .....	4.00
SALMON, No. 1 .....	14.00
HADDOCK, per qu .....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE .....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK .....	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK .....	2.25 to 2.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb .....	30 to 35
COD OIL A .....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 4 70 to 5.25	
Tall Cans .....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat .....	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6.25 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 .....	3.60 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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	22 to 23
" " In Small Tubs .....	22 to 24
" " Good, in large tubs .....	20 to 22
" " Store Packed & oversalted .....	12 to 15
Canadian, Township .....	19 to 21
" " Western .....	16 to 18
Cheese, Canadian .....	13

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 20
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No. 1 .....	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No. 1 .....	6½
" under 60 lbs., No. 1 .....	5½
" over 60 lbs., No. 2 .....	5
" under 60 lbs., No. 2 .....	5
Cow Hides, No. 1 .....	5½
No. 3 Hides, each .....	4
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	25
Lambskins .....	25 to 75
Tallow .....	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl .....	3.50 to 4.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) .....	7.50
" per case, Valencia .....	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per case .....	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	5.50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb .....	5½
Dates, boxes, new .....	5 to 5½
Raisins, Valencia .....	6½ to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	13
" small boxes .....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags .....	6½ to 7½
Grapes, Almeria, kegs .....	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound .....	18 to 20
Geese, each .....	none
Ducks, per pair .....	none
Chickens .....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100lbs alive .....	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen .....	3.50 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heffers, light weights .....	3.00 to 4.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs .....	4.50 to 6.00
Lambs .....	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualer

# SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

"Certainly, they would, if they thought there was any probability of the case being taken up; but they are poor men, Mr. Slade."

"Ah! and don't speak unless they are paid for it," interrupted Norman, sharply. "Now, sir; first of all, what's your name?—and, secondly, why do you come to me at this time of day?"

"To begin with, my name is Prance; and, secondly, it took me a long time to collect the proofs of what I only suspected."

"Good!" rejoined Slade, "it looks a little to me as if you and your confederates, having made all that you possibly could out of a successful conspiracy, are now exceedingly anxious to put the coping stone on your villainy by selling your employer."

"I give you my word, Mr. Slade, that I had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about what was being done till after the race," rejoined Prance earnestly.

"Then what the deuce is your object in coming to me?" said Norman, sharply.

For a second Prance hesitated; then, as an almost demoniacal expression spread across his countenance, he hissed between his teeth:—

"I hate Furzedon!"

Slade looked at him for a moment, and then exclaimed, almost involuntarily, "By heaven! he is speaking the truth now."

"Yes!" continued Prance, in a voice hoarse with passion, "you gentlemen think that we poor devils care for nothing but money; but there's one thing that comes far before money to most men—revenge! Furzedon has ruined me!—struck me!—desolated my home!—and for years I have lived only to be revenged upon him!"

"That will do for the present," replied Slade quietly, "if you can prove what you say, and I take this case up, I think, socially speaking, you will about attain your end."

"Yes," replied Prance; "and I have a good deal more to tell you about him than that. He passes in the world as a wealthy, well-to-do gentleman; in reality he is only a money-lender."

"Give me your address," rejoined Slade, and as he spoke Norman took his betting-book from his pocket, and carefully noted down Mr. Prance's town residence. "I have no time to go into the matter here, but I will write to you in London; and if I am satisfied with the proofs you produce, and that your story is *bona fide*, I think I can at all events promise you that Mr. Furzedon will be warned off the Turf, and be no longer received in decent society."

"Thank you, sir;" and, touching his hat, Mr. Prance accepted his dismissal, and with an exultant heart vanished into the crowd.

As for Norman Slade, he paced up and down in the Paddock, revolving the whole story in his mind for some minutes. He had vowed, if he could but get proof of this thing, to follow up the matter to its bitter end, and here was proof ready to his hand, if Prance's tale was to be trusted. This scoundrel Furzedon, moreover, was figuring in society, and had actually forced an acquaintance upon Bertie Slade, his—Norman's—nephew. Now it was high time the disguise was torn off this impostor. This fraudulent money-lender should be shown up in his true colors, and, if he was beyond the reach of the ordinary law, he was still open to the judgment of the Turf Senate; and, if when the facts were brought before them, they should think fit to pass sentence, Mr. Furzedon would find that there were malpractices in racing that could not be committed with impunity.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### SINISTER RUMORS.

Charlie's exile is a source of sore trouble to Lettie Devereux, and of infinite mortification to her aunt. They both, perhaps, unduly exulted at that young scapegrace's appointment to the —th Hussars. They had been so proud of their young Dragoon! and now that was all over. He was in a far country, engaged in what was apparently little better than police-work. Mrs. Connop, indeed, had been so melted by what she called the misfortunes of her favorite nephew, that she had been ready to contribute very handsomely towards extricating him from his difficulties; if her brother would furnish two-thirds of the requisite money, she would find the remainder; but old Tom Devereux, taking counsel from shrewd and worldly Major Braddock, was obstinate. Charlie had made his own bed, and must lie on it. Major Braddock was by no means averse to welcoming a return of the prodigal in due season; but what he did object to was a premature mincing of veal in his behalf.

"No such schoolmaster as experience!" quoth the Major. "Let him feel thoroughly for a time the change of position his folly has cost him. Let him discover what slow work chivving devils is compared to a gallop with the York and Ainsty! And, by the Lord, sir, let him know the difference between living on his rations and dinner at the mess of his old regiment."

So Lettie had to make up her mind that a long time would pass before she should see her favorite brother again. That he was dissatisfied with his lot she felt certain, although there was not the slightest complaint in any one of his letters; but there was a want of go in his correspondence, very

different from the letters he had written from the University, or those he penned when he first joined the regiment at York. Once only had he been betrayed into impatience of his present life, and that was when he said "that he only wished that he had better work to do than that he had been employed in." Another thing, too, which considerably discomposed Miss Devereux was that Gilbert Slade seemed to have totally disappeared from her ken. She not only never met him, she never even heard of him now. She was back again at North Leach, and, indeed, had been for some time; but how different it all was from the winter before! when Charlie was looking forward to joining his regiment at York, and bringing back Bertie Slade with him to wind up the season by a last fortnight with the Brocklesby. And then Lettie thought the world was getting very dull, as we all do when things don't run quite in accordance with our desires, and finally resolved that she would ride across and see Kate Kynaston—for the Kynastons had once more taken The Firs for the hunting season—and, though there had been a relaxation of that great friendship which had suddenly sprung up between that lady and herself, still, strange to say, a common trouble had once more drawn them together. Mrs. Kynaston had schemed and plotted successfully—she had succeeded in detaching Gilbert Slade altogether from Miss Devereux, but she had also, unluckily, lost touch of him herself. She had failed to realise that both she and Lettie owed in great measure their intimacy with Bertie Slade chiefly to his being a brother officer of Charlie, and that now that youthful cornet had disappeared from the scene, they heard no more of Gilbert's movements. Both ladies thought—and Lettie with good reason—that she, for her own sake, would have proved sufficiently attractive to ensure seeing and hearing a good deal of him, while Kate Kynaston's vanity enabled her to take a similar view of the situation.

Miss Devereux wondered whether the rumor that she was engaged to be married to Mr. Furzedon had anything to say to Gilbert Slade's persistent avoidance of her—avoidance was perhaps hardly the right term, for he had certainly tried twice to see her during the Derby week. Still, he could have managed to meet her easily enough had he wished it; he could have found plenty of excuses for writing to her; but no, from the week he had paid those two bootless visits to Onslow Gardens, Gilbert Slade had given no sign of his very existence. She knew how persistently the story of her engagement had been circulated—of the shameful persecution, for it amounted to that, she had been subjected to by Mr. Furzedon. Was it not possible this infamous falsehood had been brought designedly to Gilbert Slade's ears, and would not that account for his never coming near her?

She might have been more disposed to accept this theory but for Mrs. Kynaston, who was continually impressing upon her that in affairs of the heart soldiers were not to be put faith in. A great propounder of the doctrine that "he loves and rides away" was Mrs. Kynaston, but then just now she had a purpose to serve, and she was relentless in her determination to crush out any feeling for Gilbert Slade that might be lurking in Miss Devereux's bosom. True, Mrs. Kynaston was not forwarding her own flirtation in any way. And, what was more, although that lady had not in the least abated her caprice for Gilbert Slade, she was utterly nonplussed as regards further pursuit of it. It was not likely that the fiction of Lettie's engagement to Mr. Furzedon could be much longer kept up; and Mrs. Kynaston had only the other day been compelled to write that gentleman a stinging rebuke for what she denominated his ill-advised audacity. Persistent in his determination to marry Miss Devereux, Furzedon had actually written to her father and volunteered a visit to North Leach; but, upon hearing this, Lettie blazed out indignantly.

"It can't be, father! it *mustn't* be! He has asked me to marry him, and he won't take 'No' for an answer. Already he has spread abroad the report that I am engaged to him. His proposing this visit is all a part of his scheme. It would give an air of truth to the rumor. If he was a gentleman he would cease from persecuting me. My 'No' was not only said clearly and distinctly to start with, but has been quite as decisively repeated."

"Say no more, Lettie! If he is distasteful to you, my girl, he shan't come to North Leach. But as he is an old friend of Charlie we must make some civil excuse."

Although in the first instance Mrs. Kynaston had been the suggester and promoter of Furzedon's suit, yet now that she had attained her end she had become a very half-hearted ally. She began to see now that nothing was likely to shake Lettie's determination; and, though such a marriage would have suited her very well, she was getting very doubtful of its ever being brought about. Mrs. Kynaston had always a shrewd eye to the future. She liked wealthy friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Furzedon would have been always sure to have a pleasant house where she could claim a welcome. She had seen so many young women say "No" in the first instance to wealthy wooers, and afterwards change their minds, that she thought it might be so with Miss Devereux; but she thought so no longer, and considered that any such decided step on Mr. Furzedon's part as volunteering himself to North Leach might rend aside that flimsy fiction of his engagement, which it, for the present, suited Mrs. Kynaston to maintain.

She had told Mr. Furzedon that perseverance is all very well, but that it must be accompanied by tact. Given that, as long as a woman is unwed, no man need despair of winning her for a wife; and then Mrs. Kynaston, her platitudes got done with, relieved her own disappointment by administering as many pin-pricks to the rather pachydermatous Furzedon as she could compass.

In pursuance of her resolution, Miss Devereux cantered over to The Firs, and found Kate Kynaston both at home and a prey to that unmitigated boredom which is apt to steal over sparsely-populated country neighborhoods with the last days of the hunting season; when the hot sun and bleak nor'easter have so dried up the ground that there is no scent, when those on one side the cover are shivering, while those on the other are mopping the perspiration from their brows, and a general feeling obtains that syltra

scenes and amusements are played out for the present. Mrs. Kynaston welcomed her visitor warmly. She was in that state of *ennui* and depression that makes even the appearance of one's pet antipathy subject of rejoicing, so that she was most unfeignedly glad to see Lettie.

"How good of you to come!" she exclaimed. "I was just wondering what I should do with myself. The country has grown so *triste*, and I am positively pining for London."

"I don't think you have much cause for complaint," rejoined Miss Derereux, "not but what I quite agree with you that it is a dull time with us; still, two or three weeks will see you out of it."

"Yes; and I believe it is nothing but sheer perversity on Dick's part that makes us stay even that long. He insists upon staying for Lincoln Races; declares he's going to win a hunters' flat-race there. What a jolly party we were there two years ago."

"Yes," said Lettie; "poor Charlie, how mortified he was at being—as he said—gammoned out of the race by the Walkers. It was a bitter pill for him having to leave the—th Hussars; but I verily believe having to part with Polestar caused him as much grief as anything."

"Yes, I dare say. It's sad to think of, my dear, but I fancy the Laureate knew what he was writing about. It is rather humiliating—

Something nearer than his dog,  
Not so dear, quite, as his horse.

But the noble animal does come first, I'm afraid, with these hard riders. When Mrs. Morrison got such a nasty fall last year, they say her husband's first anxious inquiry was, 'Is the mare much hurt?'

"I won't have Charlie compared to a brute like Mr. Morrison," said Lettie, laughing; "besides, that couple are very well matched. If he had come to grief I can quite fancy her making the like inquiry. Shall you go to Lincoln with the Major?"

"No; it's no fun by myself in that way. I wish you would come."

"We've none of us any heart for it this year," replied Lettie. "Mother is quite convinced that she will never see Charlie again, and he was her favorite, you know; and even father, I believe, is sorry now that he didn't pay all that money sooner than Charlie should have had to exchange."

"The old story," says Mrs. Kynaston, meditatively. "Fathers are so fond of playing the relentless parent to start with, forgetting they are usually fitted for the *role*; besides, 'the cutting off with a shilling' is quite out of fashion nowadays. Do you ever hear anything of Mr. Slade, or any of Charlie's old friends?"

"I know nothing of Mr. Slade, and haven't seen him for more than a year. Of Mr. Fuzedon—who, I suppose, must be included in that list—I have seen a good deal too much, though not lately. I have come to detest that man."

"Which is hard," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston, "considering how he has striven to produce an opposite result. No," she continued, as Miss Derereux made an impatient gesture of dissent, "I am going to advocate his cause no longer; but what you call his persecution many women would regard as a proof of the sincerity of his love. There's much truth in the old adage, and faint heart never *did* win fair lady. I suppose there are women who from very weariness yield at last to man's pertinacity."

"Poor weak creatures! But I am made of sterner stuff. I don't like Mr. Fuzedon, and I never shall. And you may call it what you like, but it is still pursuing me with his addresses I regard as persecution."

"Well, it's a persecution that most girls look upon with a lenient eye," retorted Mrs. Kynaston, who, although declaring that she could no longer advocate Fuzedon's cause, and who in her heart was convinced that it was hopeless, still never could resist giving him such support as came to her hand.

"Do you know," said Lettie, "that there has rather a curious thing happened about Mr. Fuzedon lately?"

"No," replied her companion, "and, if anything of importance had happened to him, I fancy Dick would have heard of it."

"I had a letter the other day from my aunt Mrs. Connop, which has mystified me a good deal. She says she had a few lines from Mr. Slade, who tells her that Mr. Fuzedon has got involved in a very serious scrape; whether he has told her of what nature or not I don't know; she at all events does not tell me, but as far as I can make out the gist of Mr. Slade's letter it appears to be that the less we see of Mr. Fuzedon the better."

"You mean to say, Lettie," said Mrs. Kynaston, eagerly, "that he has done something which would involve his acquaintance dropping him, because Mr. Slade's letter means *that* or nothing?"

"It is putting things rather strongly, perhaps, but that is pretty much what I make out of Aunt Sarah's letter. Mr. Slade no doubt imagines that Mr. Fuzedon is a constant visitor in Onslow Gardens."

"Instead of being merely anxious to be one," interrupted Mrs. Kynaston, "Well, never mind, I'll not allude to all that, but you do surprise me. Mr. Fuzedon is such a shrewd, self-possessed person, I should have thought him the last man likely to get into an awkward scrape. By the way, Mr. Slade might have vouchsafed me a hint as well as Mrs. Connop. Mr. Fuzedon is always at our house when we're in town. He and Dick are partners in racing matters. It can't be anything of that sort surely," continued Mrs. Kynaston, thoughtfully.

"I know no more than I have told you," replied Lettie, "but I don't quite share your opinion of Mr. Fuzedon; I'll quite admit that he is too shrewd and sensible to get into what's called a scrape, but I can quite imagine him capable in pursuit of his own schemes of what the world would call something unpardonable," and Lettie thought bitterly of how Fuzedon had proposed to purchase her hand by the payment of her brother's debts.

(To be continued.)

### To the Electors of Ward 5 CARD.

Having been requested by a number of the Rate-payers of Ward 5, and nominated by the Amalgamated Trades Union, as well as at the public meeting held in Temperance Hall, Cornwallis St., on March 8th, to allow myself to be their representative in the City Council, I have decided to place myself in the hands of the Electors of this important Ward, and I pledge myself, if elected, to serve them faithfully and independently.

I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
P. F. MARTIN.

### WARD THREE.

To the Electors of Ward III.  
In acceding to the request of a large number of electors of Ward III, to offer as a candidate at the ensuing elections for the City Council, I beg to say that if elected, it will be my constant aim, by strict attention to the interests of Ward III and the City generally, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

WILLIAM DENNIS.

Halifax, March 27th.

### To the Electors of Ward 5.

Having been solicited by a number of influential residents of this portion of the city, and having been nominated at a public meeting called to select candidates to represent the Ward in the City Council, I accept the nomination so readily made without my knowledge. I beg to thank those gentlemen who so freely voted for the resolution naming me as their candidate, also beg to thank the electors who have so willingly supported me in past contests, and trust that my conduct in the past has been such as to merit your confidence in the approaching election.

Yours, very truly,  
WILLIAM WOODILL.

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- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
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- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts
- 100 cases Champagne

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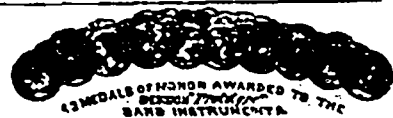
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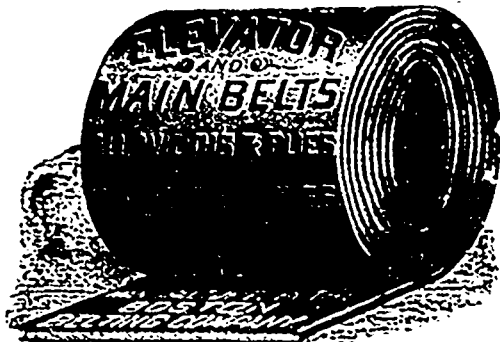
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**MINING.**

Little or no legislation affecting the gold mines was passed during the last session of Parliament, which adjourned on Monday. There were some animated discussions on matters relating to our mining laws, but fortunately the Act in respect to gold mines was not tinkered with. Some very important private bills, incorporating companies for mining purposes, were passed, of which we will have more to say in the future. The defeat of the Vancouver Sluotons monopoly clause redounds to the credit of the House, although we must confess that we think the House has no authority to pass such legislation. It would prove a gross invasion of private rights, and we have little doubt, that if the bill had passed, its provisions could never have been carried out. If we owned an iron mine, we should like to see the power, unless it were lack of cash, that would prevent us working and smelting our own ore. That our Mining Act could be greatly improved by a careful revision, goes without saying; but the work should be placed in the hands of a committee, which should have power to summon practical mining men before it, and not decide upon any changes until they had been proved sound by careful investigation. If a carefully prepared index accompanying copies of the Act, it would prove most useful to mining men; or, what would be still more beneficial, would be an explanatory work containing the different clauses of the Act, with notes and descriptions. At present, one great drawback to the introduction of capital into our gold fields lies in the fact that foreigners distrust the stability of our titles, considering them insecure, and liable to forfeiture. In reality, they are as secure as titles in fee simple, the forfeiture clause giving the owners the privilege at any time of surrendering their leases and taking them up anew. We trust that Mr. Gilpin will issue a new edition of his invaluable work—"The Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia"—as since the issue of the last edition a vast amount of new and useful information has accumulated in the Mines office.

**BARYTES**—Messrs Henderson & Potts have been working the Stewart sulphate of barytes mine for three seasons, and at the present time have better prospects than in the past. The deposit appears to be enormous, consisting of three veins that will average over six feet thick. The quality is excellent, and what they desire to dispose of meets with a ready sale in Montreal, where it comes into competition with the imported article. They are not pushed sales as yet, but anticipate a very large trade, as the consumption in Canada is over 3600 tons. They employ 5 to 7 men in the summer months and last season mined 500 tons.

The Northup mine, Central Rawdon, has been developed to a considerable extent, six pits, some only a few feet in depth, but one sunk for 75 feet have proved the existence of a gold-bearing lead from 4 to 10 inches in width. The prospects are so bright that the owners are now getting out timber for a crusher, and have already 160 tons of ore on the dump. The mine is owned by C. H. Dimock, Joshua Smith, and Gould Northup.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of March:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Ounces Gold.
Sherbrooke.....		257	45
Dan's Hill.....	Salmon River.....	876	36
Oldham.....	Oldham Co.....	227	31
Waverly.....	McClure.....	47	15
".....	Wallace.....	20	3
Caribou.....	Moose River, W. Bruce.....	262	14
Rawdon.....	Rawdon United.....	588	25
".....	".....	265	13
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	154	24
Whiteburn.....	The McGuire.....	33	13
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co.....	185	3
Stormont.....	Tributors.....	111	15
Renfrow.....	Empress.....	133	3

**MALAGA LAKE.**—The owners of the McGuire et al areas have had special act passed by the Local Government, forming a limited liability company. The prospects of the new company are very bright, as the development so far done on their mining areas has proved the existence of a large number of rich leads.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford mine still continues to yield a large return, and Mr. Reid, the energetic manager, is busily employed in opening up new ground.

Continuing our extracts from the Dominion report on Geological Surveys and Explorations, we find that "The Dufferin Gold Mining Company, Salmon River, is stated in the annual report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia for 1886, to have proved to be the most permanent of the gold-mining corporations of the Province. During the past year the returns show that 11,628 tons of quartz yielded 6,509 ounces of gold, being a total to date of 24,556 ounces from 44,381 tons of quartz. Several years ago work was done to some extent in the four other districts of Old Country Harbour, Ecum Secum, Moosehead and Harrigan Cove, but it has not been resumed. The report is for the year 1886, and we may add that work is now being done at Harrigan Cove, where what may prove a valuable lead has been opened. Many quartz leads found outside these districts contain also visible gold, but have not yet been worked. Among these are the veins passing a little to the

mouth of the first fork of Indian River; those on Alex. McDonald's farm at Stillwater; those on the west side of Goldenville Lake, and on the portage road on the west side of Liscomb River, a little distance above the mill; the vein crossing the east branch of Liscomb River, a little below the embouchure of the Black Brook; those of the Gold-Mine Brook, and that on the east branch of Rabbit plain Brook. Some of these loads may yet prove rich.

PROSPECTUS.

Amherst Coal & Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, - - \$80,000,

In 4,000 Shares of \$20 each.

CHARTER GRANTED.

The property of the Company is situated at Maccan, in the County of Cumberland, on the line of the Joggins Railway, about two miles from the I.C.R. and Maccan River, and comprises one square mile, held under lease from the Government of Nova Scotia.

It is underlaid by at least 3 seams of coal from 2 to 7 feet in thickness, containing about ten million tons. Operations have hitherto been confined to two seams, about 2 feet in thickness each. These are contiguous, and can be worked together. The coal is free from explosive gas, cokes, is clear burning, with a strong heat, leaving a small quantity of fine blue ash. For use it has no superior.

The towns and villages along the line of the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick afford an excellent and remunerative market, easily accessible, and the surrounding districts in the vicinity absorb a large amount. For want of facilities for shipping, the output hitherto has been necessarily limited, notwithstanding the active and increasing demand for the coal at remunerative prices. The operations have been chiefly confined to exploring, developing, and equipping the mine with the necessary steam power, plant, etc., for extending the operations and increasing the output of the mine, in which about \$12,000 have been expended.

Unfortunately, in November last, when the railway facilities were about completed, the mining machinery and buildings were destroyed by fire. The machinery is now replaced with temporary buildings, the mine again in operation with railway facilities complete. To equip the mine efficiently for the business intended, will require a further sum of about \$12,000, to be applied as herein stated.

The capacity of the mine thus equipped is over 100 tons per day. The cost of raising the coal to the mouth of the pit will not exceed \$1.25 per ton, and will probably be less. When the coal is in the cars at Maccan, it will command the market to all points west on the Intercolonial Railway. Shipping facilities on the Maccan River are also available. We sell at present at the mouth of the pit for \$2 and \$2.50 per ton, according to grade.

The operations of the mine may be estimated as follows: Mining and delivering the coal on the cars at the mine, \$1.25 per ton. An output of 50 tons per day for 240 working days in the year, which is a moderate calculation, and allowing 15 per cent. for contingencies, will give a dividend of over 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

The special advantages of this mining enterprise may be summed up as follows:

1. The quality and quantity of the coal.
2. The favorable location, being close to the Railway and shipping.
3. The markets ready for its disposal, and the facility with which they are reached.

4. The low price at which the property is placed, and the small capital required for its complete equipment and working.
5. While it is proposed at present to work it on an economical and limited scale, so as to meet only the requirements of a market certain, it is capable of extension to many times the volume of the figures given.

The features thus briefly set forth are not problematical. The mine is now in actual and profitable operation. They are certain and exhibit themselves to inspection. They have all been proved, and nothing is left in uncertainty. The operation of the mine for one month since the railway facilities have been completed has fully confirmed all the calculations and figures given above, and under this conviction the stock is offered to capitalists as a desirable and profitable investment.

The application of capital is as follows:

Value of Mining Property.....	\$32,000
Working Capital.....	48,000
	<hr/> \$80,000

Fifty per cent. of the working capital of \$24,000 will be sufficient to complete the equipment of the mine, as set forth in the foregoing prospectus, and it is not intended that the remaining balance of 50 per cent. shall be called up.

Further information may be had on application at

THE CRITIC OFFICE.

RIGHT HERE IN CANADA

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

International R. R. Dining Saloon, ANGLIST, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887.—In October 1881, I was taken down with bleeding of the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in matters water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's safe cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the life-long. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of December until March following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23d of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of my church. I told them, fear not. I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure" come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours night and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continued to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hic coughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a reference I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

*W. Hamilton*

TORONTO, Ont., (166 Wilton Ave.) Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

*W. S. S. S.*

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."

*L. O. B. B.*

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada.

HAWKSWURT, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terrible afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was so affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results,

although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 132 lbs. and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervino" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

*Wm. J. C. Hersey*

An Extraordinary Offer to all Wanting Employment.

We want live, energetic, agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, on ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business as a thirty days' trial, and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us, and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers; nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address, at once, NATIONAL NOVELTY CO. 514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

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

AARON SINFIELD, Mason and Builder,

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

YOUR

Blood wants toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat distresses you. You feel low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this result you must take Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

It is not a new thing, but has been thoroughly tested, and hundreds can testify to its merit. Ask your Druggist for it, and see that you get the genuine. Every bottle our Trade Mark and signature.

Price 50 cents. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

JOSEPH FADER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats, Groceries, Vegetables,

Fresh and Corned Beef and Pork, Cheese Butter, Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes.

17 & 19 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX N. S.

Manufactured Meats, Sausages, Bolognae, Puddings, &c., prepared on the premises. Having an immense Refrigerator, we carry a heavy stock of goods, which are fresh at all times, and can fill orders by mail or otherwise promptly.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

HOME AND FARM.

**PROSPECTUS.**—In this department we shall invite the reader to walk with us each week over our farms—to view their conditions, to note the methods of culture, and to discuss their merits and defects. We will not neglect the less important branches of agriculture while giving due attention to those more universally practiced. The soil and its treatment, the various crops, as wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, grasses, and other forage crops, horticulture, small and large fruits, live stock, including not only horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but also poultry and pet stock; the dairy, its implements and accounts—in fact every branch in which our farmers are interested will pass under our inspection.

Besides these walks and talks, criticisms and discussions of the tendencies of our farming, of the farmer's life, of education in its relation to agriculture, and of the live agricultural topics of the day, will be given. We shall also give short reviews of the principal agricultural events of importance to us occurring in the world.

It is, however, our chief desire that everything which appears in these columns shall bear directly upon our own farms and customs. We shall, therefore, present to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces not only the results of the latest investigations in the sciences and in farming, but also those established truths which must govern the conduct of the farmer who would obtain the greatest returns for his capital, to remind him of matters which he knows, but fails to practice, and to assist him in rising above his surroundings, and becoming master of his work, and a happier and better man.

**CARE OF GRASS LANDS.**—No subject is of greater importance to our farmers than this—our largest crop. Our thousands of acres of meadow yield, if not the greatest, nearly the greatest, returns of any single article; hence, too much care cannot be exercised in the management of these lands.

**SELECTION OF SEED.**—There are certain things essential to bear in mind, but to which, it is to be feared, little attention is paid. The variety of grass should be adapted to the soil. Grasses which only grow well on moist soils should not be planted on dry uplands, nor vice versa; still less should those which are especially designed for pasture, such as have short stems, and mostly grow to leaves, be sown for the meadow. There are some grasses especially adapted for pasturing, and others only fit for the meadow. To this latter class belongs timothy, (it does not, as a rule, grow after the middle of the summer to any extent), which has a large bulb at its base, easily injured by the treading of stock, or by being bitten or pulled up during their grazing. There are, on the other hand, grasses which seem to be adapted for both purposes under certain conditions. The farmer must acquaint himself with his soil and the habits of these different grasses before he can select wisely which to sow. The germination of the seed should be taken into consideration. With no other seed is there such great variability, the amount of live seeds varying from one or two up to nearly every seed per hundred in different grasses. This may be determined by sprouting some seed in a fold of cloth. One or two hundred seeds are counted out and sprinkled evenly over a piece of white flannel; this is then folded together, turning the seeds in, and dipped into lukewarm water till the cloth is saturated, then withdrawn, placed in a covered dish, to retain moisture, in a warm place near the stove for from twenty-four hours to four days. The cloth is then unfolded, and the sprouted seed counted, which gives in a rough way the number of fertile seeds. In taking the sample, a fair average should be aimed at, and any seeds of weeds should be noticed. Often, the weed may be told by the seed, but if it cannot be made out, the sprouting of it may reveal its nature.

**How to Sow**—The common practice is to sow the seed with some other crop. This is a great mistake, and rests upon two false assumptions. First, that the other crop assists the seed to "catch," and second, that it protects the young plant. As to the first, not a single assignable reason can be given. No one can show how the presence of one seed is to have any influence upon the activity and vitality of the other. There are certain conditions essential to the germination of all seeds. Granting the seed has life, and is healthy, and uninjured, these conditions, and only these, are necessary, or exert any well-defined influence—that the seed have the proper amount of heat, moisture and air, and that no noxious substances injurious to vegetation be present. This is what is accomplished in the preceding method of sprouting seed. As to the next assumption, that the grain protects the young plant, let us inquire what makes the plants grow? They will grow when they have a soil sufficiently fertile, that contains sufficient plant food and moisture, and they must receive sunlight and air. Does the other crop furnish any of these conditions? It robs the soil of the food the young grass should receive, it robs the air in the same way, and shuts off the sunlight—the great source of power which enables all plants to grow. As no good reason leads us to sow our grass in this way, let us see what experience—that final teacher—tells us. When sown with another crop, the grass makes a small and spindling growth; the crop is removed in the summer after it has exhausted the soil of food and moisture, leaving the grass to dry up, and, unless the season is exceptional, to be stunted in its growth. When, on the other hand, the grass seed is sown alone on a well prepared soil, and highly covered with earth, a good crop of grass may always be cut that year, and often two cuttings can be made, or, if pasture is the object, it may be pastured considerably, leaving in each case strong, healthy plants to go over the winter for the next season, plants that will produce far greater yields than by the other system.

**TILLAGE.**—The ground should be thoroughly cultivated, and every weed

destroyed before sowing the seed. Although some trouble, it is the cheapest way in the end. When the ground has been put in a better condition than for grain crops, the seed may be sown. Any method will do that distributes the seed evenly over the surface. The amount to sow varies with the kind of seed, the percentage that germinates, and the condition of the soil. If for pasture, heavy stock should not be put on it much the first year, nor should any stock be on when the soil is wet. It is poor economy to allow it to be pastured close. If for meadow, it is not wise to cut it close.

**FUNCTIONS OF ROOTS AND LEAVES.**—The leaves are the great gatherers of food from the air; it is in them that this food is converted into fit material for the plant, and if these be removed, the plant is weakened. The roots, on the other hand, gather food from the soil, hence, not only does the poaching of stock injure the soil when wet, but also breaks the roots, and thus injures and often kills the plant.

**MANURING THE MEADOW.**—In every case the plant needs food, whether designed for pasture or meadow. This should be given when or before the seeding is done, but it should also be furnished to the meadow regularly. When hay is removed from the field an amount of fertilizing material is removed, estimated from five to ten dollars per ton. This is an enormous drain on the soil; and if we expect our soils to bear up under it, and grow good crops, we must at least replace most of the material. These are some simple facts to bear in mind. The observing of them will increase the yield in many cases, and make this all-important crop still more profitable to our farmers.

"Then learn to toil and gaily sing  
All flesh is grass and grass is king."

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech,  
Pine and White wood House Finish.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood 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.

Pianos,



Organs

Pianos,

Organs

Pianos.

Organs

**Too Much Stock!**

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel

**W. H. JOHNSON**  
121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE

# THE REASONS WHY SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST

**RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS,**

THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF

**INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,**

**Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs,**

**BECAUSE** Its scientifically proportioned composition is not a secret and is based on scrupulously pure materials.

**BECAUSE** Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs.

**BECAUSE** Being, so to say, mechanically digested, those stomachs refractory to oily or greasy substances support and assimilate it.

**BECAUSE** By the association of Hypophosphites, Pure Cod Liver Oil and Chemically Pure Glycerine, scientifically proportioned, its

**POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES,**

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

**Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children,**

**Anaemia, Emaciation,**

**General Debility, Rheumatism and Skin Diseases,**

**BECAUSE** By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to **THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WITH THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL.**

**BECAUSE** Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience.

**BECAUSE** Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastrical disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

**Sold by all Druggists in Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.**

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Halifax, N. S.



**CHESS.**

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.**

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**T. B. ROWLAND.**—Books received. Many thanks for your kind promises. **HAMILTON WHITE**—We hope that by this time you have thoroughly recovered from No. 14.

**TORONTO WEEK.**—We have not received your last two issues.

**OTTAWA CITIZEN.**—Thanks for attending to address.

**C. CUTBILL.**—No. 21 is correct.

Solution to Problem 22.—Q to QB5, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, and Mrs. H. Moseley.)

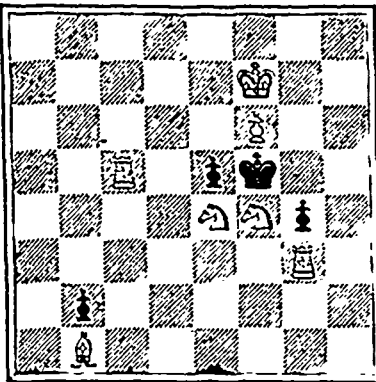
Solution to Problem 23.—Q to QB2, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, Dr. L. Johnstone, Mrs. H. Moseley, W. J. Calder, and C. Cutbill.)

**PROBLEM No. 26.**

By W. E. Perry, Yarmouth, N.S. For THE CRITIC.

**BLACK.**



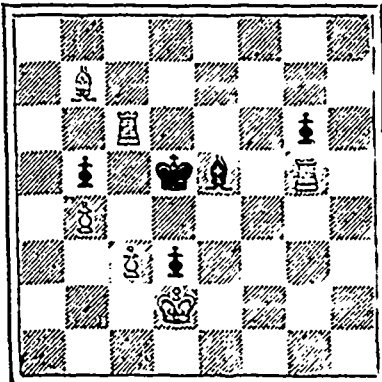
**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

**PROBLEM No. 27.**

(For beginners.) By F. J. R., Windsor. For THE CRITIC.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

The following is an off-hand game recently played between two members of the Hants County Chess Club:—

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.**

F. J. R. "X."

- 1 P to Q4 P to Q4
- 2 P to QB4 P to K3 (a)
- 3 P to K3 (b) B to QKt5 (ch) (c)
- 4 Kt to QB3 (d) Kt to KB3
- 5 P to QR3 B takes Kt (ch)
- 6 P takes B Kt to K5
- 7 B to Kt2 Kt to QB3
- 8 B to Q3 Kt to KB3 (e)
- 9 Kt to KB3 P takes P
- 10 B takes P B to Q2

- 11 Castles Kt to K5
  - 12 P to QR4 (f) Kt to QR4
  - 13 B to Q3 Kt to Kkt4
  - 14 Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
  - 15 P to KB4 Q to K2
  - 16 P to K4 Castles QR
  - 17 P to K5 B to QB3
  - 18 B to R3 Q to Ksq
  - 19 B to QKt4 P to QKt3
  - 20 B takes Kt P takes B
  - 21 R to Ktsq (g) B takes RP (h)
  - 22 B to R6 (ch) K to Q2
  - 23 Q takes B (ch) K to K2
  - 24 B to Kt5 (ch) P to QB5
- and white mates in two moves.

**NOTES BY THE EDITOR.**

- (a) This is much better than taking the pawn.
- (b) Kt to QB3 is frequently played here.
- (c) In the great international match, Stampton v. St. Amant, the former played here P to QB4. Sozen played Kt to KB3 against Anderson.
- (d) Hero Stamma interposes the QB.
- (e) Losing valuable time.
- (f) With a view to shortly bringing the QB into play
- (g) Leaving the RP as a bait.
- (h) Which Black accepts.

The first season of the Collegiate School Chess club, Windsor, N. S., has just been brought to a very successful termination with the following results:—

**HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.**

1st Prize.—Cook's Synopsis and Lyons' Chess-nut Buris—F. A. Payzant.

2nd Prize.—American Edition of Cook's Synopsis—C. Cutbill.

3rd Prize.—Marache's Chess Manual—L. Sheraton.

**BEST MATCH SCORES.**

Equal scores.—H. Stairs.—Stampton's Hand-book. H. Borrodaile—Lyons' Chess-nut Burris.

Two correspondence games are at present being played with the junior students of Acadia College, Wolfville, and it is hoped that other games will be arranged in time for the next season, which will commence in September. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., H. B. Stairs.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**D. STEWART.**—At variation 1 of Problem 15 instead of 13 9 at the fourth move, play 14 17 and white can win easily.

**J. F. HALL.**—Try again. Surely there is some one in the Province who can solve No. 11!

**FRED. MACKIE,** East Retford, England.—Your cards containing correct solutions of problems 3 and 4 and of 7 and 8 have been received, and you have been credited therefore as also for No. 1 previously at hand.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 15.**—Mrs Moseley was the only one to send in a correct solution of this.

**PROBLEM 16.**—Correctly solved by Mrs. Moseley, J. F. Hall, J. McEwan and D. Stewart. The position is as follows:—black men—3, 7, 15, 16, 23, 24, kings, 29, 31; white men—6, 10, 14, 21, 30; k, 22. White to play and win.

- 22 26 22—13 (1) 6 2 3—8
  - 31—22 14 9 13—6 18 15
  - 21 17 7—14 2 18 w. wins.
- (1) Instead of 6 2 at this stage play as follows:—
- 30 25 6 2 2 25 25 22
  - 29—22 13—6 3 8 white wins

**PROBLEM 17.**—This problem has been correctly solved by D. Stewart, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

The position is as follows:—black men—4, 5, k, 20; white men—12, 13, k, 27. Black to play and draw.

- 20—16 14 10 7—3 3 7
- 27 23 4—8 4 8 4—8
- 16—11 10 15 3—7 7 10
- 23 18 8—11 8 3 8—11
- (a) 11—7 15 8 7—11 13 9
- 18 14 3—7 12 8 drawn.
- \* 7—3 8 4 11—4

(a) If 11—16 is played here white wins by the "first position" as follows: 18 14, 16—20, 14 10, 20—16, 10 7, which brings the first position.

\* These are the only moves to force a draw.

**PROBLEM 18.**—Correct solutions have been received from J. F. Hall, Mrs. H. Moseley and D. Stewart.

In order to show our readers how the position of this problem is reached in natural and legitimate play, we give the whole game from the opening moves:—

**GAME VII—"Cross."**

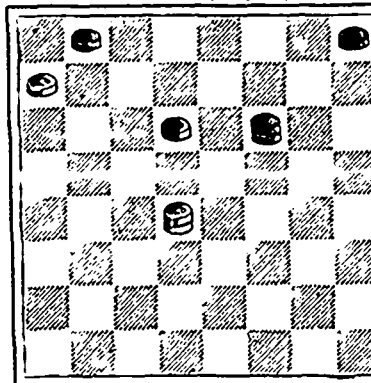
- 11—15 22 18 20—24 25 22
- 23 18 4—8 28 19 5—14
- 8—11 25 22 16—20 22 18
- 27 23 8—11 17 10 1—6
- 11—16 29 25 9—14 18 9
- 18 11 10—14 18 9 6—13
- 16—20 19 15 11—27 bk. wins.
- 24 19 3—8 32 23
- 7—16 (a) 22 17 9—24

(a) We have now formed the position of problem 18, and what follows is the solution thereof. Black to play and win.

**PROBLEM 20.**

By M. H. C. Wardell. One of the most important end-games, which should be well known.

Black men—1, 4; k, 11.

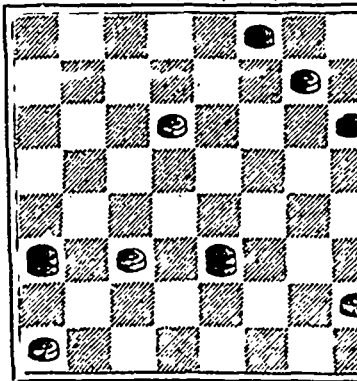


White men—5, 10; k, 18.

White to play and draw.

**PROBLEM 6, (repeated.)**

Black men—3, 12; k's, 21, 23.



White men—8, 10, 22, 28, 29.

Black to play and win.

We repeat the above problem because several of our solvers have expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the solution published in our issue of March 2nd. The editor of this department offers a special prize to any one who will show a sound draw for white. The prize will be a copy of a new edition of "Anderson on Draughts," by McCulloch. Cloth bound.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.



**Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.**

CHARITIES DEPARTMENT, Halifax, March 28, 1888.

Applications, in writing, for the position of **HOUSE SURGEON and CLINICAL CLERK** at the Victoria General Hospital will be received at this office until four p.m. on **THURSDAY, the 26th of April next.**

Applications to be subject to the By-laws and Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained at this office.

By order. **R. T. MURRAY,** Secretary.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY**

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**CLASS D.**

The Tenth Monthly Drawing will take place on **WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 1888.**

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.**

**FIRST SERIES.**

**PRIZES VALUE**.....\$50,000.00  
Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

- 1 Real Estate worth.....\$ 5,000 \$ 500
- 1 Real Estate worth.....2,000 200
- 10 Building Lots in Montreal 300 300
- 15 Bedrooms or Drawing-rooms
- Suites to choice.....250 250
- 20 do do.....100 200
- 100 Gold Watches.....50 50
- 1000 Silver Watches.....20 2000
- 1000 do do.....10 1000

2147 lots worth.....\$50,000

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

**SECOND SERIES.**

**PRIZES VALUE**.....\$10,000.  
Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$1,000.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

- 1 Real Estate worth.....\$ 1,000 100
- 100 Gold Chains worth.....40 4000
- 1000 Toilet Sets worth.....5 5000

1101 lots worth.....\$10,000

**TICKETS 25 Cents.**

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Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing perities to the lungs, both by absorption and inaction. These Protectors, along with Chest Jackets, Polar Jackets, Elder Down Jackets, the French Flannel Jacket. But why calculate rather than state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street,**

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