



# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 6, 1888

{ VOL. 5  
{ No. 14

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## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

Several old members of the Rifle Brigade, living in Ottawa, have presented Lord Alexander Russell with a gold-headed cane, with a suitable inscription. It is strange, however, that old soldiers should commit the blunder of addressing him as *Lieut.-General*, as Lord Alexander has been a full General this two years or more.

The *Philadelphia American* says:—"Recent instances go to show that the telephone is likely to become a much more important instrument than was supposed. We have now telephone communication for long distances, and it seems to be maintained under atmospheric conditions which put an end to telegraphy. In the recent storm there was not a telegraph line at work between Philadelphia and New York. But the telephone connecting the two cities continued to work, and was even used by the authorities of the railroads for their necessary messages."

The *Montreal Witness* finds itself exercised over the proposed erection of a statue of the Virgin Mary in the Mount Royal Park, and conceives "nothing more likely to breed civil dissension." We should imagine it would all depend on the artistic merit of the statue. There are worse ideals which might be put before the ignorant and impulsive. But we quite understand all that is intended by such a proposition. If it were not that we did so, we might be tempted to liken it to the proverbial red rag to the bull of bigotry, which is Protestant as well as Catholic.

The *Chronicle* of the 28th ult. has the following in reference to some recent trials of a disgusting nature:—"There ought to be some better method of administering criminal justice in the Supreme Court than in the presence of such a gaping crowd as is always attracted to hear the cases involving the making public of any unsavory details. \* \* \* \* The Court room was packed to the doors with crowds of people drinking in the evidence in criminal assault cases. The hearing of such cases in public can do no good, and, in so far as they minister to a depraved curiosity, do an infinite deal of harm. The interests of both the parties and the public would be best served by passing a rule excluding all but the press and the parties immediately concerned." We fully and entirely agree with the *Chronicle*.

We regret that limitation of space prevents our publishing in this week's issue a letter we have received from E. D. King, Esq., of Messrs. King & Bars.

We invite special attention to a note on Canadian Cotton Export possibilities furnished to our Industrial Column by a gentleman of minute and extensive knowledge and large practical experience. This gentleman's suggestions appear to us to be very valuable at a time so critical to the growth of our national manufactures.

The cheap martyr, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, recently made the outrageous statement, without any reservation, that Mr. Balfour had threatened to kill leading Home Rulers by cruelty in prison. Of course nobody was fool enough to believe it, but it had to be noticed, and now Mr. Blunt says that "he inferred from certain things that Mr. Balfour said," &c.

A new order of religious usefulness for women has been started in the States. It is known by the title of "Daughters of the King." Its badge is the Maltese Cross, with the letters I. H. N. (In His Name) in the centre, suspended by a "royal purple" ribbon. The members organize in bands of ten. Tens who sing for the sick in Hospitals and Prisons, sewing tens, tens who give their time and money to the poor, etc.

The *Court Journal* (G. B.) says:—"Enormous advances have within the last few months been made in the art of photography. By the newest process photographs can be printed from a stone with ease and alacrity, and with the most surprising results. We can now have photographs that cannot be distinguished by a casual observer from fine engravings. The result of this improvement will practically be the death of the art of engraving. This process will extend to the typesetter, and enable any number of copies to be taken."

The International Co.'s steamers *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, the former of which is launched, are the largest passenger steamers yet constructed, except the *Great Eastern*. Their tonnage is 10,500, length 560 ft., beam 63 ft., depth 44 ft. They are to be fitted with twin screws, and two sets of triple expansion engines, each set being capable of four-fifths of the maximum speed. Each ship has fifteen water-tight compartments, which can only be entered by descent from the upper deck. Accommodation is provided for over 2,000 passengers. A still further shortening of the passage is looked for from these boats. Meanwhile, what is doing for Canada in this direction?

The *Church Guardian* has the following paragraph:—"The attack upon the Church in Wales is not a simple attack upon a single institution. It is an end to be attained, but when attained it is to be the means to a further end, and an instalment of a still larger demand, the demand for a separate Welsh nationality. It is part of a process of national disintegration." The former part is no doubt true, but we believe in the absolute separation of the state from any church; and we see no reason to believe that the United Kingdom would be any the nearer to disintegration if both Scotland and Wales had their separate legislatures. Federation is no weaker a form of government than absolute centralization.

We should be glad if we could devote more space to our excellent contributor "Veteran," but the subject of his communications is a large one, and we have other matter on hand. We cannot, of course, dispute his personal knowledge and experience; and, we are, moreover, very desirous of accurate information as to the "exodus" and deserted farms generally. It is a subject on which reliable statistics are urgently required. We heartily wish our tariff were lower, but as every one is scared at the idea of direct taxation, whence is a revenue to come? And are we to give up our manufactures entirely, and be slaughtered by the Americans at their own sweet will, of the temper of which we have pregnant indications?

There really seems to have been some threatening of trouble in the N. W. from the combined discontents of Indians and Half-Breeds; but a correspondent intimates that the timely employment of a lot of the latter by the Government is likely to avert the danger. The Mounted Police, it seems, require reinforcement, both in men and horses. It should be remembered that the annual recruiting time has arrived, but it is a question whether the Force should depend upon this at so critical a season of the year. There is also a feeling, not ill-grounded, that the M. P. received but scurvy treatment in regard to medals and scrip after the campaign of 1885, and that they should be placed on the same footing as the Volunteers in this respect.

## THE QUEEN AND GENERAL GORDON.

Miss Gordon, sister of the Christian Soldier, who was allowed to perish in the execution of his high conception of duty in the Soudan, has published a collection of her gallant brother's letters, which she has dedicated to the Queen. Her Majesty has also specially permitted the following letters from herself to be included in the volume:—

OSBORNE, 17th Feb., 1885.

DEAR MISS GORDON,—

How shall I write to you, or how shall I attempt to express *what I feel!* To think of your dear, noble, heroic Brother, who served his Country and his Queen so truly, so heroically, with a self-sacrifice so edifying to the world, not having been rescued. That the promises of support were not fulfilled—which I so frequently and constantly pressed on those who asked him to go—is to me *grief inexpressible!* indeed, it has made me ill! My heart bleeds for you, his Sister, who have gone through so many anxieties on his account, and who loved the dear Brother as he deserved to be. You are all so good and trustful, and have such strong faith, that you will be sustained even now, when *real* absolute evidence of your dear Brother's death does not exist—but I fear there cannot be much doubt of it. Some day I hope to see you again, to tell you all I cannot express. My daughter Beatrice, who has felt quite as I do, wishes me to express her deepest sympathy with you. I hear so many expressions of sorrow and sympathy from *abroad*: from my eldest daughter, the Crown Princess, and from my Cousin, the King of the Belgians,—the very warmest. Would you express to your other Sisters and your elder Brother my true sympathy, and what I do so keenly feel, the *stain* left upon England for your dear Brother's cruel, though heroic, fate!

Ever,

Dear Miss Gordon,

Yours sincerely and sympathizingly.

V. R. I.

WINDSOR CASTLE, March 16th, 1885.

DEAR MISS GORDON,—

It is most kind and good of you to give me this precious Bible,\* and I only hope that you are not depriving yourself and family of such a treasure, if you have no other. May I ask you, during how many years your dear heroic Brother had it with him? I shall have a case made for it with an inscription, and place it in the Library here, with your letter and the touching extract from his last to you. I have ordered, as you know, a Marble Bust of your dear Brother, to be placed in the Corridor here, where so many Busts and Pictures of our greatest Generals and Statesmen are, and hope that you will see it before it is finished, to give your opinion as to the likeness.

Believe me always, yours very sincerely,

VICTORIA R. I.

These communications are a stinging rebuke to persons who, from time to time, air their crude vulgarity in disparagement of the Queen's character. There is indeed in these letters something particularly touching. In none which she ever wrote—at least in none which have been made public—does she so entirely forget the formalities of her station, about which she is sometimes thought to be somewhat punctilious.

Her Majesty writes to Miss Gordon simply as one sympathetic, affectionate, and consoling woman to her sister in grief, and she is evidently so strongly under the influence of simple womanly feeling that, woman-like, she pays but scant attention to grammar or construction, and quite disregards tautology. To Miss Gordon it is not "the Princess Beatrice," but "my daughter Beatrice," and with straightforward and earnest simplicity, she says, "Indeed it has made me ill!"

And we may well believe it. The Queen is—with such pride as consists with a feeling heart and a Christian conscience—a proud, spirited and courageous Lady; and it is difficult to conceive a position more calculated to lacerate the spirit of a benignant sovereign than to have found of no avail her urgency in a case in which thousands of her subjects shared her presence.

Whatever—and they are not few—may have been the benefits of Mr. Gladstone's Home policy in his several administrations, the very curse of rashness, imbecility, and vacillation, has pursued him and his colleagues whenever they have been called upon to deal with a Foreign question, as the Furies pursued Orestes.

That Gordon might have been saved, had the Ministry bestirred themselves earlier, is universally acknowledged; and we have before now expressed our deliberate opinion, that the Ministry of the day was guilty of the detestable policy of letting Gordon go, and trusted to his genius for some success to justify it, and is therefore chargeable with his death. A terrible emphasis is given to this judgment by the confirmation which has been wrung from the outraged feelings of the Queen.

## THE MILITIA.

The Militia Estimates being occasionally called in question, it is desirable that the public should know what it is getting in return for its expenditure. There is no occasion—so long at least as Canada is not deprived

\* The Bible here referred to was one used by my Brother for many years, and was his constant companion when at Grave-end, Galatz, and during his first sojourn in the Soudan: it was then so worn out that he gave it to me. Hearing that the Queen would like to see it, I forwarded it to Windsor Castle, and subsequently offered it to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept it. The Bible is now placed in the South Corridor in the private apartments, enclosed in an enamel and crystal case, called the "St. George's Casket," where it lies open on a white satin cushion, with a marble bust of General Gordon on a pedestal beside it.

of her autonomy by the over-bearing tactics of a powerful neighbor on the one hand, and the spiritless national temperament of a section of her children on the other—to enter into any justification of the maintenance of a military force. The practical questions are—What does it cost? And when that is answered—Is the article worth the price?

The sum to be voted for 1888-9 is \$1,319,900. In round numbers about £272,000 sterling. For this sum we maintain the Royal Military College and the following Permanent Corps, which are also Schools of Instruction for their several arms:—

	Number.
A Troop of Cavalry, Quebec.....	40
A Battery of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.....	150
B " " Quebec.....	160
C " " Victoria, B. C.....	100
Company Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.....	100
A Company of Infantry, Fredericton, N. B.....	100
B " " St. Johns, Que.....	100
C " " Toronto, Ont.....	100
D " " London, Ont.....	100

Total.....950 men,

with a due, but somewhat restricted proportion of officers. The vote for these establishments is \$522,700.

A Cavalry School is also established at Toronto. This is not a very formidable standing army, but, besides being reliable bodies in emergency, their utility to the Militia Service is indicated by the fact of 355 certificates having been granted by their Commandants to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of all arms during 1887, and the influence of these graduates on the discipline and efficiency of the corps they belong to, is very marked.

The Military College had, at the end of June last, passed out 114 graduates, of whom 36 had become officers in the Imperial army, a feature probably distasteful to annexationists as constituting a continually strengthening link of connection with the mother country. 75 cadets stand on the list as attending the College at the end of 1887.

Of the education received there, General Middleton reports:—

"It is most satisfactory in tracing the career, so far, of the graduates of this College to notice how very successful they have been in civil as well as in military employment. It ought to be clearly understood that the four years' course at this College is calculated to fit a man for almost any appointment in this country, whether civil or military, and it is no doubt only the want of such employment in the Dominion which has caused the few who have taken employment abroad to do so, and they will all probably sooner or later, find their way back to the Dominion with increased and valuable experience. The grant for this institution is \$59,000."

As regards the general Militia, the sum of \$290,000 is asked for Annual Drill, and the expenses connected with it. Last year, 20,500 men were drilled, and there is an undoubted increase of efficiency on the whole. Public Armories, care of Arms, Pay of Storekeepers, Storemen and Armurers, Drill sheds, Rifle Ranges, construction and repair of Military Properties, etc., require \$157,000, and it may be noted that extensive repairs to Drill-sheds, etc., which are becoming old, are required this year. Ammunition, including its manufacture at the cartridge factory at Quebec, clothing, great coats, military stores, etc., \$205,000.

The salaries of the Lt. General Commanding, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Artillery, 6 Deputy Adjutant-Generals, 9 Brigade Majors, and 11 District Paymasters, their transport expenses, etc., amount to \$29,200. Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations, Bands of efficient corps, etc., take \$38,000, and this is an item which, it seems to us, ought to be well looked into.

There is also the special grant to the Dominion Rifle Association of \$10,000, and that of \$2,000 to the Dominion Artillery Association, which embraces aid to the team sent to compete at Shoeburyness (G. B.) Improved Rifle Ordnance is down for \$3,000, and \$4,000 is wanted this year for Barracks in British Columbia; last year, the vote was \$10,000. There is a decrease of \$1,000 in the vote asked for the salaries of the General and District Staffs, and the largest increase of \$40,000 arises directly from the establishment of the new Infantry school at London, and of the C. Battery and School at Victoria, B. C.

There does not, on the whole, appear to be any tendency to extravagance, but it can only be gathered from the reports at the end of the year, whether the sums asked for have been made the best use of.

The requirement for better accoutrement equipments is very urgent, as indeed are several other items which we cannot now detail; and it would seem that the most practical economy the Department could carry out, would be the reduction whenever possible, of superfluous and inefficient corps, in accordance with the General's continued representations. Every such body got rid of means a saving of some portion of the annual drill money, and of the continued expense of the issue and replacement of arms, clothing and accoutrements.

Better reduce the Force to 30,000 (or even 25,000) and drill them all. Allow no odd companies, such as five, seven, or nine; and we should even be disposed to insist on a local body being either four companies under a Major, or eight under a Lt.-Colonel. It is also a question whether Battalion Medical Officers and Paymasters might not be abolished, and the duties in camp be performed by Staff Officers.

Dr. Oliver's valise equipment was so highly valued on trial by the Rifle Brigade and the 52nd Regiment, that they begged hard to be allowed to keep it, but Red Tap was inexorable.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## ROSE AND THORNS.

None pluck the rose who do not sharpest thorns discover.  
And rarely Love is found but keenly wounds the lover.

And none, despite the rose's thorns, could bear to lose it;  
Ah! Love may wound the eager heart, but still we choose it!

The degree of M. A. is one that any learned female may be proud of, but many true women have probably found as much comfort in the plain title of "ma."

Mistress (arranging for dinner)—"Didn't the macaroni come from the grocery, Bridget?" Bridget—"Yis, but Oi sint it back. Every wan av thim stims was impty."

Lord Braxfield, a stern and determined, but withal a humorous, Scotch judge, had a favorite maxim which he often repeated: "Hang a thief when he's young, and he'll no steal when he's auld."

A DIFFERENT CLAN.—"Hae ye a black Mackintosh in here?" said a railway guard as he thrust his head into a carriage window at the Granock station. "Na, guard," said one of the occupants, "we're a' red Macgregors."

"Donald," said a Scotch dame to her son, "what is slander?" "A slander, mithor?" quote Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid, "aweel, I hardly ken, unless it be an ower-true tale that a good woman tells o' onither."

GIpsy PROVERBS.—Those are the fattest fishes which fall back from the line into the water.

It is not good to choose woman or cloth by candle-light.  
What is the use of a kiss unless there be two to divide it?  
Who has got luck need only sit at home with his mouth open.  
Who wants to steal potatoes must not forget the sack.  
Two small stones do not grind small.

An interesting problem to astronomer and philosopher is the remarkable ring of minor planets travelling in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter—interesting whether considered as an exploded world or in the modern light of a nebulous ring from the sun broken in condensing. Over 270 have been discovered, and Prof. Kirkwood now gives the assurance that the number unknown is practically unlimited. He shows that Jupiter is probably tending to reduce the number by increasing the eccentricities of their orbits until their perihelion distances fall within the sun itself. He believes that several of our periodic comets may have been asteroids, drawn from their orbits in this way.

Banker—"What's the matter, Pat?"

Patrick—"Sure there's three moor ov thim hathen Chinymen started a laundry right fernist the other two. Bad luck to 'em; they'll ruin this foine country!"

Banker—"In what way?"

Patrick—"Takin' the money out ov it. Sure they ivery mother's son ov 'em goes home to Chiny as soon as they've got a few dollars ahead, an' they takes the cash wid 'em. It's no wonder money is tight, sor. Is the bank open yit, sor?"

Banker—"Yes, Patrick; we are ready for business. What do you wish?"

Patrick—"O'ive saved up some more money, an' Oi want yez to send it to ould Oireland fer the skirmishin' fund."

Of an iron egg in the Berlin Museum the following story is told: Many years ago a prince became affianced to a lovely princess, to whom he promised to send a magnificent gift as a testimonial of his affection. In due time the messenger arrived bringing the promised gift, which proved to be an iron egg. The princess was so angry to think that the prince should send her so valueless a present that she threw it upon the floor, when the iron egg opened, disclosing a silver lining. Surprise at such a discovery she took the egg in her hand, and, while examining it closely discovered a secret spring, which she touched, and the silver lining opened, disclosing a yolk. Examining it closely, she found another spring, which, when opened, disclosed within the yoke a ruby crown. Subjecting that to an examination she touched a spring and forth came the diamond ring with which he affianced her to himself.

Any man who will inveigle another person into committing a crime of any kind should be held as more guilty than the victim. The excuse that these spies and snakes put forward, that good comes of their acts, is an untenable one. The teachings of Christ, which are deeply burned in the hearts of every just person, so utterly forbid such ideas that we cannot see how any person, much less one who professes to be a follower of our Saviour, can for a moment try to justify them.

When a zealot undertakes to regulate the morals of his neighbors, as a rule, it may be safely said there is an ulterior purpose behind his acts. This fact can be traced through the whole animal kingdom. It is an old and true saying that "a sheep-killing dog will go away from home to perform his tricks." Hence we think true manhood has placed the right estimate on the character of the sneak, spy or informer. In war their portion is death; in peace it should be the execration of the whole human family.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. — For Children and Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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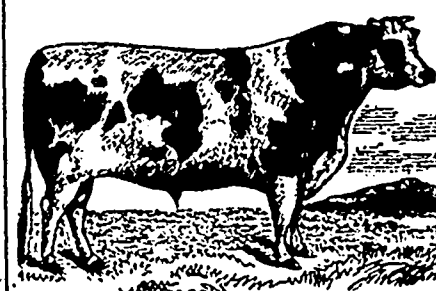
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Fahey, the convicted Montreal detective, was sentenced yesterday week to fourteen years penal servitude.

A very successful sacred concert was held in connection with the North Baptist church on Tuesday evening.

An elaborate scheme is said to be in contemplation by the Manitoba Government to inaugurate a vigorous immigration policy.

Mr. Gauthier, (Liberal,) has been returned to the House of Commons for L'Assomption County, by an increased majority of 96.

The city of Hamilton will, it is reported, lose about 2,000 of her population by the contemplated transfer of the Grand Trunk shops to Stratford.

Petroleum is said to have been struck at Lake Dolphin, near Winnipeg. A company is organizing, and it is thought the oil may be led by pipes into the city.

The death occurred, at the Waverley House on Wednesday week, of the Hon. Alex. MacKay, M.L.C., of Cape Breton. The Hon. gentleman's health had been failing for about two years.

The snow-storm of Monday brought Halifax back to its normal winter condition, at least in appearance, for, though Tuesday was quite mild, all the town was on runners again, the sleighing being very good.

There does not seem to be much hope of improved steam communication for Canada. It is said that the Allan and Dominion Lines are to get the contract, and divide the subsidy (\$300,000,) between them.

A new element has been introduced into the Mounted Police in the employment of some full-blooded Indians as scouts. They have rendered good service, being invaluable as trailers, and from their ability to travel long distances in short time.

The following ladies and gentlemen have, we learn, formed themselves into a quartette, and will henceforth adopt the role of Professionals:—Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, Miss Josie Schaeffer, Mr. Geo. E. Boak, Mr. D. C. Gillis. Every success is wished for them.

The telegraph operator at Kalmar Station stole a ticket to the coast and was arrested at Vancouver. On returning to Rat Portage he pleaded guilty and gave away seven conductors who had assisted him in keeping out of the way of the detective who followed him.

It is very probable that the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of this city, will be the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, as he has already been nominated for the position by the Presbyteries of Toronto, Winnipeg, and Columbia.

We are extremely glad to notice the confirmation of his rank, from 10th March, to Lt. Col. A. E. CURRIE, of the Halifax Brigade Artillery, that excellent officer having obtained the necessary qualification from the Artillery School, with a very high percentage of marks, in fact the highest in a list of nine candidates published.

The C. P. R. have, it seems, refused to allow one of their cars, loaded with shorts for Messrs. J. A. Chipman & Co. to go through to Halifax, alleging, as stated, that they do not allow their cars to go so far east of Montreal. If they allow them to go east of Montreal at all, why not to Halifax? This seems all wrong.

Lt.-General Sir Fred. Middleton is to have his term of the command of the Canadian Militia extended to two years from July, 1889, when it would otherwise expire, his retirement from the Active List of the Army being no bar to the measure, which is desirable to utilize the large experience he has gained of the needs of the country and the Service.

Great preparations are being made for the consecration of Bishop Courtney on April 25. It is understood that the Metropolitan will consecrate, and that the Bishops of Ontario, Quebec, Maine, and possibly the presiding Bishop of the American Church, Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, with the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton, will assist. Bishop Kingdon will be master of the ceremonies.

The Gilbert Opera Co., which during the present week has been performing in the Academy of Music, has attracted large audiences, and will probably continue to do so throughout its two weeks' engagement here. Mr. Gilbert's company may be said to present Gilbert and Sullivan's popular operas in fairly good style, and were it not for the weak manner in which the chorusses are usually rendered, the troupe would rank as one of the best that has visited Halifax for some time past. Among the soloists Miss Helen Adelaide Russell is worthy of special mention, as it is seldom that we have an opportunity of listening to a lady possessed of such a rich mezzo-soprano voice. Mr. Gilbert, who in "Iolanthe" took the part of the Lord Chancellor, is evidently at home upon the stage, being an excellent actor as well as a good singer. It appeared to us that Mr. Frank Moulton, as the Mikado, somewhat overdid his part. Mr. Fielding has a fair quality of voice, but Mr. Faye's is decidedly poor. The "three little maids" were attractive enough, and sang well, especially Miss Gilbert and Miss DeRue. The effect of colds was apparent on Monday and Tuesday, and the orchestra was somewhat flat, but improved on Wednesday. The acting and stage setting are good all round, and we hope the company will receive to the end of their engagement a support they undoubtedly deserve.

An immense immigration is setting in to the N. W. Large numbers of Ontario farmers are on the move, and it is said that their places are being largely occupied by a superior class of settlers from the old country—in fact, that Ontario is changing its population to a considerable extent—while, despite American agencies, the C. P. R. claim that not five per cent. of the immigrants settle south of the Boundary. This is no doubt due to last year's crops in the north, and bizzards and cyclones in the south.

The derailing of a passenger train in Chicago is laid to the account of strikers, and a special policeman is reported to have been assaulted and severely beaten by three men who, he asserts, were strikers.

The New York *Herald* says that three-fourths of the farmers of N. Y. State have been compelled to heavily mortgage their farms, and a St. Paul paper alludes to Dakota as a place "where the mortgage blooms in great profusion."

The evils of strikes are partially exemplified in the firing of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway's paint shop, supposed by incendiarism. Over a hundred new engineers and firemen were in their beds when the fire broke out, and several of them were assaulted by unknown parties while seeking shelter.

Decrease of the United States debt last month, \$15,387,320. Decrease since 30th June last, \$69,217,655. Net U. S. debt due 1st Feb., 1888, \$1,210,211,081. Canadian net debt due 1st Feb., 1888, \$230,028,616. Less than one twelfth the United States people, with more than one-sixth of the United States debt. Nothing but the greatness of the Canadian resources could enable us to stand this.

The Storm Fiend, whose chosen play-ground is the paradise of the Western and North-Western states of the Union, has indulged his customary playfulness in those regions by destroying, last Saturday week, the town of Ninnescah, Kansas, leaving only three houses standing. Two churches, five stores, and fifteen dwellings, were torn to pieces; four or five persons killed or fatally injured, and fifteen others injured more or less.

It is reported that Count Von Moltke and Count Herbert Bismarck are to receive the title of Prince.

The Queen has presented Mr. Chamberlain with her photograph and autograph in recognition of his services on the Fishery Commission.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Goschen is proving himself one of the ablest Chancellors of the Exchequer England has had for a long time.

Late accounts of the Emperor's health seem favorable enough to inspire the hope that, after all, Sir Morell Mackenzie may pull him through.

Lord Dunraven will introduce this year a bill to improve the House of Commons by admitting peers who may like to sit there in preference to the lords.

A reaction in the popular feeling in Germany regarding Sir Morell Mackenzie seems to have set in. Neither savants nor populace have shown much sense, to say nothing of dignity, in the matter.

The heavy storms which have distinguished this winter recently reached far off New Zealand, where telegraph lines have been prostrated and railway traffic seriously interfered with by destruction of roads.

Easter Sunday, the 1st instant, was Prince Bismarck's birthday. If a man is not a horse because he was born in a stable, it is equally certain that a man is not necessarily a fool because he was born on April Fool day.

St. Paul's Cathedral is to be washed. Firemen are to set to work on it with hose and brushes to see how they can brighten the blackened old walls. An expert says that it is not dirt, but a kind of lichen that makes it black.

The prominent feature of interest at the Easter Volunteer Review in England was the enlarged employment of bicycles and tricycles for other purposes besides scouting, though not, it appears, in all cases with perfect success.

The Government of Bermuda has been offered to Lt.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.M.G., R.E., in succession to Lt.-Genl. Gallwey, R.E. Genl. Graham was one of the most distinguished Corps-Commanders in Egypt in 1882.

Major Popoff, one of the most distinguished of Bulgarian officers, a devoted adherent of Prince Alexander, and supposed to be thoroughly honorable, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. It is hoped it may prove unfounded.

Nothing in Paris is so killing as ridicule. The dire misfortune is reported to have happened to General Boulanger, that a meeting got up in his favor was not attended by its supposed conveners, and that the doorkeepers bolted with the entrance money.

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of Lord Byron's birth most German daily and weekly papers produced highly appreciative articles on the poet's genius—rather a contrast to the tone of the English daily press, as the *Athenaeum* justly remarks.

Mercurial France has undergone another change of Ministry. M. Floquet is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; M. De Freycinet, War; M. Goblet, Foreign; Admiral Krantz, Marine; M. Richard, Justice; M. Peutral, Finance; M. Lockray, Education; M. Loubet, Public Works; M. Viette, Agriculture, and M. Legrand, Commerce.

However hopeless M. de Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme may appear, it does not seem at all improbable, not only that he may be sustained by the French people, but that the fate of the French Government might be involved in the refusal to acquiesce in his demand for additional funds,

Half of the district of Lunenburg is inundated, and fifteen villages are submerged. Eight persons have been drowned, and 900 are homeless. The Elbe is rising.

The London Police forms an army 13,800 strong, a force scarcely equal, however, to the supervision of a district with a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, an area of 688 square miles, and a population of 5,360,000.

The total income of London charities in 1887 was four millions and a half of money. Of this a million is spent on foreign missions. Another three-quarters of a million is spent on Bible and tract societies and "home" missions. The hospitals have an income of a little more than half a million. The sums are pounds sterling.

Seven thousand hares were recently shipped from England to parties on the eastern shore of Virginia, and have been turned loose upon some of the smaller islands along the Atlantic coast. It is hoped in this way to replenish the original stock of old hares which between pothouse hunters and red foxes, was rapidly becoming extinct.

The phenomenon of thirteen trumps in hand at whist occurred in the United Service Club at Calcutta on January 9. A Judge and three physicians were the players, and they and the witnesses made due record of it. The pack was perfectly shuffled and cut, and the dealer held the hand, turning up the knave of clubs. Pole has calculated that the chance of this event occurring is one in 158,750,000,000.

The colony of Victoria has a wheat area for the crop of 1887 8 of 1,121,000 acres, against 1,031,000 for 1886 7. The yield per acre is 12.99 bushels, against 11.70 for 1886 7. The aggregate is 14,562,000 bushels, with 7,220,750 available for export, against 12,071,000, with 4,973,323 available for export in 1886-7. New wheat, of which but little was offering in Melbourne in January, was promptly secured at 82 cents per bushel.

Max Kayser, aged 25 years, formerly a member of the Prussian Diet, has died at Bredan from a partial excision of the larynx at the hands of skillful surgeons, despite the fact that he had previously undergone the operation of tracheotomy, which greatly diminished the risk of the former operation. Within six months two such cases have terminated fatally. In one of the cases, where Dr. Bergmann operated, the patient died in four days. The result in these cases is considered to justify Dr. Mackenzie's opposition to the excision of the Emporor's larynx.

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— ALSO —  
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Critic Office, 101 Hollis St. Halifax.



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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 20th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail three times per week each way, between  
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Under a proposed contract for four years, from 1st JULY next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Blandford and Hubbard's Cove, and at this office.

C. J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office, (Halifax, 9th March, 1883.)

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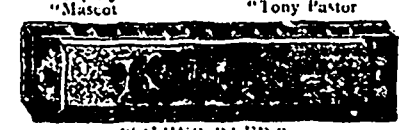
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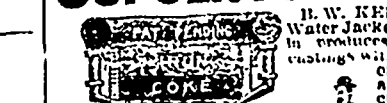
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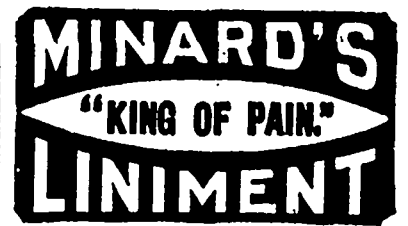
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In fact there are few things  
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Yours truly,  
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
OUR GOVERNMENT.

I quite agree with you, Mr. Editor, as to the form of the Canadian Government. I think it is vastly superior to the cumbersome and expensive machinery attending the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the United States. I did not intend to insinuate that you "write for effect"—far from it. I intended merely to convey the idea, for the sake of argument, that any person might, "for effect," say that the Governor-General is the mouth-piece of a constitution in every essential respect democratic, when in reality he represented a compound of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.

But to confine myself more strictly to the subject, I will say that I still contend (taking the price of labor into consideration) that living is cheaper in the United States at present, than in Canada under her present fiscal policy; and it was the fiscal policy of the two countries that I spoke of more especially, and not a comparison of the relative merits of the heads of the two Governments.

I will say further, that I know several young men (and women too) who have gone to Massachusetts, and other States of the Union, and have, in the course of two or three years, sent home from two to six hundred dollars "to pay off the mortgage on the old homestead." The average price of ordinary farm laborers and teamsters in that country being—for men thirty dollars per month, and for young women as house servants about fourteen dollars per month, board and washing included. Mechanics and artisans from Nova Scotia receive from three to five dollars per day in the Western mining and lumbering districts of the United States. I have known some industrious, energetic mechanics to send home from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars in less than four years, to pay off the indebtedness (not necessarily dating from the "day of Confederation") on their parents' farms. As to the "deserted homesteads," I can now point out within my own personal knowledge, some thirty-two of these vacant places, in a farming community, not much over fifty miles from the city of Halifax.

These are facts; and if this be "special pleading," so much the worse for the facts. I am also aware, that under a "high protective tariff" the mortgages on the farms in the best agricultural districts of the United States amount to an enormous sum of money; in fact the sum is so great that many persons would hardly believe it, if they saw it in figures; and the shrinkage in values on these farms, in consequence of these mortgages, amounts to some thirty or forty per cent.

Parenthetically, I would remark that the mortgages on the farms in Canada already amount to a considerable sum, and unless our tariff is lowered much below the present scale, our farmers will soon place themselves financially in the same position as the farmers of the United States. I will further remark, in this connection, that my aim has been to show that the farming community of Nova Scotia is not benefitted by the fiscal policy of Canada, and that "deserted homesteads" will continue to exist, especially in communities which are not favored with railroads and "subsidized" works by the Dominion Government.

VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

March 21st, 1888.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR.—On behalf of the committee formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, I ask you leave to state to your readers what has been done in the matter, and what is proposed.

Doubtless, many of those whom I am allowed to address through you, have been interested in Archbishop Trench's work, as a poet, as a critic, as a philologist, or as a theologian. There can be no doubt that his books, on *The Study of Words, English Past and Present*, and the *Select Glossary of Words Changed in Meaning*, have given help to an intelligent study of English, both in Europe and in America; and the new English Dictionary of the English Philological Society, now being published, was undertaken after the publication of Dr. Trench's paper on *Some Deficiencies of our English Dictionaries*, to the influence of which paper Dr. Murray, in the prospectus for this new great dictionary, bears witness.

Dr. Trench, as a poet, has, in Mr. F. W. Myers' words, in his Essay, *Archbishop Trench's Poems*, "gradually won his public, and it is gradually increasing"; he has given "to simple and natural forms of speech a grave distinction and a melodious power." And as a sympathetic and fine critic of much of modern literature, he holds a high and well-recognized place. His criticism and translations have, too, made Calderon known to English-speaking people. And Church History, Theology, and Biblical criticism, found in him a student whose works on these subjects are justly remembered.

A memorial to the Archbishop has been placed in his cathedral. It is now proposed to endow two Professorships in Alexandra College, Dublin, an institution for the higher education of women. Dr. Trench was visitor to the college; he was to some extent its founder; and the object for which it was founded was one in which he was deeply interested. His books on language were first addressed as lectures to audiences, of whom the majority, I believe, were women being trained for teachers.

Influential men have given the movement for this memorial their support, some of them having been connected with Dr. Trench's University, Cambridge, some with the English Church, in which he was formerly Dean of Westminster, some with the Irish Church, and some with literature and philological study. Among these are the Master of Trinity College, Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham; Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Teunyon, Mr. Regan Paul, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and Mr. Lecky. But an

appeal is made to all in America also who wish to express obligations which so many, as students, feel for what Archbishop Trench's work has done. Contributions may be sent to Alexandra College, Dublin.

I remain your obedient servant,

W. F. STOOKLEY.

University, Fredericton.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. Simpson, the Manager of the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Co., has left for a visit to western Canada, and hopes to return with numerous orders.

C. R. Casey & Son, of Amherst, the well-known tanners, are tanning out about 6,000 sides of leather and 7,000 pairs of moccasins and larrigans per year. They employ, on an average, twenty-two men, and for the past two or three years their business has been steadily on the advance. Although the profits have been small, they have met with very few losses. They do a business of from \$25,000 to \$28,000 per year, and the business outlook for this year is most encouraging.

The woollen mills of Nova Scotia have always been noted for the superiority of their output, and in their special line of tweeds, homespuns, blankets, yarns, etc., the Hopewell Woollen Mills Co. (Ltd.) stands at the top of the list. Others may equal, but none excel them in their manufactured goods, as is proved by some eight samples of their tweeds and homespuns, which are now before us. In finish, design and quality, and variety of patterns, there is ample material to suit all tastes, and an inspection of their goods will convince any judge of woollen fabrics that the Hopewell mills turn out a first class article. They employ about 35 hands, sometimes more, sometimes less, but never under 30. They find sales for a large part of their output among the farmers of their own county (Picton) and to some extent in Colchester, Guysboro and Antigonish Counties. They also make sales through the western part of the Province and Cape Breton, as well as in New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Lately, they have been shipping goods to Newfoundland. They use about 5,000 lbs. wool every month, which necessitates the purchase of 50 gals. lard oil and about 500 lbs. soap, to wash the oil and other impurities out. The lard oil is procured in Montreal, the soap principally from Leahy, of Maynard street, in this city, who makes a stronger and better soap than can be purchased in Montreal. The dye stuffs are ordered principally in Montreal, although lesser quantities are purchased in Toronto and Halifax. The company are at a loss to account for the fact that they can purchase dye-stuff from Montreal, landed at Hopewell Mills, cheaper than they can get the same in Halifax. This is an important point that our dealers in dyestuff should enquire into. Cotton warp for unions is now purchased from Wm. Parks & Son, St. John, but as the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Co. have commenced the manufacture of warps, the company express a determination to purchase in Halifax in future. This speaks well for Mr. Simpson's energetic management of the Cotton Factory. The best selling goods turned out by the Hopewell Woollen Mills Co. are their Jubilee tweeds. R. McDougald is President, and D. W. Crockett, Secretary, of the company, and the success of the mills proves that it is under wise supervision.

CANADA EXPORTING TEXTILE FABRICS.—The year 1888 witnesses the first export of cotton goods from this country to China. This exportation arises not as much from any special demand for Canadian manufacturers, as from the fact of the financial crisis in Ontario. Nevertheless, the prices obtained are not so unprofitable that a hope of a new era in Canadian industries may not be entertained, especially after the ice has been once broken. The goods are not to compete with those of Great Britain, but with those manufactured by the United States, and there is no reason at all why Canada, with her unusual facilities for manufacturing, should not emerge from the contest with flying colors. If the Dominion Government could see its way to ease the position of textile industries by removing entirely a tariff, which can only exist for revenue purposes, that is, the duty on all textile machinery and mill requisites, the cotton trade at least, would establish a firm foothold in Canada, and carry off with no trouble the export trade in cotton goods at present enjoyed by the United States. This export trade has, of late years, attained large dimensions, and the goods exported are peculiarly suited to Canadian mills. American drills and shirtings made from coarse yarns are sent to China, India, West Indies, Central America, South America, Africa, and Australia. Canadian makes ought to press in the wake of these American goods, and compete with them successfully too. Canada possesses three important factors of success in manufacturing cotton. Labor, neither exorbitant, nor unskilled. Cheap coal. Cheap carriage. The elements wanting are more experience, and a little more energy. But overcoming the latter two would not save all five from being killed stone-dead by the heavy protective duties before mentioned, at any rate, their power to establish Canada as manufacturing for export. It would be well to contrast the two following pictures:—The New York *Herald* reports that exports from the States to Australia have decreased by two million dollars during the past year, and this and more have fallen into the hands of British manufacturers. The reason given for the decrease is, that Australia finds the American tariff against her products, and therefore turns to a country which pursues a more liberal policy. Of course, the *Herald* does not mention another reason, which is obvious, that no country sailing under heavy Protection can compete with the manufacturers of a Free Trade country. The other picture is in Holland. The Dutch Government recognizing the splendid English market for dairy produce, wisely admits cotton yarn free. What is the



result? England sends more cotton yarn to Holland than to all the other European countries, and takes back dairy produce amounting to nearly fifty million dollars per annum. By one and the same policy, then, the Dutch have built up both an agricultural industry, and a large weaving industry. But "revenons à nos moutons." In December last, the manager of the Halifax factory saw the stoppage which would ensue from the monetary troubles in Montreal and Toronto. To meet it, arrangements were made with a large New York firm to ship 200 bales to China. This policy, thus initiated, was quickly heard of, and followed up in Montreal. Up to date, the following orders have been booked for China:—

Halifax.....	200 Bales.
Hochelaga (St. Anne's) .....	2700 "
Windsor.....	500 "
St. John (Parks).....	500 "
Kingston.....	500 "
Brantford.....	500 "

4900 Bales.

It is probable that the Halifax mill will eventually send 500 bales, and Moncton 500 bales, or say a total of 6000 bales. Four million eight hundred thousand yards of calico diverted from the home market, should make plain sailing for the cotton mills of this country for a year or two. The advantage of this policy over the obsolete one of shutting down at the first appearance of difficulties is manifest. There is great loss in shutting down a factory. Workpeople become dissatisfied and disperse. Fully sixty thousand dollars represent the wages paid in making these China orders, to say nothing of the usual consumption of coal, oil, and other requisites, so that the total amount of money kept in circulation would not fall far short of two hundred thousand dollars. The United States ship these goods from Boston via Liverpool to China. Either from inertness or indifference, the Canadian Steamship Lines have allowed the carriage of the orders secured by Canada to slip into the hands of the watchful Canadian Pacific Railway. Advance Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Manitoba will probably carry her point as respects the Canada Pacific Railway monopoly. No definite decision at the time of writing has been arrived at, but it is generally understood that the federal authorities are now considering the whole question, with a view to subsidizing the Canada Pacific Railway to the extent of several million dollars, upon condition that the monopoly clause in its charter be rescinded. It is understood that the committee which has had under consideration the question of banking and bank charters, will not report during the present session, but will continue their labors until its close, so that the government may have the benefit of the mass of evidence which will then be available. The North West Territories are to have a common House of Assembly, consisting of twenty-five members, which will in a measure relieve the federal government from the responsibilities which it is now obliged to shoulder. The complaints of cunning half-breeds, and the unfair acts of the avaricious whites will, in this open chamber, be far more speedily settled than they ever can be in that conservative institution known as the North West Council. During the discussion of Sir Richard Cartwright's trade resolutions, several of those who spoke in support of the same, expressed a fear that unless the Dominion placed upon its free lists all the articles admitted by the States free of duty, the American Government would retaliate by placing heavy duties upon certain Canadian products. The Minister of Justice, in defence of the action of the Canadian government, said that the Government was prepared to deal with the question upon a broad basis, but that the country could not afford to allow it to be adopted piecemeal. A determined effort is now being made to make the business carried on in the bucket shops illegal. At present it is difficult with the managers of these gambling establishments, but with a stringent law we will soon be in a position to shut them up, and thus prevent the evils which arise from foolish speculations. It is noteworthy that, while efforts are being made to secure closer trade relations with the United States, little or nothing is being done with the view to carrying out the idea of those who favor Imperial Federation, viz—to bring about commercial union within the Empire. The matter, when brought up in the Commons, being aside from the question under discussion, was passed over with but little comment, but it was generally admitted that the question was one deserving of consideration. Among the railway companies seeking incorporation is that of the Annapolis Atlantic Company, which proposes to connect the town of Liverpool with old Port Royal. The enterprise is feasible, and there can be no doubt but that the road, if built, will prove a great convenience to the inhabitants of Queen's and Annapolis Counties, but it is doubtful whether for many years to come the proposed railway would prove a paying enterprise.

PROVINCIAL.—The House was occupied during last week with routine business, and very little of importance that has not been heretofore referred to in these columns was under debate. The chief interest centered in the Legislative Council, which, after having summarily thrown out the Quebec Resolutions, agreed by a vote of eleven to eight, not to abolish itself. Those who are favorable to the abolition of the Council will be disappointed at the result, while those who feel that the movement is not supported by public opinion will rejoice at the unexpected turn of affairs. Those Councillors opposed to abolition are professedly in favor of an elective Council, the members of which should be called upon to serve for at least ten years; but if it be true, that owing to provincial legislation having been greatly restricted since Confederation, a Legislative Council is unnecessary, the question as to the manner in which the members learn their seats is a side issue, and has little or nothing to do with the matter under discussion, which is,

whether or not a Legislative Council is useful or necessary. The action of the Council has for a time postponed the solution of this question, but it can now be said to be within measurable distance of being solved in a manner satisfactory to the people of Nova Scotia.

COMMERCIAL.

Just as the winter's snow and ice had melted, and our streets and roads were rapidly drying up so as to encourage our merchants to hope for, and encourage them to take advantage of an early spring trade, a heavy fall of snow occurred on Monday last, and has put everything back at least two or three weeks. The country roads will be practically impassible for heavy goods for that period, and deliveries are at a stand-still.

A gratifying cable from London says: "Despite the holidays the stock markets are strong. Canadian Pacific shares have had a further sharp rise of 3½ and bonds 2½, on rumors of a large extra subsidy on account of the Manitoba settlement. The Grand Trunk's stock has also improved, though the traffic returns show a heavy decrease, owing to the snow blockades. Dominion loans are firm on the whole, though there was a slight relapse in one or two stocks after the recent advance." It is very pleasant to know that Canadian securities stand as high as they do, and are so attractive to capitalists. It demonstrates that they represent real value, and that the misrepresentations of pessimists cannot seriously detract from their worth in the view of those who have money to invest safely.

The general tone of business is, perhaps, not so strong as it was a year ago, but there is a satisfactory undercurrent of feeling pervading, payments are fairly well met, and a good volume of trade may be safely expected to set in as soon as the spring opens, and to continue through the summer.

We regret to note that the tanning business in Quebec is in a very bad state, as will be seen by the following, which we copy from the *Trade Bulletin*, knowing it to be unfortunately too true:—"Our reference last week to the shaky condition of other firms in Quebec than that of Ulric Germain & Frere was not without foundation, as advices just received from the Ancient Capital state that five tanning and currying firms have virtually suspended, and that eight more are on the verge of bankruptcy, and are expected to lie down as soon as their notes fall due. It is very unfortunate for the banks interested, as well as legitimate traders, that this crisis was not forced years ago, as the losses sustained by the banks through fostering those destroyers of established values and wreckers of living profits, must be very heavy. As an instance of the manner in which these men did business, we may mention that they were just as eager to buy hides when prices were 10c. to 11c. as when at 6c. to 7c., irrespective of the price of leather, showing no judgment whatever. All they wanted was to make sales, obtain paper and melt it, utterly regardless of whether they were getting a profit on their transactions or not. In fact, they never allowed losses to disturb them in the least, as they were well aware that that part of the business would eventually fall upon the banks. Then again, some of these tanning concerns, not content with following their own trade, must needs engage in outside speculative ventures, one having lately dropped \$8,000 on cordwood, and another \$2,000 on wool. It is to be hoped that the management of the banks concerned will now rise equal to the occasion, and in justice to their shareholders and the great majority of fair traders, eliminate from the stem of commerce these rank excrescences which for years past have been feeding on bank funds instead of their own earnings, and have scattered demoralization through the tanning and leather industries of the whole country."

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—B. & G. Musgrave, bakers, Halifax, dissolved; Thompson & Shaffner, grocers, Bridgetown, dissolved, Lawrence D. Shaffner continues and liquidates.

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

	Week	Prev.	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Mar. 30	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States.....	230	197	227	200	212	3,053	3,144	3,339	4,052
Canada.....	20	44	44	18	30	528	369	360	437

Bradstreet's for March 31st gives the quarter's failures for the Dominion as follows:—

Year.	Failures to date.	Actual Assets.	Liabilities.
1887,	369	2,120,865	5,538,896
1888,	528	2,794,342	5,762,857

In Canada and the Provinces, the total number of failures is 528 against 369 during same three months of 1887, a notable increase. The total liabilities have increased from \$5,538,896 in 1887 to but \$5,762,857 in 1888, a gain of no material import when compared with the increase in the number of failures. The increase of the total assets from \$2,120,865 to \$2,794,342, about \$674,000, or 31 per cent, goes a long way to offset the less desirable features of the report from the Dominion.

DRY GOODS.—There has been no feature of moment in the dry goods trade. A fair amount of spring fabrics has been shipped out, but as yet no animation has been developed in the sorting-up trade.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No real change has transpired in this line during the past week, but the tone has continued healthy, with a firm expression as to values. Warrants in Glasgow are somewhat higher than at our last quotations, standing at 39s. London cables are:—"Spot tin £116; Chili bars, spot, £80; do. futures, £79 15s.; soft Spanish lead, £14 10s." Pittsburgh, Feb., reports:—"The iron trade throughout the west is in a backward condition, partly on account of unsettled freight rates, wages and cost of material. Ore contracts have not been largely placed as yet; blast furnace orders are slow in arriving. Still the situation all through is encour-

aging, because of the heavy consumption going on in mills, foundries and steel-consuming establishments throughout the country. Stocks are steadily declining, and manufacturers foresee a heavy demand as a result of the waiting policy that has been pursued by them. Merchant bars are at 1 75 cents, nails at 1.90 cents, steel rails at \$31.50; blooms and billets at \$30. Some enquiries are out for foreign material, but no transactions are probable. The general machinery demand, as well as the pipe iron requirements, is likely to assume large proportions."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local market continues quiet. Offerings are light, and there is little enquiry from buyers. The Chicago wheat market has been fluctuating, but prices may be regarded as, in the main, the same as at our last quotations. Corn there has been stronger, and advanced, standing at 52½c. for May, and 52c. for June and July. Oats were about steady. The *Mark Lane Express* says:—"Values of English wheat continue against sellers, quotations ruling 6d. lower. Reports from the country show that the wheat growth is excellent, and that no harm has been done by the frosts. There has been labored selling of foreign wheat at 6d. reduction. Flour is dull, and the quantity arriving continues to increase. Corn is steady." The farmers' deliveries of native wheat in the United Kingdom during the past week were 1,435,776 bushels, at an average price of 30s. 6d. against 1,854,449 bushels at 30s. 6d. the previous week, and 1,031,280 bushels at 33s. 2d. during the corresponding week of last year.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been rather more enquiry for pork. The fact is that the bulk of the stock held here has been sold. The demand for hams is good and the market fairly active. In Liverpool lard was stronger, and again improved 3d. to 38s. 6d. Pork remains unchanged at 67s. 6d.; bacon 39s. to 40s. 9d., and tallow at 25s. In Chicago pork has been weak and declined somewhat, late quotations being \$13.60 for May, \$13.65 for June. Green hams were stronger and higher, while sweet pickled were firm.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market has continued very quiet, there being no important movement. A few lots of new fodder-fed butter have appeared, but have not affected prices. A contemporary remarks, under the heading "An M. P.'s Butter Deal," as follows:—"It was in August last, just before the rains set in, that a well-known member of Parliament, in one of the principal dairy sections of Western Canada, conceived the idea that there was a fortune for any one who possessed pluck enough to invest in butter, and in carrying out the scheme, he went to Chicago, and bought 5,000 packages, mostly creamery, at 22c. to 23c. per lb. It was given out that the butter was bought for account of English houses, but be that as it may, the member of Parliament sold it in Chicago a short time since at 17c. to 17½c., after nursing it for six months with the most fatherly attention. Taking into account the carrying charges, this deal showed a loss of 6c. to 7c. per lb., aggregating between \$15,000 and \$18,000. A good deal of comment was occasioned in Chicago butter circles during the past winter by the carrying of such a big block of creamery by one man, but the conversation invariably wound up by the exclamation:—"The Canuck can stand the loss anyway!" That may be very true, but he will miss the amount nevertheless."

**CHEESE.**—While actual business has been light, and prices unchanged, the market has been firm, and finest goods, especially white, are scarce, and the small quantity that is in stock is not offered. Even in medium goods there is no pressure to sell.

**APPLES.**—The season for this fruit may be regarded as closed. Cables received from Liverpool reported the sale of a steamer cargo from New York at 13s. in good condition; another steamer's fruit sold at 15s. The demand in Liverpool is poor, owing to the arrival of new spring fruit and vegetables. In this market prices range from \$3 to \$3.50 for choice stock, and poor to fair at \$1 to \$2 per bbl.

**DRIED FRUITS** are quiet, and little or nothing is doing in them. Stocks in first hands are pretty well cleared out.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—Sugar has been weak, and a shade lower. The same is also the case with molasses.

**FISH.**—The market for fish continues to be quiet, and the supply very scarce. No bait has yet appeared on the coast, and banks are consequently still delayed in starting. Some have baited at Grand Manan, but the supply there being limited, others are not encouraged to go there for bait, believing it to be cheaper to wait at home till the herring strike the shores nearer them. The bank fleet promises to be larger this year than ever before, and much activity is promised in the fishing business generally during the coming season. In the paucity of stock, quotations must be merely nominal, and therefore we present them without change. The mild weather that prevailed during the past month rendered it impossible for several vessels hence, that were waiting in Newfoundland for cargoes of frozen herring, to ship them, and they have, in consequence, been obliged to cure and barrel their purchases. Our outside advices are as follows:—

Montreal, April 2.—"The season is virtually over as far as receivers are concerned, the only thing reported being a few lots of dry cod at \$4.25. Prices are purely nominal." Gloucester, Mass., April 2.—"Mackerel are firm. We quote Shore 1's. at \$20 per bbl.; 2's., \$17.50 to \$18; 3's., \$15, the latter scarce. Bay 1's., \$17.50 to \$18; 2's., \$16. Bloaters, \$25. We quote Georges codfish at \$4.50 per qtl. for large and \$3.50 for small; Trawl Bank, \$3.62½ for large. Shores, \$4; Large Dry Bank, \$5; medium, \$3.75; Cusk, \$3.25; pollock, \$2.25, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock, \$3, and hake, \$2.25. 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 cod-fish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8.50; alewives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50. Halifax salmon, \$19." Havana, March 24.—"Codfish opened this week at \$7, but as no American came in we advanced prices later to \$7.25, which is the closing price. Haddock and hake have been advanced towards the end of the week to \$6.25 and \$6 respectively, but the demand is slack for both classes."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	8¼ to 8½
Granulated.....	8½ to 7
Circle A.....	8¼
White Extra C.....	8¼
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 6½
Yellow C.....	5½
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	28 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	33 to 34
Demerara.....	34 to 36
Diamond N.....	42 to 43
Porto Rico.....	33 to 34
Cienfuegos.....	31
Trinidad.....	31
Antigua.....	31
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 68
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	5¼ to 6
Soda.....	5½ to 5¾
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 16

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.....	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear.....	19.50 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	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.

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

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hamlock, 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.....	3.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net 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 and Flour quiet and weak.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Graham.....	4.40 to 4.60
Patent high grades.....	4.20 to 4.65
" medium.....	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra.....	4.10 to 4.25
Lower grades.....	3.25 to 3.95
Oatmeal, Standard.....	5.75
" Granulated.....	6.00
Corn Meal—Halfbar ground.....	3.35 to 3.40
" —Imported.....	2.35 to 3.40
Bran, per ton—Wheat.....	23.50 to 25.00
" —Corn.....	21.00
Shorts.....	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn.....	26.00 to 30.00
" Oats, per ton.....	26.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	3.10 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail.....	43 to 45
Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal
" " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.45 to 2.50
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.00 to 5.40
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 85
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw.....	9.10 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 25
" " In Small Tubs.....	23 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	23 to 25
" Township.....	20 to 21
" Western.....	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	13 to 19

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 18
Salted Hides, No 1.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	6½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5½
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4½
No 3 Hides, each.....	5½
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 75
Tallow.....	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.....	3.00 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	7.00
" per case, Valencia (new).....	5.00 to 5.25
Lemons' per case.....	5.00 to 5.25
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	5½
Dates, per case, new.....	5 to 5½
Raisins, Valencia.....	6½ to 7½
Figs, Home, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	13
" small boxes.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags.....	6½ to 7½
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	none
Ducks, per pair.....	none
Chickens.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualler

# SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Charlie's soldiering at home had been of the sunniest description. Quarters in one of the pleasantest cities in England, with excellent hunting close by, and the metropolis within easy distance, his experiences had been very different to the monotonous life he was now living; not that he cared about the hard work, but there was a want of excitement about it all that he felt so terribly.

"Never mind, young 'un," said Hobson, when his subaltern indulged in a hearty growl at the dullness of their present existence, "it won't last for ever; these fellows are either getting used up or dispersed, though our detachment has never had the good fortune to come up with them; still, you know, we hunt them into other people's hands, and if you have any luck you will throw in for a very pretty scrimmage yet before it is all over. From what my scouts tell me, we have got a stag roval in front of us—a fellow who was a man of mark in the Mutiny times—one of Tantia Topee's ablest lieutenants, and what is more, he is at the head of a pretty strong band. Now, that fellow don't want to fight, but you may depend upon it that whoever does come up with him will find him a stiff nut to crack."

"By Jove, this is getting rather exciting," said the other; "of course we shall beat him."

"Oh yes," rejoined Hobson, "we always do, odds or no odds; all I mean is it won't be a walk over."

"So much the better," rejoined Charlie, who, like all young soldiers, was just a little bloodthirsty; "I am keen to see something of fighting in earnest."

"Well, if we chance to come up with Shere Ali he is safe to indulge you; he is fighting with a rope round his neck, for, though his sins of the Mutiny time might be condoned, yet he has been guilty of too many outrages in the dacoit way, since, to hope for pardon."

They rode on now for some time in silence, each immersed in his own thoughts; Hobson gravely considering how he is to get the best of this ubiquitous robber, Shere Ali, upon whose trail you had no sooner got than he speedily vanished, to be heard of only again in some other part of the district. Government had decreed that this man should be stamped out like any other vermin, and the ex-soubahdar most richly deserved it. Since he had proved false to his salt, he had shown all that tiger ferocity characteristic of the Asiatic when he gets the upper hand. He had been one of the most ruthless lieutenants of Tantia Topee, and since he had become a leader of dacoits had distinguished himself by the most unrelenting hostility to the Feringhee; such Englishmen, and it was whispered even Englishwomen, who had the misfortune to fall into his hands, had met with scant mercy. This man's hands, it was known, were as deeply imbued in blood as Nana Sahib's, or any of the other savage chiefs who sprang to the front at the time of the great Mutiny. He was quite aware that there was small hope for him should he fall into the hands of the English, and had vowed to wage a war of implacable hostility against the white men.

Charlie's thoughts, on the contrary, reverted to the old country, and the life he had left behind him;—what a fool he had been! What a pleasant career was opened before him, but for those miserable gambling debts of his old Cambridge days. He had not heard so often from home as he had expected; and, strangest thing of all, Lettie had never said a word of her approaching marriage. But he had also heard from Mrs. Kynaston, and that lady, though alluding to it somewhat vaguely, quite conveyed the idea that the engagement still existed; and Charlie—who, bear in mind, was wholly ignorant of the scamy side of Ralph Furzedon's life—saw no reason why, if Lettie fancied him, it should not be. From Bertie Slade he had also heard but briefly, though satisfactorily: "In the end, Charlie," said Bertie; "your affairs, I have no doubt, will be thoroughly arranged; but your father places implicit reliance on my uncle Bob. Now the Major, you know, is a bit of a martinet, and contends that a decent dose of purgatory should precede the killing of the fatted calf for the prodigal: 'There is nothing like giving these young sinners a tolerable spell of discomfort before you re-establish them; leave the boy out there for a bit, Mr. Devereux, to enjoy the sport of dacoit-hunting, out of which there is not a laurel to be gathered, but which involves plenty of hard knocks. Besides it will make it all the easier to arrange matters with Jordan & Co. If they think you are ready to settle all your son's liabilities right off, they will insist on a settlement in full. If, on the contrary, they see we are in no hurry, they will abate their terms considerably. The longer we wait, the less they will take. I: him stay out in India until he gets his lieutenancy—a matter, probably, of two or three years; and then, I think, we shall find Jordan & Co. likely to listen to reason.' It is good sound advice, Charlie; and, though the chivying of robbers all over the country is not quite our idea of active service, still I can fancy with what a will you'll go for them when you do catch 'em."

By this time they had reached the edge of the plain, and were now apparently entering a wooded country, at the back of which lay the regular jungle. They were about to dismount from their horses, when "crack" went three or four rifles, and as many bullets whistled past their ears. Instantly Hobson, wheeling his steed about, and with a cry, "Ride for it, Charlie," set spurs to his horse. Young Devereux followed his example; though, as he did so, he felt something like a hot iron just graze his arm. When he had gone three or four hundred yards Hobson pulled up his horse,

and, turning round, deliberately surveyed the spot from whence the fire had come.

"By Jove, Charlie," he exclaimed, "we rode right into the wasps' nest, and it is deuced lucky for us, I fancy, that we rather surprised them; if they had only exercised their usual cunning, we should have been either dead or prisoners by this."

"See," replied Charlie, "there are about a dozen of the beggars on the edge of the wood looking at us."

"Yes," replied Hobson, "it is confoundedly unlucky that we should have come upon them as we did; they will know, of course, that we have soldiers with us, and before we can get back to camp, or even start, that fellow Shere Ali will have had up sticks and decamped in some other direction. It is thundering unluck. We really had a chance to come up with him to-night; but hullo! young man, they have barked you."

"Just a graze," replied Charlie; "but nothing of any consequence; but what will you do now?"

"Oh! we must just get back to camp as quick as we can, and then start in pursuit of our friends; my only hope is that, by perpetually harrying them, we shall drive Shere Ali straight into the hands of one of the other parties out in pursuit of him;" and with that, Hobson put his horse into a gallop, and the pair made their way back to camp as speedily as might be.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### DOINGS ON THE KNAVESMIRE.

We must now go back a little bit in this history, to see how events have fared with people in England. Gilbert Slade had been very little in London since that famous Derby which had utterly broke Devereux. He had run up for a week to help Charlie with his advice in the arrangement of his affairs, and he had also come up for a few days to see him off and bid him God-speed on his departure for India, which had taken place about the end of July; otherwise Gilbert Slade had seen nothing of London that year. He had called upon nobody during those brief visits. He was up strictly on business, and had no wish to advertise his presence in the metropolis. He had never made his appearance in Onslow Gardens, nor, sorely to the disappointment of Mrs. Kynaston, had she ever set eyes upon him since that brief visit he paid her in May. With every reason to believe in Miss Devereux's engagement with Furzedon, Bertie had thought it useless to call on Mrs. Connop. Twice he had done so during that Derby week, and upon each occasion had been met with a "not at home." He had come to the conclusion that this was a distinct intimation that they wished to see no more of him. While he was making up his mind, another had stepped in and carried off the prize. If it had only been any other than Furzedon, he could have borne it better, but that, even with all his money, Miss Devereux could marry such a man as that was incomprehensible in Bertie's eyes; but it was all over now, and for the present, as men do under such circumstances, Gilbert Slade thoroughly realised the hollowness of London society. One morning in September, shortly before the Doncaster Races, Bertie received a letter from his Uncle Norman, in which he said,

"I shall be at York this week for a couple of nights; I shall stay at the Black Swan, and shall throw myself upon your hospitality for dinner. Your regiment has the reputation of doing that sort of thing rather well, and I have no doubt you can make up a rubber for me afterwards. A hotel coffee-room is rather a dull place to put in an evening alone."

"Give Uncle Norman a dinner! I should rather think so," muttered Bertie to himself on reading this note; "I would put him up for a whole week, and be only too glad to do so; but I am puzzled as to what brings him to York just now. Uncle Norman at York during the races is natural enough, but Uncle Norman at York the second week in September is a mystery."

However, whatever might be Norman Slade's object in turning up in the great city of the North, his nephew took care that there should be a note for him at the Black Swan, saying that he should be only too glad to see him every day during his stay; and that if it would be the slightest convenience, he could put him up very comfortably to boot. In due course Norman Slade turned up at the mess of the —th Hussars, and was regarded with due reverence by the younger members of that sporting regiment as a sort of incarnation of all Turf knowledge, and a man who, if he chose, could make wondrous revelations on the subject of races past, present, and to come. When he chose, as we know, Norman could make himself extremely pleasant, and upon this occasion he won golden opinions. The Colonel, in particular, was enchanted with his guest, who manifested the greatest possible interest in the regiment. One thing especially was curious in, and that was, would he have an opportunity of seeing the regiment out? Did they not exercise on the Knavesmire in the early morning at times?

"Yes," replied the Colonel; "but we are not so very early; during this hot weather we begin at seven, and so get our drill over before the heat of the day."

"Then," rejoined Norman, "if I am on the Knavesmire sharp seven, I shall be in time to see your fellows exercise."

"In plenty of time, Mr. Slade," said the Colonel; "indeed, a quarter past will be quite time enough. If you will allow me, I will have a horse there already for you."

"You are very good," rejoined Norman; "but I have no doubt Bertie can manage all that for me."

To which speech Bertie returned a somewhat bewildered assent.

"Very good, then," replied the Colonel; "and now, Mr. Slade, if you won't take any more wine, what do you say to a rubber and a cigar?"

"I should like it of all things," replied the other, rising. Norman Slade, indeed, had astonished Her Majesty's —th Hussars not a little. Although Bertie had given a hint to the chief and some of his immediate chums that his uncle was not given to racing talk, they could not believe that a man who occupied such a leading position on the Turf should absolutely abstain from the slightest allusion to that sport, either in the past or the present; while Bertie, on his part, was just as much astonished at the extraordinary interest his uncle had suddenly developed in military matters.

"I can understand," said Bertie to one of his chums, "his not talking Turf; he never does. I can understand his preferring a dinner with us, and a rubber afterwards, to the solitude of the Black Swan; but his wanting to see the regiment out beats me altogether. I never knew my uncle before take the faintest interest in soldiering, and should have just as soon thought of asking him to the regimental ball as to a regimental field-day."

However, after a couple of *partis* at whist, Norman Slade rose to take his departure, simply remarking, "These early hours in the morning, Colonel, require correspondingly earlier hours at night." And then, thanking his host for a very pleasant evening, Norman Slade stepped into his fly and was driven back to his hotel.

The morning came, and seven o'clock saw the —th Hussars filing through the gate that led on to the Knavesmire. That passed, they formed up, and at once commenced the morning's drill. Bertie's servant, with a horse, was left at the gate, with instructions to await the arrival of Mr. Slade, who was to drive out from York in a fly. Soon the Hussars were skirmishing, charging, and going through all manner of evolutions, and more than once both the Colonel's and Bertie's eyes wandered about in search of their pleasant guest of the night before. But there was not a sign of Norman Slade; and, as they once more filed through the gate—their morning's work over—on their way back to barracks, Bertie's servant assured them that the gentleman had never put in an appearance.

It was incomprehensible. It seemed impossible that there could have been any mistake; and yet, what could have become of Norman Slade? He was apparently most anxious last night to see the regiment out in the morning; and yet, although a horse had been brought there expressly for him, although he had been told the exact time and everything else, he had never put in an appearance. Neither the Colonel nor Bertie could perceive how it was possible that a mistake could have occurred.

In the course of the morning a note was brought to Bertie, in which his uncle said that he was unfortunately prevented coming out to the Knavesmire that morning; and, more unlucky still, that business required him to leave York that morning for the North by the eleven train. "Make my apologies to the Colonel for not turning up this morning; and, if you can, meet me at the station a little before the train starts."

It was all very mysterious. However, Bertie at once determined that there was only one thing to be done, and that was to meet his uncle as suggested, and say good-bye to him.

At a quarter before eleven Bertie Slade made his appearance at the York station, where he found his uncle already pacing up and down the platform.

"Why, what on earth became of you, Uncle Norman, this morning? We were all on the look-out for you on the Knavesmire, and never saw you."

Norman Slade's eyes twinkled at his nephew's speech. "No," he said, "you were a little late for me. I had gone home before you came."

"What on earth do you mean?" ejaculated the other speaker.

"I mean this," said Norman. "I had ascertained that you fellows were given to early drills on the Knavesmire, and I had the best of all possible reasons for wishing to know exactly when you would be there."

"I don't understand," said Bertie.

"Well, my dear boy, I tried *Belisarius* for the *Leger* this morning, and I didn't want the whole of Her Majesty's —th Hussars to be present at the trial. Do you understand now, Bertie?"

Bertie's answer was simply a roar of laughter, and then he exclaimed, "Sold us all, by Jove! I hope it was satisfactory?"

"I will say no more, but it is good enough for you to stand in a pony with me. They got at the man last time, but I will take deuced good care that they don't this."

"Yes, I heard something about this in London, and, what is more, happened to get at the names of the two principal winners over the defeat of *Belisarius*."

"What are their names?" inquired Slade, sharply.

"Major Kynaston and a Mr. Furzedon—both men I have met, and don't think much of. Didn't you hear a rumor that Bill Smith was given a glass of drugged wine in the Paddock after he got up?"

"Hear the rumor!" exclaimed Norman Slade, excitedly. "I saw it done, and, though I don't know him, could swear to the man that gave it. I know all about Kynaston, he is rather a sly card, but I don't think that he would go the length of hoccussing a jockey; besides, I will swear he was not the man who handed that glass to Bill. As for Furzedon, I never saw him. But here is my train. We must have some more talk about this. Mind you come to Doncaster."

"All right, uncle, I will come up to see *Belisarius* have another shy. Furzedon will most likely be there, and, if so, I will point him out to you."

"Do," said Norman, "and if I can work the thing out I will bring the whole case before the Jockey Club. Once more good bye," and the two cordially shook hands.

(To be continued.)

To the Electors of Ward 5  
CARD.

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

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

WARD THREE.

To the Electors of Ward III.

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

WILLIAM DENNIS.  
Halifax, March 27th.

HALIFAX, FEB. 28TH, 1888.

H. F. WOKRALL, Esq., Halifax, N. S.:  
SIR,—We, the undersigned, fully appreciate the personal sacrifices you have made in the discharge of your aldermanic duties in the past, and are fully convinced that the interest of the Ward will be best observed by your continuing to represent it in the City Council for another term.

We therefore request that you will become a candidate at the ensuing Civic Election for the representation of Ward Six.

In case you decide to accede to our request, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure your re-election.

- We are, Sir, Yours, etc.
- A. W. West
  - J. A. Turnbull
  - Dan'l Rutherford
  - John Eckersley
  - James Hillis
  - Wm. Lithgow
  - Wm. Longard
  - Joseph Flemming
  - Loran Mosher
  - Jno. A. McDonald
  - E. O'Bryan
  - Wm. Nisbet
  - R. J. Griffin
  - F. D. Hillis
  - Michael Keany
  - J. Overy
  - A. C. Layton
  - John J. Bennett
  - Samuel G. Medley
  - Robert Heffer
  - A. W. Drysdale
  - Wm. Gunn
  - James Burns
  - W. H. Tully
  - E. B. Richardson
- And 200 other signers.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your numerous signed Requisition, and accede to your request.

Should I have the honor of being re-elected, I trust no action of mine will cause any of you to regret having again placed confidence in me.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours, obediently,  
H. F. WOKRALL.

To R. McDonald, A. W. West, G. M. Connor, J. A. Turnbull, and the other signers of the Requisition.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD III.

GENTLEMEN, Having been requested by a large number of the electors of Ward Three to become a candidate for your suffrages at the election for Alderman to be held on the 25th April next, I have concluded to offer myself as representative.

Interested as I am very largely in Real Estate in your ward, and feeling the necessity for increased and improved sewerage and other facilities in parts of this ward, and also the necessity for a wise and economic administration of Civic affairs, I shall, if elected, endeavor to carry out the well understood wishes of the electors on the subject above indicated.

E. W. O'DONNELL.  
March 17, 1888.

To the Electors of Ward Two.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a majority of the Ratepayers of the Ward, to allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate for alderman, I now accede to the request, and, if elected, will do what lies in my power for the best interests of the ward and city.

W. D. HARRINGTON.  
Halifax, March 24, 1888.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

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

Yours, very truly,  
WILLIAM WOODILL.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,  
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125 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

Reg. to thank their patrons for past favors, and would solicit a continuance of such, as well as the esteemed orders of the general public throughout the province, to whom we can promise Superior Work at Moderate Prices, in Plain and Ornamental Printing, whether in the line of Commercial and Society Work, Law Work, or Magazine and Pamphlet Printing.

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- No. 33 Windsor Street, 6 rooms, with large garden and grounds, 150
- Large House, Willow Park, with grounds, 100x200 feet, 150
- No. 38 Macara Street, 9 rooms, 150
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Halifax, March 15th, 1888.

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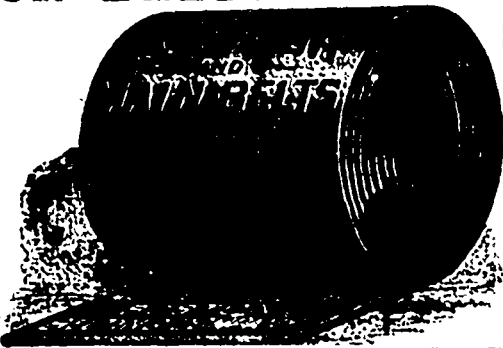
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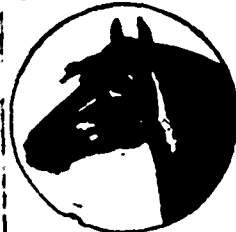
CHARITIES DEPARTMENT.  
Halifax, March 28, 1888.

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

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

By order. R. T. MURPHY,  
Secretary.

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**MINING.**

A CORNER IN LEAD.—It is said on the authority of the *London Times* that the principal American lead dealers have contracted with European firms to sell their output at £16 sterling per ton, for three years. This means a continued high price for this metal, and in connection with the corner which the French trust has in copper for three years, will give the mining industry in the West quite a boom.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

This is good news for the proprietors of the Jov Howe Silver-Lead mines.

We are indebted to Mr. D. J. Henderson of St. John's, Newfoundland, for a sample of asbestos taken from a deposit he is now opening up. He is prepared either to sell outright or to furnish the mineral in quantities as may be required. At the same place he has a deposit of soap stone which he will supply either in blocks or powdered.

The estate of The Steel Company of Canada, (Ltd.), has been transferred to The Londonderry Iron Company, (Ltd.), who will continue the business heretofore carried on by the Steel Company, at Londonderry, N. S., and elsewhere in Canada. A. T. Paterson is chairman of the Provincial Directors, and John Sutcliffe is General Manager. We are indebted to the latter gentleman and the book-keeper of the company for the following interesting particulars of the business done for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887:—

	1st six months. Tons of 2000 lbs.	2nd six months. Tons.	Total Tons.
Pig Iron made.....	9613	9886	19499
Bar Iron, Nail Plate, and Car Axles made.....	1470	1470	2940
Puddled Bar " .....	2128	2128	4256
Scrap Bar " .....	445	445	890
Casting and Car Wheels.....	54	80	134
Ore mined.....	22205	26358	48563
Limestone used.....	7112	8748	15860
Coal and Coke used.....	30423	47014	77437
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Wages.....	\$70000	\$101000	\$171000
Fuel, etc.....	45600	73500	118500
Flux.....	6800	8000	14800
Railway Freights.....	47000	67000	114000

The Manager further says the increase in every department noticed during the last six months of 1887 will continue during this year in about the same ratio, if there are no unforeseen accidents or disturbances to upset calculations.

DEAR CRITIC,—Work on Vogler's Cove Gold District, Lunenburg Co., will be resumed by some of the companies, so soon as the weather will permit. Since any communication from the district has appeared in your valuable paper, the property owned by the Reynard boys, on which such rich quartz was found last autumn, has been bonded. A lode 11 feet wide has been discovered on the Pattillo Mill site claim, bearing gold. Also, one of the Hall property, 10 feet wide. It is understood here that the Liverpool Co. is negotiating for the sale of their large lot. This district is literally filled with quartz, but to be successfully worked, should be under the control of one large company. The water privileges are fine for driving a crusher, and the whole of the properties within two-and-a-half miles of the main road. I believe all of the claims in the district could be purchased (by any responsible firm who would work them) at very reasonable rates.  
March, 1888.

We continue our extracts from the Report of the Inspector of Mines: HALIFAX COUNTY.—*Waverly.*—This district shows favorable signs of being brought up again as a gold producer. Messrs. Wilson and Gue have been working on the American Hill, at the Old Dominion lead, and at the Taylor lead, for the purpose of testing the ore near the old workings, and opening up new portions of the leads. They have met a good measured success. It is expected that the DeWolf and Burkner properties will be re-opened next season.

*Oldham.*—J. E. Hardman has been carrying on the works on the Myflower and Dunbrack leads. He bought out E. C. McDonnell, and is now carrying on the McDonnell works with his own. Some tributing has been done on areas in different parts of the district. This district has always given good returns for the money invested in it, and there is a large amount of ore untouched near at hand, giving promise of a good return. Its returns show 2,599 oz. from 2,357 tons of quartz.

*Lake Catcha District, Oxford Mines.*—During the year the Oxford Company have worked steadily on the Battery leads, which, though very small, averaging only about one inch in thickness, have proved remarkably rich in coarse gold.

The Split lead has been re-discovered, and preparations are now being made to work it again. In July an angular was cut on the property which gave handsome returns for the first few tons, but the gold did not extend to any depth. The mine yield during the year was 3,050 oz. from 886 tons of crushing material, of which less than one-fourth was gold-bearing ore. Total returns to date being 10,613 oz. from 7,401 tons of ore.

Some prospecting has been done on adjoining properties, but nothing of note has been accomplished.

*Tangier.*—Strawberry Hill mine has been working on tribute. The Essex Company mine was re-opened and worked for a time. Some prospecting was done in the district. The interest of the past season has been centered at Mooselands, 12 miles distant by road from old Tangier, and lying on the outskirts of the Tangier district, as originally proclaimed. Messrs. Dissoway, Stenshorn, Irving, and others, took up areas on the

Eastern side of the river at Mooselands, and did a large amount of prospecting, resulting in the finding of several gold-bearing leads of fair size and looking well. Irving and others have been tributary on the Humber property, principally on the Irving Furnace and Edwards leads, and in prospecting south of the mill found a new lead showing gold well. The road from Tangier has had a considerable amount of money expended on it by the Government, making it much improved.

PROSPECTUS.

Amherst Coal & Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, - - \$80,000,

In 4,000 Shares of \$20 each.

CHARTER GRANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

The operations of the mine may be estimated as follows:

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

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

1. The quality and quantity of the coal.
2. The favorable location, being close to the Railway and shipping.
3. The markets ready for its disposal, and the facility with which they are reached.
4. The low price at which the property is placed, and the small capital required for its complete equipment and working.
5. While it is proposed at present, to work it on an economical and limited scale, so as to meet only the requirements of a market certain, it is capable of extension to many times the volume of the figures given.

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

The application of capital is as follows:

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

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

Further information may be had on application at

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The great want that is felt for a food that contains strong nourishment in small bulk, that can be relished and easily digested by the most delicate invalid, is fully supplied by

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Manufacturer,

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Works and Iron Yard—Cor. Sheffield and  
Charlotte Streets,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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(LIMITED.)

The Shortest and Best Route between  
Nova Scotia and Boston.

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

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate stations.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, being fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc., etc. S. S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other information, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways, W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER, Agent, President and Manager.

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

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Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, 28th Nov., 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, at 10.45 a.m.  
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

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

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL,  
General Superintendent.

Yarmouth, N. S.

## HOME AND FARM.

Farmers should bear in mind that a free, but not too irritating, use of the curry comb, with no stint in that of the brush, will save much troublesome treatment of, if not a Vet's bill for, a diseased skin. In summer time, when the teams are worked hard, it is indispensable to their welfare. The skin of an animal is one of the most active excretory organs, and is furnished with an enormous number of pores, through which passes a constant stream of moisture that is charged with waste and offensive matter from the blood. Besides these there are thousands of minute glands in every square inch, which secrete an oily fluid, which keeps the skin soft and pliable; and in addition, every hair on the skin is rooted in a follicle or gland, which supplies the special nutriment required for it. Moreover, the surface of the skin is continually wearing away as it is renewed by the new growth, and this waste dry matter scales off, and needs to be removed by the curry-comb and brush. When a horse is working, the excretion from the skin is profuse, and pours from it in the form of perspiration. When this dries on the skin it leaves a quantity of impure matter adhering to it, which is apt to close the pores and prevent the escape of the perspiration. This produces disorder, in the form of congestion of the myriads of capillary vessels, which form a close net-work near the surface of the body, and the excretion and secretions being stopped, the skin becomes harsh, dry, contracted, and diseased. The impure matter—being unable to escape—gathers in places and forms pimples, blotches, or tumors, and, if it is not removed, there is danger of poisoning the blood, and, with the appearance of farcy and glanders, finally death. All this may be prevented by habitual attention to grooming.

The Antigonish *Eastern Echo* publishes an excellent paper on the "Humane Treatment of Domestic Animals," read by the Rev. A. C. MacDonald before the N. S. Dairymen's Association at its annual meeting at New Glasgow on the 14th instant. It ought to be in every farmer's hands.

An exchange has the following pertinent remarks:—

The effort of the English Government to punish the sale of Canadian meat when offered as British meat, is in the direction of honesty, though as the usage is to feed the Canadian cattle for some months after their arrival, it will be a fine question to settle how long the meat remains Canadian, and when it begins to be British. If the distinction could be successfully maintained it would tell against Canadian meat at first, simply because of John and Mrs. Bull's enormous prejudice in favor of everything English. When, however, they discovered that much of the best British meat, which was so much the best because it was English, you know, and had brought extreme prices on that account, had been that which came from Canada, they would begin to select Canadian joints by preference and boast over them at their dinner tables. Certainly in the great English staple dish of roast beef, the average Canadian table is better supplied than the average English one.

Avoid a southern or western slope for the pear orchard; all others are preferable, and an eastern one is the best.

The following letter appears in that excellent farming periodical, the *Farmer's Advocate*. (London, Ont.) By the way, why have we not such a publication in Nova Scotia?

CONDITION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA FARMER.—I have taken your valuable paper for at least 12 years, and like its practical teaching very much, but regret that its teachings are not reduced to practice more than they are; but we live so near to Brother Jonathan, that fast going and rich people, our young people nearly all go there as they arrive at maturity or working age; they bring the habits of our more wealthy neighbors amongst us, as they keep going and coming, which is a heavy tax upon us with the markets we have, and nearly all our energies are used in keeping up to the style of the country. The making a rich field, the keeping of a good herd, or flock, or planting and keeping in order a good orchard, are things that are very much overlooked by our young men. The consequence, in the part of the country where I reside, many of our best farms are running down for want of labor and attention. In many cases when the first settlers cleared the forest and made comfortable and happy homes, when the second generation got hold, it was either sold or let run down so much in a few years that it was not worth cultivating. This is the condition of large districts in Nova Scotia. We want a change very much, but cannot tell at present how that change can be effected.—J. M. G., West New Annan, N. S.

The *Farmer's Advocate* has the following seasonable hints about poultry: Get the chicks out as soon as possible after the first of April. It will cost a little trouble for the first few days, or perhaps even weeks, but the April pullet will lay three months earlier than those hatched out in May. The reason is, they develop much faster in warm weather. Last season a pair of pullets hatched on the 5th of April, laid eggs amounting to forty-five cents each, or enough to pay for raising them to that date (last of October), while those of the same breed and strain, hatched in May, did not begin to lay until January. The warm weather seems necessary for early development of the organs.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

With the first signs of spring comes a weariness of the winter bonnet, and a casting about for something to wear between seasons. Then it is that the popularity of the cloth, felt and silk head-coverings reaches high-water mark, and the amateur milliner more than ever feels her superiority over the rest of the world as she plans to make for herself a bonnet that shall cost "next to nothing." It is true the new straws are already displayed in

tempting array, but the average woman prefers to occupy some time in "making up her mind about them."

The *capote*, with its demure protrusion and its refined air, is especially charming just now. The brim—a very narrow one, either pointed or round—is usually covered with a scanty puff of velvet, and the crown is of pinked cloth. One would, perhaps, suppose that each costume must have a *capote* to match it in color, but this is not the case. Such colors as mode, beige, cardinal, seal, olive, billiard-green, grenat, and old-blue adapt themselves to any gown. Mauve has the same good reputation, but far beyond its deserts. A smart *capote*, that is friendly to a costume of any shade, has a brim that is slightly pointed in outline, and the *pouf*, which is of moderate fullness, is of russet velvet. The crown is covered with a square of mode cloth, pinked at its edges; one corner is brought far down in front, so that it is in a line with the point of the brim, while the others are drawn to the back, so as to give a proper fullness to the crown, without being themselves conspicuous. At one side, quite near the front, and curling toward it, is a bunch of *coq* feathers, the shade of the velvet. Against the mode crown their darker tone is decidedly effective, and the absence of other decorations only adds to the *chic* air of the bonnet. The *bride* is of russet velvet, and consists of two straps, with pointed ends, made sufficiently long to cross each other easily.

In the shape of bonnets very few changes are anticipated. Besides the *capote*, of which mention has already been made, there is also a large bonnet, with a protruding brim that hints of the poke, though it is narrow at the sides and flares suddenly into its pronounced width. Neither a very round nor a very slender face will find this bonnet becoming, so that it is not likely to prove a dangerous rival of the *capote*.

We fully endorse all the advice that the *Delineator* gives to our lady readers. We hope shortly to give our friends the benefit of some extremely useful hints taken from the same valuable magazine.

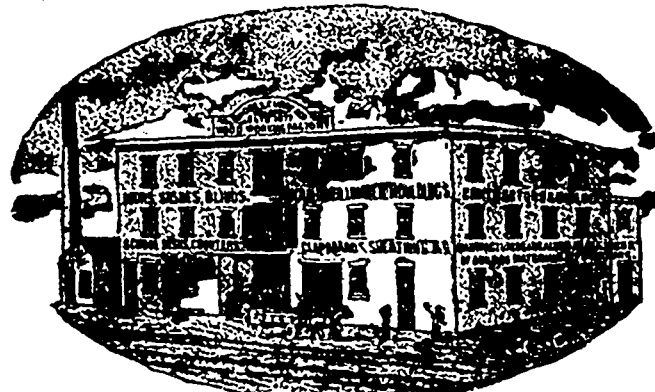
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.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

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

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

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

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

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

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

**Anaemia, Emaciation,**

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

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

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

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

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CHESS.

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

All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. BRICE.—Shall be pleased to receive any contributions

J. W. CALDER.—Your correct solutions of Nos. 16 and 17 received.

L. M. WILKINS.—1. Yes; it is possible to have nine Queens on the board at the same time.—2. They would all have their full powers in every respect.

Quebec Chronicle.—We have not received your last two issues.

Solution to Problem 18.—Q to Q2, etc.

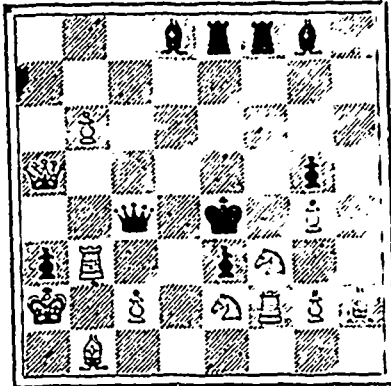
Solution to Problem 19—K to KB6, etc.

(Correct solutions to Nos. 18 and 19 received from Rev. C. E. Willetts, L. M. Wilkins, L. Johnstone, J. W. Wallace, J. W. Calder, C. Hensley, Mrs. H. Moseley, H. B. Stairs; and of No. 19 from Dr. E. S. Creed, C. Cutbill, H. Delaney, H. E. Borrodaile, and F. Partridge.)

PROBLEM No. 22.

By S. Loyd.

BLACK.



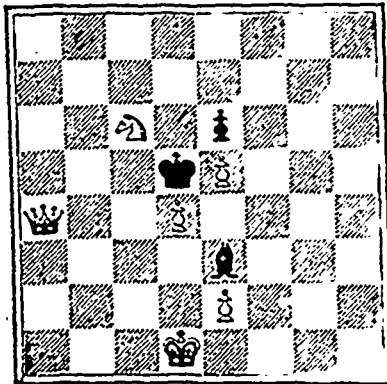
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 23.

By M. D'Orville.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

"Chess literature is on the increase both at home and abroad. THE CRITIC, published at Halifax, N. S.; The Michigan Churchman; Society, London; and Norwich Mercury, have commenced chess columns. In the press there are Chess Openings, by E. Freeborough, and Rev. C. E. Ranken; Pierce Gambit, by J. Pierce, M. A., and W. T. Pierce; Chess Stars, by J. A. Miles; a work by W. Steinitz, and several other works by foreign authors. In this respect chess-players are well catered for, and it is to be hoped that the supply will not exceed the de-

mand. If there is one work wanting more than another, it is one on Odds. Such a work, we are pleased to say, is also in the press. It has been undertaken by W. W. Morgan, Jr., 17 Medina Road, Holloway, N., and will form a complete analysis of the pawn and move opening, as exemplified by a collection of upwards of two hundred and fifty games from actual play, contested between some of the best players of the last fifty years. The whole is arranged in tabular form, with notes, &c., facilitating reference, and shewing the results of the many variations in this Opening. The price will be 3s. 6d."—Sheffield, (Eng.), Independent.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. L. BROWN, 139 N. 4th Street, Aurora, Ills.—Your postal is received, and I mail you a copy of this paper. At present I have no checker literature for sale.

We inadvertently omitted to say that in Problem 16 white should move and win.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 11.—We have received several attempts to solve this problem, but all, we regret to say, are incorrect. As we regard this position a peculiarly fine one, we further extend the time for solving it two weeks, to give our checker friends in other provinces and abroad abundant chance to try their hands and brains on it. In order that now readers may understand the position, we repeat it as follows:—black men—5, 9, 13, k. 16; white men—21, 23, 26, k. 7; white to move and win.

PROBLEM 13.—Only two solutions have reached us of this problem, and, as neither is correct, we refrain from giving the names of their authors. The position was: black men—1, 2, 6, 12 and 13; white men—14, 20, 21, 28 and 32; black to move and win as follows:

6-10 6-10 27-31 13-17
14 7 20 16 6 10 1 5
2-11 10-15 31-26 17-22
32 27 19 10 10 14 5 1
11-15 12-19 26-23 22-26
27 23 10 6 14 9 1 5
1-6 19-23 23-18 26-31
(1) 23 19 6 1 9 5(a) bk wins
15-24 23-27 18-14 "1st po-
28 19 1 6 5 1 sition."

(a) This position very often occurs in play, and it is therefore very useful. As it is well known to all advanced players, we do not continue the moves from this point, but will cheerfully do so if requested by our readers.

(1) If instead of 23 19, white moves 28 24, the game is continued as follows:—
28 24 21 17 23 18 (2) 20 11
6-10 13-22 12-16 22-26

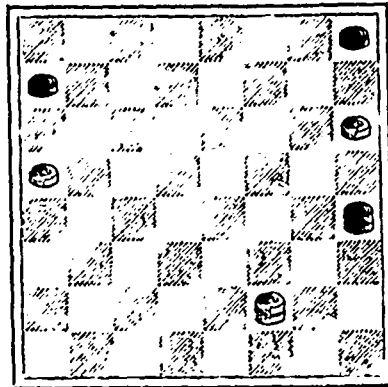
(2) If at this point white, instead of 20 11 moves 18 11 the result will be:—
18 11, 10-15, 11 7, 16-19 and black wins.

PROBLEM 14.—Correct solutions have been made by Mrs. Mosoly, W.

N. Reinhardt, D. Stewart, and J. McEwan. The position was:—black men—2, 3, 11, k. 21; white men—5, 9, 10, 12; white to play and draw.
5 1 10 7 9 6 1 6
21-17 3-10 2-9 draws.

PROBLEM 17.

By D. Connoll, Amherst.
Black men—4, 5, k. 20



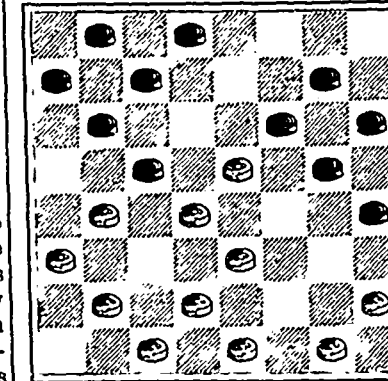
White men—12, 13, k. 27.

Black to play and draw. This position came in actual play between Mr. Connoll and Mr. Gaskin, champion of New Brunswick, and the draw was neatly accomplished by the former.

PROBLEM 18.

Selected.

Black men—1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20



White men—15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32.

Black to play and win.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c. For sale at CRITIC Office, Halifax.

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FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES,

Provisions, Fruits, &c.

VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

—ALSO—

HAY, OATS AND BRAN ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Have the largest and best assortment of

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INCLUDING:

- Piper Heidelek, Cabinet, Imperial Sillery, CHAMPAGNE.
Royal Perrier's
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Sandeman's Po,
Various Brands CLARET,
LIQUEURS
Assorted SYRUPS,
Fine Scotch Ginger Wine,
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\*\*\* and \*\*\* Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy,
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Mackie's,
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Kinahan's I. I.,
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Old Tom, }
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Wholesale and Retail.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Label
Established in 1841, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization 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
Principal Lot 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000

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
Suites to choice..... 200 3,000
20 do do do .... 100 2,000
100 Gold Watches..... 50 5,000
1000 Silver Watches..... 20 20,000
1000 do do ..... 10 10,000

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

- 1 Real Estate worth.....\$ 1,000 \$ 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 prize cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
19 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector.

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, Elder Down Jackets, and the French Planed Jacket. But why ejaculate rather than state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles & Eye-Glasses

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