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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Considering that the ultimate effect of the Treaty concluded by the Fisheries Commission depends on the success of the President's policy of placing fish on the free list of the American tariff, we fail to discern the wisdom of some of our party organs in heading their articles on the subject with taunts and insults to a section of Americans, in type of a prominent size. There is neither ground for, nor expediency in, this course; and, although the rancor of the violent opponents in the States of any American concession, is probably not to be mollified by any forbearance on the part of the Canadian press, they are not likely to be rendered more amiable by this sort of endorsement of their position.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for February contains various well-written and interesting articles, especially one on "Journalism," and one on Professor McGregor's lecture on "Shooting Stars," appropos of which we do not think the theories that meteorites have come from extinct lunar or old-time terrestrial volcanoes adequate to account for their multitude. It must be remembered that the whole Solar system moves through space, and it is more probable that the meteoric bodies exist in space in enormous numbers, and that the earth, both in her orbit and the advance of the whole system, encounters clouds of them. The *Dalhousie* heads its February number with an altogether fearful and wondrous looking sonnet in Volapuk. May we be spared the success of this portentous language!

There can be little doubt that a great change is being quietly worked in India by European educational influences, especially at the very root of morality and enlightenment, among the native women, as is indicated by the following from the *Church Guardian*:—"A young Parsee lady named Sorabji, has succeeded in rivaling Miss Ramsay's brilliant 'first' in the Cambridge Classical Tripos of last year. Miss Sorabji has had a very distinguished University career, having won the Havelock prize, the Hughlings exhibition, and ultimately graduated in the first class with only five persons similarly honored, who are all of the sterner sex. She is a daughter of Mr. Sorabji, a native honorary missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and her mother conducts a successful high school for girls at Poonah, in which Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Hindoos, are all received, and find a first-rate education."

Mr. Millikin, the contractor for the erection of the new city hall, lately sent a petition to the Council asking that arbitrators be appointed to adjudicate his claims for extra work; setting forth at length what those claims were. The Board of Works seem determined not to endorse his petition and recommend that the contract be now voided and relet, or that the building be completed by days' work. It would seem that Mr. Millikin's request for an arbitration was a reasonable one, which, if not granted, is sure to involve the city in costly litigation with the possibility, in the end, of the taxpayers being called upon to pay heavy damages. It evidently is the part of wisdom in this case "to make haste slowly," and to weigh well the consequences before making any decided move. Mr. Millikin's tender was a low one, and any extra work he was called upon to perform should have been promptly paid for. Instead, it would appear that he has been hampered financially by delay in these payments, and that the architect and he have disagreed largely in the amounts to be allowed. Under the circumstances arbitration seems the only method of arriving at a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and it certainly should be granted. In his *Dalhousie College* contract Mr. Millikin seems to have given entire satisfaction, and he now claims that if his extras are settled for, he will be able to carry the city hall contract to completion. As his tender is an admittedly low one, it would be far better to facilitate his operations, even to the extent of straining a point or two in his favor, than to adopt the costly and dangerous expedient of the Board of Works to complete the building by days' work. Of two evils it is better to choose the least, and unless Mr. Millikin is financially so hampered as to render his completion of the contract an impossibility, which he states is not the case, the sooner his claim for extras is settled by arbitration, the better for all concerned.

## 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 are much indebted to the *Baddeck Reporter* for its advice to Dr. Cameron to "notify THE CRITIC to shut up," but THE CRITIC, advocating what it considers right and true, is not a paper to be "shut up."

We much regret that a paragraph in the News column of our last week's issue, relating to the 66th P. L. F. Battalion, escaped supervision. Had it not accidentally done so, it would certainly not have been inserted. We are informed, on the best authority, that the regiment is not only quite full, but that it has never been in better condition or working order. We observe that no fewer than three captains and four lieutenants of the 66th have passed the new Infantry Schools. Having a very great regard for the reputation of the Militia, we emphasize our regret at the annoyance inadvertently caused to Col. Macdonald and the Regiment he commands.

Mr. F. Blake Croston's second paper on "Haliburton, Thinker and Writer," was admirably read on Friday evening before the N. S. Historical Society by Mr. S. Harrington, Sir Adams Archibald in the chair. Those who were unable to attend missed a high intellectual treat. It would be impossible in any space we can command to do justice to it, but we earnestly hope that both lectures may be put before the public in some form accessible to all, for it is certain that no reading Nova Scotian ought to be ignorant of what has been so admirably done by Mr. Croston for the reputation of Nova Scotia's greatest writer and almost prophetic thinker.

It seems quite unlikely at present that the combined Conservative and Liberal Union majority in Parliament will suffer any material reduction this session. Nevertheless, the foreshadowings of land legislation for Ireland indicate the progress of the revolution in land tenures which is fast altering the position of landlords, whose properties are being reduced in value to an extent which cannot but pave the way for their extinction. Mr. Parnell's bill would reduce arrears where tenants are proved to be unable to pay, and to avoid it, the Government will, it is said, adopt Mr. T. W. Russell's, which would also reduce the arrears, and spread them over an extended period.

## THE STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

The speeches incident to the opening of the several Legislatures of Canada, though almost perfunctory and briefly reported, are not destitute of indications of the state of parties in relation to questions of moment. Never was it more apparent how serious is the loss to the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament of their late leader, and we can only trust that the easy confidence which marked the tone of the Government may not be the forerunner of too "light-hearted" a treatment of national affairs. If the Government desires to neutralize the force of criticism, often

enough carping, by evincing a serious devotion to the interests of all sections of the Dominion, the present session, in which the legislation outlined is far from overwhelming, will afford them an excellent opportunity. The older great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario need their attention but little; but those nearer the extremities, notably Manitoba and Nova Scotia, need it much.

That these Provinces are at present under the rule of Liberal Governments, should not make one iota of difference in the impartiality of their treatment and the furtherance of their prosperity by the Federal Government, to whom the interests of the parts should be the first factor in the interests of the whole.

There can be no doubt that Manitoba has had the benefit of her magnificent crops of last year seriously impaired by the inadequacy of railway facilities. To the C. P. R. and its wonderful enterprise, it should be remembered that Manitoba owes the facilities (unparalleled for a new country) which it now enjoys, and the right of the company to the monopoly which is an integral part and a main feature of its charter, cannot be fairly or legally gainsaid. Less than a year ago, agitation against it bore an aspect of ungraciousness, but it must now be admitted that the welfare of a whole Province demands that it be set free to enlarge its communications. We do not think the construction of such new lines as the Manitobans desire would seriously affect the C. P. R. That syndicate, we think, could afford to be generous, and, between them and the Dominion Government lies, it would seem, the duty of an arrangement which would satisfy the Province without entailing further expenditure on the country.

Nova Scotia has had her Railway necessities discreditably disregarded, and it is in this direction that she ought to look for liberal assistance. That it is the duty of the Dominion Government to take the railway question into their immediate and cordial consideration is, we think, undeniable. The Province, as we have before asserted, is too poor to be charged with railway construction, all her somewhat scanty revenue being required in other ways.

But to return to our straws. When Sir Richard Cartwright can find little to say, except that he thanked the Premier from admitting that "the people of Canada had a right to ruin themselves, as it was about the only right they had left," and "showed" that the exodus was greater now than under Mr. Mackenzie, one sincerely regrets to see a leading statesman reduced to the merest platitudes, and to repetitions of a worn-out grievance, the truth of which is more than doubtful.

We take this from an organ of the Liberal party. One of the Conservative side reports Mr. Fielding as saying in the Provincial Legislature, at its opening:—"He (Mr. F.) could not tell whether or not the people of Nova Scotia desired repeal. In 1886 it looked as if they did; in 1887, it looked as if they did not. In his opinion, the result of the election of 1886 would not have been materially different had the repeal issue never been raised. The Government were, however, free to take up Repeal again whenever they saw a chance." It goes without saying that a partizan report puts the thing in a terse way, and in the strongest light. The report of the Liberal organ, however, shows that the condensed paraphrase only conveys a fair interpretation.

These are the straws.

#### MARITIME INTERESTS.

The Canadian Club, of New York, has published a series of essays, entitled *Canadian Leaves*, read before it last year by writers of eminence, on subjects of high import to the Dominion. First in place, and perhaps first in weight (by which we are far from meaning that it is heavy) is "The Future of the Dominion," by Edmund Collins. After exposing the futility of the Secession idea, of which Mr. Collins takes the accurate measure, he turns to "Maritime Union" in terms strongly confirmatory of our recently expressed views on that subject.

"To superintend," he says, "about a million and a-half of public business, they have three petting kings, three houses of Commons, three houses of Lords, while the Judges and Chief Justices are in number as the stars of the heavens."

"To sum up the matter, one capable business man, without governor or cabinet . . . could effectually transact the whole affairs of the three Provinces by the sea. . . . They ought, therefore, and must rid themselves by fully one-half of their present expensive administration. This can be done by a Maritime Union, which would give for the three Provinces one Lieutenant-Governor, one Legislature, and but one Army of Official Dependents, instead of three."

An outsider, indeed, hears much talk of retrenchment, but not a word of Maritime Union, because that "would be the death of fully one-third of the professional politicians" who bleed and mislead the country to their private advantage; and, as Mr. Collins remarks, "politics are in Canada what they are in the United States, one of the lowest of all the games that offer success to ability devoid of honor." On the politicians, however, the facile populace is content to squander a very considerable portion of its substance.

We wonder if it ever strikes the many-headed who are so easily led by their multifarious nose, that a modest portion of the sums expended in superfluous officials, who are a shameful tax on the industry of the country, might be turned to its profit in the shape of one or two efficient Emigration Agents maintained in Great Britain.

While the N. W. is advertised in Great Britain with consummate efficiency and large results by the able agents of the C. P. R., while the pick of the immigration to Canada passes through to the West by their means, Nova Scotia, languid and supine, lifts never a finger to augment her population from, or set forth her advantages in, the old country. So Scandinavian,

Highland Crofter, and many another eligible settler, passes on to the West, while, especially to the shrewd and energetic Scotchman, Nova Scotia presents a field as desirable, on the whole, as any part of the broad Dominion.

Nor is the Provincial Government alone chargeable with this neglect. It must be to some extent shared with that of the Dominion. It is of course the duty of the Dominion Government to do what in it lies for the advancement and population of the country at large; and though it ought, when occasion serves, to aid any endeavor of each and all of the Provinces in the same direction, it is the more especial duty of each Province to look after itself; and, in the matter of encouraging the accession of desirable classes of immigrants from the old countries, it should be borne in mind that increase of population means increase of wealth and lightening of the tax per head, a fact either not sufficiently borne in mind, or wilfully-kept in the back ground by the pessimists whose delight it is to exaggerate and din into the public ear *ad nauseam* the intolerable burden of Canadian taxation.

#### OUR WINTER PORT.

We regret to learn that, according to a fair estimate, there now lies at this port, some ten or twelve thousand tons of freight for Montreal and the West, awaiting shipment, the carrying facilities of the Intercolonial being insufficient to move it forward to its destination.

This state of affairs justifies the public—the mercantile part of the public in particular—in raising a protest against the manner in which the above Railway is being managed; and we venture to say, that in no section of the Dominion will the majority of the people endorse a Railway policy which may be described as an unwise and parsimonious endeavor to make the line pay expenses.

It is stated, in explanation of the accumulation, that it is entirely owing to the recent disagreement between the Allan Steamship Company and the Grand Trunk Railway, which has temporarily thrown an unusual amount of freight on the Halifax route; but this explanation is only in part correct, for, as a matter of fact, notwithstanding the meagre facilities of handling inward cargoes here, and the great difficulty of diverting traffic from old channels, the inward trade *via* Halifax has been rapidly developing, so that, last winter, owing to shortage of rolling stock, the capacity of the sheds at the Deep Water Terminal and Richmond was over-taxed, and temporary storage had to be obtained, as at present, at the sheds of the Halifax Sugar Refinery in Dartmouth.

If trade through our Winter Port is to be developed, it can never be done by a tardy and reluctant expenditure for necessary rolling stock. Consignees will not wait for goods until cars are built to carry them; and in this age of keen competition, freight will not force itself upon us. It must be encouraged; and, instead of waiting until compelled by circumstances to make, from time to time, a meagre and partial provision for it, the Government should act with promptness and liberality.

Concerning outward freight, it has been repeatedly stated, by those who are skeptical on the Winter Port question, that after Montreal is reached, neither the Government nor the Canada Pacific Railway Company care what becomes of the freight, and that all the benefits which we are supposed to obtain from our connection with the great National Line, are thus neutralized. This we do not for one moment believe; but we do state emphatically, that, under the present management of the Intercolonial Railway—no matter what excuses may be brought forward—Halifax is not getting fair play. In our issue of the 17th ult., we quoted as follows from the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*:—"Either the people of Halifax or the Intercolonial Railway, or both, have again got our Winter Port into ill repute with receivers of goods in this city, and west of us; and, unless Halifax can insure better provision for the prompt discharge of vessels, and rapid transit by rail, some other Winter Port of entry will have to be arranged for. A large and important trade in sugar has been built up by Montreal merchants between Brazil and Halifax; but unless better facilities be provided at the latter place, this trade will be seriously curtailed. Owing to the great delay experienced by our merchants in receiving their goods, after they are discharged at Halifax, they are considering whether it would not be better to lay in large supplies of China and Vanilla sugars, to arrive in Montreal in the fall, and store it here, ready for winter use, rather than risk the terrible delays which occur by bringing Brazilian produce *via* Halifax. It is to be feared that the great fault lies with the Intercolonial Railway, etc."

We have no wish to go into a lengthy and labored denunciation of the Government for the manner in which the Intercolonial Railway is managed; but we protest against the policy hitherto pursued of running this Railway on narrow commercial principles; and, so far, with no other aim than to make receipts cover disbursements.

Government Railways are a trust for the benefit of the public, and their main objects are the development of the country, and the facilitation of trade, the accomplishment of which would put more money in the pockets of the people than they would pay in sustaining a thorough efficiency of the lines.

If a National Policy means anything, it means National development; and, although the Railway above named has, unfortunately for us, always been a bone of contention between both political parties—each vying with the other as to which could run it at the least possible expense—it is high time that this petty strife should cease, and be replaced by the same long-sighted and liberal policy which built the great National line from ocean to ocean; and we believe that in no section of the Dominion would a free and ample expenditure, for the enlargement of the carrying capacities of this Government Railway, be either questioned or censured. Undoubtedly, the interests of Nova Scotia demand such a policy in working the Intercolonial.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

There are only forty-five female lawyers in the United States, but they talk like sixty.

Queen Marguorite, of Italy, is a proficient Hebrew scholar, and reads the old testament in the original with ease.

Journalistic nomenclature in Kansas has struck bed-rock. They have the *Prairie Owl*, the *Arrow*, the *Thomas Cat*, and next will be the *Blizzard*, the *Grasshopper* and the *Coyote*.

"And so you think you'll get married when you grow up to be a young lady, Flossie?" said the caller. "Oh, I haven't a doubt of it," assented Flossie. "Everybody says I am very much like my mamma, and she, you know, has been married three times."

The art of not hearing, though untaught in our schools, is by no means unpracticed in society. We have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears a vulgar or impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little connivance in dishonorable conversation.

"What time is it, young man?" asked an old lady, all out of breath, as she struggled into the station.

"One thirty, ma'am."

"Thank goodness! I'm in time for the 4 o'clock train, then," she said, as she deposited a carpet-bag and a couple of bird cages on the floor; "this travellin' about an' ketchin' railroad trains is upsettin' to the nervous system."

AT THREE IN THE MORNING.—He was leaning against the lamp-post, and the watchful guardian of the night came up very respectfully.

"Fine night, Mr. Jones."

"Bootiful."

"You're out rather late, ain't you?"

"No, no—about my usual time."

"Are you waiting for somebody?"

"No, no—going home. A little tired, that's all; a little tired."

"I'll walk down with you and see you to your door."

"Thank you, thank you, but there's no need. The other side of the block will be 'round this way in a moment, and I'll just pop in when my door comes along. Thank you. Good night."

Mr. Gladstone's reception in Florence was honorable alike to him and to the Italian people. Years ago Garibaldi gave him credit for sounding the first trumpet-call of liberty in the distracted peninsula by his eloquent protest against the barbarous treatment of Baron Poorio and other State prisoners at Naples. His sympathies, which have invariably been enlisted on the side of struggling races and nationalities, had gone out to the Italian people in their darkest hours. When he went to the Ionian Islands in 1858, empowered to reconcile them to an English protectorate, the population perceived that his heart was not in the diplomatic mission, and persisted in interpreting aright his own instincts and in importuning him to favor their union with the Kingdom of Greece. During the decade ending with the occupation of Rome he never failed in Parliamentary debates to identify himself with the cause of Italian unity. He was among the first to welcome Garibaldi to England in 1864, and has ever been a consistent and admiring friend and champion of Italian nationality. His sympathies and services are justly recognized when in his old age he seeks to reinvigorate his health and declining powers in that sunny land with its equable climate. He is received as an honored and illustrious friend of the nation.—*Tribune*.

BREAKFAST AT SANDRINGHAM.—The Princess of Wales prefers light colored dresses, even in winter; her cachemires and serges are trimmed with fur, but they are of some soft gray or brown tint, even in December. While at Sandringham she comes down to breakfast at a reasonable hour and dispenses the tea herself—she is said to prefer this beverage to coffee even in the mornings—out of a handsomely chased tea service. The china, which is of the choicest, is all inscribed with the heir apparent's motto, "Ich Dien," and the table is always gay with flowers.

The Prince generally puts in an appearance at this repast, which is a more sumptuous one than his mother's matutinal meal—game, ham, pates, plover's eggs and plenty of substantial good things covering the well-spread table. The whole party assembles afterwards in the long saloon. This room—the same in which the birthday and other balls are held—is full of family portraits, the prince and princess, their children, in Scotch costumes, the king and Queen of Denmark, etc.

Two things in this saloon are also sure to attract the attention of all who enter it for the first time—a huge bear, killed by the prince, and stuffed in so life-like a manner as to give to the beholder quite a start, near the door, and a magnificent jasper vase, a present from the czar to his favorite sister-in-law. Breakfast over, the prince betakes himself to his library, where his secretary assists him to dispose of a voluminous correspondence, while his wife and daughters, if the morning be fine, are almost sure to make a tour of inspection round the farm. This is the princess' dearest hobby; all the buildings have been arranged according to her express direction, and the inner walls are covered with paintings and sketches, many of them from the brush of the duchess of Manchester, of country life in Denmark and England.—*London Society*.

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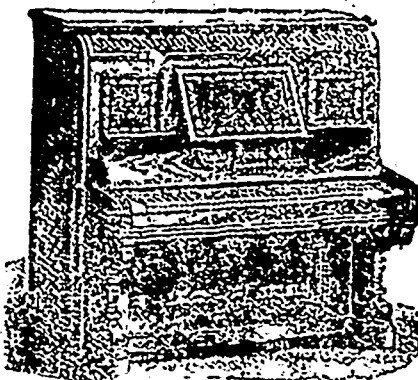
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Attention is directed to the coal advertisement of S. Cunard & Co., in another column.

All the hotel-keepers of St. Thomas, Ont., 22 in number, have been summoned for violations of the Scott Act.

Principal Anderson, of Prince of Wales' College, P. E. I., has received from McGill College, Montreal, the well-merited degree of L. L. D.

James Hartlan, a brakeman, was crushed to death at Richmond on Monday between two cars loaded with deals, the ends of which unduly projected.

Twenty-two divorces only have been granted by the Canadian Parliament in twenty years. A slight contrast to the matrimonial paradise over the border.

The Belgian Consul in Canada urges on the Dominion Government a subsidy for a steamship line from Antwerp to Quebec in summer, and to Halifax in winter.

All the Infantry armories throughout the Province are in thoroughly good condition, being all arranged on one uniform plan and pattern, and the rifles in perfect order.

There recently arrived at Halifax, per steamer *Sarnia*, from Liverpool, 125 cases filled with silver and bronze coins, consigned to the Assistant Receiver General at Toronto.

There is rumor that Mr. Baker, of Victoria, will be put into the Senate to fill the hole left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Nelson to the Lieut. Governorship of British Columbia.

The West India and North American squadron, comprising *H. M. S. Bellerophon*, *Forward*, *Comus*, *Canada*, *Pytlades*, *Emerald*, *Jourmaline* and *Lily*, were at Barbados on the 7th of February.

The six months' limit has disposed of several cases of the bribery in elections, which has become a chronic disgrace to the country. It is, perhaps, just as well that we are spared further scandalous revelations.

A laborer named Shandran, at Napawee, Ont., shot his wife, to whom he had been married only six months. Cause, jealousy. The man afterwards committed suicide. The woman's recovery is doubtful.

A company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is being formed for seal-fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and in the Gulf. It expects a bonus from the Dominion Government for wreckage and attending to buoys.

The Dominion Executive has purchased from the Home Government 40 rifled 64 pr guns, in store at Halifax, to be used by Garrison Batteries at Lunenburg, Yarmouth, and other points of defence in the Province.

The new Manitoba Premier, Mr. Greenway, promises vigorous reforms and retrenchments in the civil service of that Province, dispensing with Deputy Ministers and numerous departmental luxuries. This is quite right.

The Crown lawyers are said to be consulting as to the institution of legal proceedings for conspiracy against the sugar combine, and an indictment is to be laid before the grand jury at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

A lad at Stellarton was killed on Saturday by running under a train while coasting. A young woman in New Glasgow had her leg broken on the same day by a coasting sled striking her, and two other young women were badly hurt in a like manner.

There was a large gazette of General Officers and Colonels, who desired to obtain the step of rank on retirement, which privilege ceased at the end of last year. Among others, Major-General Laurie retired from the active list with the honorary rank of Lieut. General.

Prof. Roberts read before the Historical Society on Wednesday evening his paper entitled the "Aristook War," dealing with the border difficulty between Maine and New Brunswick in 1839. A new point made by the professor is a justification of the much-abused Ashburton Treaty.

The Guard of Honor of the 63rd Rifles at the opening of the Provincial Legislature yesterday week, looked exceedingly well, but their step in marching was too short, and rather lacked the rapid swing which should distinguish a Rifle corps. Their appearance would also have been more effective had they been too-rank and file strong.

Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, of King's College, delivered on Tuesday evening, to an appreciative audience at Argyle Hall, his lecture, with highly interesting additions, "Echoes from Old Acadia," which appeared in *Canadian Leaves*, elsewhere noted. No one is more competent than Professor Roberts to deal in the most charmingly picturesque manner with the often pathetic story of the early settlement of Acadia.

The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery is rapidly progressing to a higher state of efficiency under the energetic command of Lt. Col. Curran. Ten of its officers have obtained new outfits from England. Seven are shortly about to attend the Artillery School, while three have already returned from their course there. There is constant evening attendance at the Drill Shed on the part of those going to the School, to expediate qualification, and Col. Curran is understood to decline evening socialities, in order to be in constant attendance himself.

The death is reported of Mr. Alex. Robertson, M. P. (Conservative) for West Hastings.

Mr. Chas. Watts, editor of *Secular Thought*, is to lecture at Orpheus Hall next Sunday afternoon and evening. The day does not seem to be well chosen.

A lecture on "Egypt and the Israelites," in the light of modern research, is to be delivered by the Archbishop on Thursday, the 8th inst. His Grace's object is a charitable one, the lecture being for the benefit of the poor visited by the Ladies of the Society of the Children of Mary. We believe the kindly ministrations of these ladies do not stop at their own persuasion; at all events, what His Grace has to say is sure to be worth hearing.

An Ottawa despatch of Monday last conveys the intelligence that "under the authority of parliament granted last session, the government some time ago entered into an agreement with the Western Counties Railway Co. of Nova Scotia, by which the government guaranteed the payment of half a million in the form of an annuity for twenty years. By this the company proposed to raise a loan in the English money market for the purpose of enabling them to complete the missing link between Digby and Annapolis—a distance of twenty miles. A member of the government has received a cablegram announcing that Mr. Plunkett, the representative of the Western Counties road, at present in London, has been successful in securing the loan necessary to complete the whole system of railways from Halifax to the extreme west." This is most welcome news, which, if confirmed, will give a much needed impetus to the development and completion of our provincial railway system, and, consequently, of the business prosperity of Nova Scotia.

It is only due to Col. Macdonald, the officers and men of the 66th P. I. Battalion, in order to completely remove any false impression which may have been made by a paragraph which unfortunately slipped into our columns, to give some further particulars of the state of the Regiment. The following is its list of officers. The letters N. W. against names indicate service in the North-West in 1885; m. s., Military Schools; v. b., Volunteer Boards of Examination; s. i., the new Infantry Schools; the figures 1 and 2, the Class of Certificate:—Lt. Col. C. J. Macdonald, N. W., m. s. 1; Major W. M. Humphrey, v. b. 1, Major B. A. Weston, N. W., v. b. 1, m. s. 2; Captain E. G. Kenny, N. W., v. b. 2; Alex. Doull, N. W., m. s. 2; H. L. Chipman, m. s. 2; A. Brown, m. s. 2; A. Whitman, N. W., m. s. 2; A. King, N. W., s. i. 1; H. F. Fishwick, s. i. 1; W. M. Black, s. i. 1; Lieutenants—H. A. Hensley, N. W., m. s. 2; W. H. Stevens, m. s. 2; E. A. Sexton, s. i. 1; T. E. Davison, s. i. 1; W. D. Bentley, s. i. 1; C. C. Hole, s. i. 1. 2nd Lieutenants—C. M. Jack, s. i. 1; T. J. Cochran, prov.; A. B. Wilmot, prov.; J. D. Ritchie, prov. Paymaster, Capt. A. W. Spike, m. s. 2; Adjutant, Capt. J. Menger, s. i. 1, m. s. 2; Quarter-Master, Major G. W. Hart; Surgeon, W. S. Tobin, N. W.; A. Surgeon, M. A. Curry. It will thus be seen that few Regiments really possess so large a proportion of highly qualified officers—ten holding first-class certificates. In addition to these, Lieuts. Smith and Ritchie are now attending the Fredericton Schools of Infantry. The Regiment has always been noted for its high proficiency in drill; and at the inspection last summer, at the end of the drill-season, General Middleton congratulated the colonel and officers on the steadiness of the drill and the precision of their movements. The Regiment was then, and is now up to its full strength—371 officers and men—with the exception of about twelve, which cannot be filled for want of uniforms. The men have every confidence in their officers, and the best feeling prevails between officers and men. The band, which is composed of 40 musicians, is maintained exclusively by the officers, and is admitted to be inferior to none in the service. No drill has been performed since last inspection, but it is intended to commence drilling at an early day, so as to have the inspection on or about the first day of July next. For the past two years, since Col. Macdonald has been in command, no Drill Instructor has been employed, and the whole training has been done by the officers. The efficiency of the men at their last annual inspection is therefore the best criterion that the officers were thoroughly competent to impart all necessary instruction. It may be observed that even the Paymaster is a duly qualified combatant officer.

The British and Canadian Fishery Commissioners are to be entertained to-night at a banquet inaugurated under the auspices of the Canadian Club of New York.

It is stated that the construction of the Lick observatory is faulty, and that it will cost many thousands of dollars to correct the errors. The great telescope, however, is perfect.

Mr. Holcomb, lately secretary of the American legation at Peking says that out of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese empire, fully 300,000,000 spend less than \$1.50 a month for food.

General Sheridan is reported as emphatically denying that he is an intending candidate for the Presidency, that he would not accept a nomination under any circumstances, and that he does not want any civil office.

The Union Square Theatre of New York was burned on Tuesday, and the Morton House, adjoining, badly damaged. Several firemen were badly burnt and injured by falling timbers. Several chambermaids were also injured, but not seriously. Loss, \$250,000.

*Canadian Leaves*, a series of new papers read before the Canadian Club of New York, contains essays on subjects of import to Canada by Edmund Collins, Goldwin Smith, Geo. Stewart, J. W. Bengough, Prof. Roberts, J. M. Lemone, Dr. E. Cleston, Principal Grant, Erastus Wiman, Hon. B. Butterworth, &c. They will well repay perusal. Napoleon Thompson & Co., 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

French papers betray annoyance at the presence of the British squadron in the Gulf of Genoa.

The sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great, is said to have been discovered at Saida.

One of the Russian diplomatic dodges has been to endeavor to persuade the Porte to occupy Bulgaria with Turkish troops.

The stakes for the fight between Sullivan and Mitchell have been deposited. Mitchell won the toss and will select the battle ground.

Russia is said to have taken advantage of the delay afforded by the Bulgarian negotiations to push towards completion a treaty of alliance with France.

To-day is the birthday of the Pope, who was born in 1810. His Holiness' age is advanced, but it is to be hoped his reign may be continued for some years yet.

The Bulgarian Government is stated to have firmly resolved to reject any proposal to dethrone Prince Ferdinand, even if such proposal be supported by the Powers.

The Oxford College crew are already practising for their race, which takes place on May 31. The Cambridge eight have been on the water for the past three weeks.

The Land Commissioner has reduced rents in Donegal 25 per cent, and several landlords have reduced them 40 per cent. The concession is stated to have had a good effect.

A writer in the London *Sporting Times* asserts that the recent sculling race between Wallace Ross and Hubear was a cooked affair, arranged by two or three bookmakers in their own interests.

It is reported that a syndicate of French, Belgian, and Dutch bankers has advanced to Russia the sum of \$30,000,000, refusing to grant a larger loan unless the Bulgarian question is settled peaceably.

Mr. Hoare, Liberal-Unionist, was elected without opposition to the House of Commons for Hampstead, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, to the peerage.

Bismarck is reported to have had his tumbler filled with his favorite beverage eighteen times while making his recent speech in the German Parliament. He had to sit down once, but was soon on his legs again.

The Italian, Austrian and English governments have replied to Russia's proposals touching Bulgaria. They concur in the opinion that Prince Ferdinand's position is illegal, but decline to take steps likely to disturb the peace of Bulgaria.

Sir Henry Burke, having granted 25 per cent. reduction and paying the legal costs, reinstates the evicted tenants, and pays the cost of their maintenance since eviction. Mr. McCarty, member of Parliament, has granted his tenants a reduction of 33 per cent.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his silver wedding banquet, will announce the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor to his cousin Princess Alexandra of Greece, and the betrothal of Princess Victoria to the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece.

Some very keen diplomacy is evolved out of the vexation of Russia at the loss of her complete control of Bulgaria. This is, of course, a vital object with Russia, who, for lack of it, sees her way barred to the south. Prince Bismarck's formal invitation to the Czar to demand the restitution of Russian preponderance in Bulgaria, is thought to conceal beneath its apparent frankness a pitfall for Russian Diplomacy, as if Russia thought herself encouraged to restore her states by force, she would have been precipitated into hostilities. The Czar seems to have avoided this snare, and negotiations are resumed, which will probably, however, not avert war in the end.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

**LETTER FROM OTTAWA.**

Since my last letter Ottawa theatre-goers have been treated to the rare  
 pleasure of two performances by J. Janaushek—the only living exponent of  
 that fine old school of tragic acting, of which Charlotte Cushman was the  
 "bright, particular star." Madame Janaushek has the good taste to secure  
 for herself competent professional support, and the personnel of her com-  
 panies invariably consists of first rate performers whose faithful representa-  
 tion of their respective parts adds materially to her stage successes. She  
 was greeted with large and brilliant audiences while here, and during  
 her weird and wonderful impersonation of the mad witch in "Meg  
 Merrilies," on the second night of her engagement, the great tragedienne  
 was repeatedly called before the curtain by her enthusiastic patrons.  
 Janaushek announces that she is now making her farewell tour of the  
 continent; but whether this is only one of the advertising tricks common to  
 the profession, or that she really intends to fulfill what her posters declare  
 to be her intention, it is quite certain that on her retirement we lose one of  
 the brightest ornaments of the American stage.

Born in Bohemia in the early part of the century, Janaushek at a tender  
 age manifested marked genius for dramatic representation, and, while yet in  
 her teens, adopted the "sock and buskin" of the Thespian art. She at  
 once became famous amongst her own people, but her ambition was  
 not bounded by the narrow confines of her native land, and she  
 determined to make a name for herself abroad. Assiduously applying  
 herself to the study of German, she mastered the language in an incredibly  
 short time, and started upon a tour of the principal cities of Prussia and  
 Austria, carrying her audiences by storm by her great personal magnetism  
 and dramatic genius.

Then, with a view to further triumphs in her art, she acquired a  
 knowledge of English and came to America, meeting with success wherever  
 she went, and quickly taking front rank among the great English-speaking  
 tragediennes. Since her coming to America she has steadily advanced in  
 public favor, and although she is now considerably advanced in years, her  
 acting during her recent engagement in Ottawa shows that she has lost none  
 of her old-time fire, and that her ability

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
 To raise the genius, and to mend the heart,"

has not abated one whit.

Lord Lansdowne's departure from Canada is not to be made with the  
 indecent haste that has been ascribed to it by some Ottawa correspondents of  
 the Maritime press, and he will so far stand upon the order of his going as  
 will enable him to leave his official post swept and garnished, so to speak,  
 for his successor, and also give him opportunity to receive some practical  
 manifestations of esteem from those amongst whom he has sojourned for  
 the past four years. During his tenure of the vice-royal chair, Lord  
 Lansdowne has discharged the functions of his office to the fullest  
 satisfaction of Parliament and the country generally, while the unweariness,  
 courtesy of his manner, and his ostentatious hospitality in social life, will  
 cause him to be long and pleasantly remembered by the Canadian people.  
 As Vice-roy of India, he will be entrusted with wider powers and weightier  
 responsibilities than those assigned him as representative of the Crown  
 under the Canadian constitution, but the ability and sterling force of  
 character he has heretofore manifested in the service of the state will stand  
 him in good stead in his new sphere of usefulness, and are a sufficient  
 guarantee of his success therein.

With a proper appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, Mayor  
 Stewart has taken prompt steps towards giving tangible expression to the  
 esteem in which His Excellency is held by the citizens of Ottawa. A public  
 meeting has been convened to consider what shape a demonstration in his  
 honor should assume, and there is every reason to believe that whatever  
 programme is adopted will be carried out in a manner creditable alike to  
 Canada and its capital.

Hon. Mr. Blake being absent, the Opposition loses its central figure in  
 debate, and the Government, in consequence, will be in a position to act  
 with more temerity and indifference than in that of past sessions, when the  
 political foresight and incisive criticism of the great liberal statesman  
 stimulated them to caution in operating their policy and framing legislation.  
 It is to be regretted by the country at large that Mr. Blake was constrained  
 by illness to resign the leadership of his party last year. He is by all odds  
 the best qualified man for the position within its ranks. True, the Hon.  
 Mr. Laurier, the present leader of the party, is in many respects an able  
 man, but he is in no sense the peer of Mr. Blake, even in the estimation of  
 his most ardent admirers. Besides this, he is painfully out of touch with  
 the environment of his position, and finds the pleasant phases of the office  
 so incommensurate with its cares and perturbations that he is anxious to  
 resign. The names of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mowatt have been  
 recently mentioned in connection with the leadership of the Opposition,  
 but the acceptance of it by either of them would not be viewed with satis-  
 faction by the rank and file of their party. The hauteur and repellent  
 mannerisms of the former are not qualities that go to make up a successful  
 political general, while it is conceded with respect to the latter that his tact  
 is employed with better results in the more limited range of Provincial  
 affairs. It would certainly appear that a great mistake will be made by the  
 Liberal party unless they urge upon Mr. Blake his return to the leadership  
 as soon as his health will permit. That the party under his leadership was  
 not successful in its battles, is not proof that Mr. Blake is an incompetent  
 general. Many a skillful soldier whose abilities are unquestioned has suffered



roul and defeat by an aggregation of adverse circumstances against which no human foresight or energy could have prevailed, and so it is with the statesman. The destiny of nations is worked out upon a plan as ruthless, so far as the interests of the individual or class are concerned, as it is inscrutable; and schemes formulated for the advancement of the common good are rendered futile, although their promoters cannot perceive the reason or righteousness of their failure. The irony of fate may be as grievous to the politician as it is to the individual, but it is equally certain that in the long run right will prevail in the one case as well as in the other. If the Liberal party of Canada have faith in the equity of their policy, they should not lose hope in the issues of the future. DIXIE.

## [FOR THE CRITIC.]

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The history of the British Colonies, since they have been confederated into one Dominion, is an interesting study for the political economist who endeavors to solve the social problem of maintaining the just relation between constitution, government, and the people. Taking the United States as a model, (although this is bitterly denied by the press in the interest of the Ottawa Government,) we find that the Dominion leaders have followed in the footsteps of the neighboring republic as nearly as possible, since the days of Confederation—in fact the Dominion would be almost a counterpart of the United States, were it not that a constitutional monarchy and a constitutional democracy are incompatible, and would not suit for the government of both countries alike. A government to afford the needful protection and exercise proper care for the welfare of the people, must have homogeneity in its constituents. It is this necessity which has divided the human race into separate nations, and finally has defeated the grandest efforts which conquerors have made to give unlimited extent to their domain. This "New Dominion" is simply the experiment of a new form of government on the American Continent, and it remains now to be seen whether the union of the British Provinces will dissolve like the baseless fabric of a vision in the various evolutions and revolutions through which it is destined to pass; or whether the Dominion will be as lasting as the eternal hills that surround her beautiful valleys.

We find that the United States, after a long, bloody, civil war, pinned their union together with bayonets—this was necessary, or else "state sovereignty" would be to-day as rampant as ever—such was not the case with the provinces of British America. They were cemented together under the influence of shrewd, able politicians, by a bloodless *coup d'état*, and it will remain to be proven, when the projectors of the "Confederation Act" pass away from the stage of action, whether the Dominion will be able to stand under the dissensions that must necessarily arise from the action of the dissatisfied party, that has always been opposed to the confederation of the Maritime Provinces with Canada. It will be a very difficult matter to preserve the integrity of the Dominion if the evil hour should ever come, (which may heaven avert,) in which the union of the provinces was to be determined by the power of the sword, from the fact that over three thousand miles of Canadian territory are bounded on the south by the United States, whose people could not be induced to take a neutral position in case that even a minority of the people of any part of the Dominion should seek through peaceable means or otherwise, either independence or annexation to the United States. It is a notable fact that since the union of the provinces, the Dominion Government has displayed great energy in increasing the public debt of the country. Railroads have been built—the Marine and Customs departments have largely increased—and subsidies for other public works have been granted throughout the country with a lavish hand. It is to be hoped that the Canada Pacific Railway will not prove as great a loss to the Dominion Government as the Union Pacific Railway has to the United States. Then to still follow in the tracks of "Uncle Sam," we have a tariff, which makes living in Canada, under the "National Policy," much dearer now than in the United States, because the diversity of natural products is much less in Canada than in the United States. This tax or duty fills the coffers of the Dominion treasury, which, like the United States treasury, will, before a great while, require a new "army chest" to hold the surplus cash. The control of the tariff, railways, steamship subsidies, manufacturing interests, and other works by the party in power, will be difficult matters to overcome, and judging from the example set by the United States after their civil war, it may be many years before a change in the government at Ottawa takes place, especially as the people become indifferent and apathetic in proportion to the difficulties to be surmounted in making organic political changes. Perhaps as the Dominion Government approaches more and more towards a gigantic "government monopoly," it may become necessary in the not distant future (for the electors of the Maritime Provinces at least,) to unite at the ballot-box, as the Southern States did in their last Presidential campaign, and cast their votes against this extravagant "National Policy," which has proved so detrimental to the best interests of the Maritime Provinces from the time it was first inaugurated until the present day.

VETERAN.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Moir, Son & Co. employ about one hundred people in their extensive bread, biscuit and confectionery manufactory, which number will be considerably increased in a month or two. During the autumn they had 150 hands on the pay roll. They manufacture bread, cakes and pastry for retail business, and biscuit, confectionery, syrups, etc., for their wholesale trade, which extends through the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. They also ship to Montreal—the article most in demand there being desiccated

coconut. The firm have lately rented premises on Barrington Street extension, where they now manufacture the paper boxes in which they pack their confectionery. There is a large demand for their goods, but competition is keenly resulting in low prices and small profits. They have at Bedford a saw mill and box factory fitted with the most approved machinery, where are manufactured all the wooden boxes used by the firm, besides a large surplus which is sold to others in the manufacturing business.

This is an age of advancement and improvement, and so A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., continue to place upon the market new styles of stoves. Prominent among these is their "New Standard" which is the neatest and most attractive Franklin stove made for several years.

The Yarmouth Woollen Mill is steadily increasing its output, last year its sales being ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) over any previous year. The working classes have found that it pays to wear *strong, honest goods*, and ask for Yarmouth Woollen Mill Tweeds, which for variety of pattern and durability in wear cannot be excelled in the Maritime Provinces. The mill gives steady employment to fifty hands.

The Moncton Knitting Works, Stevens & Co, Proprietors, are large manufacturers of all kinds of seamless hosiery. The firm commenced business three years ago, in 1885, after the failure of the Moncton U. K. Machine Co. From the start the business has steadily increased, and the company now employ from 27 to 30 girls. The sales last year amounted to \$9,000, and this year they will largely increase. The force is now being augmented to complete orders that have to be filled in May. Goods have been sold in all parts of the Dominion, but the largest share of the business is in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some time back the firm purchased the plant and machinery of W. C. Archibald & Co., also all the machinery of the defunct Moncton Company, and have ample plant and machinery to employ 140 hands. The competition with the Upper Province knitting mills is so keen, that goods have to be sold for small profits, but the superiority of the article turned out at Moncton is forcing it everywhere. They have also another great advantage in low rent, cheap management and small expense, and are more than able to hold their own. Cotton hosiery yarn is purchased by the works from Messrs W. Park & Son who, they report, make a first class article. The domestic wool yarns which are largely used, are purchased mostly in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while the finer yarn is procured from the Quebec Worsted Co.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION—The opening of the second session of the sixth parliament, on the twenty-third of February, was witnessed by a brilliant gathering of notables from various portions of the Dominion, especial interest having been awakened from the fact that it was the last occasion upon which Lord Lansdowne would be called upon to perform his important functions at the opening of a session of the Canadian Parliament. The speech from the throne was brief, containing little that would be of interest to readers in general, the general prosperity of the country, the abundant harvests, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest, and the probable happy termination of the Fisheries negotiations were referred to as matters for thankfulness and gratulation. Measures were promised for the consideration of the representatives of the people, with respect to the consolidation of the railway acts, the amendment of the acts respecting the election of members, the controverted elections, and the franchise. Speaking generally, the bill of fare is not extensive, but such substantial as are offered, if well digested, will keep the members in the House of Commons fully employed for at least ten weeks to come. Of the thirteen new members introduced, three are Liberals, and ten supporters of the government. Dr. Montague moved the address in reply to the speech, drawing a parallel between the comparative value of mortgages upon farming property in the United States and Canada, in which the latter country is proved to stand on the best footing. Mr. Jones ably seconded the mover in an eloquent speech delivered in French, in which he made a strong appeal to all parties and all races in the Dominion to unite in building up the young country. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, expressed the deep regret that he, with many others of the House, felt at the absence of Canada's two great Liberal leaders, Blake and Mackenzie. He satirically condemned the manner in which the government had dealt with Manitoba and the Northwest, through which a strong monopoly had been established. "A monopoly by which the blessings of God had been taken away by the hand of man." Sir John A. Macdonald made a good-humored reply to Mr. Laurier's attack on the government, broadly insinuating that the leader of the Opposition would continue to view everything with disfavor so long as he remained in the cold shades of opposition. Several of the speeches made by the other members of the House were pointed and effective, but were not remarkable for originality or freedom from partisanship. The appointment of Robert Sedgewick, Q. C., of Halifax, as Deputy Minister of Justice, is generally regarded with favor by those who have a knowledge of his high ability and legal attainments. Sir Charles Tupper has been confined to the house since his return from Washington, where it is said his labors as Canada's representative on the Fisheries Commission were unceasing, allowing but scant time for even necessary rest. Mr. Blake, who is now in Italy, writes "that his health is better than it has been for many months past, and that he hopes by next session to assume a share of Parliamentary responsibilities."

PROVINCIAL—The Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia convened for business on the 23rd of February, and was opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Richey, with the customary speech from the throne. In this speech the Lieutenant-Governor expresses thankfulness for our continued



prosperity in the productive employments of the people, and satisfaction on the improvement in business affairs. The success in mining operations receives, as it deserves, special mention, and in this connection it is gratifying to note that a school for the technical training of miners is foreshadowed. In referring to railway matters, His Honor stated that the effort to secure the building of the missing link had proved unsuccessful, but its early completion by the Dominion Government was now almost an assured fact. Active work had been carried on upon the Nova Scotia Central and Joggins railways, both of which were approaching completion, other railway enterprises had remained at a standstill. Nevertheless, the coming season will probably show great activity in railway construction. The Government's liberal policy in providing for agricultural education had borne such good fruit that the extension of the system is now contemplated. The papers respecting the inter-provincial conference, at which the Government of Nova Scotia was represented by the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General, are to be submitted to the House during the session. These papers, with the resolutions which they embody, will probably prove the principal battle ground during the present campaign, but as the opposition are overshadowed by the Government supporters, four to one, they can offer but feeble resistance, and onlookers never feel satisfied in witnessing an encounter where the odds are so greatly in favor of one party. Among measures foreshadowed are bills for the amendment and consolidation of the municipal assessment law, for providing a tribunal of arbitration in certain cases, and for the improvement of the administration of justice.

Mr. O. S. Weeks, in an eloquent speech, moved the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, adverting in turn to each of the points referred to in the Governor's Speech. Incidentally he called attention to the fact that the Dominion Exhibition was this year to be held in Halifax, and that a Provincial agent would be required to insure its success. Referring to the Fisheries and to the Fisheries Treaty, he acknowledged, that as yet he had not taken an intellectual grasp of its provisions, but that so far as he could discern, it would be detrimental to the best interests of the hardy toilers on the sea. He called attention to the necessity for remedial legislation with respect to our lobster fisheries, and mildly insinuated that the Provincial Government should in some way give a stimulus to this important industry. Speaking briefly as to the resolutions adopted at the Quebec conference, he endorsed those which curtailed the power of disallowance and improved the financial condition of the Province.

Mr. Frame seconded the motion to adopt the address in a neat and sensible speech.

Dr. McKay, the leader of the Opposition, in referring to the address, gave some statistics as to the progress in Nova Scotia. The population, he said, had increased 250 per cent. in fifty years, the customs receipts nearly 400 per cent. in forty years, and the output of coal during Her Majesty's reign had increased 1,000 per cent. "This Province," said Dr. McKay, "possesses in itself all the natural resources which are to be found throughout the Dominion, and hence her marked prosperity." In referring to the Quebec resolutions, the leader of the Opposition discussed the policy of the Government with respect to better terms, repeal, etc., and claimed that the victory of the Liberal party in June, '86, was due to the raising of the repeal cry. In this respect the Dr. is unquestionably in error, as has already been proved by the subsequent Dominion election in February. That Mr. Fielding's Government would have been returned and handsomely sustained without raising the question of repeal, is to our mind the best reason why it should not have been resorted to, since even the poor excuse of party exigency could not have warranted its discussion at the polls. Dr. McKay strikes straight from the shoulder, and while we think his remarks on the question of arbitration somewhat more rhetorical than practical, we are glad to note that he realizes the dangers which may arise from antagonizing capital and labor.

Premier Fielding made a fluent and telling speech, in which he declared himself a firm believer in the great natural advantages of Nova Scotia as a coal producer, claiming that the coal industry was not in any way dependent upon the miserable crutches of protection. He charged Dr. McKay with being inconsistent in his views upon railway matters, referring as proof to the resolutions introduced by that hon. member at the last session of the House.

Attorney-General Longley criticised the policy propounded by the leader of the Opposition, viz, that Provincial aid should only be given to railways in mining counties.

Messrs. Andrews, McGillivray, and Hearn supported the railway policy of the Government.

The address was then passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Richard D'Arcy has been appointed deputy sergeant-at-arms.

## COMMERCIAL.

While the volume of general trade has not been large, it has reached the full dimensions that were expected. While in the Maritime Provinces business matters are moving in a rather sluggish way, they are in the main satisfactory, and payments are fairly well met. In the Upper and Western Provinces reports are not pleasant reading. A general feeling of unrest and uncertainty seems to prevail in all lines. Bankers there are curtailing commercial accounts on a scale that threatens to result in more or less financial difficulty. This course may be only a precautionary measure, but it is one that would hardly be adopted unless there were grave reasons impelling thereto. Taking the general position as a whole, local trade is fair for the season, and, were it not for sundry rumors, in which Western advices play

a prominent part, the situation might justly be regarded as fairly satisfactory, though the outlook cannot, under the circumstances, be considered as good as it was a year ago.

Now that the Dominion Parliament is in session, we again press upon the attention of our legislators the imperative necessity that exists for an absolutely safe currency. We feel that we need not, in the face of the disastrous failure of three or four banking institutions in Canada within the past year, reiterate our reasons for being—with the majority of the people of this country—dissatisfied with the plan that now obtains of allowing banks to issue unsecured bills of obligation. It has been shown that when such banks find themselves in difficulty, and especially when they are sure that failure inevitably impends, they employ every means at their command to pass their bills upon the public. When the crash comes these bills are generally found in the hands of the middle and poorer classes, who cannot afford to lose the money that the bills are supposed to represent, and which really represents their hard labor. The measure which we have so often urged on the Government is so simple, and so easy of accomplishment, that it is difficult to understand why any hesitancy as to its adoption should exist. This measure is merely to adopt the system that has worked well for the past twenty five years in the United States, of obliging note-issuing banks to secure their circulation by depositing with the general government bonds of the latter, bearing interest to the value of the notes that they circulate. The bank loses nothing by this process, while the public is secured against loss by the possible failure of the bank.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Norman J. Raymond, saw mill, Meteghan, sold out to Meteghan River Lumber Co.; Ronald Gillis, general store, North Sydney, for \$30 on the \$; L. G. Camphell, general store, Baddeck, asking extension of time; M. McLeod, dry goods, Westville, succeeded by E. J. Troen & Co.; Troup & Co. dry goods, Truro, going out of business; A. G. Young, clothing and gent's furnishing, Windsor, offers business for sale; J. A. Perry, fancy goods, Yarmouth, selling off; J. B. Hamblin & Co., lobster packers, Pictou, dissolved. E. H. Hamblin retires, and W. A. Hamblin admitted under old firm name; Isaac Strong, boots, shoes, and groceries, Kentville, assigned to Alex. McInnis.

**DRY GOODS**—Local business in all dry goods lines has been very limited, and the tone of the market has been quiet. Travellers report trade in the country districts to be in the same dull condition. Orders for spring goods have been moderate, and, as a rule, a marked shrinkage in volume has been experienced, as compared with last year. Agents of manufacturers of woollen goods from the Upper Provinces have been feeling the market during the past two weeks in the endeavor to secure orders for fall goods, but it is worthy of note, that they have encountered considerable difficulty in effecting business, as our merchants ordered very cautiously, when at all.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS**—The market has remained firm on spot, with a steady volume of business in small lots, ex store. Business for spring delivery will soon commence as the season begins to open. Finished iron and ingot tin and copper are firm. Warrants are called at 39s. 3d. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin, £167; three months' futures, £144; market quiet. G. O. B. Chili bars, £78; soft English lead, £15; do. Spanish do., £14 15s; best selected copper, £18 10s.; Silesian spelter, £19 12s. 6d; Star antimony, £50; tinplates, 14s. 9d."

**BREADSTUFFS**—There has been no change in the situation of the local flour market, the demand continuing slow, and business of a jobbing character at steady prices. The demand for strong flours has been fair, and the market for this grade moderately active. Beerholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat and corn nothing offering. Liverpool spot wheat and corn inactive. No. 1 California wheat quiet, at 6s. 8½d March; 6s. 9½d April; 6s. 10½d May. Mixed American maize dull. Wheat and flour in Paris quiet. Wheat 42s. March. French country markets dull. Antwerp spot wheat steady." The Chicago wheat market has been decidedly weak. Trading has been more active, but prices have declined. Quotations are 75c. March, 79½c. May; 80½c. June. Corn was fairly active but weak, standing at 46½c. March, 50½c. May and June. Oats fell off somewhat, being quoted at 30½c. May, 31c. June. At the seaboard wheat was weak and declined, standing 88½c. March, 89½c. April, 90½c. May, 90½c. June. In Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee, wheat has been easier and declined. Should the present threatening aspect of European politics burst out into war, the whole list of cereals would undoubtedly experience an important advance in values, but operators have been deceived so frequently on former occasions through purchasing heavily upon the strength of belligerent auguries, that war will have to be declared this time before either legitimate traders or speculators will venture to take the chances of an actual conflict.

**PROVISIONS**—A fair amount of business has been done in local provisions, there being a good demand for pork, and some fair-sized lots changed hands at steady prices. Green hams and flanks were little enquired for, and the movement has been slight at unchanged figures. The demand for lard has been fair at quotations. The Liverpool provision market has been steady except for tallow, which was weaker and declined 3d. to 35s. 9d. Pork 68s. 9d; lard 39s. 9d., and bacon 38s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. There has been more activity in the Chicago provision markets, and fair trading was done, but the market was weaker, and pork declined 10c. to 12½c., being quoted at \$13.80 March, \$14 May, and \$14 07½ June. Lard was fairly active, but prices dropped 2c. to 5c., standing at last advices at \$7.72½c. March, \$7.85 May, and \$7.90 June. Green hams were higher at 9½c.

**BUTTER**—The local but. or trade has continued fair, and the demand is sufficient to absorb all the choice goods that are offered, but medium and low grades are not in request.

**CHEESE**—No practical change has occurred in the cheese situation, which has remained quiet and about as before. Locally, business has been very quiet, and foreign advices contain nothing new. The quantity of

cheese now held in this Province is believed to be light, and is in a few hands who, in the meantime, are not anxious to sell.

**TEA.**—Enquiry for tea has been fair, and buyers have exhibited more interest, resulting in a moderate movement in most grades, but transactions have been mainly on country or jobbing account. Low grades have been in fair request in Montreal at 12½c. to 16c.; and as the New York market for such is firmer, sellers here show no disposition to press sales. Fine to finest Japans are in active enquiry.

**APPLES.**—The local market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Of the Montreal market, the *Trade Bulletin* remarks as follows:—"The market continues very quiet, although holders avail themselves of every opportunity in pushing sales, which have been made at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl., choice bringing \$2 75 to \$3. A collar of 300 bbls. of fancy selection of Spies, Baldwin's, French Spitz and Russetts, was sold at \$3 per bbl., which were in splendid condition. Although the Canadian apples which sold in Liverpool or the *Sarnia* realized very unsatisfactory prices, owing to their poor qualities, the extra Canadian fruit, ex the *Istrian*, brought remarkably good figures, extra Baldwin's selling at 24s. per bbl., Golden Russetts 27s. 6d. to 28s., Greening 18s. 6d. to 20s., and Spies 20s. to 24s. Consignments are still going forward to Liverpool, as the season is wearing away with too many apples in store."

**DRIED FRUITS.**—A steady demand has been experienced for Valencia raisins, stocks of which are now being greatly reduced, and prices have ruled steady. Currants have a firm tone. Dates, almonds, and nuts have remained about steady, with improved demand, and jobbing trade fair.

**SUGAR.**—The market for refined sugar has remained unchanged, but a fair business has been done. Considerable sugar is reported to have changed hands during the past week in a jobbing way.

**MOLASSES.**—Trade in molasses has been of a jobbing character only, and we have heard of no large sales being effected.

**FISH.**—The local market continues to be quiet as a whole, though there have been some movements in dry fish. The holders of goods in this line—they are very few, and have comparatively small stocks—are not at all anxious to effect sales, as they expect an advance in figures, soon, and prefer to wait for extreme prices. There is absolutely no movement in pickled fish, and quotations are, therefore, merely nominal. Some enquiries have been received from Montreal for Labrador herrings, or equal, not to cost more than \$3 at Halifax, but we have not heard of these offers being accepted. Green cod are in demand, but are scarce. No sales effected so far as reported. For dry fish out of store 25c. to 50c. should be added to our quotations from vessel. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, 28th February.—"The supply of salt fish in first hands has seldom if ever been as light at this season of the year as at present, herring, green codfish, and salmon having been well cleared from the warehouses of firms doing business direct with Newfoundland and the lower parts. One of these wholesale firms has had to repurchase the fish it had previously sold in order to fill pressing orders. Some good profits have been made on green cod ranging from \$1 to 150 per package for No. 1 large and dratt fish. A spanking good demand has sprung up for Labrador herring, several round lots being reported sold at \$4 to 4.25 per bbl. American buyers are looking after all the salmon they can find in this city, (but not on consignment this time,) and a round lot of Newfoundland in tierces has been sold to a Boston firm at \$20 50. Fresh fish has also been in very good request, about four carloads having been disposed of at \$1 per 100 fish, and prices are quoted at \$1 to 1.10. Tommy cods have sold well at \$1 90 to \$2 per bbl., and altogether the fish trade has had a very satisfactory wind up, the Lenten demand having absorbed all offerings at good prices. Several carloads of frozen herring have been received, which have sold at \$1 to 1 10 per hundred, but receivers complain that delivery by the I. C. R. is very slow, which is not calculated to encourage the trade. A car bound from Halifax to Montreal took ten days for the journey. This delay constitutes a grievance of importance, and in mild weather would cause the utter ruin of the fish. Dry cod is firmer. Nova Scotia salmon has sold here to go to Boston at \$20.50 per tierce." Gloucester, Mass., February 23.—"Prime Georges codfish are selling at \$4.62½ per qtl. for large and \$3 75 for small; Trawl Bank, \$3.62½ for large and \$3 50 for small; Hand line Western Bank, \$4.50 and 3 75; Shores, \$4.50; Large Dry Bank, \$4.75; medium, \$3 75. Large Nova Scotia pickled cured, \$5. Cusk, \$3 25; pollock, \$2.50. Slack salted do, \$3; haddock, \$3, and hake, \$2.25. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5½ to 7½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 8 to 11 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 18 cts. per box; 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; halibut heads, \$3 25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8.50; alewives, \$3 25; trout, \$4.50; Halifax salmon, \$19; Newfoundland do., \$18. Clambait, \$7 to 7.50; silvers, \$7." Havana, February 23, (by cable).—"Codfish, \$7 25; haddock, \$6.50; hake, \$6. Downward tendency." Kingston, Jan. 14th February.—"There have been no arrivals from your port since the 31st ultimo. During the past week sales have been freely made at 20 shillings for codfish in tierces and boxes; herrings, 20 shillings; mackerel, 50 shillings. As stocks are now much reduced, there is more firmness in the market. For the last cargo, a good keeping one, fishing being hard and firm, 22 shillings is to-day asked." Georgetown, Demarara, February 3.—"Our market is at present fully supplied, and very weak, owing to the fact that several cargoes are expected, and we look for a smart decline in prices. Best Halifax and Lockport cures retailing at \$24. We value Newfoundland large at \$22, and medium at \$20; boxes, \$6. Haddock, last sale, \$20. Hake, none." Barbados, February 7.—"Consequent on several arrivals the market is weaker, but prices have not given away to any extent."

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.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	.....	8½ to 8¼
Granulated	.....	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	.....	7¼
White Extra C	.....	7
Extra Yellow C	.....	6¾
Yellow C	.....	6
TEA.		
Congou Common	.....	17 to 19
" Fair	.....	20 to 23
" Good	.....	25 to 28
" Choice	.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	.....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.		
Barbados	.....	33 to 34
Demarara	.....	34 to 36
Diamond N	.....	42 to 43
Porto Rico	.....	33 to 34
Trinidad	.....	none
Antigua	.....	31
Tobacco—Black	.....	34 to 44
" Bright	.....	42 to 53
BISCUITS.		
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, higher; Flour, quiet.

Flour		
Graham	.....	4 60 to 5 00
Patent high grades	.....	1 65 to 4 90
" medium	.....	4 40 to 4 85
Superior Extra	.....	4 25 to 4 50
Lower grades	.....	3 25 to 3 65
Oatmeal Standard	.....	5 75
" Granulated	.....	6 00
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	.....	3 35
" Imported	.....	3 35
Bran per ton—Wheat	.....	23 00
" Corn	.....	21 00
Shorts	.....	24 00 to 25 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 31 lbs., retail	.....	44 to 46
Barley of 48 " nominal	.....	60
Peas of 60 " nominal	.....	1 00 to 1 10
White Beans, per bushel	.....	2 30
Pea Harley, per barrel	.....	4 95 to 5 00
Corn of 56 lbs.	.....	75 to 85
Hay per ton	.....	13 00 to 14 00
Straw	.....	9 10 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 50 to 11 00
" Am. Plate	.....	11 50 to 12 00
" Ex Plate	.....	12 50 to 13 00
Pork, Mess, American	.....	17 50 to 18 00
" American, clear	.....	18 00 to 18 50
" P. E. I. Mess	.....	17 00 to 17 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	15 50 to 16 00
" Prime Mes	.....	14 00 to 14 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	.....	11 to 12
Cases	.....	12 50 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.

MACKEREL—		
Extra	.....	14 50
No. 1	.....	13 50
" 2 large	.....	12 50
" 2	.....	12 00
" 3 large	.....	9 50
" 3	.....	9 00
HERRING.		
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
Hay of Islands, from store	.....	2 75 to 3 00
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	.....	4 75 to 5 00
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore	.....	4 00 to 4 15
New Bank	.....	4 00
Bay	.....	4 00
SALMON, No 1	.....	14 00
HADDOCK, per qtl	.....	3 00 to 3 25
HAKE	.....	2 50 to 2 75
CUSK	.....	2 75 to 3 00
POLLOCK	.....	2 25 to 2 50
HARK 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.

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

Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans. The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	.....	25 00 to 28 00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	4 00 to 17 00
" No 2 do	.....	19 00 to 12 00
" Small, per m	.....	8 00 to 14 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	.....	9 50 to 10 00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	8 00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	.....	6 50 to 7 05
Hemlock, merchantable	.....	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	.....	3 00 to 3 50
" No 2, do do	.....	1 00 to 1 25
" spruce, No 1	.....	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	.....	2 00
Hard wood, per cord	.....	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	.....	2 25 to 2 50

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	.....	15 to 20
unwashed	.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	.....	0
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	.....	7
" under 60 lbs., No 1	.....	6
" over 60 lbs., No 2	.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1	.....	4
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.	.....	4 00 to 4 25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	.....	6 50
Lemons, per box	.....	4 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	.....	5 50
Onions American, per lb.	.....	4½ to 5
Dates, boxes, new	.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Val.	.....	6½ to 7½
Figs, Elemo, 5 lb boxes per bl	.....	13
" small boxes	.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing boxes	.....	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	.....	4 50 to 5 00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	.....	12 to 15
Geese, each	.....	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair	.....	60 to 75
Chickens	.....	30 to 50

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	.....	4 25
Oxen	.....	3 50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	.....	2 50 to 3 00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.	.....	4 00 to 4 50
Lambs	.....	2 50 to 3 00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"All right!" replied young Devereux, "I'm good to start whenever you give the word." And accordingly, the morning of that day the pair took their places in the express for town, Charlie almost smothered in the sporting papers he had bought with which to beguile the way.

The vaticinations of the various writers on the coming race afforded him considerable comfort, as most of the prophets predicted the success of Belisarius—and with Charlie the victory of that colt meant extrication from a very unpleasant scrape. As for Bertie Slade, he was very silent; except for his companion's sake, he felt rather indifferent as to the result of the Derby. His mind was absorbed in the one question, Could this thing be true? Was Lettice Devereux really engaged to that fellow Furzedon? He would know for certain this week—ay, know from her own lips. And yet, when he thought of that, it did not seem quite so easy as he had first pictured it. He did not feel that he could ask her the question unless he could plead his own love, and the hope that he had not told his own tale too late. To offer her formal congratulations, and so get at the truth that way, would, he felt, be a mockery—almost an insult. Was it likely that either Mrs. Kynaston or Charlie would be misinformed about a thing like this? No; he had been a fool—he might have known that a girl like Lettice Devereux would not be left to wait long for the gathering. He had flattered himself that he had a chance, and thought he had stood high in her good graces; but then he had not declared himself. Still, to be cut out by a fellow like Furzedon—a brute whose only redeeming point was, apparently, that he had money. He knew next to nothing of Furzedon, and had no knowledge whatever of the many objectionable points connected with that gentleman's career; but a rejected suitor—and, if this story of Charlie's was true, he might regard himself in that light—rarely forms a just estimate of his successful rival.

How it would have stirred Bertie Slade's pulses could he but have known that his rival was deeply interested in this race that he was travelling all the way from York to see—interested, but in just the contrary way. Chiefly as a means of wringing a reluctant consent from Miss Devereux, Furzedon was awaiting, with no little impatience, the defeat of Belisarius. He was prepared to go, indeed, no little length to compass it, should he only see his way without much risk of detection. He turned the thing over again and again in his mind, and at last thought he saw his way to assist at that conclusion. To attempt to bribe Bill Smith would be useless—the horse was his own; and even supposing he could be bought, it would probably require a large sum to make it better worth his while to lose than to win. Then too, Bill Smith was a notoriously queer-tempered man, difficult to approach on so delicate a subject, and quite likely to denounce him at once to the stewards of the meeting, an open scandal which Furzedon shuddered to think of. But he might be got at through his besetting weakness, and the emissaries he employed would leave no tangible evidence behind them. Genial souls, only too pleased to fill the wine cup and hob nob with the famous jockey, who could suspect them of ulterior motives?

Peculiarly also Furzedon desired the favorite's defeat. Dick Kynaston had warned out that the shrewd speculators who so persistently opposed Belisarius were acting upon the belief that when it came to the point Bill Smith would be in no condition to ride, and that at the eleventh hour the securing of even a decent jockey would be impossible. Ralph Furzedon and the Major, acting on this inspiration, had followed suit, and now stood numbered amongst the pronounced opponents of Belisarius; in fact, that colt's victory would cost them both a considerable sum of money. Furzedon had very little doubt that the two or three book makers who so persistently laid against the horse would endeavor to assist their own forecast of Bill Smith's probable state on the Wednesday morning. Still he thought that it would be quite as well if he also did what little he could to contribute to the defeat of Belisarius. There was no necessity for taking the Major into his confidence; on the contrary, it was far better that he should know nothing whatever about it. Furzedon knew very well where to lay his hand amongst his myrmidons on a couple of the sort he wanted; rollicking men, who would go down, flatter the great Northern jockey to the very top of his bent, swear that there never was such a horseman as he, and never such a colt as Belisarius; that they had got their very shirts on him. "And now, Mr. Smith, we'll just have a glass to drink luck on 'Wednesday'." If the colt's other enemies were only taking like steps to ensure his defeat, then, thought Furzedon, with a grim smile, "wherever Bill Smith may finish it won't be first, unless the devil takes care of his own. And then, Miss Lettice, we'll see whether you're too proud to give me the right to help your brother out of his scrape."

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## DIRE MISGIVINGS.

The Derby week has come at last. The leading competitors for the great race have all got safely to Epsom, and the papers teem with reports of the morning gallops, and comment freely on how the horses do their respective work. All are unanimous in praising the favorite, pronounced to have improved much since he won the Two Thousand, and reported as having galloped the whole course in rare style on the Monday morning. Tattersall's is a great bustle that day. Not only was there all the business of comparing to be got through; and this checking off of their various bets takes some little time with extensive speculators; but towards the finish there was some rather smart wagering on the coming event. There

was plenty of money both for and against Belisarius; but, as Mr. Black had said, it did not seem to matter how much money the public heaped upon the colt, there was still always plenty to be laid against him. The stable commission had been long ago exhausted—it was a small stable. Mr. William Smith was a poor man, and he and his friends had very soon succeeded in getting all the money they could afford on at highly remunerative prices. The greater part of their commission had been negotiated before the horse had made his successful debut at Newmarket; and, though they had not hesitated—notably Sir Ronald—to put down a considerable portion of their winnings in support of the colt's Epsom chance, yet that soon came to an end, and it was the public now who were backing Belisarius.

Outside the subscription-room, waiting up and down in earnest conference, were Furzedon and Dick Kynaston.

"It's true, Major. I can thoroughly depend upon my man. Those fellows who got the hint were quite right to never leave Belisarius, and we were quite right to follow their lead. Old Bill Smith is located at the Red Lion at Epsom, and well upon the drink. If the secret leaks out, the horse will be at double the price before the flag drops."

"They can't get anybody else to ride," rejoined the Major, "at this time of day. And, if Bill Smith gets up in that state, it will be all the odds against his being in the first three, much less winning. I suppose there is not much chance of his pulling himself together between this and then?"

"No," replied Furzedon, glancing sharply around, to be sure that there was nobody within earshot. "My informant says that he is surrounded by a little knot who wouldn't give him the chance, even if he were so minded."

"I can't think what his friends are about," replied Kynaston, moodily. "Norman Slade and Radcliffe are his two chief supporters, and there are no keener hands on the Turf. They know Bill Smith better than any of us, and Radcliffe, we know, at all events, is standing to win a lot of money over it. Are you sure they have not a second string?"

"Such a thing has never even been hinted at," replied Furzedon; "besides, my good fellow, the bill of the play is out now. We know what every one rides—what all the leading jockeys are booked for. Of course there is always the stable-boy; but we know what a muddle he usually makes of it."

"I'll tell you what it is, Furzedon," said the Major. "I've seen some queer dodges take place at the last moment. There is such a thing, remember, as a friendly recognition of claim upon a jockey's services. I can't help thinking men like Slade and Radcliffe would be prepared for such a probable contingency as Bill Smith's inebriety. If the horse looks well, and I see anybody else up on it, I shall take back the money I have laid against him at the last moment."

"That you must do as you like about," replied his companion, "but I've done here. Are you going westwards?"

"Not yet," replied Kynaston.

"Then for the present adieu," said Furzedon; and as he strolled homewards through the Park he wondered whether there was a chance of such a

as the Major hinted at having been set for the opponents of Belisarius. Trap it could not be called. If Sir Ronald Radcliffe or Slade had made some such arrangement with another jockey, they were only doing their best for owner, trainer, horse, and the public.

Charlie Devereux, incited by a lot of youthful acquaintance at Limmer's, to which hostelry Bertie and himself had betaken themselves on their arrival in the metropolis, had backed the favorite for a good deal more money. He had been further moved to do this by Norman Slade's laconic reply to Bertie's inquiry as to how Belisarius was. "Never was better" had been his uncle's rejoinder, but he was not disposed to be diffuse on the subject, and Bertie knew him too well to ask further questions.

Charlie Devereux had persuaded himself that he might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and, therefore, that it would be his best policy to thoroughly clear himself; he would go for the gloves; in fact, he ran through all the gamut of such phrases applicable to the situation. If it came off it would be all right; if it did not, well, then the smash had come; and if his friends would not rescue him there must be an end of his soldiering, and he would have to strike out some other path in life. He had said nothing of all this to Bertie, and determined that he should be left in ignorance, at all events until the race was over; and Bertie, immersed in his own worries, took little heed of the doings of his mercurial brother officer.

The Derby morning broke clear and bright. The sun was barely well above the horizon when the vast horde of pleasure-seekers began to pour out of London on their way to the Downs. There were those who came to gamble, those who came for an outing; those who came because it was the proper thing to do; those who came because other people were going, those who came because they always did; and that vast crowd who yearly travelled down on the chance of picking up a little money during the week in ways of which even they themselves had as yet but hazy conception. Could the racing public have looked that morning, about breakfast-time, into the private sitting-room of the Red Lion at Epsom, they would have been sore bewildered. Seated at the table whereon still stood the debris of breakfast was Sir Ronald Radcliffe; whilst pacing restlessly up and down the room was Norman Slade, with that glint in his eyes and half snarl about his mouth which those who knew him well were aware presaged bitter humor on his part.

"Yes," he said, in evident pursuance of their conversation, "he is just about in his very worst humor this morning. He can be, as you know, as obstinate as a pig; and there is a certain stage he arrives at when he is in this way when he is neither fit to drive nor to lead, and that is just where Bill has got to this morning. He is sulky drunk, and, whatever we may want him to do, that above all others is the thing he will set his face against."



"What sort of state is he in at present?" inquired the Baronet. "I mean, could he ride now?"

"Yes," rejoined Slade, "that is the provoking thing about it: He could; but you don't suppose he'll stay where he is. Just insinuate to him that he had better touch nothing till the race is over, and he'd ring for more drink that minute. Leave him to himself—"

"And he'll drink all the same," chimed in the Baronet. "Yes; I know my friend Bill, and when he is fairly off on the booze it would take chain-cables to hold him. Have you ventured to suggest that Tom Shaddock should ride in his place?"

"Not yet; I have succeeded in managing the whole thing capitally. Abrahams, who owns Hobbyhorse, is quite prepared to let us have Shaddock, providing we give him a thousand if Belisarius wins; and Shaddock will be quite content to, in like manner, stand five hundred to nothing."

"Shaddock is as good as most of them," replied the Baronet. "Can't Bill be brought to accede to that arrangement?"

"We shall have to try," said Slade, "but in his present temper I am afraid not; besides, you know what he is. He looks upon himself as seven pounds better than any one else. They are all given to it; but there never was a jockey more conceited about his own riding than Bill Smith."

"Then," said Sir Ronald, "there is only one thing to be done; we shall have to tie him up to the bedpost, and lock him in his room."

Norman Slade gave vent to a grim laugh as he replied, "I wish, we could; and, by Jove, we would, if he was only trainer and jockey, but, unfortunately, you see, he owns the horse, and there's no gainsaying that he has a right to do what he likes with his own. He's just in that beastly temper in which he would say that he only kept racers for the sport of the thing; and that if he couldn't ride them himself he didn't care to starve them. If his colt got beaten there'd be a pretty row. He and all the public with him would say that it was all our fault—that if Bill himself had been up he would have won easily."

"You're right," said Sir Ronald, moodily, "I suppose there would be a royal row; and yet, hang it, I've half a mind to chance it—it's not often one has the chance of such a *coupe* as this."

"Yes," retorted Slade, "and I'm sorry for the fool himself; he stands to win a rare nice stake, and he wants it; he is never likely to get much more riding. He is not likely, in his small way, to pick up such another colt as Belisarius. To fool away this chance will be the throwing away, probably, of his last."

"Well, we've got the morning before us," said Sir Ronald; "and I can only hope that he will listen to reason. In the mean time, I shall stroll into the town and see what's doing. It was an awful bit of bad luck that I couldn't take your place at Bellaton Moor."

Left to himself, Norman Slade pondered deeply over the situation. He could see no way out of it. He knew his man far too well to suppose Bill Smith's sobriety would improve as the day wore on, nor was there the slightest chance of his getting quite *hors de combat*. He never did that; then again, the combined vanity and obstinacy of the jockey made it most improbable that he would ever consent to Tom Shaddock's taking his place. Norman had considered himself extremely fortunate in having concluded that negotiation successfully. Shaddock was a fine horseman, and quite capable of doing the colt every justice; but, in his exultation, he had quite overlooked the vanity of human nature, and the infirmity of human temper. The jockey had not as yet left his room, and there was no use as yet, as Slade well knew, in arguing further with him. He strolled out into the town, and again saw Shaddock and Shaddock's employer. Both expressed themselves perfectly willing to stand to the agreement to the very last available moment.

"Let me know half-an-hour before the numbers go up, and it will be all right, sir. My horse won't start, and Tom here is very much at your service."

By this time the secret of Bill Smith's indiscretion had begun to leak out amongst those sporting men who had elected Epsom for their head quarters. That the delinquent was a small, spare, wiry man, as they well knew, made it probable that he would be able to ride the weight. But a jockey who got up to ride in a big race rather the worse for drink was no more to be relied on than in any other calling in life; and there was a manifest tendency to bet against Belisarius in consequence. Slade strolled up to the course; and, though the day was still young, the early contingent from London was already sprinkled about the betting-lawn. A very enjoyable time this: you have a chance of seeing old friends, of hearing the latest movements in the betting-market. Later on the crowd thickens, and the coming across any one becomes a mere toss-up. If it is anybody you particularly want to see, the chances against that meeting taking place seem incalculably multiplied. In that stroll Norman encountered his nephew; and to Bertie's inquiry as to whether he fancied Belisarius, replied curtly, "No; the horse is all right, but the man's all wrong. Hedge, my boy, especially if you stand to lose anything to make you feel uncomfortable;" and then Norman jumped into his fly and drove back again to Epsom, to look after the recreant jockey.

Bill Smith was having a nondescript meal, which consisted of a sandwich and a tankard of bitter beer, and was surrounded by three or four blatant caterers, who had apparently breakfasted more largely in a similar fashion.

"That's what I say, Mr. Smith," exclaimed one of these worthies, "when you come across a good horse, with a good man on the top of him—back him. That's where it is, I say: here's the best colt in England, and the best man in England a-goin' to ride him; it's good enough to go your shirt on—that's what it is; and I've gone it."

It was possible that he had; at all events there was not much appearance of his having it on.

(To be continued.)

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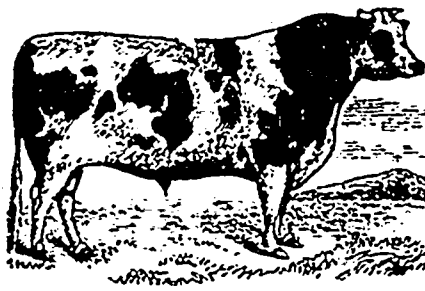
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**NORTH END DEPOT, O'NEIL'S WHARF.**

**SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.**

**MINING.**

**NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The adjourned meeting of the above Association will be held at the Halifax Hotel at 2 30 p.m. to-morrow. We hope that there will be a large attendance of mining men and that the Association may be permanently organized by the election of energetic representative officers. There is good work to be accomplished by the Association, and the delay in organizing will doubtless prove advantageous in the long run.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MINES OFFICE.**—For some months past the Mines Office has been in a state of most delightful confusion. Masons, carpenters and painters have had possession, and in a remarkably short space of time have wrought a needed transformation. The old flags in the corridor leading to the offices have been removed and replaced with marble. The end of the corridor has been separated by a neat partition, and made into a large office for the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector. The Commissioner's room has been thoroughly cleaned and repainted, and the Hon. Mr. Church, when he so wills it, may now be "alone in his glory." The most important changes have been made in the outer office, where Mr. Carman and his clerks smiling receive the cash which a too confiding public are so anxious to deposit solely for the benefit of the Provincial exchequer. Their philanthropy is never mixed with sordid motives, as they seek only the golden opportunity.

An old cellar way has been abolished, and the space thus secured added to the room, and a commodious fire-proof vault erected. This was an absolute necessity, and the valuable papers on file in the department are now safe from destruction by fire. The mines is really the most important department of the Local Government, and we are glad to see that its hard-worked officials have at last been provided with suitable quarters.

We are happy to note that the royalties obtained from both coal and gold have exceeded the estimates. This fact speaks volumes for the prosperity of both industries.

The iron industry in this Province is looking up, and we are in receipt of frequent requests for information about iron properties. Parties having such properties to dispose of would do well to communicate with THE CRITIC office.

Mr. John McGuire, of Duluth, now operating the gold mine at Brookfield, Queen's County, who is also interested in the Malaga Lake District, has been astonishing our local members by displaying before them rich samples taken from the Malaga Lake property, owned by him in conjunction with Messrs. Nelson, Wade and others.

Our local capitalists seem to be taking an interest in our gold fields, as the Davidsons, the great lumbermen of Bridgewater, and other capitalists representing over \$1,000,000 capital, are reported to be interested in this property. This is as it should be, and proves that our moneyed men are beginning to appreciate the fact that a good gold mine in Nova Scotia is one of the best investments the Province affords. The fact that our local capitalists have not invested in our gold mines, has been quoted by outsiders as proof of want of faith in their value evinced by our own people. Mr. McGuire is a most competent manager and a thorough business man, and deserves the thanks of the mining community in rousing our local capitalists to a sense of the value of our gold fields.

We learn from an English mining journal that the combined capital of the companies operating in the Transvaal amounts to no less than £12,000,000 stg. In the face of this fact the total amount of gold exported from Cape Ports and Natal during 1887—£253,933—looks ridiculously small, and proves that the returns on the capital invested are very meagre. The truth is that most of the returns are from a few rich mines, the number of which could be counted on the fingers of both hands. The balance of the 109 or more companies are little better than swindlers, and we are almost appalled at the amount of suffering that must ensue in England when the bottom falls out of these worthless concerns, carrying, as it must, ruin to thousands of now happy homes.

Nova Scotia is at present fortunately free from stock-jobbing companies, and it should be the effort of all gold miners who have the interest of the country at heart to keep it so. Capital could be well invested in gold mines in different parts of the Province, and with this end in view every effort should be made to divert English capital this way. We may have no bonanzas to offer, but money judiciously invested in our gold mines is almost certain of yielding a large profit.

Continuing our extracts from the statistical report on the mineral production of the Dominion of Canada during 1886, we find that the Zenith zinc mine on the north shore of Lake Superior was not worked in 1886. In 1885 zinc to the value of \$83,349 was imported, in 1886, \$196,678.

**TIN.**—"Tin has not yet been discovered in Canada." In 1885 the imports of block, pig and box tin reached a value of \$163,876, in 1886, \$294,185, a very great increase. In 1885 the imports of tin plate and sheets amounted to \$687,563—in 1886, \$802,355.

**MERCURY.**—"Cinnabar was discovered in 1886 in the Rocky Mountains near Golden City. It has been found in several other places in British Columbia, but not yet in workable quantity." The value of the imports in 1885 was \$6 209, in 1886, \$8,792.

**PETROLEUM.**—"The total quantity of crude petroleum produced in Canada in 1886 has not been obtained, as it has been impossible to get the

MINING.—Continued.

statistics of that which has been sold and consumed as such; but the great bulk of the product of the wells was refined, and the statistics of those quantities of refined oil, as well as their reduction into crude equivalent, are as below. The quantity of Canadian refined oil (refined petroleum and naphtha), which has been inspected during the year 1886, is 6,469,667 imperial gallons. This, at the yield of 38 gallons refined oil from 100 crude, corresponds to 17,025,439 gallons of crude petroleum, or 486,441 barrels of 35 gallons. The spot value of this quantity of crude oil may be stated at \$437,797, if 90c. is taken as the average market price of a barrel."

It is generally believed that petroleum exists in large quantities in this Province, and it has been bored for at Lake Ainslie and in Pictou County, but so far without success.

**PHOSPHATE.**—"The total quantity of phosphate (apatite) exported and manufactured in this country during the year 1886, has been 20,495 tons, valued at the mines at \$304,245. Compared with the 1885 exports, it shows a decrease in 1886 of 8,474 tons, and of \$157,740 in the value at the mines.

The quantity of Phosphate stated above was partly mined in the Quebec district, and partly in the Ontario district, as follows:—Quebec, 19,435 tons; Ontario, 1,060 tons"

**PYRITES.**—"The export of pyrites to the United States from Canadian mines has been in 1886 42,906 tons, valued at the mines at \$193,077, at the average price of \$4.50 per ton. This quantity of pyrites was mined at the Albert and Crown mines, Capelton, County of Sherbrooke, P. Q. The copper contents and copper value of the ore have been given previously. So far as we have been able to learn, there was no other mine worked in Canada in 1886, the ore of which was utilized for making sulphuric acid."

The International Coal Company held its annual meeting at Montreal on the 15th Feby. The following directors were elected:—Sir D. A. Smith, M. P., Messrs. Hugh McLennan, John McLennan, A. Kingman, and T. B. Brown. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. H. McLellan was elected president, and Mr. T. B. Brown secretary-treasurer.

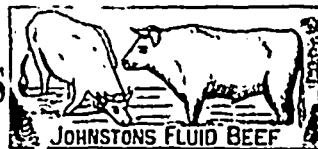
For the information of the parties now operating the antimony mine at Rawdon, we publish the following extract on "New Zealand Antimony" from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:—

"At a meeting of the New Zealand Antimony Company, in London, the chairman, Sir Walter Buller, gave the following account of an agreement entered into lately: Messrs. Cookson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, agree to purchase from the company 6000 tons of 70 per cent. ore per annum for a period of five years, and the company agree to deliver to Messrs. Cookson & Co., under a penalty of 30 shillings a ton for any deficiency, not less than 2000 tons per annum of 50 per cent. ore. The company bind themselves to sell antimony ore during the period named to Messrs. Cookson & Co. only, and to work no more than 6000 tons per annum unless desired by the purchasers to do so; and should it be found possible or desirable to raise any quantity of ore in excess of the 6000 tons per annum, such excess will be sold to the purchasers only on terms to be mutually agreed upon. The price to be paid by Messrs. Cookson & Co. for this 6000 tons is to be ascertained and paid in the following manner: The price shall be £10 per ton of ore containing 50 per cent. of pure antimony, and 4s. for each complete unit over 50 per cent., such price of £10 to be paid when the price of antimony shall be £34 per ton, but to rise and fall with the price of antimony as follows, that is to say—for every raise of 10s. in the price of antimony above £34 per ton, 2s. 6d. per ton more to be paid for ore, and for every fall of 10s. in the price of antimony below £34 per ton, 5s. per ton less to be paid for ore. The date of the assayer's certificate shall be taken to be the date of the delivery of each parcel of ore for the purpose of ascertaining the price thereof, and the mean of French & Smith's and James & Shakespeare's "weekly circular" quotations for antimony for the four weeks preceding the date of delivery shall be taken to be the price of antimony ore for the purpose of ascertaining the price of each of such parcels.

**CORNWALL TIN MINES.**—A letter received here lately from W. H. Thomas, who is spending the winter in Cornwall, England, gives an interesting account of a visit to one of the biggest tin mines in the old country. He says that after getting an order from the manager, "I went to the bottom of the best and deepest tin mine in this country last Monday—2,490 feet deep, and so hot that the boys work with nothing on them except their pants. The mine has been continually worked for 150 years, and how much longer no one seems to know, although indications are plentiful showing that the early Britons had some use for tin as well as the present generation. The drifts, tunnels and shafts in the mine aggregate a length of over sixty miles of development. There are six or seven shafts, and acre after acre has been stoped out. The lode in places is forty feet wide, every pound of which is pay ore. The property is situated in a level country, and all the water is pumped out and all the ore handled by immense plants of machinery. The mine works a force of 1,100 people, underground and on the surface. The land and mineral right is owned by one of the aristocratic landlords of this country. He made this lease company pay £25,000 for the twenty-five years lease, and £100 an acre for all the land destroyed; added to this a royalty of 14 per cent. is exacted on all mineral taken out. Notwithstanding this heavy drain on the output, which is necessarily enormous to support such an expense, this Dolcoath tin mine pays a regular dividend of 10 per cent."—*La Plata Miner*.

A WEIGHTY OPINION.

The British Medical Journal, the recognized organ of the medical faculty, says:— It is well known that the usual extracts of meat, such as Liebig's, DO NOT CONTAIN the albumen and fibrine of meat.



Johnston's Fluid Beef

the solid fibrine is reduced to a fine powder and added to the extracted juices, so as to supply all THE NUTRITIOUS ELEMENTS which the MEAT ITSELF CONTAINS. This has been verified by many analyses, and there is no doubt that it constitutes a just element of FAVOR FOR this preparation.

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As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agents for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1844, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 56, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

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 0  
Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
10 Building Lots in Montreal	300	3,000
15 Bedroom or Drawing-room Suits to choice.....	200	3,000
20 do do do.....	100	2,000
100 Gold Watches.....	50	5,000
1000 Silver Watches.....	25	20,000
1100 do do.....	10	10,000

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$10,000.00  
Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$1,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
100 Gold Chains worth.....	40	4,000
1000 Toilet Sets worth.....	5	5,000

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

TICKETS 25 Cents.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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TRURO FISH MARKET,

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Fresh and Dried Fish of all kinds always on hand. Orders left at above place promptly attended to.

CHAS. ROSS, Prop'r.

## HOME AND FARM.

We have on our table the *Associated Fanciers'* book on poultry, containing 100 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about esponizing, and the value of the different breeds, and where to buy eggs from the best stock at \$1 50 per 13. It will be mailed for 15 cts. by addressing the *Associated Fanciers*, 237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Continuation of Extracts from the N. S. S. P. C. pamphlet:—

**CATTLE.**—The skull of the ox is thicker than that of the horse, and the brain still smaller in comparison with the entire head. The frontal bone is composed of two plates, which are separated by bony ridges forming cells or sinuses. This arrangement gives to the parts great strength, and forms a secure defence against injuries to the brain, which lies beneath.

Cattle are most readily and conveniently destroyed by blows on the head with a heavy axe or hammer, followed by immediate blood-letting. The animal which is to be killed should be secured by means of a rope passed round the horns and fastened to a post, or, if practicable, carried through a ring in a floor, and held by an assistant or made fast. The animal being blindfolded, the operator, armed with a heavy axe or hammer, stands at the side and a little in front of it, and aims his blow at a spot in the middle of a line drawn across the forehead about an inch and a half below the base of the horns, or perhaps better, at a spot where two diagonal lines intersect drawn from the eyes to the base of the horns.

In most cases, if the blow is heavy and properly directed, the animal falls instantly; but it is better even then to repeat the blow, and to follow it by immediate bleeding. This is accomplished either by drawing back the head, and cutting deeply across the neck at the upper portion of the wind-pipe, severing all the blood-vessels, or by plunging a long and sharp-pointed knife into the heart and large blood-vessels at a point corresponding to the upper portion of the brisket, and just above the breast-bone.

Failure to fall the animal at the first blow cannot be attributed to any difference in the anatomical structure of the part, but rather to the fact that the blow was ill directed, almost invariably too low, that it was not sufficiently powerful, that both of these faults were combined.

**BREEDING FOR ROOSTERS.**—The common practice, says a poultry authority, is to breed from the best laying hens in the flock, which is a very good one; but it is just as important to be careful in using the best laying hens in the flock from which to breed for roosters, as in that way the prolificacy of a flock is increased on both sides. It may require several years of careful selection to thus improve the flock, but it can be done, and each season will give evidences of the improvement.

The Association of Nova Scotia Fruit-Growers met at Wolfville on the 16th, and continued their deliberations on the 17th inst. The society has a balance in bank to its credit of \$800.

The apple crop of 1887, amounting to only about one-third that of 1886, the shipments to Great Britain show a comparative diminution. In 1886 they aggregated 121,541 barrels. Last year's export will probably not exceed 50,000. It is noticeable that out of this quantity 36,682 barrels went to London, while only 540 were sent to Liverpool. It would seem that with proper management the export to Liverpool ought to largely increase.

The prices have ranged about \$5 per barrel for best, and \$4 for good, and these figures go some way towards compensation for short crops.

The urgent necessity for a frost-proof warehouse in Halifax was strongly urged by the various speakers.

On the 17th Dr Henry Chipman, of Grand Pré, was elected President, in succession to the Rev. Mr. Hart, who declined re-nomination. W. H. Blanchard, Esq., of Windsor, was elected first vice-president, and C. R. H. Starr, Esq., re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Fully 150 persons attended the meeting.

The amount of attention bestowed on the capabilities of the English market is in accord with the conviction we recently expressed on that subject, in view of the almost total failure of apples in the old country for some years past. We particularly noticed in London, five years ago, that throughout town nothing good in the way of apples was to be found in any of the shops, that were not American.

A most instructive paper was read by A. McN. Patterson, Esq., on the possibilities of apple culture. Mr. Patterson dwelt strongly on the uselessness of stunted, dwarfed, and ill-cared for orchards. He justly enforced the necessity of cultivating, enriching, and deepening the soil, without which no good apples can be produced. "One acre of good orchard," said Mr. Patterson, "is worth more than four acres of poor. Hundreds of trees through our valley have returned their owners \$20 each. An acre of good land will support 40 trees, which gives \$800 per acre. This is not a wild calculation, but fairly possible to intelligent, thorough and industrious work. Individuals this year have received over \$200 from one-fourth of an acre. One grower received \$304 for 50 barrels, clear of all expenses. Let our young men stay at home and help make this valley one vast orchard from Windsor to Annapolis, and it will be a source of wealth unequalled in the world. Let these grand educational institutions that adorn Wolfville have their professor of agriculture, and teach our sons and daughters the philosophy of plant life and growth. Let an experimental farm be attached to these institutions, and let College hill bristle with its apple, pear and plum trees, and small fruits. Let it be made

a nursery of industry, knowledge and patriotism, and then our children will go forth to develop our country and protect its interests, and our fair Dominion will be one of the brightest gems in our noble queen's diadem."

It goes without saying that to give scope to these aspirations the English market must be sedulously cultivated.

Other excellent papers were also read by Dr. A. P. Reid, Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Insane Asylum, on "Agriculture a Profession," and by Mr. Eaton, of the Provincial Normal School, on the "Conditions of Agriculture," and the desirability of engaging in the industry of evaporating apples received much attention.

It was further demanded that fruit growing should be one of the features of the Local Government's Model Farm.

There is nothing more stimulating to milk secretion than warm mash of wheat bran, but the milk will not be rich in cream except at the expense of the cow.

Get the hot-beds ready now. It will be too late if postponed longer, unless the fresh manure has already been saved, which must be free from litter, so as to quickly create heat.

Manure that is "fire fanging" (as it will sometimes do when the heap is very large) should be turned over, as the heating process, if allowed to continue, may cause a loss of ammonia.

The tendency of lime is downward, and when applying it the best mode would be to broadcast it over the surface of the ground and allow it to so remain until ready for spring ploughing.

If one should have no turnips or parsnips for the poultry, give them fodder or clover hay. It will be surprising to see how much they will eat if it is kept before them all the time in a clean, nice condition.

The refuse bone from the family table should all be saved and broken into small pieces for the fowls. They eat them greedily, and when not supplied with bones it is good policy to buy them ground and ready for use.

## OUR COSY CORNER

The buffet luncheon is the latest of fashionable entertainments; no table is set, every dish being served from the side board as at an evening festivity of an informal character.

Hard pillows well stuffed with curled hair or uncarded wool are better for the health than feathers if not so comfortable. Feather pillows if soft encourage wrinkles it is said.

So far all the models for spring fashions would indicate an increase in the craze for colors of brilliant hue.

The simplicity of table service is all the more noticeable after the great display which has been the fashion in late years.

The silk or moire petticoat is again promised as the most stylish thing for afternoon calling costumes for early spring.

If a person faints, loosen the clothes and let him or her have fresh air. If he can swallow, pour a teaspoonful or two of vinegar and water into his mouth, and dash or sprinkle his face with the same. Keep him as quiet as possible.

**SULPHUR SALVE.**—For curing eczema, pimples, or any disease where itching is a prominent symptom, the following is excellent: Washed sulphur 2 ounces, vasoline, 1 pound. Apply, for pimples, each night; for eczema, twice a day.

**HOT WATER.**—A cup of hot water, as hot as can be sipped, taken each morning before breakfast, while the stomach is entirely empty, or taken an hour before each meal, will oftentimes cure persons who are troubled with terrible headaches.

Take a piece of velvet or wilton carpet—Brussels will not answer—cut out a pair of soles, put them inside your boots or shoes, and when you ride in chilled horse-cars or take long sleigh-rides, you will find them much superior to felt, cork, or any other contrivance in general use.

**CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.**—Pulverize and mix in equal quantities alum and common salt; wet a small piece of cotton, and causing the mixture to adhere, place it in the hollow tooth. A sensation of cold will be produced at first, which will gradually go away, and with it the torments of the toothache.

Terra cotta in a somewhat less aggressive shade is seen in street fabrics, and combines better with black than any other color.

**RICE PUDDING.**—Three tablespoonful of dry rice, half a cup of sugar, one quart of milk, put in a pan, flavor with lemon or vanilla, and bake in a slow oven four hours without stirring. Serve either hot or cold.

**FRUIT CAKE.**—Two cups of molasses, two cups of brown sugar, two cups of butter, one cup of milk, five cups of flour, five eggs, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one-half pound of citron, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of allspice, and one and one-half of cloves.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. David Smith, B. D., and Rural Dean, has been unanimously elected Rector of Sydney, in place of the lamented Dr. R. J. Uniacke. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of much ability, a sound scholar and churchman. He graduated from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1868, and took his degree of Bachelor in Divinity from King's College, in 1885, by special examination.

The Rev. Charles Bowman, D. D., has resigned the parish of Parrsboro' and it is said is coming to Halifax to reside.

Other changes in some of the parishes are rumored.

The Ven. Sir Lovelace Stamer, Archdeacon of Swake, has been appointed Suffragan to the Bishop of Lichfield, with the title of Bishop of Shrewsbury. He is a High Churchman, and has already done good work for the church in the "Black Country."

It is computed that over £700,000 sterling was given to charities in England last year in large sums. Amounts of less than £1,000 increase the total to at least £1,000,000.

A testimonial of seven hundred sovereigns was offered to Bishop Kennion on the occasion of his projected visit to England, to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth. The Bishop refused to accept the money personally, but would devote it to reducing the bank overdraft of the Home Mission fund.

The Right Rev. James C. Campbell, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bangor, has completed his 74th year. He is the *secundus* bishop of Bangor, which See was founded before the year 516, and he was consecrated in 1859.

PRESBYTERIAN.

It is proposed to erect a new Presbyterian Church at Five Islands, Colchester County, the coming summer.

Rev. Dr. Burns is rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident which befell him a few weeks ago. He occupied the pulpit of Fort Massey church at both services last Sunday.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, offers a bible as a gift to all who repeat the shorter catechism correctly.

Dr. John Hall's church, New York, supports three missions in that city. It is stated that his congregation are worth \$400,000 000. During his twenty years pastorate, Dr. Hall has only been absent from his church two Sundays.

At Barnogat, New Jersey, there is a Presbyterian Church which has been wonderfully stirred by the preaching of a blind evangelist, Mr. Thomas Houston. The present result of all is the addition of fifty-one persons to the church, and a general quickening of interest on the subject of religion in the entire place.

The Presbyterian church in the United States (North) is making great efforts this year to raise a million dollars for ministerial relief. Last Sunday a simultaneous effort was to have been made throughout the church on behalf of the fund.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Geo Sturgis has been holding special services in connection with the Free Baptist church, at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne County. Many conversions are reported.

There are over 500 Baptist churches in Burma, with over 56,000 communicants.

Thirty-four of the Baptist ministers of Michigan belong to Ontario. They should be at work in their own country.

Last Wednesday was set apart by the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces for prayer in behalf of their educational institutions. Special services were held at Wolfville.

The First Baptist church, Minneapolis, Minn., made a canvass of one hundred blocks in its vicinity, and found that while nearly all the children attended Sabbath Schools, only one-half the people went to church.

Mrs. Lucy H. Hawkes, of Paris, Maine, left by her will \$50,000 to the Maine Baptist church at Mechanics' Falls, and \$25,000 to the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.

METHODIST.

The special services conducted by the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, at Liverpool, in connection with the Methodist church, have been productive of much good. About sixty persons have already professed conversion.

It is stated that as a result of the special services in the Methodist churches in St. John, hundreds have decided on a new life, and great earnestness has been awakened in many others.

Rev. W. G. Lane is to deliver his lecture, "A Trip to Sweden," in College Hall, Gerrish Street, next Monday evening. It will be illustrated by oil paintings prepared by the reverend gentleman. We would recommend all who desire to spend a delightful evening to be present.

Rev. T. Watson Smith, who was compelled to resign the editorial management of the *Wesleyan*, is at work on the second volume of his "History of Methodism." It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in the course of a few months.

The General Conference (quodennial) of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States meets in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on May 1st.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

1. The Widow Sedoit Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home A Novel By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep A thrilling Novel by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott.
9. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
- 9 In Cupid's Net A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc. profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchesses," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'it," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe A thrilling narrative by Daniel Defoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses ranging in price from \$800 to \$1500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men - Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketen of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet-laureate without knowing it.
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a master piece of dramatic composition.
49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernadine de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Part II of above.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Part II of above.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Who ever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Part II of above.
57. William Shakespeare: How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
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All communications for this department should be addressed— Chess Editor, Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. P. H. B.—No. 6 is stopped by Black playing B to K5, and No. 8 by Kt to QB2.

"D."—Yours received and noted. "M. J. M." (Quebec).—Hope to write you shortly concerning Association. In the meantime, we rather like Mr. Pope's suggestions.

F. A. P.—Your No. 7 is correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 8.

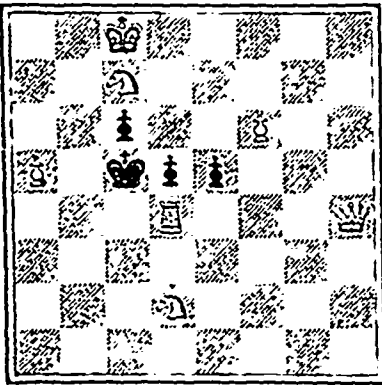
P to QB7, etc. If Black plays P to QKt4, then (2) P to QBS, becoming a Knight, giving checkmate.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, Edgie, L. M. Wilkins, J. W. W., W. Lawson "D." H. B. Stairs, C. Cutbill, Mrs H. Mosley, and C. Hensley.)

PROBLEM No 12.

By F. C. Collins.

BLACK.



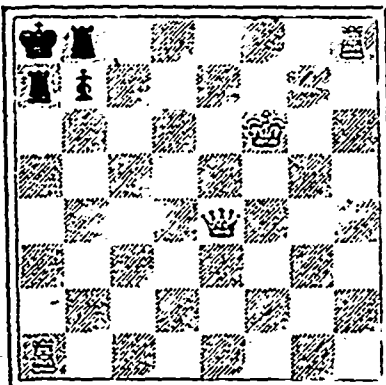
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 13.

By M. T. Herlin, (L' Anonymo de Lille.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

AN INVITATION.

Now music, richer, stronger, Through the russet bowers flows— Sweet Philomel no longer Serenades the dewy rose. Frosts turn the red leaves brighter, Winds bear them far and near, White lilies grow still whiter On the zephyr-dimpled mere. Old Boreas' icy fetter Doth now our sport caress, And so I think you'd better Learn to play the game of Chess.

—Columbia Chess Chronicle.

Mr M. T. Murphy, the indefatigable editor of the Quebec Chronicle Chess column, has lately issued an appeal to all Dominion Chess Clubs, in which he invites them to combine their forces with the object of eventually forming a thoroughly representative "Canadian Chess Association." We hope to shortly lay before our readers further details of the proposed scheme, with the aims of which we are fully in sympathy.

We learn from the British Chess Magazine that "the invitation of the Yorkshire County Chess Club to the Management Council of the British Chess Association, to hold its Biennial International Masters' Tournament for 1888 in Bradford, under the joint auspices of the two societies, has been accepted, and that the B. C. A. will supplement the County Club's offer of £125 with a corresponding sum, thus raising the minimum amount of £250. This should provide prizes to attract the majority of the leading players of the world."

An International match between England and Germany has just been arranged, and will take place most probably during the Easter or Whitsuntide holidays, in either Holland or Belgium, with 30 combatants on each side. Further particulars will shortly be announced

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. HALL, Lunenburg.—Your reply to the query relative to the position in problem 4, as to whether white moving can win, the position being: black man 9, k 17, white kings 2, 15 is incorrect. At your sixth move instead of playing 13 17 pay 21 17 and try it again.

D. CONNELL, Amherst.—Yours received. Glad to hear from you. Will write you soon.

Mrs H. MOSLEY, Dartmouth.—Your two letters are received. Solutions in your second are first-class. Thanks. Your reply to the question what was the latest stage at which Barker could draw in our game 3, was not sound. Instead of 15 10 at second move play 25 22, 8-12, 15 10, and white can capture the man on 14.

W. N. REINHARDT, LaHav.—The blanks sent you will do for either chess or checkers.

Chess Editor.—Your letter with enclosure, as well as "clippings," received with thanks. Will write.

D. STEWART, Shelburne.—Your solution to Problem 6 is received. Thanks for remarks on principle of this problem. See our next.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No 5—Position—black man, 3, k 10; white men, 25, 26, black to move and win.—Correctly solved by Mrs. H. Mosley, and

Messrs. W. N. Reinhardt and D. Stewart.

From the number of answers received, we select the following, by Mrs Mosley, as one of the prattiest: 10-14 14-17 22-26 23-19 (1) 25 22 22 18 23 19 blk wins. 9-13 17-22 26-23 26 23 18 13 19 16

(1) The following variation is suggested by Mrs. M.:— 26 23 23 19 15 10 10 7 14-17 9-13 13-17 9-6

(2) 25 21 19 15 21 14 blk wins. 17-14 14-18 18-9

(2) The following makes a good variation from this point:— 23 19 19 16 21 14 8 3 9-14 22-18 18-9 6-10 25 21 16 11 11 8 blk wins. 17-22 14-17 9-6

Solution by Douglas Stewart:— 10-14 10-14 14-18 18-9 26 22 18 15 15 11 blk wins. 14-10 9-13 13-17 22 18 25 21 21 14

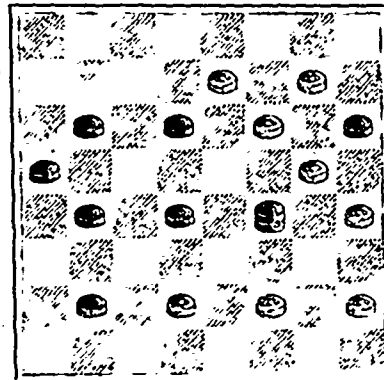
PROBLEM No. 6.—Position—black men, 3, 12, k 21 23; white men, 8, 10, 22, 23 and 29; black to play and win.—Correctly solved by Mrs H. Mosley, Dartmouth, D Connell, Amherst, J F. Hall, Lunenburg.

12-16 3-8 21-17 10-15 8 4 4 11 18 15 8 3 21-25 19-24 17-14 15-11 22 17 28 19 15 11 blk wins 16-19 23-21 14-10 29 22 22 18 11 8

PROBLEM 8.

By G. D. Bugbee, one of the leading Boston players.

BLACK—men 9,10,12,13 17,18,25,k 19



WHITE—men 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 26, 27, 28. White to move and win.

We are indebted for checker clippings to Messrs. Douglas Stewart, of Shelburne, James McEwan, of Halifax, and others.

We have received No. 1 of an 8-paged new publication entitled the Checkerist. It is printed fortnightly at Toronto. We heartily wish it a long and prosperous career.

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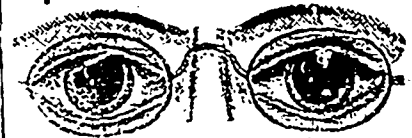
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