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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A letter having a signature which ought to, and probably will, command attention and respect, has appeared in New York on the subject of enforced idleness in prisons. The signature is that of J. G. Whittier. "My sympathies" says the venerable poet, "are with the laboring class in all their just demands" but the suppression of labor in the prisons is too small a gain to them to be purchased by the transformation of prisons into mad-houses."

We are glad to learn that it is understood that a British Ship of War is to be sent to Behring Sea, for the purpose of guarding Canadian sealing vessels against interference. It is quite time. Delay has probably been prudent, but it is impossible that the Americans should be allowed to go on simulating a belief, and acting on it, in their preposterous claim to exclusive jurisdiction over an open sea. The mere presence of an English cruiser would probably prevent piratical seizures.

Miss Sophie M. Almon has favored her friends with a little booklet of poems for private circulation only, which we hope to see enlarged for the benefit of the public at an early date. One or two of these charming little poems have appeared in THE CRITIC, notably "Soothing," and we shall from time to time reproduce some of the others, which will be better, and more charitable to the public, than the short comment we could give them here. Suffice it at present that Miss Almon's little collection goes far beyond promise; it is fulfillment, and that of no doubtful kind.

We trust that the Wallace Anti-Combine bill will pass both Houses of Parliament, but we cannot follow the *Chronicle* in its argument that there would be no need of special legislation on the subject were it not for the protective policy adopted by the country. To refute this it is only necessary to point to Great Britain, that great free-trade country, where a mammoth salt-combine is now flourishing, and where a combination of all the coal mining companies is mooted. Labor having combined against capital, capital is now combining in self-protection, and the result of the conflict will, we trust, convince all sides that it is best to return to the old system where labor and capital went hand in hand.

A second flogging of 20 lashes has been administered at Picton, Ont., to a man named Bond, convicted of indecent assault. The ruffian had, it is said, to be assisted to his cell. This is more as it should be than one punishment of 15 lashes insufficiently administered, such as we commented upon last week. If the judges will only lay on the lash so heavily, and above all so persistently, that these fiends become fully possessed with the conviction that it is inevitable, they (the judges) will soon find themselves relieved of the disagreeable necessity of pronouncing such sentences.

The appointment by the German Emperor of General Von Verdy du Vernois to be the German Minister of War is considered to be of some importance. The General is 56 years old (the same age as Lord Wolseley) and is considered to be the first of the new generation of German soldiers to come to the front. He is said to be the foremost of living military writers and further progress is looked to under his régime in perfecting the German Army as a fighting force. The General is said to somewhat resemble General Grant in appearance. His measures will no doubt be studied with interest by the British Military authorities.

Some time ago a set of prematurely enthusiastic Scotchmen got up a considerable agitation about Home Rule for Scotland. It did not strike us at the time as being based on any very deep or broad foundations, and the rejection by a large majority of the House of Commons of the recent resolution in favor of Home Rule is confirmation of the correctness of our opinion. Mr. Gladstone's condemnation of premature measures is decisive, but we take it that whenever the desire of Scotland for the measure becomes the subject of a national expression, she will get it without much trouble. For ourselves we think it will be desirable when the time is ripe.

The eligibility of women to positions of public trust and, inferentially, the question of woman-suffrage generally, is undergoing a somewhat crucial test in England. Mr. Beresford Hope, who was defeated in the new council election by an immense majority by Lady Sandhurst, petitioned for unseating her on the ground that women cannot be public representatives, and Judges Stephen and Huddleston decided in favor of the plaintiff. Lady Sandhurst is a woman of great ability and large charity, and an intimate friend of Mrs. Gladstone. An appeal has been taken from the decision of the court, and if that decision is confirmed an amendment of the law is probable.

It has not been quite easy to understand the disbandment of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," of London. As far as we can gather they seem to have preferred devoting their large funds to their digestive organs rather than to military efficiency. The Prince of Wales was at first accused of arbitrary conduct, but general opinion seems now to have come to the conclusion that he was in the right. At all events the squabble has been patched up. Their guns have been returned to them, and, as we suppose "what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh," the Hon. Company at once celebrated the occasion by a big dinner. Whether this was a very wise proceeding may be a matter of some doubt.

If Mr. Jones is reported correctly as to a speech in the House on Monday on the steamship subsidy, he was certainly talking nonsense. The Hon. gentleman is represented as predicting that the new steamships were not going to do more than seventeen knots, and saying that vessels of the capacity of the *Vancouver* and *Parisian* could not make the speed the Government required, and that cargo was of more consequence than mails and passengers. If the *Parisian* and *Vancouver* make slow passages it is because they have not sufficient power. We have pointed out that there is not a vessel of the Allan Line that has triple expansion engines, or that can, as we believe, steam twelve knots, to say nothing of seventeen. Mr. Jones' theories of the relative value of things may be gauged by his preference of schooners to steamers. No doubt he would have preferred stage coaches to fast trains.

The administration of the law in the Province of Quebec continued to distinguish itself up to Monday last. A chosen posse headed by a judge, who is also, we believe, a prominent militia officer, entered on a campaign which resulted, according to general newspaper accounts, in an interview with the murderer Morrison, such as might occur between the generals of two armies, one of which should be in a position rendering it expedient to treat for terms of surrender. "Rounds of handshaking" are said to have wound up the friendly discussion, but General Morrison declined to consider the question of surrendering himself in the absence of a guarantee of acquittal, which it is almost surprising that the gallant judge did not quite see his way to conceding. On Monday, however, the farce seems to have come to an end, as Morrison is reported to be at last lodged in jail after having been wounded.

Gabriel Dumont has, it seems, returned to his home at Dur Lake, and at once began to organize an agitation for the payment to the rebels of their losses in the campaign of 1885. At first sight it appears rather a cool proceeding for a rebel leader, on his return under amnesty to talk somewhat loudly about restitution of losses which the Metis brought on themselves; but the proceedings of Dumont are as yet constitutional, and, the offences having been condoned, the Government can afford a fairly liberal interpretation of claims. The vast influx of settlers will effectually prevent any repetition of such a rising as that of 1885. Still, if it lie with a Metis to be modest, Dumont would be well advised to cultivate that attraction.

The Rochester, N. Y., *Herald* has a very kindly and appreciative paragraph on the recent telegrams of sympathy with the United States Navy in their loss at Samoa, but is evidently not quite posted on the British Navy List. The *Herald* speaks of "Charles Beresford, Admiral-in-Chief of the British Navy." No doubt Lord Charles might be glad to find himself in that position—if such a one existed, but as a matter of fact Lord Charles, who happened to be the sender, if we remember rightly, of the message on behalf of the Channel Fleet, is a Captain of 1882, and about ninety down the list of that rank. It is pleasant to note also in this connection that the New Zealand Government promptly placed a steamer at the disposal of Admiral Kimberley for the transport of his shipwrecked crews, of which the *Herald* also speaks as "a gracious and generous act."

We have often urged that the amendment of social customs, and the spread of true philosophic principles of temperance, together with the continual and increasing working of legitimate moral and religious suasion, are rendering unnecessary extreme measures in the direction of prohibition. In support of this view we quote the following from the *London Times*:—"Temperance has greatly advanced and is advancing. The revenue returns would be in themselves proof of this, but there is other evidence which is within the personal experience of everyone. The wealthier class consume infinitely less wine than they did, and what wine they drink is lighter. Partly from a transformation of the general ideas of hygiene, and partly from a wish to set an example, the dinners of the well-to-do are accompanied with far less wine than they were twenty or even ten years ago. Officers' messes are in the same case; so are undergraduates' wine parties. The majority of ladies at an ordinary dinner party never taste wine at all."

In a lecture on European subjects recently delivered by Principal Forrest, the lecturer expressed his opinion that the next great war would probably arise on the eastern question. Russia, he thought, would yet be the instrument for the expulsion of the Turk, and it was quite possible that England might yet view with equanimity a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Howsoever these surmises may turn out, we have always deplored the Russophobia generated by that miserable fiasco, the Crimean war, and so long as England is great at sea we have never yet been able to perceive why she should be scared at this contingency. If it were once accomplished with the good will of Great Britain, Russia, although her power would be enormously enhanced, would experience but little temptation to interfere with her in India, and would in all probability become as friendly as she always was before the shallow but crafty Louis Napoleon succeeded in bamboozing a weak English Government and stirring up bad blood.

We cannot but acknowledge in a more than ordinary manner the courtesy which the *Educational Review* (St. John) has shown us in the pains it has taken to answer a question which we knew involved considerable trouble and thought. We have no doubt the *Review* will as courteously accept as our excuse that, like Miss Dartle—only with the difference of sincerity—we really asked "for information." The subject has some peculiar attractions for students of the bearing of ancient science on the religions of antiquity, and we shall from time to time find space to recur to it. Access to the best authorities on assyriology, which is the fountain-head of zodiacal myth, is not easy here, and that is one reason why, presuming on its high standard, we ventured to tax the kindness of the *Educational Review* which we have to thank now for one or two points, notably that of the difference between the actual and the theoretical length of the signs—a point of which, without being actually ignorant of it, we had for the time lost sight.

The debate on the proposed subsidy of \$500,000 per year for a fast Atlantic service has placed Mr. Jones in a somewhat unpleasant position. The worst enemy of Halifax could not have advanced arguments more likely to injure her interests than those used by the senior member for Halifax County in his place in Parliament. In purely political questions there is every reason for Mr. Jones opposing the Government of the day, but we are astonished to find him opposing a measure that is of vital importance to the trade and commerce of this port. His position is not improved when it is pointed out that Mr. Jones is the Agent of the Dominion Line of Steamships, a line dividing the present subsidy with the Allan Company, and rendering a most inefficient service with Portland as the terminal point. The arguments are not the arguments of Mr. Jones, the member for Halifax, but of Mr. Jones, the Agent of the Dominion S. S. Line, and therein lies the sting. When he contends that it is useless for Canada to attempt to compete in the Atlantic service with New York lines for either cabin or steerage passengers, threatens that the withdrawal of the subsidy from the present lines will increase the rate of freight, and denounces the fast service as unnecessary and extravagant, he is betraying the interests of his constituents to favor the interests of his steamship line. We sincerely regret that Mr. Jones, who has many qualifications necessary to make him a valuable representative of this constituency, should have so far forgotten his duty as to array himself in opposition to the interests of Halifax.

There is considerable evidence that Newfoundland is entering on a new era of progress, and energy in pushing it. A fishing bureau has been organized, hatcheries are to be established, and greater attention is to be given to the bait-fisheries. Agricultural resources and capabilities have been discussed in the Legislature, and a model and stock farm is being agitated for. The opening up of the country by railways is to be vigorously taken in hand, and a manhood suffrage has been adopted. Nova Scotia has scarcely yet ceased to suffer from the old idea that it was a frozen wilderness with nine months winter and three months bad weather, and many accounts indicate that Newfoundland also may be found to possess a better climate and greater agricultural resources than is commonly believed.

It might be thought that all that is obnoxious to the *Ottawa Evening Journal* had been exhausted by Halifax and St. John, but after all it seems that the head and front of the offence of claiming a population of 43,000 lies with Hamilton, which unhappy city is scathed after this fashion:—"Hamilton, we may state, is situated near Toronto. From that place it has imbibed a spirit of overweening self-conceit, without any of Toronto's advantages to justify it. It used to have a second rate baseball team, which advertised it somewhat, but this year could not guarantee the small salaries required by the players, and is consequently sinking into its original obscurity." Then follows a comparison of the taxation of Hamilton and Ottawa respectively, and it is surmised that "Hamilton men, with that unscrupulous mendacity which often characterizes inferior people, will no doubt argue that this comparison is to Hamilton's advantage, never saying a word about the eight or ten millions of Government or church property here exempt from taxation, or about the \$2,000,000 city of Hull with its 10,000 progressive people linked to us. In fact, taking in Hull, this centre of population rivals Quebec both in assessment and number of people. Moreover if quality and not quantity be considered the best standard of supremacy in cities, Quebec is far inferior to Ottawa, while Hamilton becomes less than half as important. We are inferior to Hamilton, St. John and Halifax chiefly in jail population." This is conclusive. But what on earth is the matter with our really respected contemporary?

There are some old titles which seem to have a prestige of ill-fortune, and no matter how often revived, are sure to lapse again after a short time. Something of this uncanny weird inheres in the dukedom of Albany, but that of Buckingham is a more striking instance. It has been a great title. In one or two of its representative families it has been very near the throne, so near in Henry the Eighth's time that the propinquity brought the Duke's head to the block at the command of that summary monarch. Richard the Third had also dealt in like fashion with a previous possessor of the title. We believe it was in the person of the late Duke still so near as to come within the legitimate line of succession in the event of a failure of the more direct heirs of the House of Guelph—a concatenation against which, however, the prolific qualities of the Royal Family are probably a quite sufficient guarantee for some time to come. The Buckingham title has now for the fourth time become extinct. Besides the descendant of the Plantagenets executed by Henry, it has been borne by the Villiers and Sheffields, in both of which houses it died out. The Dukedom just demised was of late creation, 1822 only, but the long string of associated family names borne by its incumbent are evidence of the wide-reaching connection which led to its recreation. The late Duke, who was a man of ability, and for some years Governor of Madras, rejoiced in the names of Richard Plantagenet Chandos Temple Nugent Bridges Cavendish Grenville. The heir to the Earldom of Temple is Mr. W. S. Gore-Langton. Whether he is a person of sufficient consequence to revive the Dukedom we do not know. Probably not.

A fecundity and spreading power has been ascribed to the French-Canadian race which proves when critically investigated to be somewhat fabulous. Some time ago we reproduced some statistics which disproved the exaggerated statements as to the extent of French families. The latest aspect of the scare is the notion that this wonderful people are now overrunning New England. The last Massachusetts census (1885) gives the following figures, which are not particularly alarming, though of course the last three years may have altered proportions a little:—

Place of Birth.	Number.	Percentage.
Native born.....	1,415,274	72 87
Massachusetts.....	1,117,440	57 54
Other New England States.....	216,725	11 16
Other States.....	81,109	4 17
Foreign born.....	526,867	27 13
Canada (English).....	79,966	4 12
Canada (French).....	64,503	3 32
England.....	56,924	2 93
Scotland.....	15,970	0 82
Ireland.....	244,629	12 60
Germany.....	23,115	1 19
Sweden.....	9,436	0 49
Portugal.....	6,118	0 31
Other countries.....	26,216	1 35

A contemporary observes on these statistics that "Ireland heads the list with inhabitants of foreign birth, contributing about 1 person in 8 of the whole population, while Canada comes next with a contribution of 144,469, or 1 in 13½. The French-Canadians, it will be noticed, are 64,503, as against 79,966 of English-Canadians. Of the latter Nova Scotia furnishes for its quota 40,839, Prince Edward Island 6,809, and New Brunswick 16,449. The remarkable fact is that there are more Canadian-born English in Massachusetts than Canadian-born French. There is little reason to suppose that the case is much different in other New England States."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

LOVE AT REST.

When love was young it asked for wings,
That it might still be roaming;
And away it sped, by fancy led,
Through dawn, and noon, and gloaming.
Each daintiness that blooms and blows
It wooed in honeyed metre,
And when it won the sweetest sweet,
It flew off to a sweeter;
When love was young.

When love was old it craved for rest,
For home, and health, and haven;
For quiet talks round sheltered walks,
And long lawns smoothly shaven.
And what love sought at last it found.
A roof, a porch, a garden,
And from a fond unquestioning heart
Peace, sympathy, and pardon,
When love was old.

—Austin Dobson.

A Wichita preacher delivered a discourse last Sunday on "lying," and when he went down town on Monday morning not more than half the people he met would speak to him.

"George," she said shyly, as she withdrew her lingering lips from his, "I think I smell whisky on your breath." "Wrong, Edith dear, you'll have to guess again." And she guessed again.

An appeal—"Now, Smithers, let me earnestly exhort you to take the pledge." "Certainly not, my lady! I'm not one o' your people as can't keep sober without goin' and takin' hoaths about it!"—*London Punch.*

Magistrate—"Madam, your husband charges you with assault!" Madam—"Yes, sir. I asked him if ever he would cease to love me, and he was so slow in answering that I hit him with a mop. I'm only a woman, your honor, (tears,) and a woman's life without love is a mere blight."

Honest Confession is good for the soul.—Minister (consolingly)—"Don't be down-hearted, my friend, many years may yet be in store for you; and even though you are called to rest—you, who have led so correct and good a life, should not fear death." Parishioner—"Oh, but you don't know, you don't know (in a subdued voice) I've been so uncommon sly."

Tenth refers to base ball as "the fatuous game which we are called upon in columns of twaddle and fustian, to fall down and worship; a game that for science cannot hold a candle to cricket or tennis, to say nothing of lawn tennis and racquets; and that for real active exercise cannot be compared to football. It is a dull, stupid game for grown men, good enough for a school playground, but absolutely out of place at Lord's or the Oval."

Here is a purgatorial story:—

One of the Australian courts is called upon to decide a novel and difficult question. A Roman Catholic merchant left in his will a bequest of \$7,000 to be used to deliver his soul from purgatory. The executor demands legal proof from the local priests that the conditions of the will have been complied with before he will pay over the money.

"The Duchess" is the pseudonym of Margaret Hungerford, an Irish lady now living in London. Hungerford is the name of her second husband. The story runs that her first husband, Mr. Argles, committed a forgery shortly after their marriage, was convicted and sent to jail. His wife, thrown upon the world without any source of livelihood, turned in despair to literature and produced her first novel, Phyllis, which proved a great success. Ever since she has maintained herself handsomely by her pen.

WIT IN WALL-STREET.—"Vot's the madder, Isidore?" said Simon Wormser to his brother. "You look as if you had the blues."

"I'm very sick, Simon," was the reply; "I don't think I shall live long."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Simon; "you are all right—as right as a man of sixty can be. Why! you'll live to be a hundred."

"How can you talk so?" answered Isidore, with a sickly smile. "Do you think the Lord would take me at par ven he could get me at sixty."

Civilization is not so recent an affair as we moderns want to make out. Our remote forefathers knew a thing or two. Their appetites were educated even whilst their intellects were possibly lying fellow to some extent. Shells found in the lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, France, indicate that the Neanderthal man made common use of the oyster, which is thus proved to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man. What will the *savants* some ten thousand years hence think of our cuisine when they dig down and unearth a collection of tinned-meat cans?

An American girl who was presented at the Queen's drawing room was so embarrassed that she made quite a *faux pas*. She wholly ignored the Queen until after she had saluted the Princess of Wales, when she suddenly turned round and astonished Her Majesty by saying: "Oh, I beg your pardon, madam," grabbed her royal hand, kissed it, and then hurried along the line. The Queen, who is a terrible stickler about matters of etiquette, at first looked angry, then, catching a sight of the amused smile of the Princess of Wales, she burst into a pleasant laugh, and sent the discomfited debutante away with a few kindly words.

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.

SONGS OF THE SHIRT.

(Paddy in full dress meets a friend.)—"Where did I get this shirt? Bedad I got it where they can be had
By any decent caller,
At Clayton & Sons on Jacob Sthrate,—
Now sint it illgant and nate,
And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!
"A Dollar " "Yes, bedad its throe;
And Barney dear! if I was you,
I'd go and git another."
"I'll do it Pat—I will me friend—
Wan for meself—and I will sind
Wan to our Mick, me brother."

(Sandy at market.)—"I guess this is a' I want the noc,
And glad I am at bein' throo,
So I'll be toddlin' ben—
By George! I heans finished yet,—
To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get
Ane o' thae shirts ye ken.
"Tis but a step to Claytons' place—
There's no necessity to race
And I'll be hame in time:
And Janet lass—the scoldin' jade
Secin' the bargain I hae made
For ance will hush her chime!

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 13. For \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send *THE CRITIC* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

A prohibition alliance has been formed in Halifax.

A board of trade has been formed in Sydney, C. B.

There is a good deal of ice about the coast of Cape Breton and in the Strait.

The *Amherst Gazette* advocates the formation of an Historical Society in that town.

A set of chimes is being spoken of as a desirable thing to have in the tower of the New City Hall.

The Wimbledon team has been filled. But two provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia, are represented.

No mails were brought by the *Sardinian* from England last Saturday night, the mail having been sent via New York.

It is announced that Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, will shortly be married to a young lady residing in Ottawa.

A complimentary address was presented to Captain Hill and the officers of the steamship *Halifax* on her last trip from Boston to this port.

Emily Dillman, the important witness in the Preeper-Doyle murder case, is still in St. John, Detective Phelan having failed to induce her to return home.

The Little Bras d'Or Bridge is not quite finished, but it is temporarily arranged so that horses and foot passengers can pass over it with perfect safety.

The contract with the Allan Line for the carrying of mails has been renewed for another year, or until such time as the fast Atlantic service is in operation.

The contract for building the missing link has been awarded to Messrs. Campbell & O'Neil, who were contractors on the Oxford Railway. Work is to be commenced at once.

The Haydn Club, under the conductorship of Herr Klingensfeld, will, in all probability, give a concert at an early date. A number of new members have recently been added to the Club.

Deer are said to have been plentiful on the west coast of Newfoundland during the winter. They were driven to the seashore by wolves, which have been prowling around in great numbers.

Henry Hardie, the New York forger, who has been exciting considerable interest for some time, returned to New York under the care of Detective McAulay and Mr. Somers, on Wednesday.

William Nunn, a Customs officer who was on duty when the steamer *Sardinian* was discharging her cargo on Sunday morning last, suddenly dropped dead while in the act of lighting his pipe.

The small-pox epidemic at St. Johns, Newfoundland, is said to have abated, but diphtheria is very prevalent. For the week ending April 14th 49 new cases were reported, out of which there were four deaths.

The *Maritimo Sentinel* has made its appearance in an enlarged edition, the number of columns being increased to thirty-two, and somewhat extended in length. We congratulate our contemporary on this sign of prosperity.

The Restigouche *Pioneer* says:—"The Bay Chaleur Railway is now carrying passengers from Metapedia to Carleton, connecting with express morning and evening. They will in a few days publish their summer time table."

A movement is on foot in Moncton to form a salvage corps and fire police association. A number of citizens, insurance agents, merchants and clerks have signified their willingness to join the corps on a purely volunteer basis, and it is understood the town council are willing they should go ahead and organize.

Interesting experiments were made with the telephone under water by divers on Saturday afternoon last in Barry & Evans' ship-yard, Dartmouth. There is no doubt that this most useful instrument will be of great value to divers, as communication can be kept up with the surface as well as with other divers under water.

Mr. Menger read his paper, "The Stage, is it moral in its tendency?" before the Church of England Institute, on Tuesday evening, before a good audience. Mr. Menger's views were on a liberal basis, and he thought that the stage should not be decried because of the faults of some of those who made it a profession. A discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and their son Mr. Stewart Tupper and wife, and Mrs. Cameron their daughter, have been visiting Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. Sir Charles said the object of his visit was to note the progress of the country and keep in touch with its needs. He looks to a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the fishery and Behring Sea difficulties.

The Union Act with regard to the cities of St. John and Portland will come into operation on the 18th of May. Until that date the cities will continue each to attend to its own business. Two Aldermen from each of the Portland wards will then enter the St. John Council, which will perform all the public business until the election of their successors on the 4th of June.

Campbellton, N. B., is to have another new paper, to be called the *Rail-roader*. Mr. Bruce McDougall has retired from the management of the *Pioneer*, and will become editor of the *Railroader*. Mr. J. J. Fraser will be editor of the *Pioneer*.

We desire to draw attention to the advertisement on page 5 of this issue of *THE CRITIC*, of Cambridge House, 18 Morris street, boarding and day school for young gentlemen. There can be no question that, under the new management of Mr. Walter Leigh and Mr. Bradford, with the able assistance they command, this educational institute is well worthy of patronage.

There are said to be 300 men working on the Cornwallis Valley railway. The masonry on the culverts at Pereaux road and Weaver's Brooks are in progress, and upwards of 4 miles on the various sections have been graded. Sleepers and posts are being delivered all along the line. The purpose is to keep continually at work and run trains into Kentville by October at latest.

An arrangement has been made looking towards ultimate amalgamation between the Canada Atlantic Steamship Co., Limited, and the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship line. This will have the effect of placing the properties of both companies on a good paying basis. It is understood that the S. S. Halifax will continue as now her weekly trips between Halifax and Boston.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Brownlee, Surveyor and Map Publisher, of Brandon, Man., for an excellent map and railway guide of that Province. It is so constructed that any one at a distance owning land in Manitoba, and having the description of it, could we should think locate his property by its aid. Settlements are indexed, railways, townships, rivers, grain centres, etc., are shewn, and the price, 25 cts., places it within the reach of all.

During the heavy thunder storm of last Sunday evening the house of Richard Schofield of North Alton, about three miles from Kentville, was struck by lightning. A young son of Mr. Schofield's who was leaning out of the window at the time was instantly killed. Mr. West and Mr. Forsyth who were present were seriously but not fatally injured, and a number of other inmates of the house were prostrated by the shock. The barn of Mr. Alex. Smith on Beech Hill was also struck and partly demolished.

Captain Harvey Doane, who has just retired from the command of the steamer *Yarmouth*, has been for a period of thirty years in command of steamboats, the greater portion of the time between Yarmouth and Halifax, and Yarmouth and Boston. He has never met with a serious disaster in all that time. Captain Doane will settle down in his native place, Barrington. His successor in command of the *Yarmouth* is Captain Samuel Stauwood, whose experience as a pilot and captain of steamers eminently qualifies him for the position.

George Liston, the well known colored boatman, on Saturday last added another to the list of lives saved by him. About one o'clock a boy who was playing about the boats at the city slip, lost his balance and fell in the water. The cry of "boy overboard" was at once raised, which attracted Liston, who threw off his coat and boots and plunged into the water. In a few minutes he rose to the surface with the child, who had been washed under a schooner by the current, and was apparently lifeless when rescued. George Liston deserves the credit of his heroism. It is said he has rescued twelve persons from drowning since he became a boatman.

On Wednesday the civic elections in Halifax resulted in the return of Alderman David McPherson for Mayor by acclamation. This should be considered quite an honor, as it is stated that it is the first instance in the history of Halifax that a mayor has been returned unopposed to his first term of office. The following aldermen were also returned by acclamation. Ward 2—Alderman Keefe. Ward 5—Alderman Lyons. Ward 6—Alderman Mosher. In the contested wards, John D. Mackintosh was elected in ward 1, over Alderman Cooke, by a majority of 85. In ward 3, Mr. Edward O'Donnell defeated Alderman O'Brien by a majority of 41, and in ward 4, Alderman Heckler was defeated by R. J. Sweet, by a majority of 23.

Universal regret will have been felt at the intelligence yesterday morning of the death of John S. Maclean Esq., a gentleman not more prominent in the mercantile circles of Halifax than in all good works. Mr. Maclean was president of the Bank of Nova Scotia for many years, an active worker in the Presbyterian denomination, President of the Y. M. C. A., and of the Board of Directors of the School for the Blind, and a leading figure in all christian, charitable and benevolent institutions of the city. Mr. Maclean had not been in good health for a twelvemonth, but was only confined to his house for a fortnight before his death. The deceased gentleman took an intelligent grasp of a very wide range of subjects, and being of a highly benevolent disposition it is not surprising that he became a valued member on the Boards of Directors of so many philanthropic institutions, and it will be long—yes very long—before his vacant seat will be filled by a gentleman having equal mental acumen, and with the like will to do good as opportunity offered. Mr. Maclean's family will have the sincere sympathy of the whole community.

We have received from the National Publishing Company, Toronto, "Dolly," by Justin McCarthy; "A False Scent," by Mrs. Alexander; and "In Exchange for a Soul," by Mary Linskill. They are exceedingly nicely got up, and are all of their class, superior books. The names of Mr. McCarthy and Mrs. Alexander are sufficient to guarantee a readable book. Both these are short, and pleasant reading. "In Exchange for a Soul" is in some ways a rather ambitious book. It has the merit of sustaining a very high plane of conscience and morality, and it must be said that the characters are drawn with great force. If anything it is overstrained, and the authoress has devoted herself to so torturing her sensitive personages through-

out the volume, that when a fairly reasonable denouement is reached, it is a pure surprise that she can persuade herself to permit it. Many of the incidents are improbable, and the story is a little too drawn out, yet it enchains the attention, and impresses the reader with a sense of faith, nobility and purity. A very different impression from that with which one throws down such American rubbish as we had recently to notice.

We have had lying by us for some time a volume of poetry which we have been unable to, tho' desirous of, noticing. We refer to "The Soul's Rest and other poems," by the Rev. F. G. Scott, of Drummondville, P. Q. The opening poem, written in England, gives its title to the volume, which will well repay, not merely perusal, but some study. Naturally several of Mr. Scott's poems are of a spiritual turn, and perhaps the best praise we can give to these is that they are also manly and wholesome "A British War Song," and "In Memoriam," (of our gallant men killed in the N. W. in 1885) also afford evidence of spirit and manliness. Yet is Mr. Scott, as perhaps becoms his calling, on the whole rather contemplative than combantant. We have literally no space for quotations here, though we may by and by reproduce some of Mr. Scott's effusions. At least we can only give a couple of lines in which he himself speaks of his poetry as of that of which:—

"The roots
Are down, far down, within the spirit's depths
Amid the voiceless shadows of the soul."

We can sincerely commend these poems, which elsewhere also give evidence of breadth of thought and sentiment.

New York has five successful women dentists.

Sir Julian Panncoferte, the new British Minister to Washington arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

Dawson, Williams & Co., hide and leather dealers of Boston, have failed. Liabilities \$200,000. It is believed they will pay fifty cents on the dollar.

Mallard, the chocolate confectioner of New York, has sent to the Paris Exposition two statues of Venus in solid chocolate, weighing 900 lbs. each.

Isaac Rich & Co., fish dealers, who recently suspended, have assigned and will retire from business. The liabilities are about \$350,000; assets about \$209,000.

The prohibition amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution has received a crushing defeat. The majority against it in the city of Boston was 30,000, and in the state 44,552.

Prof. F. C. Sumichrast of Harvard University, has selected as the subject of a paper which he is to read before one of the most select clubs of Boston, "Nova Scotia as a Summer Resort." No doubt it will serve to increase the favor with which our province is regarded by Americans, as a refuge from the summer heat of their country.

A very large amount of property was destroyed by fire in New York on the 19th inst. The loss to the New York Central Railway is over a million and a half dollars, and at least half a million dollars worth of property belonging to other people was destroyed, notably that of N. K. Fairbanks, the great Chicago lard merchant. Some fatalities are recorded and many people were injured. The police estimate the damage at \$3,500,000.

The passengers and crew of the *Danmark* are safe. The steamship *Missouri* bound from London to Philadelphia rescued them and took the *Danmark* in tow until the 6th inst, when she seemed about to sink. The *Missouri* proceeded to the Azores and left the first and second officers and 320 passengers there, she then continued on her way to Philadelphia, with 340 passengers and the remainder of the crew, they arrived there on the 21st inst. The *Danmark* was about 800 miles from Newfoundland on April 4th when the shaft broke. Engineer Kaas was found dead in the engine room after the accident. The engine pipe burst and the engineer was killed on the spot. The ship was badly damaged. In consequence of this damage together with the breaking of the shaft, the vessel was helpless in the heavy seas that prevailed.

It is stated that Lord Brownlow will succeed Lord Londonderry as Viceroy of Ireland.

The Persian government has ceded the fortress of Kelat-Kadri in Khorassan, to Russia.

The Shah of Persia will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg on May 23rd. He will leave Berlin on the 27th.

The unfortunate Czar has been alarmed by another Nihilist plot against his life, which was discovered by the police.

The river Thoiss in Austria has burst its banks. The adjacent country is flooded and the Banat province is threatened with inundation.

H. M. S. Hymalia was collided with by the gunboat ram Viper in Grassy Bay, Bermuda, recently. The Hymalia had to be docked for repairs.

Another Gladstonian success has been scored by the election of Mr. Hugessen for Rochester by 1,655 votes against 1,580 votes polled for Mr. Davies, the Liberal Unionist candidate. In the last contest for this seat, which was represented by Col. Hughes Hallett, Conservative, the Gladstonian minority was 250.

It is asserted that Henry M. Stanley on his return to England will be re-naturalized as a British subject, and that the government will confer upon him higher honors than have ever been conferred upon a journalist and explorer, which two professions Stanley combines. It is also stated that the Belgian Government will join in decorating and honoring Stanley.

DOCTORING IN THE DARK.

No sensible surgeon will attempt the performance of an operation involving human life in a room secluded from the proper amount of light.

A practionor will not attempt the diagnosis of a complicated disease unless he can see the sufferer and make an examination upon which to base his opinion relative to the treatment necessary to bring about restoration of health.

Notwithstanding the impropriety of such action there seems to be a great deal of doctoring done in the dark.

It needs no illustrations to demonstrate that gross ignorance has caused many fatal mistakes in the treatment of diseases by those who profess to be learned in the art of healing.

In many diseases several organs are more or less implicated and what seems a primary ailment may be one quite remote. For instance a severe headache may have its origin in a disturbed stomach. On the other hand, sickness at the stomach may be caused by a blow on the head. The seat of typhoid fever is in the upper part of the bowels, but most of its worst symptoms are often in the brain.

Symptoms of disease as well as diseases themselves are oftentimes followers or concomitants of some unsuspected organic disease and this is peculiarly true of lung, liver, brain and heart diseases in general, for it is now known that they are the result of kidney disease, which shows its presence in some such indirect manner.

Several years ago a gentleman became convinced of the truth of this, and through his efforts the world has been warned of kidney disease and as result of continued effort a specific known as Warner's Safe Cure was discovered, the general use of which has shown it to be of inestimable benefit in all cases where kidney treatment is desirable or necessary.

When consumption is threatened see to it that the condition of the kidneys is immediately inquired into, and if they are found diseased, cure them by an immediate use of Warner's Safe Cure and the symptoms of lung disease will rapidly disappear.

There are too many instances already recorded of the terrible results produced by a lack of knowledge concerning the cause of disease, and human life is of too much importance to be foolishly sacrificed to bigotry for ignorance.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,

18 MORRIS ST.,

Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen

Under the management of MR. WALTER LEIGH and MR. H. M. BRADFORD, B.A., (late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 21st Wrangler, 1886), assisted by MR. F. A. W. TAYLOR, B.A., Cantab (classical honors), and MR. A. J. STYLE (Honors London University.) This School re-opens on

FRIDAY, April 26th,
Lessons in Music and Dancing given by MISS GLISKA.

L. ANNIE VEAZEY,
Christian Scientist,
106 GRANVILLE STREET,
(Opp. Province Building.)
OFFICE HOURS, 3 to 6 P. M.
CONSULTATION FREE.

Best Route to Boston.
CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.
ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

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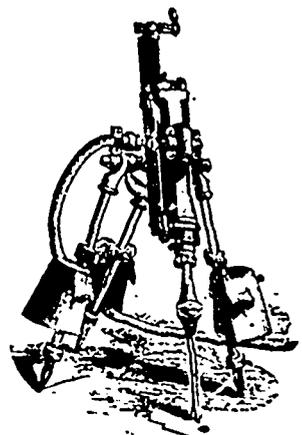
Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 3 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,
General Agents, Halifax.



Jingersoll Rock Drill Comp'y
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Steam Hoists, Boilers, and General Mining Machinery, Explosives, Batteries, Fuses, &c.

Drill can be seen working at the Halifax Dry Dock.

CALIFORNIA OREGON AND WASHINGTON. One way EXCURSIONS every two weeks. LOWEST RATES, QUICK TIME, and personally conducted. For rates and full particulars apply to A. Phillips & Co., 288 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

SELLING PRICES \$4.98 SAMPLE FREE
This is a watch that ordinarily sells for \$15.00. For 60 days we will sell them at \$4.98 and give every one an opportunity to get one sample for nothing. Cut this out and send to us with 50 cents in postage stamps, as a guarantee that watch is ordered in good faith, which will cover us from any loss from express charges and we will send the watch to you C. O. D. subject to examination. If found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, you can pay the balance of \$4.65 and take the watch; otherwise you do not pay one cent. If you sell or cause the sale of six (6) of these watches within the next 60 days we will send you one free. This is an imported, jeweled, expansion balance, quick train, more than complete with a 4-ounce Dasher Silver open face case and guaranteed in every respect. We make no money watches from our mammoth catalogue which is sent free. Send order immediately. This ad. may never appear again. Address A. C. KURMICK & COMPANY, 87 & 89 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO, CANADA. We recommend this watch to every reader of this advertisement. Mention this paper when ordering. Whenever goods are to be sent by mail, cash in full must accompany the order, as goods cannot be sent by mail C. O. D. When cash in full accompanies the order, we send you a fine roll-plated chain



UNPOPULAR GREAT MEN.

A little more than three and a quarter centuries have passed since the birth of Galileo, the greatest philosopher and astronomer that Italy ever saw. In the same year—1564—Shakespeare was born. At that time the people of the Eastern Continent were almost totally ignorant of the existence of America. They had heard in a vague way about the great Western World, but they could form no conception of the vast extent of our territory, many believing that it was simply a small island. In the same year that Galileo and Shakespeare saw the light the Huguenots began a settlement in Florida, which at that time was thought to be an enchanted spot. Galileo was the eldest son of a nobleman of Florence, and in his infancy manifested an interest in the stars. While looking at the heavens one night he said in his child-like manner:—"There are thousands of stars, and yet all of them together do not give one-tenth the light that the sun itself gives." No boy ever worked harder to gain knowledge, and no boy had so many obstacles to overcome as this young student. Before he reached his eighteenth year he was well versed in Latin and Greek, was an excellent artist and an accomplished musician. His father wished him to practice medicine, but his tastes and inclinations led him to follow mathematics. Galileo's ideas were so far beyond the age in which he lived that no publisher dared print his works. His first great essay on "Hydrostatic Balance" was written in 1586, but it was not until 1610 that it was read by the public. His essay on "The Centre of Gravity" was not published until fifty years after it was written. While in his seventieth year he was cast into prison, and all his works prohibited. This was a terrible blow to the old man, for he had committed no crime, and he knew in his heart that he was right. When he asked why he was sent to prison he was told that he had been making false statements. "You say the world moves; but it does not," said his enemies. "It is the sun that moves." "But the world does move," said Galileo, as they were shutting him in a dark cell. We speak of the "dark ages," of the "age of superstition," etc., of the centuries past, and forget all about the ignorance, darkness, and superstition of the nineteenth century. Galileo stood foremost among the unpopular great men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are three in the nineteenth century who were laughed at for advocating "impossible" schemes—Mr. Morse, because he said a message could be sent by wire; Cyrus W. Field, because he said a cable could be laid across the Atlantic; Edison, because he stated he could light houses and streets by electricity.—*Roderick, in Growing Youth.*

FRENCH WOMEN.

Do not trust our newspapers. Above all, shun those journals which pretend to describe society. The society that they know, the only society that they can describe, is not society at all; it is Bohemia. They talk, it is true, of a live duchess, but they have only seen their duchess from a distance. She was in her box, they were all away below in the stalls. The woman whom they really know is Marguerite Gautier, and it is Marguerite to whom they assign the ducal name. Most frequently they not even take the trouble to find a fictitious trade-mark for their wares; they furnish you, without disguise, with the scandal of the world of pleasure, a perfect series of orgies, a Bacchanalia of courtesans. Thereupon, you say to yourself, This is great Babylon! Indeed it is not; it is only a tiny corner of Babylon, no bigger than a nutshell—a tiny corner, such as may be found in London, in Rome, or in Vienna. This corner is a trifle larger in proportion as the town is more famous and attracts more foreigners. But this is not the immorality of Paris, it is the immorality of the world; nay, it is not Paris, nor is it the Parisian woman. There is no more amusing madcap than the Parisian courtesan, and no more sensible and charming person than the Parisian woman. The two exist in two distinct worlds, and have nothing in common except their hats. We have, at the outside, 2,000 or 3,000 of the madcaps, reckoning in that number those who are on the border line and who have one foot in each of the two worlds. It is a large number, but only think what a host of foreigners come to us. And yet the madcaps attract more attention than our 500,000 virtuous Parisian women and our 20,000,000 virtuous French women. Foreigners are not the only persons who make a mistake about this matter. In France itself the novel makes such a fuss that many Frenchmen fancy that one class of women is the other. Our excellent little middle-class women are judged by the standard of "Indiana." Fifty years ago they were all reading "Indiana" with fervour, forcing themselves to find their own image in it, just as at the present day we force ourselves for an hour or so to believe that Francois le Champi's peasants are men of flesh and blood. Nay, my dear ladies, you are not such Indianas nor such Francillons as all that. When you go to see Francillon on the stage you are so charmed with the happy ending of the third act that you forgive the improbabilities of the other two. Meilhac maintains that your French virtue is a steadily diminishing quantity; but at all events you cling to what remains of it. Still, I am only now speaking of fashionable Parisian ladies, for the others keep simply to the old standard. Vice requires little time to blossom, but it takes long to spread its roots.—*Jules Simon, in the Fortnightly Review.*

SACRED CATS.

Accustomed as we are to look on cats simply as domestic pets, it may seem strange to us that they should have been regarded by any people as objects of extreme veneration and respect. Yet this was the case amongst the ancient Egyptians. The sacred animals of these people were numerous, and great was the care bestowed upon them; but none were held in more esteem than our humble friend the cat.

It was revered as an emblem of the moon, on account of the different spots upon its body, its activity during the night, and a variety of other reasons.

Little is known distinctly of the worship accorded to any of the sacred animals, or birds, but it is certain that they were kept by the people of Egypt at great expense, and that more attention was given to them than to any other members of the household. In case of fire the greatest exertions were put forth to save them, whatever might become of the other valuable property in the house.

It is even related that during a great famine, which prevailed at one time all over the land, when hunger proved too much for the finer feelings of the Egyptians and they devoured each other, not a man was known to touch or taste one of the sacred animals.

Indeed the severest penalties followed on the slightest injury done to any of them.

If a man killed any of these creatures on purpose he was put to death. If he did so unwittingly, the case was sometimes referred to the priests for decision; but if he were the means of killing a hawk, an ibis, or a cat, whether intentionally or not, he died without mercy.

Nor were the cats less respected after their death than during their lifetime.

If one died, the whole family to which it belonged devoted itself to mourning the sad event, and prayed and fasted for several days.

The body was almost always embalmed, in very much the same manner as human remains were treated, and the costliest funerals took place, very often the cat-mummy being carried from remote parts of the country to be buried at the sacred city of Bubastis.

Even at this day cats are as numerous in Cairo as dogs, and although many of them are homeless they are still kindly treated by the natives, and there is even a royal foundation for such of them as are destitute. The reason given by the people themselves for the partiality they evince for these animals is, that their prophet Mohammed was supposed to be exceedingly fond of them.

It is, however, just possible that one may be right in regarding it as a relic of the extreme veneration and esteem in which they used to be held by the Egyptians.—*The Prize.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The firm of Geo. B. Layton & Co., which has recently opened up in the premises lately occupied by Drysdale Bros, at New Glasgow, is, we understand, a first class dry goods establishment. The senior partner, Mr. Geo. B. Layton, is a gentleman of large experience in buying, a matter of the highest importance to a business. This firm assert that they will shortly display one of the finest ranges of dry goods in the Province.

Mr. Jenkins, Shipwright, of Yarmouth, has set a fine example of enterprise at that place, being no less than the construction of a dry dock at his own expense, without even seeking any subsidy from town, province, or Dominion. Mr. Jenkins' enterprise is thus described:—"He has had a channel dredged from the main channel of the harbor to his dock and there he has excavated a capacious dock, with sides of stout piling lined with plank and back up by earth. Facing the harbor are V shaped gates. When the tide is full the gates are opened, and a vessel to be repaired can be brought in just as she would be to a wharf. When the tide recedes, the vessel settles down on the floor of the dock. The gates are closed, keeping out the water until work is completed on the vessel. The high tides at Yarmouth do away with the expensive pumping machinery which render dry docks elsewhere so costly. We hope Mr. Jenkins' experiment may meet with the success it deserves."

Mr. C. R. H. Starr has purchased a third interest in the "Ideal Washing Machine Factory," at Wolfville. This factory is not at present able to manufacture its machines fast enough to keep pace with their orders, the business is therefore to be enlarged so as to better meet the large and increasing demand for these machines.

Messrs. Wright & Cushing, of Moncton, have on the Little River, near Salisbury, a most complete mill. They commenced sawing two or three weeks ago, and will cut this season about 6 million feet. They ship from Hillsboro, Point du Cheno and St. John. A. J. Babang & Co., of Moncton, have a mill on the same stream, and will cut about 2 million feet this year.

Shipments of coal from Joggins Mines have opened early in the season, and several cargoes have already been sent by water. The general outlook for coal business is very encouraging, as, in addition to local demands and smaller contracts, the company has a contract to supply the N. B. R'y with several thousand tons, which will go forward by rail.

George Ellis, an ingenious young mechanic of Amherst, working for Christie Bros. & Co. of that place, has we learn designed and constructed a new pattern of tricycle which is said to run admirably.

We learn from Amherst also that Messrs Meiggs & Corbett of Five Islands are building a vessel, and intend constructing a wharf during the summer.

Messrs Miller & Co. of Economy, have in the woods enough timber to make 5,000,000 feet of lumber. This is probably the case with most lumbering firms after the peculiar winter we have had.

We are frequently told that there is no enterprize in Canada, and that every thing is languishing, yet instances crop up, "as plenty as blackberries," to the contrary. Here is one from a N. B. contemporary:—"W. S. Loggie, one of Chatham's most enterprising merchants, is about to establish a branch store in Moncton, Mr. Albert Swezey takes charge. Mr. Loggie has upwards of a dozen stores, principally on the sea coast, where he carries on a large business in canning fish, etc. He is only another example of New Brunswick's self-made men. Starting with a business of a few thousands it has rapidly increased until last year it amounted to the large sum of \$400,000.

Mr. N. B. Raymond, of Acacia Valley, is building a new mill 55x20 ft., which is to contain a matching and moulding machine, and other machinery for general work. This will be advantageous to the mechanics of that section. Like so many other of the businesses which come under our notice Mr. Raymond finds himself under the necessity of enlarging his premises to meet the requirements of the public. He has lately purchased extensive woodlands which, he claims, will enable him to manufacture lumber at cheaper rates than any one else in the county.

We find the following in the *Eastern Echo*:—"Quite a business has sprung up in Antigonish in the export of white ash for use in the Halifax Shovel Company's works at the North West Arm, Halifax. White ash alone is used and that growing in Antigonish county is found to be of excellent quality for shovel handles. A. M. Cunningham is agent for the factory here. The ash is brought to town in lengths of two feet or four feet, the price paid being \$10 per cord. The price, though apparently large, only gives fair wages to the farmers who get out the wood, owing to the time and work required to find the proper wood. The factory was established four years ago. The ash business began here about that time and has been growing since. Last winter the amount sent from Antigonish was 50 cords. This winter one hundred cords were shipped."

CITY CHIMES.

An event in which a Halifax lady plays a prominent part will take place on the 30th of this month, at Dobeleys, Staffordshire, England. We refer to the marriage of Miss Florence Meynell, youngest daughter of E. Meynell, Esq., of Halifax, to Mr. Bertram Heywood, second son of Sir Percival Heywood, of Dobeleys. Miss Grace Meynell, sister of the bride, and Miss Heywood, sister of the groom, are to be two of the four bridesmaids who will grace the occasion. The wedding presents are numerous, costly and elegant. After the ceremony, the happy couple will leave for a European tour with Venice and Rome as the objective points. We extend to them our best wishes for their happiness.

A very pleasant event took place at the School for the Blind last Wednesday week, when a good attendance of the members of the Board of Managers, the ladies of their families, and their friends witnessed the proficiency of the boys and girls respectively in gymnastics and calisthenics, under the tuition of Sergeant-Major Bailey, whose efficiency as a gymnastic instructor is widely recognized in Halifax. The care and gentleness with which he imbues his teaching to a class to whom the exercises are of a peculiar value is particularly striking. The ladies and gentlemen present fully appreciated the highly interesting display, and at the close of the exercises, at the request of the Superintendent, Colonel Wainwright, a gentleman who knows something of these matters, expressed to Mr. Bailey the pleasure which he experienced in being present. The visitors then enjoyed a cup of 5 o'clock chocolate at the hospitable hands of the three young ladies who presided at the table, and departed well pleased with what they had witnessed.

The Street Car Company has, we imagine, some new drivers on, who have not yet quite mastered the little tact and aptitude to enable them to spare their horses as much as possible the wear and tear of a dead stoppage, and the consequent heavy pull of the start. In many cases an absolute stoppage is not necessary to pick up or let out a passenger. Any tolerably active man can get on or off the cars with the horses at a walk—to put it very safely—most men do, and thereby save a good deal of wear to the horses. It is of course different in the case of women, and we have no desire to promote anything trenching on the safety to life or limb of the public.

It is a mistaken idea to think Halifax is behind the times. As a matter of fact Halifax is one of the best posted cities in the Dominion, probably because since the introduction of the electric light and telephone its facilities for seeing and hearing have been greatly improved.

The performance of "David Garrick" at the Academy on Monday evening by the Wood-St. John Company was decidedly satisfactory, notwithstanding a few trifling drawbacks, mostly indicative of imperfect management. Mr. Wood is really a good actor, and it is perhaps one of the highest praises we could accord that he is not given to rant. Only a very slight approach to that unpleasant tendency appeared on one occasion. Miss St. John's appearance is very much in her favor, and she adds to the attraction of a fine figure, great grace of motion. Moreover, she is decidedly lady-like, and her voice so pleasant that one regretted that now and then when she dropped it to a low tone she was inaudible. The part of "May Donstone" must be a rather trying one from the long poses of the dumb-show of shame and grief which the character requires. However, Miss St. John did it as well, probably, as it could be done. The principals were well supported, though some of the other characters in the play are of that exaggerated type that always irritates one's sense of the fitness of naturalness.

Miss Holland and Miss Marston, however, were very good. On Tuesday evening that very silly farce, "The Private Secretary," was presented, and although it is impossible not to laugh at the ridiculous nonsense with which it overflows, the mind soon tires of such idiocy. Mr. Wood as Mr. Clutterbuck was good, but his "make up" was somewhat overdone, so that the fun which might have been got out of his impersonation of the character was spoiled by the unnaturalness of his portly figure. The "Private Secretary" himself was intensely uninteresting, and many in the audience could have assisted him out—or off—the stage, together with his "goods and chattels," with even greater energy than was displayed by his colleagues on the stage. Miss St. John as Edith Marsland was very pleasing, her graceful acting being worthy of a better play. Most of the support in this play was poor, young Mr. Clutterbuck being a notable example. The company on the whole have scored a success, and Mr. Wood and Miss St. John will always be welcomed by Halifax play-goers whenever they may return to our city.

Another interesting event took place on Tuesday at noon in Fort Massey Church, when Mr. James Forrest, of the firm of Farquhar, Forrest & Co., and Miss Elizabeth Seth, sister of Prof. Seth of Dalhousie College, were united in marriage. Miss Daisy Seth, sister of the bride, was first bridesmaid, and was assisted by Misses Katie and Jeannie Forrest, the nieces of the bridegroom. Mr. Roderick Macdonald supported the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by Revs. Dr. Burns, Prof. Forrest, and A. Simpson. A reception was afterwards held at the Waverley House by the newly-wedded couple, where a sumptuous luncheon was partaken of by the wedding guests. A large number of elegant gifts were received by the bride from her numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have gone for a four week's trip, and will visit New York and Niagara Falls.

The teachers and pupils of the Halifax County Academy held a bazaar and entertainment in the Academy building on Tuesday afternoon and evening. There was a large crowd of purchasers and pleasure-seekers present, and the various pretty and useful articles were soon disposed of. The entertainment was particularly good, such well known amateurs as Miss McKenzie, Mr. Mahr, Mr. J. Godfrey Smith, and Mr. W. H. Hill, contributing to the programme, as well as a number of others. Though there is much hard work for the promoters of bazaars and such means of raising money, there is also a good deal of fun to be got out of them, especially by the young people.

St. George's Day (Tuesday) was observed in Halifax in the usual manner. In the morning St. George's Society turned out in force and marched in procession through the streets, accompanied by the Bands of the 63rd Rifles and 66th P. L. F., to St. Paul's Church, where Bishop Courtney preached an admirable sermon. In the evening the members of the society and their friends dined at the Queen Hotel.

COMMERCIAL.

The improvement in trade noted during the past two or three weeks has continued and a fairly active volume of business has been transacted in most staple lines.

Payments have manifested a tendency toward a more satisfactory basis and on the whole the outlook has grown more encouraging, especially as no unfavorable developments have occurred.

In the city wholesale trade there does not seem to be much change—business moving along about as usual.

Farmers are busy seeding and otherwise preparing for the coming summer's crops, and this makes trade in country towns rather dull and slow as is usual at this season.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Bates & Nelson, Halifax Latherine Co., Halifax, dissolved; John McLeod, Genl. Store, fishing supplies, etc., New Haven, succeeded by McLeod Bros; Balcom & Nixon, General Store, Aylesford, assigned to W. J. H. Balcom, in trust for benefit of creditors; John H. Barnstead, Leather, Halifax, stock advertised for sale by tender; Henry M. Manning, store, Falmouth, assigned to W. B. Shaw in trust for benefit of creditors; Isnor & O'Brien, Builders, Halifax, dissolved.

DRY GOODS.—The sorting-up trade, though not rushing, has been of a fairly active character and the distribution in most lines has been up to expectations. The advance in cotton goods has been fully maintained. In fact agents are talking of even a further rise in the near future. Payments have somewhat improved and are coming in a little more freely. Merchants are busy in preparing samples of fall goods which will be sent on the road shortly.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Under a continued good demand the market for iron and hardware has been of a fairly active character and a very considerable volume of business has been transacted for both present and future delivery. The prospects for the future are encouraging, as stocks generally are light, and a good steady trade is looked for. In pig iron a large volume of business is reported to have been transacted for future delivery, while on spot a fair trade has been accomplished at steady prices. Sheet iron is firm at the recent advance. Ingot copper and lead have ruled steady at the late decline. In Glasgow warrants are cabled 4d. lower on the week, with ingot tin in London 10s. lower, and Chili copper bars £2 15s. lower.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has continued slow and the market has ruled quiet with business dull, but at nominally unchanged prices. The stock of flour is large and the offerings are heavy, but buyers generally are holding off, as they have an ample supply on hand for the present.

Beerbohm cables:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat steadily held, corn nil; do on passage and for shipment—wheat and corn quiet but firm. French country markets steadier." The tone of the Chicago wheat market was stronger, but prices remained practically unchanged. Corn was quiet and steady. Oats were weak and dropped 1/4c. to 3/4c. The New York wheat market was weaker and dropped 3/4c. to 1/2c. Corn was stronger and advanced 1/4c. to 1/2c. Oats were steady at unchanged prices. At Toledo wheat was weaker and dropped 1/4c. to 1/2c. In Detroit wheat has been stronger and moved up 1/4c. Milwaukee wheat declined 3/4c. to 1/2c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been more active under a better demand, and a considerable volume of business was transacted. Lard meets a good demand and sales have been freely made. The demand for hams and bacon has been active, and considerable quantities have changed hands. In the Liverpool provision market bacon was strong, and advanced 6d., while pork, lard and tallow were steady. The feeling in the Chicago provision market was weaker and pork declined 7 1/2c. Lard was also weaker and dropped 2 1/2c. to 5c. The hog market has continued very weak and has experienced a further fall of 5c. The cattle market has been dull and low.

BUTTER.—There has been no change in the butter market, but old stock has been well cleaned up, and all the new arriving has had a steady sale. Receipts of new are gradually increasing, but the volume is not as yet sufficiently large to give color and tone to the market.

CHEESE.—Cheese has remained unchanged. Private cables from England were steady and appear to indicate more enquiry, but public despatches do not develop any alteration in figures. One or two factories in the country are reported to have started up, but it will be some time before new cheese is offered in any quantity. The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "Some two or three shippers have been looking around the market to-day, but in an indifferent sort of way and it was not very clear what they were after if anything at all. On home account trade is dull, 'fairish', or pretty good, just as dealers have happened to strike custom and apparently at about former rates. Over the strictly fancy lots the line of cost remains much the same as previously given, with a disposition to steadiness where goods are perfect, and the usual irregularity over faulty parcels. New cheese is more or less nominal owing to the moderate arrivals and, while a little more is expected as the week progresses, the claim is that the amount will not be very liberal."

SUGAR.—The sugar market has continued to be excited and strong, owing to the strong advices from abroad, and the large advances in the prices of the raw material. Prices have advanced since our last review nearly 1c. on granulated. Yellows have advanced 1/4c. to 3/4c. as to quality at the factories. The demand has been good and the market has ruled active with a large volume of business doing. Advices from New York have been strong and quiet. Late advices from Cuba report sales of centrifugals 56 test at 4 1/2c. cost and freight. Cables from London report the market there as extremely excited with prices 2s. higher.

MOLASSES.—The feeling in molasses is still very strong owing to very strong advices from New York, and the light stock held both there and throughout Canada. In consequence prices are very firm, but no further advance has transpired. The demand has been fair and a good jobbing trade has been transacted. Owing to the strong sugar market there has been a firm feeling in syrup and prices have an upward tendency, but no advance has as yet taken place, which fact is due, doubtless, to the slow demand.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Tea is very strongly held and the advance that has been predicted for several weeks past is still confidently looked for by holders. In fact, while quotations are nominally unchanged, it is difficult to secure sizeable lots, except at outside limits, and shading of prices is practically unknown in the trade at present. Coffee continues to be rather weak and its future is somewhat uncertain, though the tendency is toward rather lower figures. No marked change is, however, looked for at present, but the next few weeks will determine the character of the growing crop and will probably fix prices.

FISH.—There is no change to report in the local fish market. All kinds of fish are quiet and no sales of any amount are making. The stock on hand is being steadily decreased by shipments, but we question whether the cost is being realized. Quotations are virtually nominal and a very slight thing may cause them to advance or to decline. A considerable number of fishing vessels have harbored here during the past week awaiting favorable weather. Our shore fishermen are complaining greatly of enforced idleness owing to no bait being obtainable. The Havana market, which displayed some increased strength at our last writing, has again declined more rapidly than it went up. Advices from other localities show a slight improvement. Gloucester, Mass., April 22—"Last sales of shore codfish \$2.50 and \$1 per cwt. for large and small. Haddock \$1. Fare sales of Georges halibut 13 and 9 1/2c. per lb. for white and gray. Split Georges codfish \$2.75 for large, and \$1.50 for small. Outside sales mostly at \$2.70 and \$1.50. Frozen herring are selling for \$1 per hundred, from cold storage. We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.25 to \$4.37 1/2 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$3 to \$3.40 for large, and \$3 for small. Shore \$4 and \$3 for large and small. Dry Bank \$4 and \$3.50. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Flemish Cap \$3.50. Nova Scotia dried cured \$5; do. pickled cured \$4. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.50 and English cured do. \$3.25 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9; tongues \$8; alewives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax Salmon \$25; Newfoundland do. \$25. Clam bait \$7; silvers \$6; halibut fins \$14; shad \$12; swordfish \$14. Extra Shore mackerel are quoted at \$33 to \$35 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1 \$26 and \$28; No. 2 \$22 and \$23; No. 3s. \$19 to \$21; Bay Is. \$24 to \$25; Block Island Is. \$28 to \$29; Moss do., \$32; Best Irish, \$22 to \$23; poor do., \$14 to \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.	
SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	8 1/4 to 9
Granulated	8 1/4 to 8 1/2
Circle A	8
White Extra C	7 1/2
Extra Yellow C	6 1/2 to 7 1/4
Yellow C	6 1/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36 to 38
D. Bond N.	45
Porto Rico	36 to 39
Cienfuegos	33
Trinidad	35
Antigua	35 to 38
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/4
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is in anything but a satisfactory condition, and trade is exceptionally dull and slow for April. As is usually the case when markets begin to tumble, and people lose confidence, they climb over each other's backs in trying to get rid of stocks, until they find themselves suddenly out of stock, with a sharp advancing market in their face. If millers are to be accredited, the stock of wheat in farmer's hands is very small, and certainly the stock of wheat in the United States is several millions below what it was last year, and not more than half what it has been in some former years, so that there may be a sharp reaction in prices very soon.

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	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.00
" American, clear	19.00
" 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, P. E. Island	13 to 14
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.	
MACKEREL—	
Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1 August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.50 to 2.75
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
Alewives, per bbl.	5.00
COUPEL	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	
Haddock, per qtl.	2.00
Hake	2.00
Cusk	1.50
Pollock	1.50
Hake Sounds, per lb.	30
Cod Oil A.	25 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.	
Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 1	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
Calf Skins, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	10 to 1.00
Tallow	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	30
" in Small Tubs	25
" Good, in large tubs	22 to 24
" Store Packed & oversized	14
Canadian Township	22 to 27
" Western	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	10 1/2

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

FLOUR	
High Grade Patents	5.65 to 5.90
Good 90 per cent Patents	5.40 to 5.60
Straight Grade	5.30 to 5.35
Superior Extras	5.70 to 5.25
Good Seconds	5 to 4.75
Low grades	3.10 to 3.40
Graham Flour	5.65
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.00 to 4.10
Oatmeal	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled	4.35 to 4.60
Cornmeal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Roller Wheat	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton	17.50 to 18.50
Shorts	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings	20.00 to 21.50
Cracked Corn including bags	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulce	26.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	1.65 to 1.75
Pot Barley, per barrel	6.10 to 5.20
P. E. I. Oats	40 to 41
Canadian White Oats	41 to 42
Hay per ton	12.00 to 12.60

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

LOBSTERS.	
Per case 4 dor. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.25 to 5.60
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Apples, No. 1, per bbl.	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	0.75 to 7.00
Valencia Oranges, per case	5.00 to 5.75
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.50
Onions	
" American Silver Skin	1 1/2 to 2
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	6 1/2 to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per pound	15 to 16
Geese, each	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.	
Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.	
Pine, clear, No 1, perm	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do 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
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" Spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

Then they heard the night-cries or signals of some war-parties across the fields, and the sergeant and most of the men put spurs to their horses; the others followed, and they rode back five miles until they were within our patrolled lines; then they bivouacked, supposing of course the Lancer had followed them. But he hadn't: he never joined them all next day, and likely as not he had done his best to get through that strange country by night, alone, and had tried to carry his despatches to the detachment. They knew they must tell a straight story or be severely punished. They were twelve against one when it came to evidence, as the sergeant pointed out, and so they agreed on the one that sent him to Coventry.

"Some of the Lancer officers got hold of this and swore they believed it true; but meantime the government had had the devil's own time in tiding his lordship the general over the numerous blunders he had made in the campaign, and the Lancers were summarily ordered off elsewhere. There was no one left to take up poor Archie's cause at home, and the thing died out."

"By the Lord Harry, Mr. Ewen, it wouldn't die out here! We Yankees would resurrect such a thing if it were old as a mummy."

"Sometimes I think old Maitland would be glad of the chance to do it, even broken as he is; sometimes, Mrs. Cowan says, he walks the floor all night and holds Archie's last letter in his hands. She thinks he charges himself with having driven the boy to suicide."

"Does Miss Maitland never revisit the old home?" asked Perry, after a moment's thought.

"She goes with her father—everywhere. He is never here more than twice a year, and seldom for more than six weeks at a time. Were it not for her, though, he would settle down here, I believe. He went to Cape Colony and tried to find the men who gave out that story, but one of them was dead and the other had utterly disappeared. There were still six survivors of that escort, the sergeant among them, and he was a man of some position and property. They stuck to the original story, and said the two men who started the sensation were mere blackmailing vagrants. Maitland advertised everywhere for the missing man, but to no purpose. I think he and Miss Gladys have finally abandoned all hope of ever righting Archie's name. She was only a child when it all happened, but she worshipped him, and never for an instant has believed the story of his having funked. She's out here riding somewhere this morning, by the way."

"Who! Miss Maitland?" exclaimed Perry, with sudden start, and a flash of eager light in his blue eyes.

Ewen smiled quietly as he answered, "Yes." She needed exercise, and wanted to come down to the gate and meet Dr. Quin. She went on up the valley; and I wonder she is not back."

The bright light faded quickly as it came; the glad blue eyes clouded heavily. Ewen looked at the young soldier, surprise in his florid face,—surprise that quickly deepened into concern, for Perry turned suddenly away, as though looking for his comrades of the hunt.

"I think they're coming now," said the manager peering up the valley under the shading willows. "Yes! Won't you stop a bit?"

"Not now," was the hurried reply. "Thank you for that story: it has given me a lot to think about. I'll see you again." The last words were almost shouted back; for, urged by a sudden dig of the spur, Nolan indignantly lashed his heels, then rushed in wrathful gallop towards the eastern bluff. It was no wilful pang his rider had inflicted on his pet and comrade; it was only the involuntary transmission of the shock to his own young heart,—a cruel, jealous stab, that came with those thoughtless words, "She wanted to come down to the gate and meet Dr. Quin, and went on up the valley." He would not even look back and see her riding by that man's side.

XII.

To use the expression of Mr. Dana, "Ned Perry seemed off his feed" for a day or two. The hunt had been pronounced a big success, despite the fact of Perry's defection,—he had not even joined them at luncheon,—and it was agreed that it should be repeated the first bright day after muster. That ceremony came off on Monday with due pomp and formality and much rigidity of inspection on the part of the post commander. It was watched with interest by the ladies, and Mrs. Belknap even proposed that when the barracks and kitchens were being visited they should go along. Dana had been her devotee ever since the day of the hunt, and announced his willingness to carry her suggestion to the colonel, but Mrs. Belknap declined. She wanted a few words with Perry, and did not know how to effect her purpose. When he stopped and spoke to her after parade on Saturday evening and would have made peace, she thought to complete her apparent conquest by a show of womanly displeasure at his conduct and an assurance that, thanks to Mr. Dana, the day had been delightful and his failure to accompany her had been of no consequence at all. The utterly unexpected way in which he took it was simply a "stunner" to the little lady. So far from being piqued and jealous and huffy, as she expected, Mr. Perry justified the oft expressed opinion of her sisterhood to the effect that "men were simply past all comprehension" by brightening up instantly and expressing such relief at her information that for a moment she was too dazed to speak. By that time he had pleasantly said good-night and vanished; nor had he been near her since, except to bow and look pleased when she walked by with Dana. She never thought of him as an actor before, but this, said Mrs. Belknap

to herself, *looks* like consummate acting. Had she known of, or even suspected, the existence of a woman who had interposed and cast her into the shade, the explanation would have occurred to her at once; but that there was a goddess in the shape of Gladys Maitland within a day's ride of Rosaiter she never dreamed for an instant. Believing that no other woman could have unseated her, Mrs. Belknap simply *could* not account for such utter—such unutterable—complacency on the part of her lately favored admirer in his virtual dismissal. All Sunday and Monday she looked for signs of sulking or surrender, but looked in vain. Perry seemed unusually grave and silent, was Parke's report of the situation; but whatever comfort she might have derived from that knowledge was utterly destroyed by the way he brightened up and looked pleased whenever they chanced to meet. Monday evening he stopped to speak with her on the walk, holding out his hand and fairly beaming upon her: she icily received these demonstrations, but failed to chill them or him. Then she essayed to make him suffer the pangs of the jilted by clinging to Dana's arm and smiling up in Dana's face, and then she suddenly started: "Oh, Mr. Dana! How could I have been so thoughtless?—and this is your wounded side!" Dana protested that her slight weight was soothing balm, not additional pain, and Perry promptly asseverated that if he were Dana he would beg her not to quit his arm, and her eyes looked scorn at him as she said, "How can you know anything about it, Mr. Perry? You've never been in action or got a scratch, while Mr. Dana"—and now the dark eyes spoke volumes as they looked up into those of her escort—"Mr. Dana is one of the heroes of the fighting days of the regiment." Even *that* failed to crush him; while it had the effect of making Dana feel mawkish and absurd. Perry frankly responded that he only wondered the women ever could find time to show any civility whatever to fellows like him, when there were so many who "had records." She was completely at a loss to fathom him, and when tattoo came on Monday night, and they were all discussing the project of a run with the hounds for the coming morrow,—a May-day celebration on new principles,—Mrs. Belknap resolved upon a change of tactics.

Dana was officer of the guard and over at the guard-house, but nearly all the other officers were chatting about the veranda and the gate of the colonel's quarters. Thither had Captain Belknap escorted his pretty wife, and she was, as usual, the centre of an interested group. Perry came strolling along after reporting the result of tattoo roll-call to the adjutant, and Captain Stryker called to him and asked some question about the men on stable-guard. The orders of the colonel with regard to watching the movements of the men after the night roll-call were being closely observed, and when the trumpet sounded "taps," a few moments later, several of the troop-commanders walked away together, and this left a smaller party. It was just at this juncture that Mrs. Belknap's sweet voice was heard addressing the commanding officer:

"Oh, colonel! Ever since Thursday I have been telling Captain Belknap about those lovely albums of yours; and he is so anxious to see them. *Could* he have a look at them to-night?"

"Why, certainly!" exclaimed the colonel, all heartiness and pleasure. "Come right in, Belknap, come in,—any of you,—all of you,—where it's good and light." And he hospitably held open the screen door. Perry had seen the albums a dozen times, but he was for going in with the others, when he felt a little hand-pressure on his arm, and Mrs. Belknap's great dark eyes were gazing up into his with mournful, incredulous appeal.

"Don't you know I want to see you?" she murmured so that only he could hear. "Wait!"

And, much bewildered, Mr. Perry waited.

She stood where she could look through the screen door into the parlor beyond, watching furtively until the party were grouped under the hanging lamps and absorbed in looking over one another's shoulders at the famous albums; then, beckoning to him to follow, she flitted, like some eerie sprite, on tiptoe to the southern end of the veranda, where clustering vines hid her from view from the walk along the parade. Perry began to feel queer, so he afterwards expressed it, but he stalked along after her, declining to modulate the thunder of his heavy heels upon the resounding gallery. She put her finger to her lips, and, after a nervous glance around, looked at him warningly, beseechingly.

"What on earth's the matter?" was all the perplexed and callow youth could find to say, and in a tone so utterly devoid of romance, sentiment, tenderness,—anything she wanted to hear,—that in all her experience—and she had had not a little—pretty, bewitching little Mrs. Belknap could recall nothing so humiliating.

"How *can* you be so unkind to me?" at last she whispered, in the tragic tremolo she well knew to be effective: it had done execution over and again. But big, handsome Ned Perry looked only like one in a maze; then he bent over her in genuine concern:

"Why, Mrs. Belknap! What *has* happened? What has gone wrong? What *do* you mean by unkindness?"

She faced him, indignantly now: "Is it possible you profess not to know?"

"By all that's holy, Mrs. Belknap, I haven't an idea of what you mean to charge me with. Tell me, and I'll make every amend I know how."

He was bending over her in genuine distress and trouble: he had no thought but to assure her of his innocence of any conscious wrong. She was leaning upon the balcony rail, and he rested one strong hand upon the post at the shaded corner, above her head, as he bowed his own to catch her reply.

For a moment she turned her face away, her bosom heaving, her little hands clasping nervously, the picture of wronged and sorrowing womanhood. His blunt, rugged honesty was something she had never yet had to deal with. This indeed was "game worth the candle," but something of a higher order than the threadbare flirtations she had found so palatable heretofore.

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She had expected him to be revealed by this time as the admirer who had been playing a part in his apparent acceptance of the situation of the last two days; she expected to be accused of coquetting with Dana, of neglect, coldness, insult towards himself; and this she would have welcomed: it would have shown him still a victim in her toils, a mouse she might toy and play with indefinitely before bestowing the final *coup de grace*. But instead of it, or anything like it, here stood the tall, handsome young fellow, utterly ignoring the possibility of her having wronged him, and only begging to be told how he had affronted her, that he might make immediate amends. It was simply exasperating. She turned suddenly upon him, hiding her face, in her hands, almost sobbing:

"And I thought we were such—such friends!"

Even that suggestive tentative did not lay him prostrate. Fancy the utter inadequacy of his response:

"Why, so did I!" This was too much. Down came the hands, and were laid in frantic appeal upon his breast. He did not bar the way; she could have slipped from the corner without difficulty; but the other method was more dramatic.

"Let me go, Mr. Perry," she pleaded. "I—I might have known; I might have known." The accents were stifled, heart-rending.

"Don't go yet, Mrs. Belknap; don't go without telling me what—what I've done." And poor Ned imploringly seized the little hands in both his and held them tight. "Please tell me," he pleaded.

"No, no! You would not understand; you do not see what I have to bear. Let me go, I beg,—please. I cannot stay." And her great dark eyes, swimming in tears, were raised to his face, while with faint,—very faint—struggles she strove to pull her hands away, relenting in her purpose to go the moment she felt that he was relaxing the hold in which they were clasped, but suddenly wrenching them from his breast and darting from his side, leaving Perry in much bewilderment to face about and confront the doctor.

A little opening had been left in the railing at the south end of the veranda,—the same through which the post surgeon had passed the night Mrs. Lawrence had shown to Perry the answering signal-light: it was the doctor's "short cut" between the colonel's quarters and his own side-door, and soft, unbetraying turf lay there between. Absorbed in her melodrama, Mrs. Belknap had failed to note the coming of the intruder; absorbed in his own stupefaction and his fair partner's apparent depth of woe, Ned Perry heard nothing but her soft words and softer sighs, until a deep voice at his shoulder—a voice whose accent betrayed no apology for the discovery and less sympathy for the discovered—gave utterance to this uncompromising sentiment:

"Mrs. Belknap, this is the thirtieth—not the first—of April."

"And what has that to do with your sudden appearance, Dr. Quin?" answered the lady, with smiling lips but flashing eyes. She rallied from the shock of sudden volley like the veteran she was, and took the brunt of the fight on her own white, gleaming shoulders, needing no aid from the young fellow who stood there, flushing, annoyed, yet too perturbed to say a word even had there been a chance to get one in edgewise. Blunt as he was, he could not but realize the awkwardness of the situation. And to be so misjudged by such a man as Dr. Quin! All this was flashing through his mind as the doctor answered,—

"Nothing with my appearance, Mrs. Belknap: it was yours I remarked upon. You seemed to think it All Fools' Day."

"Far from it, doctor, when I thought you miles away."

"Well, well, Mrs. Belknap," said Quin, shrugging his broad shoulders and laughing at her undaunted pluck, "I've known you fifteen years, and never have found you at a loss for a sharp retort."

"In all the years you have known me, doctor, as child, as maid, as woman, you are the only man in the army who ever put me on the defensive. I see clearly that you would taunt me because of this interview with Mr. Perry. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Dr. Quin! You are the last man in this garrison—cavalry and all—who can afford to throw stones."

"Whew-w-w!" whistled the doctor. "What a little spitfire you always were, to be sure!—Mr. Perry," said he, turning suddenly on the young officer, "let me at once apologize for a very misleading observation. When I spoke of having known Mrs. Belknap fifteen years she instantly thought I meant to make her out very much older than she is; and hence these recriminations. She always objected to me because I used to tease her when she was in her first long dresses,—the prettiest girl at Fort Leavenworth,—and she's never gotten over it. But her father and I were good friends, and I should like to be an honest one to his daughter. Good-night to you both."

"One moment, Dr. Quin," said Perry, springing forward. "You have seen fit to make comments and insinuations that have annoyed Mrs. Belknap at a time when she was under my escort—"

"Oh, Mr. Perry, no! no!" exclaimed Mrs. Belknap, laying her hand on his arm. "Not a word of that kind, I implore! *Hush!* here comes my husband."

"Ah, Belknap," said the doctor, blandly, as the big captain came hurriedly forth with searching glance along the dark gallery, "here you find me as usual, trying to be devoted to Mrs. B. whenever I can get you out of the way. Why the jeuce can't you stay?"

"Oh, it's you, is it doctor?" answered the captain, in tones of evident relief. "It is far too chilly for this young woman to be sitting here without a wrap, is it not? Come inside, Dolly. Come, doctor.—Halloo! what's that?"

A cavalry trumpeter came springing through the gate and up on the cranda.

"Is Captain Stryker here?" he panted.

(To be Continued.)

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—As the close of the Session approaches, the business in the House of Commons becomes more pressing, and it is now quite evident that unless several important measures are allowed to drop, the Session will be prolonged well towards the middle of May.

The discussion of some amendments to the Customs Act, in one of which it was proposed to impose a duty upon the cost of transporting articles by rail as well as upon the articles, the Hon. MacKenzie Bowell's department came in for a good deal of pretty sharp criticism, and the Minister of Customs had to be on the *qui vive* in order to check mate his opponents. The system of rewarding customs officials who discover fraudulent entries upon the part of importers, or who run down smugglers, was characterized by the opposition as being vicious, inasmuch as it virtually offered bribes to Government officials in the discharge of their ordinary duty. Hon. Mr. Bowell contended that unless an inducement was offered few officials would take the trouble of tracking smugglers or making enquiries as to the correctness of invoices. This is probably true, but it seems unfortunate that in the discovery of fraud bribed spies have to be employed. Of course it is generally understood that there is a class of dishonest persons which has no hesitation in taking advantage of the Government, but to the majority of honest importers the spy business is an obnoxious interference which they can ill brook, and it is a pity that some other way of detecting customs frauds could not be evolved.

The voluminous reports of the Labor Commission have been laid on the table in the House of Commons, but until we have the leisure to peruse them at length, it would be unfair to draw any conclusions as to the outcome of this costly investigation. In these reports we have a minority as well as a majority report, and also the individual reports of particular members on special subjects. Among other subjects touched upon by the Commissioners is the incapacity of many engineers having engines and boilers under their care, the flogging and temporary imprisonment of children working in factories, the necessity for easy reference to arbitration of all disputes between employers and their employees, the recommendation that election days should be made general holidays, and the need for protecting our labor market from the keen competition of immigrants. All these subjects are worthy of the fullest consideration, and at a future period we shall have pleasure in referring to them at greater length.

Parliament has agreed to expend annually \$500,000 to be used as a subsidy for any steamship company that will place upon the direct line between Great Britain and Canada modern ships, having a speed of from 18 to 20 miles per hour. This service with that upon the Pacific Ocean are to serve as feeders to our great trans-continental railway, and the leaders of the Government appear to be confident that such a great highway from Great Britain to China and Australia will at once attract the mail and passenger traffic, and will ultimately become a popular freight route. In the matter of the granting of these subsidies the opposition displayed very little patriotism, and, as referred to elsewhere, the Hon. Mr. Jones spoke more strongly in the interests of New York than in those of Halifax, arguing that rapid transit and cheap freight rates were incompatible, and that Halifax would suffer by the employment of those highly subsidized steamships. Mr. Kenny, the junior member for Halifax, ridiculed the arguments of Mr. Jones, and strongly endorsed the Government's action in thus boldly grappling with the question of a rapid trans Atlantic service.

Mr. Weldon's proposed extradition measure is receiving much attention, and Sir John MacDonald recommends its adoption upon the ground that it is time that the people in the United States understood that we in Canada have no desire to harbor the horde of American bootleggers who yearly seek an asylum in the Dominion.

Some doubts have been expressed as to the legality of the copyright bill which has recently become law, but as it is not to be put in operation until it has been approved of by the British Ministry, its passage cannot for the present affect anybody's interest.

\$500,000 has been placed in the estimates for the short line between Harvey and Salisbury, and the early completion of this much needed travelling link may now be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The same is true of the link between Annapolis and Digby, and it now seems moderately certain that the Hants Central connecting Truro and Newport will soon assume definite shape.

The sum of \$20,000 has been demanded of the British Government by the U. S. authorities on account of the seizure and detention of the "Bridgewater." There is no information before Parliament as to whether or not this demand will be satisfied in part or in whole.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is now negotiating to secure running powers over the proposed short line between Harvey and Salisbury. With the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. both seeking an outlet in the Maritime Provinces, Halifax may look for beneficial results, but it is a deplorable fact that the shipping facilities of the city are far behind what they should be, and it is time that our citizens put their shoulders to the wheel in the matter by endeavoring to make this port worthy of its pretensions. In other cities, notably in Boston and Baltimore, which are not dependent upon Government aid, the city council as the representative body of the citizens grapples with all such questions, and we would respectfully recommend to our city fathers the idea of making preparation for the through traffic which is bound to follow the completion of the short line and the subsidizing of a fast Atlantic mail service. The city, as a city, should acquire all such properties as will be required in the carrying out of this idea, and the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars at this time might once for all place Halifax and Halifax shippers in a position to make this port one of the best on the Continent. Our city engineer, if we remember correctly, some years since submitted plans for increased freight accommodation.

These might again be considered, and such portions of them as are now adapted to our requirements carried out by the city Council. It is about time that we gave up depending upon the Dominion Government to help us in all our needs, and it is high time that we learned to look to ourselves, if Halifax is ever to become anything more than an overgrown town.

PROVINCIAL.—As we were obliged to go to press at an earlier date than usual last week, owing to Good Friday, we found it necessary to cut short our summary of the doings of the Provincial Legislature. The last days of the Session were fully occupied in giving the finishing touch to a number of bills which had been slightly amended by the Legislative Council, and this reminds us that the Session of the Legislature just closed has been remarkable for the number of the bills which have gone through their several stages. Nearly two hundred bills, in all, have received the assent of the Administrator of the Government, being an excess of thirty-seven over the number of bills adopted in the Session of 1888. In the dying hours of the Session Mr. Roche introduced a resolution calling upon the Dominion Parliament for a readjustment of the financial terms of confederation. This subject has been several times pretty thoroughly thrashed out, but it still serves a political purpose, inasmuch as it indicates that this Province has a grievance to air; there are always found politicians of a certain stripe ready to make as much political capital out of such a debate as is possible. For our part, we should like to have this question discussed upon its merits in the earlier and calmer days of the Session, and then we should soon find out whether the grievance is a real or an imaginary one.

The Legislators have now dispersed to their respective homes, and the corridors of the old Province Building have again assumed their wonted state of dignified silence, broken now and then by the occasional foot fall of a Government official. And thus we close this summary of the doings in our Provincial Legislature for the year 1889.

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MINING.

"Gilpin on Coal Mining in Nova Scotia" is the title of a neat pamphlet printed by John Lovell & Son of Montreal, and adds another number to the series of able papers read by the Inspector of Mines before the various scientific societies of which he is a member and which have done so much to spread information of the most valuable kind in regard to the mineral wealth of this Province. The paper, originally read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, gives a most interesting history of coal mining in Nova Scotia, describing the old and new systems of workings adopted at various collieries, the development of the trade, and the pumping, hoisting and ventilating apparatus in use. The tables of information which are numerous have been carefully revised and present a mass of facts, invaluable to the mining engineer or to those interested in coal mining. In tracing the growth of the coal trade Mr. Gilpin bears us out in one of our arguments and that is, that reciprocity with the United States, most ardently to be wished for in many respects, would damage our coal trade. He says:—"Last year (1887) the States took 73,892 tons (of which about 50,000 tons were smalls) out of a total of 1,519,684 tons sold. These figures show the steady growth of the home market and the fact that there is at present little room for Nova Scotia coal in the New England markets. The mutual removal of the duties on soft coal would in the opinion of many of the provincial coal mine managers result in the almost total loss of the Upper St. Lawrence trade, without the prospect of replacing it by a trade with the Eastern seaboard of the United States, which would have to start with a basis of at least 750,000 tons."

The latter part of the pamphlet contains the discussion evoked, which was participated in by Sir Wm. Dawson, Mr. J.H. Bartlett, Messrs. Brown, Poole, Archibald, Gisborne, and others, by which much valuable information was adduced, especially on the subject of the shipment and handling of coal. Sir Wm. Dawson's remarks are so appropriate and come from such a high authority that they form the best criticism of the paper and prove the well merited esteem in which the Author is held by those best fitted to judge. We consequently quote them. "Sir Wm. Dawson in the course of his remarks referred to the good work done by Mr. Gilpin in connection with coal mining in Nova Scotia, and said that he was indebted to him for much information and assistance in connection with the Geology of the Province of Nova Scotia."

Mr. Gilpin's history of the coal mining of the Province was very interesting and in the main correct. The name Pictou is said to have originated with the old Mic-Macs because of the gaseous emanations which were continually taking place on the outcrops of the coal seams, and the mines of the county had been opened by private enterprise a long time before they were acquired by the General Mining Association. He referred in this connection to some of the early pioneers of coal mining in Pictou.

The coal wealth of Nova Scotia was undoubtedly great, and it would be long before anything like exhaustion took place. On the contrary the mining was only beginning to be developed and he had no doubt that the time would come when Nova Scotia and Cape Breton would become the England of the Dominion and great centres of population. Mining and minerals, unless a great change took place, would undoubtedly form the basis of the wealth of the Dominion and determine the position of the great cities of the future."

In addition to the already published official returns received at the Mines Office for the month of March, the Parker-Douglass mine, Molega, Queens County, returns 71 ozs. gold from 120 tons of quartz crushed, and the Caffrey mine 9½ ozs. from 10 tons of quartz.

The case of Putnam vs. Hardman & Taylor was tried before Mr. Justice Weatherbe and a jury, the jury finding a verdict in favor of the plaintiff on all the questions submitted. The trial occupied the attention of the Court for several days, and there was a brilliant array of counsel on both sides. Weeks, Q. C., King, Q. C., and Bars, assisted by Mr. McInnis of the Boston bar, appeared for the plaintiff, while Henry, Q.C., Harrington, Q.C., Meagher, Q.C., and Messrs. Drysdale and Newcomb appeared for the defendants. The Judge's charge to the jury was a very able and exhaustive one, occupying some four hours in delivery. His judgment was for the plaintiff on all the findings of the jury. We understand that an appeal will be taken.

The *Gold Hunter* has its usual budget of news showing that gold mining in Queens County is booming. At the last clean up of the Molega Mine, a gold brick weighing 211½ ozs. gold was realized from 189 tons of ore. At Whiteburn and North Brookfield mining work is being vigorously pushed. At Westfield Mr. J. M. Martin, who is superintending the works of the Westfield Mining Company, has now completed a large boarding house, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, stable, office, etc.

A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 7, REVISED STATUTES, FIFTH SERIES, "OF MINES AND MINERALS."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. Section 16 of the Act hereby amended is repealed, and the following section and sub-sections substituted therefor:

16. Every application shall be in writing, defining the area or areas applied for, and shall be accompanied by a payment of Two Dollars for each and every of such areas; which shall be considered to be the annual payment in advance for the first year that the lease is outstanding, and the Commissioner of Mines, or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, receiving such application shall endorse thereon the precise time of such receipt.

Sub-section (a.) And whenever any area shall have been leased as herein provided, the owner thereof shall on or before the expiration of the

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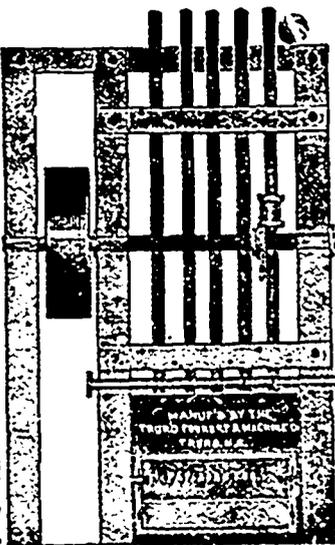
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first year that the lease is outstanding, pay in advance to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, the sum of Fifty Cents for each and every of such areas, or portion of every area contained in his lease, and shall thereafter continue to make the same payments annually in advance, and in the same manner for the remaining number of years that the lease is outstanding. Should any such annual payment in advance not be made, the lease will become, and is hereby declared to be, forfeited, at the expiration of the twelve months for which the last annual payment was made, the payment made at the time of application being considered the annual payment in advance for the first twelve months, and applications for licenses or leases for the areas hereby declared forfeited may be made at the Mines' Office, at ten o'clock of the morning of the day succeeding the twelve months for which the last annual payment was made, and the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive the same.

Sub section (b) Whenever, during any one-lease year, the owner of any leased area shall have performed thereon the labor required under Section 30 of the Act hereby amended, and shall have made return thereof to the Commissioner, he shall be entitled, upon application, to a refund of the payment in advance for the second or any following year.

Sub section (c) It shall be lawful for the owner of any leased area, by duplicate agreement in writing with the Commissioner, to avail himself of the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to the annual payment in advance and the refund thereof, and such advance payments shall be construed to commence from the nearest recurring anniversary of the date of the lease.

2. The provisions of the foregoing Section shall apply only to Mines of Gold and Gold and Silver.

3. Section 91 of said Chapter is hereby amended, by substituting the words "Lease for" for the words "License to work."

4. Section 96 of said Chapter is hereby amended, by substituting the word "Lease" for "License to work," and by repealing all the words following the words "area applied for."

5. Sections 94, 95, 97 and 98 of said Chapter are hereby repealed.

6. Section 99 of said Chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto sub sections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as follows:

(f) Whenever any area shall have been leased for working minerals other than Gold, or Gold and Silver, the owner thereof shall pay annually in advance to the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, the sum of fifty dollars for each square mile or part of a square mile contained therein. Should such annual payment in advance not be made, the lease will become forfeited, and may at any time thereafter be declared forfeited by the Commissioner at the expiration of the twelve months for which the last annual payment was made, the payment made at the time of application being considered the first annual payment in advance.

(g) Whenever any lease shall have become forfeited under the preceding sub section, it shall be held to be subject to the conditions of Section 111 of the Chapter hereby amended.

(h) Whenever the lessee of on area other than of Gold, or Gold and Silver, shall in any one year pay royalty on minerals mined out of such area amounting to a sum greater than that due as the annual payment herein provided from the area leased by him, he shall be entitled, on application, to a refund of the annual payment due for that year.

(i) It shall be lawful for any person at present holding a lease under the provisions of this chapter of minerals other than Gold or Gold and Silver by duplicate agreement in writing with the Commissioner to avail himself of the provisions of this Act so far as it relates to the annual payment and its refund as in preceding subsections (f), (g), (h), such payments and refunds to be construed to commence from the nearest recurring anniversary of the date of the lease, and the payments to be at the rate of thirty dollars for each square mile or portion of a square mile contained therein.

7. All leases of Mines of Gold, and of Gold and Silver, and of mines other than mines of Gold, and Gold and Silver, shall contain the provisions respecting the payment of rental, and its refund under certain conditions as provided herein.

8. The preceding section of this Act shall come into force two months after the date of the passage of the Act.

9. Parties having renewals of Coal Leases under Sub-section (g), Section 105, of the Chapter hereby amended, for a period not exceeding five years, shall be entitled, upon the passage of this Act, to have the same extended by endorsement of the Commissioner for a period of twenty years, subject to the provisions of Sub section (i) of Section 6 of this Act in respect to rentals and refunds.

10. All leases granted under this Act shall be for the term of twenty years. Leases of Minerals other than of Gold or Gold and Silver may be renewed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the Chapter hereby amended, provided however that the Governor in Council shall have power to increase the amount of annual rental to such an extent as may be deemed proper and necessary.

11. Such parts of Chapter 7 of Mines and Minerals, and of Chapter 8 of the Regulation of Mines, and all Acts or parts of Acts, as are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

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HOME AND FARM.

"When the spring-time comes, gentle Annie"—or gentle anyone else—it is reasonable to discuss poultry, especially chickens and their feed. First, as to practical breeds. We have, we think, crowhile descanted on Black Spanish, which are magnificent layers and excellent table fowls, but not good sitters. The gray, or variegated Dorkings, crossed with good barn-door fowls, but retaining those which show the characteristic marks—principally the five toes—are but little bred in Nova Scotia, but they are admirable in every way, and we have tried them for years. Here let us remark that, in our opinion, however much high combs may be the marks of certain excellent breeds, rose-combs should be cultivated in preference, for the simple reason that they do not freeze so readily. Of more recent breeds we know none with which Nova Scotia is familiar so good all round as the well-bred and carefully cultivated Plymouth Rock. There is every reason to believe from all the accounts we read, that the new Wyandotte breed is as good as any, and we are now told of a white variety of this kind which is highly spoken of. So far as our experience goes, we do not favor white varieties of any kind. They are, we think, more delicate as to standing cold, etc., than darker colors, and there is a peculiarity about them generally, which is apparently much thought of, but which we do not in the least appreciate, viz.: yellow legs. It was our practice, when keeping poultry, to eliminate all yellow legs as quickly as we could out of our stock. So far as our experience or knowledge goes, the best breeds for our ordinary farmers are Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte's, and Black Spanish. White Plymouth's and Wyandotte's are highly recommended, but we should in all cases prefer colored varieties of those breeds. There is another great disadvantage about white poultry, one is so like another that it becomes quite a difficulty to distinguish individuals when sitting.

With regard to food for growing chicks, we believe in it cooked, until they are quite old enough to assimilate a variety in raw grain, and the experience of those who make a business of raising spring chickens agrees with our own. Fowls in the wild state, it may be argued, do not bring up their chickens on cooked food. It is well replied that we are not raising fowls in the wild state. No doubt the wild hen's way of bringing up her chickens is a very good way; at all events she probably does the best she can for her family, but her ways of feeding do not answer for civilized chickens. However, as soon, say in a fortnight from hatching, as the chicks are old enough to assimilate grain, wheat and cracked corn are better than cooked food in the evening, when, during the night, there is ample time for digestion, while the variation is beneficial. Another point is the separation of flocks, which should be arranged in groups of not more than twenty, giving them a separate run, say a yard for each flock of 50 by 200 feet, with grass in it. Over-feeding with grain is not conducive to heavy laying. Two or three heads of cabbage nailed up in the hen-house, where the fowls can reach them, are an excellent variety. Rye sprinkled in the straw, so that the hens have to scratch for it, is beneficial, and sunflower seed is very good. Rye in the morning, about a quart to twenty fowls, is good, but corn should be used sparingly. Of course cleanliness is indispensable to any successful poultry raising.

Wet weather is more injurious to sheep than is the severest cold. Their woolly fleece protects them from cold, but when the fleece itself becomes wet its constant evaporation of moisture chills the animal through. At this season of the year the fleece is long, and holds water a great length of time. Even when made into cloth, every one knows how slowly woollen clothing will dry and how uncomfortable is the feeling if dried on the person. Sheep should be fed from racks under shelter, so that they should not go out on rainy days.

It is better to make granular butter, and salt it with brine, than to gather it in the churn and dry salt it.

OUR COSY CORNER.

There is still discussion about the bustle. The truth is, it is, in moderation, not without its value. It does, as is said for it, keep the dress from encumbering heels and ankles, and from dragging in the mud. The real objection only lies in extremes, when the protuberance is prolonged beyond the lines of grace.

Brauches of holly, accurately reproduced in enamel, are still in vogue as brooches.

Powder and patches begin to be worn by the more daring dames of the great world in Paris.

Paris threatens to bring in with other empire fashions low necked gowns for all times of the day.

Gold color and black threatens to take the place of the green and black so long considered the height of style.

Colored borders to your handkerchief are decidedly passe; so is the fashion of tucking them in the front of the corsage. The correct thing now is a fine white kerchief with border of embroidery, or else narrow edge of fine Valenciennes lace, and carried as conspicuously as possible.

Dull blue sashes are in high favor in Paris for wear with gowns of nettle green.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
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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.

The American Checker Review will accept thanks for No. 13, which completes Vol. I, except the index which we have not as yet received.

At a sitting had on Good Friday between W. Forsyth and S. Granville, both of this city, three games were played. The result was rather a surprise to the on-lookers and, perhaps, to the players themselves, as Granville won two games to Forsyth's one.

The match for the checker championship of Dartmouth between Henry Moseley and Willie Forsyth is approaching an ending. Mr. Moseley finds his youthful opponent "a tough 'un," he having already obtained a considerable lead.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 103.—The position was:—black men 6, 11, kg 29; white man 24, kg 1; black to move and win.

6-10	29-25	15-19	21-14
1 6	2 7	24 15	b. wins
11-15	10-14	25-21	
6 2	7 10	10 17	

PROBLEM 104.—The position was:—black men 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17; white men 18, 19, 23, 26, 28, 30; black to move. What result?

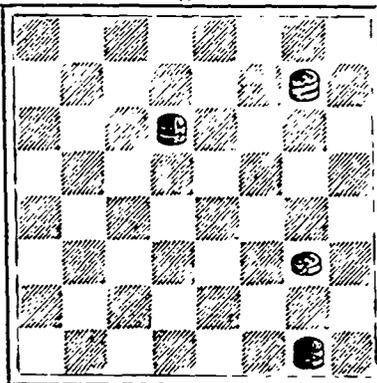
12-16	27-23	16-11	23-18
19 3	15 10	23 18	15 11
2-6	17-22	11-16	18-15
3 10	*28 24	10 7	11 8
6-31	1 22-26	16-19	15-11
23 19	24 19	7 2	8 3
31-27	23-19	19-23	drawn.
19 15	30 23	18 15	

VAR I.

23-27	30 23	18-23	15 11
*24 19	27-18	19 15	drawn.
22-26	*10 7	23-18	

*Only moves to draw.

PROBLEM 107.
By Charles Hester
Black kgs 10, 32.



White man 24, kg 8.
Black to play and win.

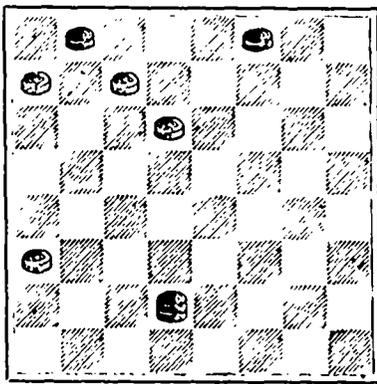
GAME XXV—FIVE.

The undernoted game was played at Wilmington, Delaware, between Messrs Stroud and Sullivan.

11-15	8-11	7-10	7-14
23 19	27 23	22 17	22 17
9-14	4-8	2-7	15-18
22 17	32 27	25 22	17 10
5-9	15-19	11-15	18-27
17 13	23 16	27 23	31 24
14-18	11-20	15-24	20-27
19 16	24 19	28 19	13 9
12-19	8-11	10-15	27-31
26 23	25 22	19 10	9 6
19-26	10-14	6-15	31-26
30 5	29 25	17 10	

This brings us to the following position which we entitle

PROBLEM 108.
Black men 1, 3, kg 26.



White men 5, 6, 10, 21.
White to move and win.

The above two positions are from the American Checker Review, and are fair samples of the many fine positions that are produced in that excellent periodical.

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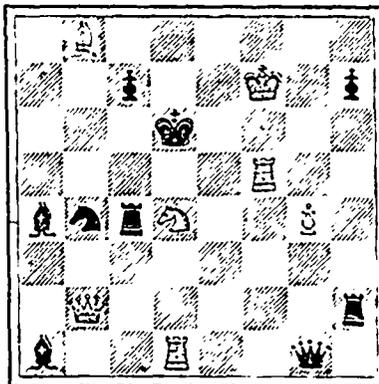
CHESS.

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

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Solution to Problem No. 74, Q to Kt2.
Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM No. 76.
BLACK—8 PIECES.



WHITE—8 PIECES.

White to play and mate in two moves

Sixth American Chess Congress		Won Lost		Won Lost	
Weiss,	15 34	Showalter,	9 10		
Blackburne,	15 4	Bird,	8 10 1/2		
Tchigorin,	14 5	Burille,	8 10 1/2		
Gunsburg,	14 5	Baird, D.J.	8 11		
Burn,	12 6	Gossip,	6 12 1/2		
Lipschutz,	12 7	Pollock,	6 12 1/2		
Taubenhans,	10 9	Hauham,	6 12 1/2		
Mason,	10 9	Martinez,	6 13		
Judd,	10 8	Baird, J. W.,	4 15		
Delmar,	9 9 1/2	MacLeod,	3 15 1/2		
		Unfinished.			
		Burn, 1	Judd, 1		

International correspondence match,
60 Americans vs. 60 Canadians.
Americans.

	Won	Lost
Mr. Northup,	1	"
" Showalter,	1	"
" Seymore,	"	1
" Barton,	1	"
" Euphrat,	1	"
" Keys	"	1

Canadians.

	Won	Lost
Rovd. Mr. Roiner,	"	1
Mr. Barry,	"	1
" Boivin,	1	"
" Fleming,	"	1
" Hicks,	"	1
" Lambert,	1	"

GAME No. 59.

MR. G. H. D. GOSSIP'S BRILLIANT MATE.
Played in the first round of the Sixth American Chess Congress
SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE	BLACK
W. Showalter.	G. H. D. Gossip.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 P to Q4	P takes P
4 Kt takes P	Kt to KB3 (a)
5 Kt takes Kt	KtP takes Kt
6 B to Q3	P to Q4
7 P to K6 (b)	Kt to Kt5
8 Castles	B to QB4
9 B to KB4 (c)	P to KKt4
10 B to Q2 (d)	Kt takes P
11 R to K	Q to K2
12 Kt to B3	B to Q2
13 Q to R5	Castles Q R
14 B takes KtP	P to B3
15 B to R4	Q to Kt2
16 B to R6 ch	K to Kt
17 B to Kt3	KR to Kt
18 Q to Q	Kt to Kt5
19 B to KB	Kt to K4
20 P to QKt4	B to KKt5
21 Q to QKt	B to Q5
22 Q to Kt3	P to KR4
23 QR to Kt	P to R5
24 B takes P	Kt to B6 ch!
25 P takes Kt	B takes P dis ch!
26 B to Kt3	Q takes B ch!
27 P takes Q	R takes P ch!
28 K to R2	B takes BP!
29 B to R3	R takes B ch!
30 K takes R	R to R mate!

NOTES.

(a) This defence is often adopted lately; the late Mr. Zukertort having played it in his last match with Mr. Steinitz.

(b) We prefer 7—P takes P, if then 7—P takes P; 8—B to Kt5 ch, 8—B to Q2; 9—B takes B ch, 9—Q takes B; 10—Castles, etc.

(c) If White now plays 9—P to K R3, the following pretty variation, which happened in a game in the match between Messrs. Lipschutz and Delmar, might be repeated: 9—Kt takes KP; 10—R to K, 10—Q to B3; 11—Q to K2, 11—Castles!; 12—Q takes Kt, 12—Q takes P ch; 13—K to R, 13—B takes P; 14—P takes B, 14—Q to B6 ch, etc.

(d) If B to Kt3, P to KR4, etc.

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