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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 1, 1889.

{ VOL 6  
No. 9 }

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There is a spice of originality in Mr. Cook's resolution against the coercive Irish Legislation of the Imperial Parliament, in setting forth that it militates against Canada by supplying fuel to anti-British feeling in the States. Nevertheless Sir John Macdonald is probably right in objecting to court a probable repetition of the polite snub administered on the occasion of a former Home Rule resolution. The coercive policy is, no doubt, a huge and mischievous blunder, but the Canadian Parliament would probably only be again requested to mind its own business—at least so long as the present Imperial Ministry is in power.

We observe in that valuable publication, the *St. John Educational Review*, for February, a notice of a new text-book—"Palmer's Temperance Teaching of Science." Educational influences thus brought to bear on the mind of youth are perfectly right and legitimate, and, together with example and persuasion, forcibly alluded to by Mr. Sumichrast in a recent remarkably able "Boston Letter" to the *Chronicle*, are the true means of moral reforms, not compulsory legislation interfering with individual liberty and responsibility. By these means the reform of manners has been already more than half accomplished. Canada especially has come to be quoted as the most sober of civilised countries, and instances are familiar to all observers, of families whose young men have grown up under modern moral influences without taste for liquor of any sort.

The continued convictions of Home Rule Members of Parliament are much to be regretted, but the convictions themselves not so much as the prison treatment. For the convictions themselves it may be fairly said that the Irish members and others persistently and determinedly violate an existing law, and that it is for obvious motives their express role to do so. Mr. Balfour's theory is that no personal distinction should be permitted between one class of misdemeanant and another. In theory this is all very well, but, as a matter of fact, the culprits are not felons, and their offences are in reality political. To refuse to allow them to wear their own clothes, and to otherwise treat them as felons, is therefore not only unjust, but extremely unwise, as affording excellent scope for the cultivation of somewhat cheap forms of martyrdom. There is no end to the ill-effects of coercion thus carried beyond the bounds of reason and justice, and it will assuredly, if persisted in, unseat the Conservative Government at the next general election.

Crime has been brought by English malefactors to a nearer approach to a science than it has, happily, as yet entered into the heads of our more rough and ready operators to conceive. The *Field* has an able article on this subject, pointing to the lash as the only efficient deterrent where the definite criminal policy, as in garrotting some years ago, is to increase the crime in order to minimize the chances of detection. "It is historical," says the *Field*, "that the application of the cat in addition to incarceration promptly altered the views of the depredate fraternity on this score, and garrotting is now practically a thing of the past." The remarks of the *Field* are mainly directed to the calculated operations of burglars, whose achievements have been somewhat prominent of late, and are partly apropos of the right of the "burgled" to take the initiative in shooting, under the impression that hesitation may endanger his own life. We only at present desire to point out that what has been found to deter the violent burglar or robber will be found equally efficacious to daunt the ineffable brutality and dastardliness of the outragers of women.

The Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce, in anticipating active operations during the present session on that great national desideratum, the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, regrets that it will only have a depth of 17 feet over the mitre sills, while it is unanimously demanded by an American Waterways Convention held at the Sault, that the new Canal begun on the American side should have a depth of 20 feet. They also contemplate deepening the lake and river channels between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth. Large improvements will be required in the Canals of the St. Lawrence system, and to the river and connecting lake channels, before a boat drawing 14 feet can be taken from the Lakes to Montreal through our own waterways, and altho' contracts have been let for a portion of these vital enlargements, the Beauharnois Canal improvement remains in abeyance, partly, it is said, because it is undecided whether it would not be preferable to construct a new Canal. Meanwhile a depth of 14 feet means the passage of vessels loaded with 2000 tons of grain, while a depth of 20 feet means the passage of craft loaded with between 3000 and 4000 tons. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will not commit itself to the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy of shirking the construction of an efficient depth in the first instance. The welfare of the whole grain trade of the great North West may be jeopardised by want of courage in this instance.

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Regarding the motion of Mr. Butterworth, in Congress, for a grant to pay for a free trip through the States for Canadian Members of Parliament, the *Montreal Witness* justly observes, "Hospitality is a good thing, but just neighborly relations are better; and until Americans can atone for their hostile legislation it would be good form for Canadian Members of Parliament to turn a deaf ear to this specious proposition." We entirely agree with the *Witness*.

The honor of the Medical Profession has been well sustained by the Court Physicians at Vienna in the matter of the death of Prince Rudolf. It was represented to them, according to the *Times*, that every death comes from stoppage of blood at the heart, and that they would be saying nothing untrue in omitting to state the cause, but they firmly declined any course except signing nothing or declaring the truth. Under the circumstances their resolute attitude did them honor.

The rapid modernization of Jerusalem has recently attracted notice. It is now stated that a firman has been granted for the construction of a railway between Jaffa and the Holy City, and that work will be begun this month. The influx of traffic and civilization will probably have the effect of deteriorating the spurious sanctity of many of the so-called holy places of the City, which at present appeal to oriental credulity, but which are palpably of more than doubtful identity.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce seems to have really awakened from its long slumber, broken only now and then by a spasmodic nightmare of political brawl, and now rather reminds one of Tennyson's "Day Dream" than of Dr. Watts' "Sluggard." It never rains but it pours, and they have now bent their attention to a number of important subjects. The "Sawdust" question they do not see into any deeper than the rest of us, but recommend a Parliamentary Commission. Certainly some sort of Commission would seem to be advisable. The Chamber has also rightly taken cognizance of the stupid insufficiently-stamped-letter arrangement, and evinces some tardy interest in the prevalent disregard of the general interests of Nova Scotia.

Writers are predicting the marvels of an "Aluminum Age." Divested of florid fancy it is claimed for Aluminum that its weight is only a third that of iron, with equal, or greater, tensile strength, that it is even more fire-proof, that it does not rust, and is more ductile. If these conditions exist to the extent assumed, and if the metal be producible in sufficient quantity—which, as it is said to be extractable from clay, is probable—and at a workable cost, no doubt its future possibilities are immense.

There has of course been considerable discussion of the trenchant attack on Prince Bismarck published in the *Contemporary Review*. The German press was prompt to saddle it on Sir Morell McKenzie, who, however, emphatically denies all knowledge of it. A London correspondent of the *Nottingham Daily Express*, who appears to have given it a careful and intelligent study, finds in it strong and consistent characteristics of Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a theory by no means improbable. Whosoever was the author he could have had but little thought of the delicate position of the Emperess Frederick, whose "consternation and annoyance" are said to be great. No one in England imagines for an instant that that Lady either wrote or inspired it, but in Germany, where she has many malignant enemies, it is likely enough to be extensively ascribed to her.

When in December, 1887, we noticed the theory of Mr. Norman Lockyer, that the immediate antecedent condition of the sun and planets was not a gas, but swarms of meteorites, we ventured the opinion that this hypothesis only set back the primeval condition another step, considering it probable that the meteorites were themselves the product of gaseous nebulae, whether directly or in a more or less removed degree. As we partly anticipated, a tendency is now manifested to bring together LaPlace's hypothesis of a rotary mass of gaseous matter throwing off rings which became planets, and Mr. Lockyer's theory of meteorites, which, it is said, his researches have now rendered almost a certainty. Professor G. H. Darwin now suggests that the collisions of meteoric stones may play the same part as the collisions of gaseous molecules in ordinary air, and that in this manner a gaseous character may be imparted to a celestial nebula. There is much apparent probability in this conjecture, and it seems to mark a decided step of thought on this grand subject.

The most plausible, and indeed the only, justification of the Upper Houses is their supposed utility as checks on hasty legislation. Ontario gets on tolerably well without one, and, if we consider the nature of a good deal of the legislation of Nova Scotia, it would appear that we might get on just as well here under the like conditions. Any one who should turn over the Acts of the Nova Scotia legislature for the last few years might be surprised at the large proportion of them that are mere amendments of previously existing statutes. That is strong *prima facie* evidence of crude and ill-considered legislation in the beginning, the amount of which ought to be, at least to some extent, kept down by the legitimate action of the Council. As a matter of fact there are irrepressible members who bring down to the assembly new bills almost literally by scores during the session, most probably in order that, on their return to admiring and discriminating constituencies, there may be a due ephiphany of their preternatural mental and moral activity, and of the zeal for their country's good with which they are consumed.

The *Charlottetown Patriot* of the 18th ult., quotes the *Halifax Chronicle* as follows:—"It has been one of the most extraordinary incidents of our protection craze that the farmers of the country could never be made to comprehend how they were systematically robbed to suit the selfish purposes of a small manufacturing community." If the description of our Manufacturing Industries as "a small community" were not too palpably absurd to have the slightest weight, it might be stigmatized as false and unjust. The "Industrial" columns of the *CRITIC* alone furnish a sufficient refutation of a clap-trap generality assumed to attract the farming vote. It would appear, however, from the failure to make the farmers "comprehend," that they are not to be caught by so shallow a measure of chaff. The broad fact is, as intelligent farmers well know, a country is imperfect in development which does not embrace all interests. Far from clashing, these interests are mutually profitable, and the Liberal press will never command the confidence of the country until it ceases to belittle any of its constituent parts and to endeavor to raise class antagonism.

"It is refreshing," says that well-known, sound and graceful writer Fidelis (Miss Machar), in the *Canadian Educational Monthly*, (Toronto), "to turn from the curiously artificial book of Dr. Alex. Bain, of Aberdeen University, on the teaching of English Literature, to an admirable presentation of the true principles of 'The Teaching of English,' given by Prof. Roberts in the *New York Christian Union*." Professor Roberts, with characteristic grasp and breadth, starts with the common sense principle that "all vital teaching of English, with culture and enlightened citizenship for its object, must be conveyed through the literature of the language." The purposes to be secured he classes under three unexceptionable heads. "First, the discipline of the faculties, or mental calisthenics . . . second, the power of effective expression in written or spoken words, and third, culture, intellectual and moral." We are compelled to confine our remarks to the merest headings of the quotations given by Fidelis, and have only space for the sound remark that "Intimacy with the most perfect models of literary excellence is the best literary master." Fidelis adds to the debt owed her by Canadian Literature and Education in giving additional prominence to Professor Roberts' brief but suggestive treatise, and it may be borne in mind that no Canadian writer is better fitted to form a sound judgement.

The Postal Department should assume the express business of the country, as has Germany, and as the United States propose shortly doing. The German plan is as follows:—Packages are taken charge of by the Post Office and forwarded with the greatest possible dispatch to their destination. For a small premium their value is insured by the government, so that the sender is protected in case of the goods being lost in any way. If they are such goods as would with us be sent c. o. d., the sender, on making out duplicate itemized bills, with a statement of their correctness on a prescribed form, will be immediately paid 90 per cent of the face of the bills. On the delivery of the goods they are properly checked by the bills in the presence of the postal agent who collects payment for them. If all is right the sender receives the 10 per cent. that had been retained. If the addressee refuses to accept the goods before the package is opened it is returned to the sender who, however, forfeits the 10 per cent. There is no difficulty in the management of this system, the revenue is increased, and the public is greatly accommodated at very fair rates.

The Italian Government is wise in placing the excavations required in the improvements in Rome under the strict supervision of one of the first archaeologists of Europe. "Since," says Rodolfo Lanciani, "it is impossible to turn up a handful of earth without coming upon some unexpected find, it is easy to understand what an amount of discoveries must be made by turning up 270,000,000 cubic feet." The relics of the great past are, in fact, almost countless, consisting of marble columns, statues, sarcophagi, works in bronze, gold, ivory, enamel, glass, copper, etc., and over 36,000 coins. A necropolis older than the walls of Servius Tullius has been discovered, the pavement of the Sacra Via laid bare, the great baths of Caracalla, the palace of the Cæsars, and, most interesting of all, the beautiful temple and home of the Vestal Virgins, have been exposed to view, and Signor Lanciani has made the world his debtor by publishing an intensely interesting record of his work—*Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*. At present it seems to be a high priced volume—\$6—(Houton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York) but it is to be hoped that a cheaper edition may be forthcoming at no very distant date.

Professor Huxley has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, a remarkable article on "Agnosticism," partly controversial but largely autobiographical, in which he draws up his creed and explains how he came by it. It does not concern us to analyze Professor Huxley's opinions, but every one knows the formidable weight and temper of the blade wielded by probably the keenest and clearest intellect in England, if not in Europe, gifted as it is with a phenomenal lucidity and calmness of expression. It is not, however we believe, very generally known that Huxley is himself the creator of the comprehensive and appropriate term "Agnostic." This is what he says about it. Speaking of his joining the Metaphysical Society at a time when he had come to the conclusion that the only position in which he could claim a stand was freedom of thought, he continues: "Most of my colleagues were -ists of one sort or another. I, who was a man without a rag of a label to cover myself with, felt like the fox who had lost his tail. So I took thought and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of 'agnostic.' It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the 'gnostic' of Church history, who professed to know so much about the very things of which I was ignorant, and I took the earliest opportunity of parading it at our society, to show that I, too, had a tail like the other foxes. To my great satisfaction the term took." It may be added that the great professor utterly scouted Positivism as a substitute for Christianity, and remarks that "it is the glory of Judaism and of Christianity to have proclaimed, through all their aberrations certain "eternal verities," if one may still use so hackneyed, yet still expressive, term.

The dies from which the postage stamps of Canada are struck are the same that were introduced shortly after these provinces were confederated in 1867. We do not know of a single instance where a civilized country has so long retained the same style of stamps. There are many reasons for which the current issue of Canadian stamps is objectionable. The principal are that the design is antiquated. The central figure is a medallion of Her Majesty as she appeared as a young woman, some fifty years ago. It does not at all resemble her as she now is—a person who has far passed the meridian of her life. The English people have long given practical recognition of this fact in that their coins and stamps bear the portrait of Queen Victoria as she now is, and it is incomprehensible that one of the most progressive of Britain's colonies does not advance with the times and present on its stamps a truer portrait of the Queen and Empress. Aside from this there is no reason that the portrait of the Sovereign should adorn all our stamps. There are abundant precedents for the adoption of original and local designs. All the modern stamps of the various Australian colonies show views of their principal cities, bays, etc. Even the latest issue of Newfoundland half-cent stamps gives a good engraving of the head of a fine Newfoundland dog. The Cape Colony stamps show local views. Hawaiian stamps show the city and harbor of Honolulu, and their famous volcano. Numerous other instances might be deduced of the trend of modern thought or taste in this direction. Canada naturally desires to be distinctive, and to attract immigrants. No better means could be devised for advertising this country as it is than to issue stamps illustrative of its localities. The half cent, 1 cent, 2 cent and three cent stamps should show views, of say, Winnipeg, Hamilton and London, or Niagara, respectively. The 5 cent stamp might show Halifax city and harbor. The view of Quebec would look well on the 10 cent, and that of Montreal on the 15 cent stamps. If stamps of larger values should be decided upon other local scenes would show to advantage—as St. John, Charlottetown, etc.

CHAT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CHIROMANCY.

And what do I see in your hand, pretty maid,  
That doth of the future foretell?  
It's a wonderful volume of faith, pretty maid,  
To the eye that pursueth it well.

Thus spake; though I didn't in honesty know  
The meaning of one little line;  
But this much I know—it was whiter than snow,  
That hand that lay nestled in mine.

It was whiter than snow; and perhaps I might say  
It was some degrees warmer, as well  
And I gazed at its lines in a studious way,  
As I made up a story to tell.

"There's a wonderful deal in this fair little hand,"  
Quoth I, "but there's principally this"—  
(For such a temptation, how could I withstand?)  
And I filled it all up with a kiss.

There was much in that hand, I've good reason to know,  
Having learned to my lasting regret,  
For this circumstance happened some three days ago,  
And my ear's a bright crimson yet.

—John P. Lyons in *Once a Week*.

One great trouble with those who go to the bad is that they seldom think of providing themselves with a return ticket.

A scientist says a wasp may be picked up if it is done quietly. Yes; it is when the wasp is laid down again that the noise begins.

A Sunday-school boy, upon being asked what made the tower of Pisa lean, replied: "Because of the famine in the land."

A man never seems to value his hat so highly as he does when a frisky March wind keeps it rolling along the sidewalk just about three feet in front of him.

Ethel (entering parlor)—O, Aggie, so glad to see you. (They kiss.)  
Why, you are engaged to be married! Aggie—How do you know? Ethel—  
I can tell by the way you kiss.

Elderly Masher (who can't see that his attentions are unwelcome)—I'm sure you're fond of music! Persecuted Fair One (pettishly)—Oh—yes—very—when it puts a stop to conversation.

Leap Year is gone, too. Miss Ketchon—"Did you knock at the door when you came to-night, George?" Mr. Tumblety—"Yes, Amy; why do you ask?" Miss Ketchon, shyly—"I thought perhaps you had come with a ring."

A poor relative has been unfolding to the rich banker a harrowing story of his misery; the rich banker rings for his servant, and with tears in his voice, says: "Yacoub, dot miserable wretch break mine heart mit his droubles; if I listen unto him some more, he will get some money from me, sure! Put him out, Yacoub, put him out quick, before I make such a fool of me."

The electric storage system is evidently a success as far as experience shows in relation to street-railway lines. Among other instances one comes to us of the Omnibus Company of Paris. Carriages are run by this company from the Arc de Triompho to Curbevoie, a distance of two miles. Each of the forewheels of a car is moved by a separate dynamo, controlled by the driver. The speed attained is somewhat greater than that of horse propulsion, and the general operation is satisfactory.

Crowly was a chimpanzee. He was an interesting feature at a zoological museum, and his human traits offered much amusement to visitors. He died a few months ago, and his brain has been examined by Dr. Spitzka, who finds that it weighs less than one-third that of a human brain, but in the course of the examination he made an important discovery. At the floor of the fourth ventricle in intelligent persons there are what are called auditory streaks, which are supposed to have something to do with hearing and the power to distinguish the different words of a language, and in the brain of this chimpanzee were found faint white streaks in this area—a fact more remarkable when it is borne in mind that in deaf mutes these auditory streaks are not to be found.

PROFESSOR FLOWER ON PYGMIES.—Pygmies exist, but they are not very small. That seems to be the first deduction from the lecture on the subject given by Professor Flower on the 10th ult. at the London Institution. The smallest known race, he says, are some Negroes living among the other Negroes of Central Africa, one tribe of whom, called Akkas, dwell on the west of Lake Nyanza. The men and women of this tribe, who have been seen by many travellers, are only four feet high. They live by themselves, in separate communities, and may very well be the Pygmies of the Greeks, who got their information from Phœnician sailors, given, like all Asiatics, to exaggeration. The professor advises explorers to study carefully the habits, language, &c., of this race; and he might have added that they should look out for the bones of fossil birds. The tradition about the cranes must have had a basis of some kind; and the gigantic bird, the roc of Arabian legend, which certainly existed in Madagascar within the historic period, may have retreated there from the Continent; or the Pygmies may have lived in the desert and hunted the ostrich, which fights furiously in dying.

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

SHIRTS, HO!

When Lazarus lay at the gate quite alone,  
Bewailing his sores, rags and dirt;  
Fine linen was dear, and white muslin unknown,  
And no one could spare him a shirt.

But things in our day are better by far,  
And we live in more genial times;  
For we, notwithstanding the rumors of war,  
Are giving fine shirts for TEN Dimes!

Of choicest material, and value most rare,  
With fine work from wristband to collar  
And the best in the land such a garment might wear,  
Though the price of it's ONLY A DOLLAR!

Fine white shirts for a dollar!  
I heard some folk holler—  
Or was it the voice of the scoffer?  
No—but Clayton & Sons  
Are the ONLY ones  
In the city who make this great offer!

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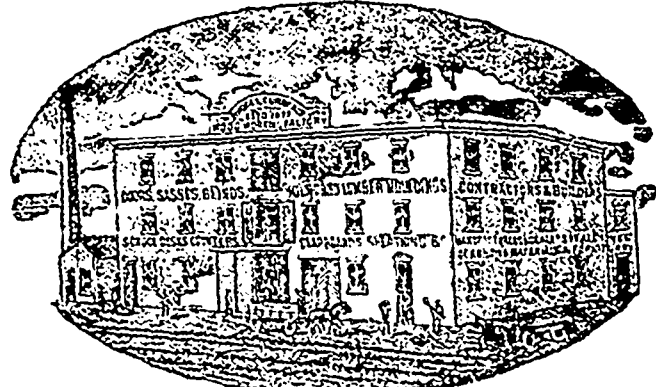
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with ninety-seven 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 movement is on foot in Vancouver, B. C., to build a \$25,000 summer hotel.

A post-office was established at Buckfield, Queens County, early last month.

The ship *Rhine* belonging to Shubael Dimock of Windsor, was destroyed by fire at Ternunc recently.

The steamer Yarmouth will begin her trips to Boston this month, leaving Yarmouth every Saturday night.

The local election in Albert Co. N. B., resulted in the re-election of Mr. Emmerson by an increased majority.

The people of Stellarton are moving in the direction of taking a vote on the towns' incorporation question.

Moncton is agitating for a Summer Carnival. Halifax must look alive and bring all its superior attractions to the fore.

The cable company employees at Canso have organized a brass band, with Mr. A. G. Winterbotham as band master.

One town, eight counties in Ontario, and one in Nova Scotia, will vote on the repeal of the Scott Act between the 1st and 4th April.

Mrs. Margaret Minard, who recently died at Yarmouth, was 100 years and 3 days old. Her two grandfathers lived over 100 years.

The Stormont cotton mills at Cornwall, Ont., have been shut down for an indefinite period. Four hundred hands are out of employment.

The *Digby Courier* complains "Nearly every town in the province, whether large or small, except this, has some kind of a manufactory."

Mrs. Sawyer's residence on Inglis street was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is about \$8,000, fully insured in the Guardian.

Sir John MacDonald has assumed the management of the Department of Railways and Canals, owing to the serious illness of Hon. J. H. Pope.

There are 157 prisoners in the Dorchester Penitentiary, only one of whom is a woman, the female prisoners in almost every case being sent to Kingston, Ont.

The Street Carnival took place in St. John this week. Excursion tickets were issued from all booking stations in N. B., on the 27th ult., good to return until the 2nd inst.

Town Clerk Rupert Cunningham of Antigonish has been inspecting the books kept by the town clerk of Dartmouth, which are said to be the best of their kind in the Province.

The Rev. Robert Laing is making an appeal on behalf of the Halifax Ladies' College, which is crowded and needs to be enlarged to meet the increased number of pupils.

A new school building which cost \$10,000 was opened in Springhill on the 21st ult. The work of erecting it began last July, the contractors being Messrs Higgs Bros. of River Philip.

About 2000 loads of snow are daily removed from the streets of Montreal by the Road Department, which has 200 carts continually going, making on an average ten trips a day.

The S. S. Henry IV. has been engaged to take the place of the Esme, which was wrecked on Barrington Head a few weeks ago. She will load at Annapolis for London on the 10th inst.

Imperial Federation is being discussed in many Upper Province cities, and the Jesuits' bill is taking up a large share of public attention. The agitation on the subject has not yet subsided.

It will be learned with general regret that Mr. J. Taillon Lesperance, the well known poet and author, has been stricken with so severe a mental affection as to require placing under restraint.

The demands upon the accommodation of the Parliament buildings are increasing to such an extent that the Government have in contemplation the building of a new wing from the north-west corner.

In anticipation of the repeal of the Scott Act, the town of Stratford, Ont., has by vote of 197 to 164 adopted a "high license" bye-law. This bye-law places tavern licenses at \$400, shop at \$300 and saloon at \$600.

A suit for \$4000 damages has been brought against Madame Albani for breach of contract with Mr. J. F. Thompson, in 1884, to sing in Toronto and Buffalo. Madame Albani has instructed her counsel to defend her.

General Laurie has received a communication from England stating that the Royal Humane Society had awarded the silver medal to Daniel Hunt of Halifax, recently seriously injured in rescuing a man from drowning.

The Cumberland Coal and Railway Co. have failed to secure the Grand Trunk coal contract this year. An American Company who could obtain low rates of freight and in consequence could tender low, secured the contract.

Inspector Lowry, when looking through a trunk which had come in by a western train to St. John, was startled to find a collection of human bones, each one wrapped in paper. A number of medical works were contained in the same trunk, which would point to the conclusion that those mortal remains might be the property of a veritable "saw-bone."

The Grand Trunk express train went over an embankment at St. George's, Ont., on Wednesday. Ten passengers were killed and many wounded.

The second performance by the Amateur Dramatic Club takes place on Monday and Tuesday next, when "A Wonderful Woman" will be put on the boards, followed by the farce "Boots at the Swan."

A Montreal notary named Valiquette has swindled his clients and his sisters out of several thousands of dollars, and departed with the proceeds. He was a shining light in society, but for the past two years has been living a dissolute life.

The town of Dartmouth is advertising for 25,650 feet of water pipe and 10,435 feet of sewer pipe. The people of Dartmouth nearly all are in favor of having the water supply, but many of them do not recognize the necessity of having sewers.

At a meeting of the directors of the proposed Toronto School of Art, it was decided to form an Art Association, to include all the various organizations in connection with art now existing in that city, and to build a picture gallery and art school.

On Sunday, 17th ult., St. James Church at Mahone Bay was consecrated by Bishop Courtney, assisted by the Rector, Rev. W. H. Snyder, and Rev. E. A. Harris. In the evening the rite of confirmation was administered to a large number of persons.

The curling rink at Campbellton, N. B., collapsed one day last week. The players and spectators made a rush for the doors when they heard the roof cracking, and got out just in time. The weight of snow on the roof was the cause of the catastrophe.

Small-pox has made its appearance in Fingall, Ont. Many people are suffering from the disease and two deaths have resulted. The Board of Health have decided to close the churches, schools and skating rinks, and also to enforce compulsory vaccination.

The old and favorably known Hotel Alma at Yarmouth, has been completely transformed by Mr. T. B. Dane, and will now be known as the "Queen." With increased accommodation and an excellent table the "Queen" should enjoy a large share of patronage.

A bill has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament providing that any company or individual owning a building in which there is an elevator, must provide on each floor an automatic guard or gate to the shaft. In the case of negligence of the matter, penalties are to be imposed.

Very complimentary critiques upon Volume VI. of our Historical Society's Collections have appeared in first-class American periodicals, including *The Nation* and *The Magazine of American History*. The latter magazine awards the palm, in point of interest, to Mr. J. J. Stewart's paper on "Early Journalism in Nova Scotia."

The Nova Scotia curling clubs played their bonspiel games at New Glasgow on Thursday and Friday last. New Glasgow defeated Halifax, Antigonish defeated New Glasgow, Pictou defeated Truro, and Pictou defeated Antigonish, thus leaving the Pictou men to play the New Brunswick winners for the cup.

One Sunday lately when leaving the churches the people of Moncton witnessed the sight of five drunken men reeling along the street. The Scott Act is supposed to be in force there, but it would be well for the respectability of the town that it should remedy this state of things. Drunkenness is always disgraceful, but it is doubly so on the Sabbath day.

The Nova Scotia Power Company is a new corporation that will supply electric motors for running machinery of almost every description, from a sewing machine to a street car, if the latter may be called a machine. A charter is to be applied for during the present session of the local Legislature as broader powers than can be got from the Joint Stock Companies act, are desired.

The Chamber of Commerce met on last Monday afternoon, and considered a number of matters of importance to the business interests of this city and Province. An invitation had been received from the Mayor of St. John, N. B., to the President to be present at a meeting held there on the 21st ultimo, to consider resolutions in support of the "true Canadian policy of granting a subsidy for a fast Atlantic mail and freight service, terminating both winter and summer at Canadian ports." The president was unable to attend, but had sent a reply expressing the warmest sympathy with the object of the meeting. The Quebec Bridge Company asked the support of the Chamber in urging the Dominion Government to bridge the St. Lawrence near Quebec. In reply a copy of a previous resolution supporting the project was sent. After some discussion a resolution was carried deprecating the enforcement proposed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of certain clauses relating to "sawdust" in the Act for the protection of navigable streams, and in the "Fisheries Act." The question of addressing the City Council on the subject of taxing merchandise consigned to Halifax for sale at public auction was referred to a committee, after which a resolution was passed in favor of collecting on delivery the deficiency on under-stamped letters, and the establishment of a dead letter office in this city. The chamber deprecated the confusion into which the coal trade of Nova Scotia has been thrown by the recent increase of rates of freight, and protested against such increases under any temporary diminution in the revenue of the I. C. R., on staple productions, and desired that the mining industries of Nova Scotia be accorded low rates. It was then resolved that an increase in the duty on flour would be detrimental to the interests of the Maritime Provinces. We are pleased to see the chamber doing some useful work. Has the partial formation of the new Merchants' Association caused the old one to wake up?

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The Nicaraguan Canal bill has been signed by the President.

The following are to be admitted as States of the Union, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Last Friday was the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and was generally observed as a public holiday in the United States.

A tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad is on fire. A collision of trains in the tunnel, by which a large tank of oil was broken and set fire to, is the cause of the accident. The loss to the road will be over \$300,000, as 1250 feet of the tunnel will have to be rebuilt.

A serious accident occurred on the European and North American railway, at Boyd's mills, near Kingsman, Maine, on Saturday last. The train ran off a switch which had been carelessly left open. None of the passengers were injured, but the fireman and two mail agents were killed. Mr. C. H. Fielding of Halifax was one of the passengers and had a thrilling experience.

Lord Ailesbury and his wife have become reconciled.

The Imperial Government is going to devote £12,000,000 to the national defences.

Four German ironclads have been ordered to sail from Genoa for Samoa immediately.

The new French ministry, of which M. Tirard is Premier, is coldly regarded by the Paris Press.

The condition of affairs in Hayti is improving and the rebels are expected to submit to Legitime immediately.

Prince Bismarck is credited with the belief that the French crisis will result in the accession to power of Boulanger.

It is denied that Mr. Parnell is in a weak state of health; at all events he will probably feel all the better for Piggott's confession.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg has consoled himself for the loss of his Princess by marrying Mlle. Marie Loisinger, an opera singer.

Rumors are again prevalent of the recurrence of the Emperor William's ear-ache trouble, which is said to necessitate the use of morphia.

At a meeting of Parnellites on the 21st ult., it was decided that a bill dealing with the treatment of Irish political prisoners should be given precedence.

Much anxiety is felt at Zanzibar regarding the fate of the missionaries recently captured by the insurgents, no news having been received of them since they were taken prisoners.

Piggott has confessed that the letters on which the Times relied are forgeries. The despicable creature, perjurer and forger, has disappeared. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Some of the tenants on the Gladstone estates have been evicted because they did not pay their rent. It is Mr. Herbert Gladstone who did it, and his excuse is that they are English, not Irish; Mr. Gladstone père approves his son's action.

A large number of laborers have been discharged from the Panama Canal works. The majority have gone to the West Indies, Costa Rica, and Chili. A few hundred men are still employed and total suspension of work is not expected until the middle of this month.

It is reported that Sagallo, where the Atchinoff expedition had settled, has been bombarded by a French cruiser commanded by Admiral Aubry. Five members of the expedition were wounded and others were captured and imprisoned. The cause of the bombardment was the refusal of Atchinoff to lower the Russian flag.

The Imperial Parliament opened on the 21st of February. A measure to restore the gold coinage to a satisfactory condition is among those promised, as well as measures respecting the development of the material resources of Ireland. It is expected to be a stormy session, and the Irish actions of the Government will be closely watched. It is denied that friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States have been interrupted by the Sackville incident.

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

Over 6,000,000 people believe that it is best to buy seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use

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**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

The undersigned have this day entered into co partnership under the firm name of

**Nisbet & Drake,**

and having purchased the business and good will of W. D. HARRINGTON, Esq., will continue the

**GROCERY & PROVISION BUSINESS,**

in all its branches, and trust by personal attention to maintain the liberal patronage so long bestowed on the late proprietor,

**J. H. NISBET, W. H. DRAKE,**

Harrington's Corner, Feb. 1st, 1889.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

**OPEN FOR TENDER**

**Until Saturday, the 16th Day of March, 1889**

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of all or any of the undermentioned properties in the city of Halifax, viz:

**"Jubilee."**

That extensive property, fronting on QUINPOOL and JUBILEE ROADS near the North West Arm, known as "Jubilee," with large double dwelling houses, containing in all 18 rooms besides kitchens, cellars, etc.; all in good order, and with extensive stabling accommodation. The property comprises in all about 15 acres. Tenders may be made for the whole property en bloc or in five separate blocks, as per plan to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Besides the Homestead block and buildings, comprising about two acres, the rest of the property is divisible into 25 good sized and available building lots.

**"The Carlton House."**

This HOTEL PROPERTY measures some 72 feet on the east side of Argyle Street, and about 80 feet on the south side of Prince Street. A large portion of the building is of brick and stone very solidly built. The central situation and good will of this well known Hotel are worthy of especial attention; while the property is well adapted for shops, offices, restaurants and other business purposes, being close to the Parade, New City Hall Post Office and other public buildings.

**On Birmingham and Queen Streets, North of Spring Garden Roads.**

those central and most eligible dwelling houses with land comprising Nos. 73 and stable, and Nos. 75 and 77, having in all a frontage of about 25 feet on the east side of Birmingham Street besides a right of carriage way of over 8 feet wide on the south, as per plan; and

**Five Small Houses and Lots,**

comprising Nos. 136 to 146 inclusive having combined frontage of about 126 on the west side of QUEEN STREET, and depth and frontage severally as per plan. Tenders may be made for the ENTIRE BLOCK of land and buildings on both streets, or in separate lots as per plan.

**Also: Eligible Corner Property**

suitable for first-class GROCERY, FRUIT STORE, MILLINERY or other business, with dwellings overhead; measuring about 26 feet on the west side of Pleasant Street by some 70 feet on the south side of Kent Street.

**"Armbrae."**

That extensive and elegantly finished residence, situate on Oxford Street, near the Coburg Road and Northwest Arm, (formerly occupied by Major Nagle) with stables, garden, lawn, &c. The property measures 213 feet on Oxford Street by 225 feet westerly, and is suitable as a private residence, benevolent institution, infirmary, or other public purpose, in a most healthy and eligible position.

**ALSO:**

That extensive stone front building and property, with shops, etc., comprising Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143, on the east side of Barrington Street, opposite the Parade, measuring in front some 57 feet, and about 50 feet eastwardly. The extent and central business position of this property, and the substantial character of the buildings, fronting on a most crowded thoroughfare, are features of value, obvious to those conversant with the surroundings and incidents of profitable business stands.

**ALSO:**

That most conveniently situated Cottage, with barn, and about three-fourths of an acre of land fronting 264 feet on the west side of Oxford Street, and extending westerly about 156 feet, comprising in all 8 choice building lots, each of 33 feet front.

**ALSO:**

That desirable Town Lot of 40x60 feet, being Nos. 46 and 48, fronting on the west side of Grafton Street, and with partly finished brick double Dwelling thereon, which can be completed at small expense, so as to yield a large result on the outlay (as per plan.)

**ALSO:**

Three fine Building Lots on the corner of Gottingen and Macara Streets, each 30x100 feet, and not far from the Cotton Factory, Sugar Refinery and Dry Dock.

**AND**

Several choice Building Lots near Robie and Welsford Streets, as per plan, each 33x100 feet. Separate bona fide tenders up to the 16th March, 1889, are invited for purchase of the above several properties, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

**GRAY & McDONALD,** Solicitors, etc., 91 Hollis Street.

Halifax, 23rd February, 1889.

**AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.**

The second performance of this Club will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir John Ross, His Honor the Administrator of the Government, Col. Hill and Officers of the Royal Artillery, Col. O'Brien and Officers of the Royal Engineers, Col. Fenn and Officers of the West Riding Regiment and His Worship the Mayor,

**—AT THE— ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**

**—ON— MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 4th & 5th.**

The first piece will be that famous Comic Drama, in Two Acts,

**A WONDERFUL WOMAN, BOOTS AT THE SWAN!**

To be followed by that exquisite Farce, These plays will be produced with an almost entirely new cast, and some of the best Amateur talent of the city has been secured. The proceeds, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.30. Admission: Reserved Seats 50c. General Admission 30c. Second Gallery 25c. The splendid Band of the W. R. Regt. will furnish the music on one of the evenings. Carriages may be ordered at 10.30.

**Electric Power!**

**NO COAL! NO ASHES! NO DIRT!**

**Power Direct From Central Station.**

**ECONOMY & FREEDOM FROM RISK OF FIRE**

THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMPANY, having secured the exclusive right to use the only Motor that does not require personal care whilst running, and having about completed their Electric Station in a central portion of the city, and equipped it with the best available machinery to be obtained in the United States, are now prepared to contract with parties requiring Motors from one-quarter horse to fifty horse power. This can be satisfactorily utilized for running Elevators, Machine Shops, Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Laundry Machinery, Wood Working Machinery, Dentistry, Hoisting, and all purposes for which a Steam or Gas Engine could be utilized, and at a much less cost, either on original cost or operating.

For further particulars apply at

**No. 126 Granville St.**

**The Nova Scotia Power Co.**

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**DELANEY & MERRILL,**

**DENTISTS,**

**87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.**

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth. Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

**9 Cords in 10 HOURS**



BY ONE MAN. Greatly improved. Also TOOL for filing saws whereby those least experienced cannot make a mistake. Sent free with machine. To others, for common cross-cut saws, by mail \$2.00. Hundreds have saved 5 to 7 CORDS daily. We want all who burn wood and all interested in the timber business to write for our Illustrated Free Catalogue. We have exactly what you want, the greatest labor-saver and best-selling tool now on earth. First order from your vicinity secures agency. No duty to pay. We manufacture in Canada. FOLINGE SAWING MACHINES CO., 508 to 511 St. Canal Street, Chicago, U. S. A.



a Utopian idea—fostered by the confidence of very self-confident Babus. I don't think the heart of the nation is in it, or even knows what is going on.

The Bengalee wants stamina, he has not that essential for a successful ruler of men. He has ability, sagacity, perseverance, but he has *not* pluck.

An old Pathan was once asked by a friend of mine if he knew any distinct reason why a Bengalee Babu should not become a great general or ruler? "Yes," said he, with emphasis, "because there is no recorded instance of a Bengalee having ever ventured to get up on a horse." To anyone who appreciates the native character, this speaks volumes, for nowhere is a fine horseman and bold rider more admired than among the better classes of natives of India.

Apropos of nothing—have you ever heard the preamble of an ordinary letter from a native to anyone in authority of whom he is asking a favor?

"To His Highness, Maharajah, Bahadur Gurrit pawar, (provider of the poor,) &c., &c. This humble one on whose head there is dust, and to whom thou art the Father and Mother, and to whom his goods and wealth wholly belong, places the forehead of obedience upon the threshold of power, and begs, &c., &c."—for several pages, and carefully signed—at the *beginning*!

The language of Hyperbole flourishes in the shiny East—does it not?

The above is without exaggeration, and I have seen letters in more flowery terms still.

The "mild Hindoo" is a born sycophant. I could tire you with endless stories—some of them rather absurd—on this pleasing trait of character.

Now, dear Critic, the mail is closing, but before it goes allow me to wish you every success in the New Year—may your circulation increase, may your shadow never grow less. A little bird has whispered me of your fast-growing popularity, and the interest you feel and show in affairs ultramontane, and this has emboldened me to write for our old friendship's sake. I think, Mr. Editor, you are one of the oldest friends I can remember.

GOLD LINES.

Jan. 12th, 1889, Meera Meer.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Enterprise Foundry company of Sackville, N. B., have recently increased their facilities for a larger output by the addition of a new steel brick-set boiler, and added other machinery. The foundry is kept running steadily. A new catalogue of the company's wares is now in press, and will show several new lines of the celebrated Charter Oak cook stoves.

In consonance with their methods of adopting all improvements necessary to turn out their productions economically and in a high degree of perfection, A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, have lately added two ponderous pieces of machinery. They are placing in their machine shop a horizontal boring machine, specially constructed for boring cylinders and frames for the Hercules engines. It will bore the cylinder and steam chest, face the ends, and drill the bolt holes at one setting, thus producing a very perfect cylinder, with every part exactly in line. It is an expensive machine, and was built specially for the firm by John Bertram & Sons, Dundas, Ont., and ordered after an inspection by D. W. Robb of a large number of machines used for this purpose in the United States. Robb & Son are also placing a heavy steam hammer in their blacksmith shop.

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

The Chemical Pulp Mill at Chatham, N. B., will be put in operation in a few weeks. The water for it is to be brought from the Miramichi river.

Six Truro, N. S., firms now have travellers on the road. The annual meeting of the Milk Condensing and Canning Company was held last week and a dividend in double figures declared. Our factories all seem prosperous. Messrs. Lewis & Sons are busy as ever in their new East and Peg factory, not a whit discouraged by their severe loss last summer. Messrs. Hopper & Sons, their competitors, intend enlarging their factory the coming spring. The Hat Factory has had a big year's business, and, working night and day, have had difficulty in filling all their orders. Messrs. J. E. Bigelow and Co. intend going into the manufacture of Confectionery, in addition to their Bottling Business. Half a dozen new cottages are now in course of erection, and next summer will see quite a building boom in Truro.—*Truro correspondent of Halifax Herald.*

It is understood that Mr. E. L. Fenerty, of the Halifax Shovel Company, has leased to the Sequatcher Hoo and Tool Company, of South Pittsburg, Tennessee, the exclusive right to manufacture shovels, etc., under his patent, for the whole of the Southern States, for a substantial royalty; this also carries the sole right to use his patented machinery for that section. A socket machine is now being built in the shops of the Halifax Shovel Company, with all possible dispatch, for shipment to South Pittsburg, to the order of the Sequatcher Hoo and Tool Company. Negotiations have been in progress for some months, the company examining the merits of a number of other shovels with the result that Mr. Fenerty's was selected, and Mr. Downing, the President of the Company, who is also President of the extensive South Pittsburg Pipe Works, came to Halifax last September to examine the machinery and equipment of the Halifax Shovel Company, which was specially invented, designed and built by Mr. Fenerty for the manufacture of their shovels, and reported to his Company, with the above result. Negotiations are progressing for rights to manufacture in the Northern and Western States, as well as in the Pacific States and Territories.

The Maritime Stove Founders' Association held their meeting in this city on the 21st and 22nd ult., at which the following officers were elected: President, N. W. Blothen, Burrell-Johnson Iron Co., Yarmouth; Vice-President, D. W. Robb, Amherst; Treasurer, Chas. Fawcett, Sackville; Secretary, T. S. Kirkpatrick, Sackville. The Association arranged a basis for a uniform scale of prices on staple goods. The prices of staple articles that have been made at unprofitable rates were advanced, and there was a reduction on some lines of base burners. The Association is a protective organization, and claims to combine for that purpose only, and not to extort exorbitant prices.

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution in favor of Canada having the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties with foreign powers was taken up and considered by the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, and, contrary to all expectations, was disposed of during the same day. The Minister of Finance replied to Sir Richard on behalf of the government in a lengthy speech, denying the necessity or expediency of the Parliament of Canada making such a momentous proposal to the Imperial authorities, and declaring that for Canada to attempt to secure the right to negotiate treaties, which she cannot enforce without an army and navy, was impracticable and absurd. Mr. Davies followed in a vigorous speech, in which he ridiculed the idea that treaties had to be carried out at the point of the sword, and averred that if we had the right to make our own treaties, with a sympathetic government in power, unrestricted reciprocity with the United States with all its advantages would be secured to Canada within two years at most. To the great surprise of the galleries, the opposition generally, as well as the mover of the resolution in particular, who anticipated a lengthy debate upon it and had asked that its discussion be continued *de die in diem* until concluded, after Mr. Davies sat down no speaker from the government benches rose to continue the debate. Thereupon, as no one upon the opposition side seemed prepared to keep the ball rolling and so meet the emergency, the Premier called "question," "question," the division bell sounded its alarm throughout the startled corridors, the members came trooping into their places and a vote was taken upon the resolution, to the accompaniment of a rousing chorus from "Mr. Speaker's right,"—the resolution being lost by a majority of twenty-eight upon a total vote of 100, many members being absent, as no division was anticipated at so early a stage in the debate.

Apart from any significance attaching to the introduction of this resolution from a party standpoint, one can hardly imagine that it was moved with seriousness, or that its promoter believes in either the practicability or desirability of its consummation under the existing state of affairs in this Dominion. For Canada to have the right to negotiate treaties means that Canada must first become independent. It is a postulate in the science of treaty-making that the contracting parties must be "independent states," i. e. communities having a status under rules of International Law which renders them absolutely free to obligate themselves, as to fulfil their obligations, without reference to the interests or counsels of a dominant state. The very fact of colonial relations existing between Canada and Great Britain is a badge of contractual incapacity on the part of the former in respect to treaty-making. No matter how dire the exigencies of political ties, I much doubt if the guardians of International Law, proverbially conservative, will ever amend its doctrines so as to admit of the anomaly of a community possessing treaty-making rights while yet in the swaddling clothes of dependency.

I wonder if a scheme to get our federal and provincial legislators into Brother Jonathan's clutches and hold them as hostages for the annexation of Canada, is at the bottom of Mr. Butterworth's proposed resolution in Congress, requesting the President to invite the members of the Parliament of Canada, and the premier and cabinets of the different provinces in the Dominion, to visit the United States about the first of May next, at a contemplated cost of 150,000 round dollars? And if such is the intention of our genial neighbors, and our worthy legislators fall into the trap, would it be an unmixed evil to Canada to get rid of her politicians in one fell swoop, so to speak, and should their freedom be purchased at so momentous a ransom? While every praise is to be accorded to those statesmen of both parties whose efforts have been directed towards the expansion of our national interests and resources, can it be gainsaid that party politics in this Dominion have become debased to a degree, and are a bane and stumbling-block to the growth of those sentiments and principles which are essential to the well-being of a rising nation? The tentacles of the octopus of partizanship are every day gaining firmer hold upon our political life, and the creed of our model partizan seems to be culled from the ethics of Macbeth, as reviewed by Lady MacDuff:

"I remember now  
I am in this earthly world; where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime,  
Accounted dangerous folly."

Speaking of party and its relation to government, Thomas Erskine May says: "The parties in which Englishmen have associated, have represented cardinal principles of government,—authority on the one side, popular right and privileges on the other. When parties have lost sight of these principles in pursuit of objects less worthy, they have degenerated into *factions*." And Bolingbroke, in his *Dissertation upon Parties*, also says: "The true characteristic of faction is the subordination of national interests to personal interests." While it would ill-become a non-partizan writer, in discussing this subject, to engender warmth enough to stigmatize any party organization as a faction, yet I venture to remark that it can hardly be claimed to be the duty of the historian to inform posterity that parties in Canada have always



represented "cardinal principles of government," or that they have never "subordinated national interests to personal interests."

Mr. Adam Brown's humane bill for the prevention of pigeon-shooting, cock-fighting, dog-baiting, rat-baiting and similar practices passed the House yesterday by a majority of one, against the strong opposition of the sporting members, and those who had been lobbied in the interest of the gun-clubs.

The Commons seem animated by a desire to wind business up with promptitude, and to choke off all unnecessary talking at the present session. Mr. Jamieson's Prohibition resolutions, after giving rise to two or three indifferent speeches hardly meriting the name of debate, were sent to keep company with Sir Richard's Treaty-making resolutions on Thursday night. On division, Mr. Wood's amendment providing for prohibition when the country is ripe for it, was carried by a vote of 99 to 59,—the vote not being upon party lines.

Mr. Cook's resolutions of sympathy with the Irish Home Rule party are upon the motion paper for an early hearing. They will probably pass the House without division. No matter whether this sympathy is well-placed or not, it seems strange that the House will not profit by the snub administered to it by Mr. Gladstone's government when resolutions of a like nature were addressed to Her Majesty by the Canadian Parliament in 1882, and not err twice on a point of good taste. Is it pleasant or necessary to be twice told that:—"Her Majesty will always be glad to receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs; but with respect to the questions referred to in the Address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of the country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain."

The Divorce Committee of the Senate, for the session, consists of Hon. Messrs. Dickie, Gowan, Kaulback, McClelan, McKindsey, McDonald (B.C.), Ogilvie, Reid and Sutherland. It is significant that not one Roman Catholic is a member.

The agitation in favor of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power reached us here, and a meeting to advance it was held on Sunday evening last in the College of Ottawa. It was the inaugural meeting of the movement in Canada, and stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. R. W. Scott, leader of the opposition in the Senate, Rev. President Angier of the College, Mr. J. J. Curran M. P., and others.

DIXIE.

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The past week has been a quiet one in parliamentary circles, but good progress has been made in passing the estimates for the ensuing year. We are pleased to note that the matter of the salaries of our Judges in the Maritime Provinces is being carefully considered. A Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia requires precisely the same education, ability and professional experience, and has quite as much responsibility, as a Judge in the Supreme Court of Ontario and yet the former receives less salary than the latter.—Why?

A feeble remonstrance has been made against the use of prison-labor in the manufacture of articles which come into competition with those manufactured by bread-winners. The evil is as yet a small one, and hence it attracts little public attention, but as we have frequently suggested, prison-labor might be utilized without fear of harmful competition, in keeping in repair the great main high-ways and bridges of the country.

Some people are evidently alive to the growth of those inhumane practices indulged in by cock-fighters, pigeon-shooters, and such like low class sportsmen. An act has been introduced that will put the thumb-screws upon those flint-hearted gentry, that will teach them that such debasing amusements will not be tolerated in this Canada of ours.

The Prohibitionists had a field day in the house during the week, and we confess to no little surprise at the result of the vote. The amendment to the resolution, moved by Mr. Wood of Brockville, which finally passed by a vote of 99 to 58, affirmed the principle that when the country was ready for prohibition the parliament would enact prohibitory laws. And yet these same members had previously voted down an amendment in which it was proposed to test the feeling of the people by a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. We think our readers will agree with us that it is somewhat paradoxical for parliament to assert its willingness to enact prohibitory laws so soon as the country was ready for them, and at the same time decline its willingness to have the feeling of the people tested upon the question. However, the question is comfortably shelved for this session, and this appears to be the aim of a majority of our representatives.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The Provincial Legislature was formally opened on Thursday of last week by the Hon. James MacDonald, Administrator of the Government. The Speech from the throne referred to the absence from ill health of Lieut. Governor McLelan, the general prosperity of the industries of the province, the progress in railway construction, the introduction of the new assessment act, and the act with respect to incorporation of towns, the purchase of a model farm, the establishment of mining schools, the needs of higher education, the necessity of providing a system of life and accident assurance, the extension of the franchise, and the recognition of probates and letters of administration taken out in Great Britain. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Mr. Sperry, member elect in the county of

Lunenburg, and seconded by Mr. Matheson. It was subsequently spoken to by Dr. McKay, Mr. McColl, the Hon. the Provincial Secretary and others. Most of the speeches were of the strict partizan type, and as the speech from the throne opened up very few questions upon which an animated discussion was likely to follow, the remarks were for the most part tame and uninteresting, bearing a strong resemblance to each other throughout, only varied by the partizan stripe by which they were marked. Everybody deeply regretted that the Lieut. Governor's health required him to be absent from the province at the present time—opinions differed as to the measure of our provincial prosperity, all were glad that railway construction had been pushed forward, but some regretted that in particular sections this had not been the case, satisfaction and dissatisfaction was expressed as to the working of the assessment act, and the general act with respect to incorporation of towns. The government was uniformly complimented with respect to the extension of agricultural education and the purchase of a farm in connection therewith, but fear was expressed that the positions of manager and other officers would be filled by party office seekers. All concurred in commending the government in having established mining schools, which could not fail to be of service to our people. The hint as to higher education awakened some curiosity, but the remarks were mostly speculative, as no one knew exactly what the government had in mind. The proposal of the government to establish a system of life and accident assurance met with cordial approval, and the intimation that the electoral franchise was to be extended was hailed with satisfaction, especially from the opposition benches. The weakness of the opposition tends to diminish the brilliancy and interest of the debates, but some diversion may in all reason be expected from the radical wing, led by two eastern members, in fact these two members form the radical wing.

### COMMERCIAL.

The weather has fluctuated considerably during the past week. A little snow has fallen, but not enough to benefit the industries that depend upon its presence for their successful prosecution. The coldest "snap" of the season, so far, occurred, and stimulated ice men to put forth their best exertions to improve the opportunity thus offered to make their harvest. Very large quantities are reported to have been gathered in a short time. Still the season is so far advanced that no dependence can be placed on the continuance of cold weather henceforward.

There has been no substantial change in the trade situation, which has continued about as before, being fairly satisfactory and healthy in tone, with a fair volume of business in most lines although not showing any special animation. The outlook for the spring trade is certainly improving, the volume of orders having shown a material increase in quite a number of our wholesale departments during the past week. Payments maturing have been fairly well provided for, although there are occasional complaints over the slowness of country remittances.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—E. T. Mills, jeweller, Acadia Mines, removed to Amherst; Jeffrey M. LeBlanc, general store, Arichat, assigned to J. J. O'Brien; Wm. Fraser, saw mill, Upper Stewiacko, assigned to James E. Dickie in trust for benefit of creditors; Henry W. Lydiard, boots and shoes, Kentville, assigned to W. P. Shaffner in trust for benefit of creditors; Joseph A. Robicheau, Meteghan, assigned to Wm. Gorman in trust for benefit of creditors; C. C. Hart, general store, Sheet Harbor, assigned to Bauld Gibson & Co. book debts, judgments, &c.; Eugene Boreham, boots and shoes, Halifax, given consent to Mary Ann Boreham to do business in her own name; A. P. Shand & Co, Windsor, (A. P. Shand and Clifford J. Shand), co-partnership registered February 11, 1889; Shaffner & Fisher, general store, Berwick, advertising stock for sale by tender; Robt. Smallwood, mill machinery, Charlottetown, P. E. I., removed to Truro.

We regret that owing to our copy of *Bradstreets* having been burned in the recent railroad disaster near Bangor, Mo., we are unable to furnish our usual list of weekly and yearly failures.

**DRY GOODS.**—Dry goods have shared in the general improvement, the demand for sorting requirements having been larger than for several weeks past. Cotton and woollen goods are steady at the recent advances. We note increased activity in the receipt of goods purchased some time ago at four to six months to date from April 1.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Iron is firm and unchanged in value. In hardware there has been a better demand—chiefly for shelf goods. Travellers in some sections of the country are doing very little and might as well have stayed at home. In the west, however, business is reported to be improving. There is no change in bar iron. Tin plates are in fair request. Canada plates are quiet and steady with an advancing tendency. The price of makers' iron has advanced 1s. on the other side, and warrants are called firmer at 42s. 4d. A further decline in ingot copper is reported from London, where prices dropped to £94, spot. Last week a deputation representing the iron interests of Montreal and Ontario visited Ottawa to protest against the increase of duty on wrought scrap iron. It does not appear that they secured a satisfactory reply from the Government. In steel and boiler plates no change has occurred.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market has been fairly active there being a good demand for special grades, but transactions did not rise above a jobbing business. In the aggregate a fair volume of trade transpired. The feeling in the market has been firm and prices were well maintained.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local demand for provisions has continued fair for small lots, and the market has been rather active with an average volume of business at steady prices. Here has been a fair enquiry for lard and some

good lots changed hands at steady figures. Hams and bacon met with a good request. The Liverpool provision market was quiet and steady. Pork closed at 65s., lard at 34s. 6d., bacon at 30s. 6d. to 33s., and tallow at 29s. 6d.

BUTTER.—The butter market was quiet and unchanged with the movement confined to the usual local trade. The stock of really choice has almost entirely disappeared, and the demand which exists for it has to be satisfied with lower qualities of which there is far too much on the market.

CHEESE.—The market has been very dull and disappointing everywhere. The cable quotations dropped to 56s. for white, and 56s. 6d. for colored—a decline of 1s. and 1s. 6d. during the week.

DRIED FRUITS.—The feeling in the fruit market has been firm and prices have been well maintained all round. The demand for Valencia raisins has been slow and the market has ruled quiet.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The weak feeling in the sugar markets has continued, and a further decline of 1/2c. has taken place in both granulated and yellows. The demand has been slow and the market ruled quiet with a small volume of business.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The demand for tea has ruled active and firm, with a considerable volume of business on both local and country accounts. Advices from New York continue strong and quote prices higher with a large trade.

FISH.—The local market continues dull and lifeless in the absence of demand from anywhere abroad. Only very insignificant small lots come forward from the outposts, and it is impossible to ship fish to the West Indies without heavy loss at present ruling prices.

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.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices and grades.

BREADSTUFFS.

The late advance noted in our reports is well maintained, and firmness may be said to be the characteristic tone of the market. In cases where parcels of flour are offered, unless they are immediately accepted, the offer is withdrawn, and a higher rate offered.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their prices and weights.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, and Salmon with their prices and grades.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and skins including Clean washed wool, Salted Hides, Ox Hides, and Cow Hides with their prices.

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

LUMBER.

Table listing various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles with their prices and dimensions.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Raisins with their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various types of poultry including Turkeys, Ducks, and Chickens with their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items such as Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"I beg your pardon, my good sir, but may I ask what you mean by trotting away when it must have been evident that I wanted to speak with you?"

The stranger turned slightly and coolly eyed the flushed and indignant cavalryman. They were trotting side by side now, Nolan plunging excitedly, but the English horse maintaining his even stride; and stronger contrast of type and style one could scarcely hope to find. In rough tweed shooting-jacket and cap, brown Bedford cords fitting snugly at the knee but flapping like shapeless bags from there aloft to the waist, in heavy leather gaiters and equally heavy leather gloves, the stocky figure of the Englishman had nothing of grace or elegance, but was sturdy, strong, and full of that burly self-reliance which is so characteristic of the race. Above his broad, stooping shoulders were a bull neck, reddened by the sun, a crop of close-curling, light-brown hair, a tanned and honest face lighted up by fearless gray eyes and shaded by a thick and curling beard of lighter hue than the hair of his massive head. He rode with the careless ease and supreme confidence of the skilled horseman, but with that angularity of foot and elbow, that roundness of back and bunching of shoulders, that incessant rise and fall with every beat of his horse's powerful haunch, that the effect was that of neither security nor repose. His saddle, too, was the long, flat-seated, Australian model, pig skin, with huge rounded leathern cushions circling in front and over the knees, adding to the cumbrousness of his equipment and in no wise to the comfort; but his bit and curb-chain were of burnished steel, gleaming as though fresh from the hands of some incomparable English groom, and the russet reins were soft and pliable, telling of excellent stable management and discipline. Perry couldn't help admiring that bridle, even in his temporary fit of indignation.

As for him,—tall, slender, elegantly made, clothed in the accurately-fitting undress "blouse" of the army and in riding-breeches that displayed to best advantage the superb moulding of his powerful thighs, sitting like a centaur well down in the saddle, his feet and lower legs, cased in natty riding-boots, swinging close in behind the gleaming shoulders of his steed, erect as on parade, yet swaying with every motion of his horse, graceful, gallant, and to the full as powerful as his burly companion, the advantage in appearance was all on Perry's side, and was heightened by Nolan's spirited action and martial trappings. Perry was an exquisite in his soldier taste, and never, except on actual campaign, rode his troop-horse without his brodered saddle-cloth and gleaming bosses. All this, and more, the Englishman seemed quietly noting as, finally, without the faintest trace of irritability, with even a suspicion of humor twinkling about the corners of his mouth, he replied,—

"A fellow may do as he likes when he's on his own balliwick, I suppose."

"All the same, wherever I've been, from here to Assiniboia, men meet like Christians, unless they happen to be road-agents or cattle-thieves. What's more, I am an officer of a regiment just arrived here, and, from the Missouri down, there isn't a ranch along our trail where we were not welcome and whose occupants were not 'hail-fellow-well-met' in our camps. You are the first people to shun us; and, as that fort yonder was built for your protection in days when it was badly needed, I want to know what there is about its garrison that is so obnoxious to Dunraven Ranch,—that's what you call it, I believe?"

"That's what,—it is called."

"Well, here! I've no intention of intruding where we're not wanted. I simply didn't suppose that on the broad prairies of the West there was such a place as a ranch where one of my cloth was unwelcome. I am Mr. Perry of the 1st Cavalry, and I'm bound to say I'd like to know what you people have against us. Are you the proprietor?"

"I'm not. I'm only an employee."

"Who is the owner?"

"He's not here now."

"Who is here who can explain the situation?"

"Oh, as to that, I fancy I can do it as well as anybody. It is simply because we have to do pretty much as you fellows,—obey orders. The owner's orders are not aimed at you any more than anybody else. He simply wants to be let alone. He bought this tract and settled here because he wanted a place where he could have things his own way,—see people whom he sent for and nobody else. Every man in his employ is expected to stick to the ranch so long as he is on the pay-roll, and to carry out his instructions. If he can't, he may go."

"And your instructions are to prevent people getting into the ranch?"

"Oh, hardly that, you know. We don't interfere. There's never any one to come, as a rule, and, when they do, the fence seems to be sufficient."

"Amplly, I should say; and yet were I to tell you that I had business with the proprietor and needed to ride up to the ranch, you would open the gate yonder, I suppose?"

"No: I would tell you that the owner was away, and that in his absence I transacted all business for him."

"Well, thank you for the information-given me, at all events. May I ask the name of your misanthropical boss? You might tell him I called."

"Several officers called three years ago, but he begged to be excused."

"And what is the name?"

"Mr. Maitland—is what he is called."

"All right. Possibly the time may come when Mr. Maitland will be as anxious to have the cavalry around him as he is now to keep it away. But if you ever feel like coming up to the fort, just ride in and ask for me."

"I feel like it a dozen times a week, you know; but a man musn't

quarrel with his bread-and-butter. I met one of your fellows once on a hunt after strayed mules, and he asked me in, but I couldn't go. Sorry, you know, and all that, but the owner won't have it."

"Well, then there's nothing to do for it but say good-day to you. I'm going back. Possibly I'll see some of your people up at Rossiter when they come to get a horse shod."

"A horse shod! Why, man alive, we shoe all our horses here!"

"Well, that fellow who rode out of your north gate and went up towards the fort about an hour or so ago had his horse shod at a cavalry forge, or I'm a duffer."

A quick change came over the Englishman's face: a flush of surprise and anger shot up to his forehead: he wheeled about and gazed eagerly, loweringly, back towards the far-away buildings.

"How do you know there was—? What fellow did you see?" he sharply asked.

"Oh, I don't know who he was," answered Perry, coolly, "He avoided me just as pointedly as you did,—galloped across the Monee and out on the prairie to dodge me; but he came out of that gate on the stream, locked it after him, and went on up to the fort; and his horse had cavalry shoes. Good-day to you, my Brittanic friend. Come and see us when you get tired of prison-life." And, with a grin, Mr. Perry turned and rode rapidly away, leaving the other horseman in a brown study.

Once fairly across the Monee, he ambled placidly along, thinking of the odd situation of affairs at this great prairie-reservation, and almost regretted that he had paid the ranch the honor of a call. Reaching the point where the wagon-tracks crossed the stream to the gate-way in the boundary fence, he reined in Nolan and looked through a vista in the cottonwoods. There was the Englishman, dismounted, stooping over the ground, and evidently examining the hoof-prints at the gate. Perry chuckled at the sight, then, whistling for Bruce, who had strayed off through the timber, he resumed his jaunty way to the post.

In the events of the morning there were several things to give him abundant cause for thought, if not for lively curiosity, but he had not yet reached the sum total of surprises in store for him. He was still two miles out from the fort, and riding slowly along the bottom, when he became aware of a trooper coming towards him on the trail. The sunbeams were glinting on the polished ornaments of his forage-cap and on the bright yellow chevrons of his snugly-fitting blouse. Tall and slender and erect was the coming horseman, a model of soldierly grace and carriage, and as he drew nearer and his hand went up to the cap-visor in salute a gesture from his young superior brought an instant pressure on the rein, and horse and man became an animated statue. It was a wonderfully sudden yet easy check of a steed in rapid motion, and Mr. Perry, a capital rider himself, could not withhold his admiration.

"Where did you learn that sudden halt, sergeant?" he asked. "I never saw anything so quick except the Mexican training; but that strains a horse and throws him on his haunches."

"It is not uncommon abroad, sir," was the quiet answer. "I saw it first in the English cavalry; and it is easy to teach the horse."

"I must get you to show me the knack some day. I've noticed it two or three times, and would like to learn it. What I stopped you for was this: you've been stable-sergeant ever since we got here, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then if anybody besides members of the troop had horses shod at out forge you would be pretty apt to know it."

"I know that no one has, sir." And a flush was rising to the young sergeant's face and a pained look hovering about his bright blue eyes. Yet his manner was self-restrained and full of respect.

"Don't think I'm intimating anything to the contrary, Sergeant Gwynne. No soldier in the regiment more entirely holds the confidence of his captain—of all the officers—than you. I was not thinking of that. But somebody down there at that big ranch below us has had his horse shod by a cavalry farrier,—it may have been done while the Eleventh were here,—and, while I knew you would not allow it at our forge, I thought it possible that it might be done in your absence."

"It's the first time I've been out of sight of the stables since we came to the post, sir, and the captain gave me permission to ride down the valley this morning. May I ask the lieutenant why he thinks some ranchman is getting his shoeing done here at the post?"

"I've been down there this morning, and met a man coming up. He avoided me, and rode over to the south side, and so excited my curiosity; and as they keep that whole place enclosed in a wire fence, and he had evidently come out of the north gate, I was struck by the sight of the hoof-prints: they were perfectly fresh there on the trail, and plain as day. There's no mistaking the shoe, you know. By the way, he rode up to the fort, and probably entered at your side of the garrison: did you see him?"

"No, sir, and, except for breakfast,—just after reveille,—I have been at stables all the morning. I was there when the lieutenant got his horse."

"Yes, I remember. Then no one rode in from the valley?"

"No civilian,—no ranchman, sir. The only horsemen I've seen were some Cheyenne scouts during the last two hours, and Dr. Quin,—just before sick-call."

"Dr. Quin!—the post surgeon! Are you sure, sergeant?"

"Certainly, sir. The doctor rode into the post just about an hour after the lieutenant left,—coming up the valley too. He went right around to his own stable, over towards the hospital."

A look of amaze and stupefaction was settling on Perry's face. Now for the first time he recalled Mrs. Lawrence's intimations with regard to the doctor, and his connection with the signal-lights. Now for the first time it occurred to him that the secret of those cavalry hoof-prints at the gate was that no ranchman, but an officer of the garrison had been the means of

leaving them there. Now for the first time it flashed upon him that the Englishman's astonishment and concern on hearing of those hoof-tracks indicated that the story of a mystery at Dunraven in which the doctor was connected amounted to something more than garrison rumor. Now for the first time an explanation occurred to him of the singular conduct of the horseman who had dodged him by crossing the Monee. Never in his young life had he known the hour when he was ashamed or afraid to look any man in the eye. It stung him to think that here at Rossiter, wearing the uniform of an honorable profession, enjoying the trust and confidence of all his fellows, was a man who had some secret enterprise of which he dared not speak and of whose discovery he stood in dread. There could be little doubt that the elusive stranger was Dr. Quin, and that there was grave reason for the rumors of which Mrs. Lawrence had vaguely told him.

For a moment he sat, dazed and irresolute, Nolan impatiently pawing the turf the while; then, far across the prairie and down the valleys there came floating, quick and spirited, though faint with distance, the notes of the cavalry trumpet sounding "right, front into line." He looked up, startled. "They're out at battalion drill, sir," said the sergeant. "They marched out just as I left stables."

"Just my infernal luck again!" gasped Perry, as he struck spur to Nolan and sent him tearing up the slope: "I might have known I'd miss it!"

V.

That evening a group of cavalry officers came sauntering back from stables, and as they reached the walk in front of officers' row, a dark-featured, black-bearded, soldierly-looking captain separated himself from the rest and entered the colonel's yard. The commanding officer happened to be seated on his veranda at the moment, and in close confabulation with Dr. Quin. Both gentleman ceased their talk as the captain entered, and then rose from their seats as he stepped upon the veranda floor.

"Good-evening, Stryker," said the colonel, cheerily. "Come in and have a seat. The doctor and I were just wondering if we could not get you to take a hand at whist to-night."

"I shall be glad to join you, sir, after parade. I have come in to ask permission to send a sergeant and a couple of men, mounted, down the Monee. One of my best men is missing."

"Indeed! Who is that? Send the men, of course."

"Sergeant Gwynne, sir. The first time I ever knew him to miss a duty."

"Your stable-sergeant, too? That is unusual. How long has he been gone?"

"Since battalion drill this morning. He was on hand when the men were saddling, and asked permission to take his horse out for exercise and ride down the valley a few miles. I said yes, never supposing he would be gone after noon roll-call; and we were astonished when he failed to appear at stables. Perry says he met him two miles out."

"The two culprits!" said the colonel, laughing. "Poor Perry is down in the depths again. He rode up to me with such a woe-begone look on his face at drill this morning, that I could hardly keep from laughing in front of the whole line. Even the men were trying hard not to grin: they knew he had turned up just in the nick of time to save himself an 'absent.' What do you suppose can have happened to Gwynne?"

"I cannot imagine, sir, and I am inclined to be worried. He would never willingly overstay a pass; and I fear some accident has happened."

"Is he a good rider?" asked the doctor.

"None better in the regiment. He is a model horseman, in fact, and, though he never alludes to nor admits it, there is a general feeling among the men that he has been in the English cavalry service. Of course there is no doubt as to his nationality: he is English to the back-bone, and I fancy has seen better days."

"What made them think he had been in the cavalry service abroad?"

"Oh, his perfect knowledge of trooper duties and management of horses. It took him no time to learn the drill, and he was a sergeant before he had been with me two years. Then, if you ever noticed, colonel," said Captain Stryker, appealing to his chief, "whenever Gwynne stands attention he always has the fingers of both hands extended and pointing down along the thigh, close against it,—so." And Stryker illustrated. "Now, you never see an American soldier do that; and I never saw it in any but English-trained soldiers. He has quit it somewhat of late, because the men told him it showed where he was drilled,—we have other English 'non-coms.,' you know,—but for a long time I noticed that in him. Then he was enlisted in New York City, some four years ago, and all his things were of English make,—what he had."

"What manner of looking fellow is he?" asked the doctor. "I think I would have noted him had I seen him."

"Yes, you Englishmen are apt to look to one another," said the colonel, in reply, "and Gwynne is a particularly fine specimen. He has your eyes and hair, doctor, but hasn't had time to grow grizzled and bulky yet, as you and I have. One might say that you and the sergeant were from the same shire."

"That would help me very little, since I was only three years old when the governor emigrated," answered the doctor, with a quiet smile. "We keep some traces of the old sod, I suppose, but I've been a Yankee for forty years, and have never once set eyes on Merrie England in all that time.—Did the sergeant say where he wanted to go?" And the questioner looked up sharply.

"Nowhere in particular,—down the valley was all. I remember, though, that Mr. Parke said he seemed much exercised over the name of that ranch down the Monee,—I've forgotten what they call it.—Have you heard it, colonel?"

(To be Continued.)

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CITY CHIMES.

Winter seems to have come back to its normal condition, after three months of mild and semi-mild weather. The past week would fit on with that cold—very cold—snap we experienced in November last. A few sleighs are to be seen scraping over the scarcely covered ground, but the bells do not make the merry sound that they did a few weeks ago when the going was simply perfect. A little more snow would be appreciated by all who have time, means and inclination for sleighing.

The fire that destroyed the residence of Mrs. Sawyer on Sunday last was the cause of hastening a happy event in the lives of two young people. Dr. Grier, who was to have waited until after Easter for his bride, was made happy for life on Tuesday morning, when Miss Sophio Sawyer bestowed on him her hand and heart in St. Luke's Cathedral. The affair was very hastily arranged but many of the friends of the young people were present at the ceremony and afterwards accompanied them to the railway station where they left for St. John. Miss Sawyer was one of our most popular city belles and may we the good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the newly wedded pair.

With the exception of the great event of the week—the Bohemian Girl at the Academy—there has been nothing of importance going on. The rink as usual keeps things from being utterly stagnant, and the "at home" afternoons of different ladies, always makes something pleasant to go to. Many people quarrel at these fixed days, when something unforeseen happens, week after week, on the particular day his or her particular friend is "at home"; but all agree that it is nice to know that there is a day when one may fall sure, on going to a house, of finding the hostess there, presiding over a cosy tea-table, and always with a bright welcome ready.

The death of Mrs. Noyes, last week, cast a gloom over the large circle of her many friends. An invalid for months past, her death was cruelly sudden and unexpected, as often happens in such a case, and the sympathy felt for her family is deep and universal.

The absence of the officers of the R. A. at the rink last week was in consequence of this sad affair, and the postponement of a ball, which was to have come off to-night, given by the Colonel and Officers of the Duke of Wellington's Regt. is due to the same cause.

We say "well done Orpheus Club," for no small undertaking is it to put Balfe's pretty, bright opera, "The Bohemian Girl," upon the stage in such a manner as it has been produced at the Academy this week. From a musical point of view the soloists did remarkably well. Miss Laine deserves a cordial word for her charming rendition of "Come with the Gipsy bride," into which she throws a surprising degree of vivacity. Her rendering of "I dreamed that I dwelt in marble halls" was finished but decidedly cold, and it was not until the opera was half over that Arline appeared at her best, and won encomiums one very hand. Miss Schaefer, as the Gipsy Queen, did splendid work and gave evidence of her ability to perform a much more important role. Mr. Gillis as Thaddeus was good, yes, very good, and well earned the *encore* he received for his rendering of "When other lips and other hearts." We have never heard Mr. Boak, who took the part of Count Arnheim, sing so effectively, and while we could have wished that in "A heart bowed down" he had given evidence of the fact, we can sincerely compliment him upon his success in the role of the Count. Of the other soloists little need be said, but we could have wished that Devilshoof's vocalization had been a little less wooden, not to say harsh. The choruses were decidedly well rendered, in fact few professional soloists in large musical centres have had better support than that given by the elect of the Orpheus Club in the Bohemian Girl. To say that the rendition was faultless, would be extravagant misrepresentation, but it certainly reflected great credit upon the Conductor, Mr. Porter, who, by the way deserves special thanks for having given us the treat of listening to such excellent orchestral work as that done at the opera by the talented German contingent, and their well selected associates. It would perhaps be too much to expect that the acting and singing of an amateur operatic troupe should be on a level. In the Bohemian Girl, tho' there was no short coming of a nature to impress the audience disagreeably, the want of practice on the boards certainly was apparent. Miss Laine's dialogue was by no means on a par with her singing, and her far from ungraceful gestures would be improved by overcoming the habit of keeping her elbows too frequently at right angles. Miss Schaefer developed considerable spirit. Mr. Boak, tho' a gentlemanly enough Count, was certainly deficient in animation. Mr. Gillis, though quiet, was, on the whole, very good. Mr. Macdonald was by no means bad, and to Mr. King Pooley was due all the fun there is to be got out of the opera.

*Notes other than Musical at the Opera.*—A gentleman lost his collar stud and was much distressed in consequence. A lady was unfortunate enough to lose one of her earrings, and when last seen the "expression of her features was more thoughtful than before." Gentlemen who sit on the rail of the gallery should be careful, as if they should lose their balance we might have to record a tragedy. Count Arnheim's boots matched the wainscoting of the room, but the effect was not good on the whole, and a more elaborate costume would have looked in keeping with his rank. Some of the dresses worn by ladies in the audience were much admired, especially the light ones. Black, though always in good taste, is rather overdone in Halifax, and the people in the galleries enjoy seeing a gay variety of toilets in the dress circle. Some very pretty opera cloaks were also noticed, there being quite a diversity of color in these. Altogether the audiences were fashionable and brilliant. It would be a good thing if people could make up their minds to be in time for the beginning of these performances, as entering late is very annoying.

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MINING.

The clash in the Mining Act between licenses for gold and silver and licenses to search for other minerals, to which we have frequently alluded, is well exemplified in the late find of silver, (or lead ore containing silver), near Musquodoboit Harbor.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. John Anderson, in connection with Mr. Mott and others, was prospecting for silver near Musquodoboit Harbor. We now find that we must have misunderstood our informant, as Mr. Mott is in no way connected with Mr. Anderson. On the contrary it appears that Mr. Mott took up certain areas at Musquodoboit Harbor, or near by, under license or lease for gold and silver. Afterwards other parties covered the same ground under a license to search for minerals other than gold or silver. In this case Mr. Mott is entitled to the silver, but if the ore turns out to be galena, containing lead and silver, the holders of the license to search are entitled to the lead, and under the Act, if they obtain a lease, would be entitled to all other minerals associated with the lead. That such a state of affairs is possible, is simply disgraceful. The first taker of a property should have the right to all the minerals on the lands covered by him, but as will be seen from the above he has not. On the contrary the act places him at the mercy of any one who may choose to cover the property in another way. Native silver is so far unknown in this Province, the silver being in connection with lead, copper or gold. This being the case the act is decidedly defective in placing silver and gold on the same basis. The proper way to take up ores containing silver, is under a license to search, and under the act as it is at present, a lease for minerals other than gold or silver now conveys the right to the gold and silver associated with the ores. But a lease cannot be taken out in the first instance, and the holder of a property covered by a license to search or work, (as we claim by a wrong ruling of the Department) must also cover his property with licenses or leases for gold and silver, or be liable to have others do so. The Department raises the point that they must decide in this way or large gold tracts would be covered by licenses to search over five square miles, and if they did not have the option to grant leases or licenses for gold over the same districts all the gold in the province would soon be locked up in the hands of a few speculators. They are guided by the best of intentions, but, with an obtuseness hard to understand, fail to grasp the intention of one clause in the act, which was evidently inserted to prevent this, while it protects the rights of holders of licenses to search or work. Clause 116 of the Mining Act provides that "The Governor-in-Council may at any time by proclamation as in this chapter provided, declare a gold district which shall contain an area or areas under license or lease for the purpose of searching for or working mines and minerals other than gold or silver; and in such case the areas under such license or lease shall notwithstanding such license or lease, become subject to all the provisions of this Chapter which relate specially to all gold districts and gold and silver mines, under such regulations as the Governor-in-Council shall make." Here is a complete remedy provided in the act for all the evils the Department fears. Should it turn out that areas covered by licenses to search or work contain gold, the Commissioner of Mines has only to instruct the Governor-in-Council, who proclaims it a gold district. The holder of the license or lease for mines other than gold or silver should also be notified and given the option he deserves of covering as much of the property as he desires with gold leases. Here is perfect justice to all provided for in the act. In the present case, if the Department had construed the act as it should have done, Mr. Mott would have been informed on his application, not to take out leases or licenses for gold or silver, but to cover the areas with license for minerals other than gold or silver. Ruling as the Department does, the least that could have been done would have been to instruct Mr. Mott to cover his property in both ways, as had this been done he would have been saved from his present most annoying position.

If things go on as they are, the title of the mining act should be changed to "An Act for the encouragement of Litigation."

**A NEW INDUSTRY.**—Rev. E. McNab of Newport has made a most important discovery of dark red marble at Walton in Hants County. Specimens sent to New York have excited the admiration of architects and builders in that city, who have been on the lookout for a new building stone, and there is an almost certain demand at good prices for large quantities of the marble. Parties have secured forty-one acres of the marble, which is 250 yards from Churchill's shipping wharf at Walton, and will at once open up a quarry, giving employment to a number of men. On the opposite side of the river Capt. McCullough has also discovered a large deposit of the stone. The proximity of the marble to a good shipping point renders it doubly valuable, and we wish the owners of the quarry every success in their new enterprise.

**SALMON RIVER DISTRICT.**—There is evidently going to be spirited bidding for the great Dufferin Mine, which is to be sold by Duggan & Sons on Thursday the fourteenth day of March next, in order to settle up the estate of Capt. Edward Archibald lately deceased. We are receiving frequent inquiries in regard to the mine from leading capitalists abroad and our mining men will have to be on the alert or the great prize will fall into the hands of foreigners. The yield of gold, 45½ ozs. from 276 tons quartz crushed, reported by us in the last two issues, was an error, this being the return from the Miners' Mill, Sherbrooke District. The Dufferin returns for January have not yet been received at the Mines Office.

**JUMBO LEAD.**—A number of teams are now employed in hauling the machinery from Annapolis to Westfield and great activity prevails in the latter place, erecting the buildings and making other preparations for putting up the great mill.

**MOLEGA MINE.**—Col. Hufty, Superintendent of the Parker-Douglass Mine, has been called home to Philadelphia on business.

**NORTH BROOKFIELD.**—Two new leads have been discovered on the Company's property in this district.—*Gold Hunter.*

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The Mine was discovered in the autumn of 1850, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1851. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 64,568 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The Mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, that power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the Mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about 50 feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has 38 stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the Mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoin them it is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the Mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices and boarding houses, sufficient to accommodate a large number of employes.

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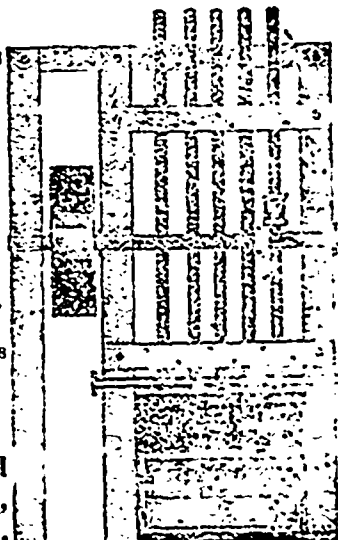
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ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

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

The interspaces between the boulders are filled with quartz and tetrahedrite (grey copper ore,) and this quartz has the appearance of being deposited from solution in a gelatinous state. Graphite occurs in cavities between the boulders. This deposit is thought by some to have been the site of a geyser or mineral spring carrying minerals in solution to its waters.

The El Callao Gold Mine, in Venezuelan Guiana, is one of the richest in the world. It is said to be in feldstone, containing pyrites, the quartz of which the gangue consists, being white occasionally tinged with green. I have examined specimens from this mine, and they are very similar to some of the stone taken from the quartz veins in the Australasian Colonies. From 1871 to 1879 a total quantity of 67,362 tons of quartz is said to have been crushed from this mine for a return of 252,973 ounces of gold; and in 1880, 18,624 tons of quartz for 54,012 ounces of melted gold.

THE ORIGIN OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS—In investigating the origin of gold-bearing veins, or the manner in which they are most likely to have been formed, I think the foregoing notes have shown that they have so much in common with other mineral lodes, as regards their actual physical peculiarities and the manner in which they occur in the rocks, that we may consider them to have been formed under very similar circumstances, and are dependant to a great extent upon the same laws of nature for their modes of occurrence.

In seeking therefore to determine the most probable manner in which gold veins and other mineral lodes have been formed, it will be well first to mention some of the different theories that have been propounded on the subject, and after having briefly referred to the various arguments for and against each of these, to consider which, if any, have the best claim to be accepted as most applicable and best able to account for the various phenomena observed in connection with the occurrence of metalliferous lodes, and more particularly those in which gold is the most prominent metal. The various theories proposed may be classed under the following heads:—1 Igneous injection, 2 Sublimation, 3 Aqueous ascension, 4 Aqueous solution, 5 Lateral secretion, 6 Molecular aggregation, 7 Electrical currents.

The theory of igneous injection supposes that the quartz or other matrix of the veins or lodes together with the contained metals or minerals has been forced into fissures, cracks or cavities, caused in most cases by the same igneous force that injected the vein matter, and that these having become solidified in the fissures, the lodes were thus formed. It therefore supposes the formation of veins and lodes to have taken place very rapidly, and in close proximity to violent volcanic disturbances.

The sublimation theory considers that vein fissures were filled by the condensation of volatilized metals and minerals derived from some portion of the interior of the earth where intense heat prevailed.

The advocates of the aqueous ascension theory argue that the mineral waters containing the metals in solution have risen in fissures or cracks in the earth, and precipitated their contents upon the walls or sides of these fissures, (and in any cavities they could obtain access to,) until they were almost or entirely filled with lode matter.

Those who support the aqueous solution theory believe that all the contents of mineral lodes were washed in from above.

Lateral secretion accounts for the formation of most veins and lodes by stating that the rock enclosing the lodes contains in itself nearly or all the constituents of the veins, and that these have gradually accumulated in the lodes in consequence of water dissolving various minerals and metals from the country rock, and then after filtering through the walls of the fissure redepositing all or some of them.

Molecular aggregation considers that the minerals and metals of the veins have collected together in a somewhat similar manner to that in which minerals collect together in the crystalline rocks, for instance, like pegmatite in granite and the concentric layers in orbicular diorite.

Those who support the electrical hypothesis, say that both the formation of the fissures and the collection of the minerals in them could be produced by electrical action.

The advocates of each of these several theories have proved to a certain extent the possibility of veins of minerals being formed in accordance with their views, and interesting have been the experiments made to support their arguments. Magnetite for instance has been formed by sublimation in reverberatory furnaces as well as in volcanic fissures, and Daubrée succeeded with the aid of fluorine in forming tin ore, oxide of titanium, and quartz by sublimation. Durocher passed gases and metallic vapors into heated glass tubes and obtained crystals of blende, iron pyrites, galena, sulphite of silver, sulphite of antimony, and sulphate of bismuth. Electricity is shown to be capable of creating fissures and filling them with metals by an experiment made by Mr. R. W. Fox, who produced fissures in clay and filled them with metallic substances by means of electrical currents generated artificially.

Water under heat and pressure has been shown to dissolve or decompose certain minerals and redeposit their constituents or some of them in other mineral forms.

Fissures are known, such as the Steam Boat Springs, about fourteen miles from the Great Comstock Lode, that are in the actual process of being filled with a deposit from heated water and vapors. Veins of crystallized mineral have been found in cracks in the masonry in the bottom of a furnace, either through injection of the metals composing them in a molten state, or by sublimation, and every one with any chemical knowledge knows how metallic compounds can be produced in the laboratory by precipitating metals from solution, and how these may be redissolved and deposited again in other mineral forms.

(To be Continued.)

HOME AND FARM.

HORSE FEED, (continued).—Mares and colts should be turned out to grass as soon as it is fit, because grass contains a large percentage of albuminoids, and it is a good ration in itself; but if some grain can be added, so much the better.

I remember reading of a man who wintered his colts on straw and roots. This is certainly a cheap kind of food, and, in times of great scarcity, would answer the purpose; but it is very weak in muscle producing elements. Grain would greatly improve this food, and it would be economy to feed it. When the colts are to be weaned, skimmed milk is one of the best things that can be given. It is in a liquid state, and, therefore, very easy to digest, and it contains what colts need at that time; and oft-times farmers have skimmed milk that could be easily spared for that purpose. Ground oats, with about one-fifth part of corn-meal and a pint of oil-cake, might be given in addition to the milk. The rations given depend to a great extent on the size, kind and general get-up of horses. Some are hard keepers, and require more food; others are easy to keep, and require less. One must increase or decrease the rations accordingly. The following table, taken from Prof. Stewart's work on "Feeding Animals," may be of use in showing the composition of our commonest food in Ontario:—

	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Meadow hay, medium .....	5.4 p.c	41.0 p.c,	1.0 p.c
Clover " " .....	7.0	38.1	1.2
Oat straw.....	1.4	40.1	0.6
Wheat straw.....	.8	35.6	0.4
Oats.....	9.0	43.3	4.7
Peas.....	20.2	54.4	1.7
Corn (Western).....	7.5	67.3	3.1
Barley.....	8.0	58.9	1.7
Wheat-bran.....	10.0	48.5	3.1
Gr. oil-cake.....	27.8	33.9	2.1
Turnips.....	1.1	6.1	0.1
Carrots .....	1.4	12.5	0.2

It will be seen that the table gives the per cent. of albumoids, or muscle-producing elements; carbo-hydrates, or what is breathed out by animals and what sustains heat in them; and fat.

This noble animal, the horse, is man's best and most useful friend. He eases man's burdens patiently, willingly and kindly; and in return man should always treat him kindly, which is an important factor, feed him judiciously, handle him intelligently and tend him carefully.

We are in receipt of the *Seed Manual* of D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont., to the promised issue of which we referred in this column of THE CRITIC of the 18th Jan.:—It is a handsome and profusely illustrated pamphlet volume of 130 pages. Messrs Ferry's large establishments seem to be on a par with those of any seeds merchants in the States, their headquarters being at Detroit, that at Windsor being a branch.

A very good article on poultry raising in *Massey's Illustrated*, (The Massey Press, Toronto, 50 cents per annum;) a paper we strongly recommended in our issue of 15th ult., concludes thus, "in shipping poultry to market send it dressed." We are not quite sure how the writer would define dressing, but we know what our own idea of it is, and it is by no means that of the average Nova Scotian farmer and his wife. The uncouth looking state in which poultry comes into the Halifax market is a discredit to our farmers. It is, we believe, generally drawn, but dressing, which we take to consist of neat, symmetrical and ornamental trussing, is almost unknown. We remember a period when the savages who then called themselves farmers in Ontario habitually threw away the hearts, livers and kidneys of sheep, pigs, and calves, and know of no use or desire for the delicate sweetbread of the latter. The Nova Scotian farmer of to-day is in advance of this state, but his presentation of his poultry for the market is still utterly uncivilized. What does he do with the livers and gizzards of fowls? Throw them away, we suppose; perhaps in the interest of fair play, that we one may be so far favored above his or her fellows at the dinner or luncheon table as to get what is known in civilization as the "liverwing." But he might remember—or learn if he does not know—that many people prefer the gizzard even to the liver, and that a fowl is not really presentable at table unless the liver is trussed under one wing and the gizzard under the other.

OUR COSY CORNER.

A combing-towel, for a lady to throw over her shoulders while combing her hair, is a towel doubled so as to form a sort of a yoke, with a deep border and fringe across the front and back. The front is cut open up the middle, an opening for the neck is shaped out, and broad plents are laid to fit over the shoulders. A frill of torchon, linen or crocheted lace is run around the neck. The fronts and back are then decorated with letters or designs in outline stitch, in embroidery cotton—red, pink, blue, brown or black, according to the color in the border. Such a towel, recently displayed, had a deep blue border. In deep blue upon one front was embroidered a brush, on the other a comb, while on the back was the motto, "A Woman's Crowning Glory is Her Hair."

"Catogan," a word of mysterious signification, is looming on the fashionable horizon. Strictly speaking the French word "Catogan" means a club, and the serious importance of this fact may be estimated when we report the latest intelligence that the hair is worn high over the brow in Paris and arranged at the back in a "Catogan."

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CHESSE.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Downey, Halifax.—Ten days for insertion in second issue from date of publishing Problem.

Mrs. H. Mosely.—You are correct. Printer's error. Much obliged.

ERRATA.—In Problem No. 71, Rook at Black Q's sq, should be a black R.

Fred Mackie (East Ratford, Eng.)—Welcome to competition. Thanks. Solutions to Problems 64 and 65 correct.

By an oversight there are two Problems numbered 68, competitors will please call them 68a, 68b. Credit will be given accordingly.

Solution to 68b.—B to Ks Kt 3. Correct solutions to the above received from Mrs. H. Mosely and J. W. Wallace.

SKETCHES FROM FOREIGN TRAVELS.

To have judged the man by his appearance would have been the greatest injustice, for he was as pleasant and gentle a companion as one might well wish to meet, never giving the slightest offence by word or gesture.

At the next board sat a pair of octogenarians, who spent the greater part of the day, playing Chess in anticipation of the final checkmate. Their eyes were dim, their comprehension slow. How often in a game did one place a piece en prise and the other not see it? How often would they over-look a mate in two, nay, even mates on the move? Still they would play away at the game, and enjoy it probably more than masters.

At the last board sat a middle-aged descendant of Shem, whose hair seemed to have found uncomfortable its location on top of the head, for though there was certainly plenty of room, still it had vacated its natural premises and settled in the neighborhood of the mouth, may be on account of greater facilities for irrigation.

Here is an end game as a sample of their strategy:

WHITE BLACK
K at KB sq. K at Q sq.
Q at K3 Q at KKt3
Rs at KR, QR Rs at KR, QR
Bs at QKt3, Q2 B at Q3

Kt at Q sq. Kt at QB3, K2
Ps at QR2, QB2, KB3 Ps at QR2, QKt2, QB2, KB3, KKt2, KR2

White, having the move, played 1B to K6, and black, bent on gobbling, answered 1 Q takes P, whereupon followed

2R to B sq. 2Q to R5
3R to B4 3Q takes Kt ch.
4K to Kt2

At this juncture Black opened his eyes wide, knocked the pieces over in disgust, changed the colors, and started the 47th game of the day, of which the score was preserved, notwithstanding its insignificance; and here it is.

WHITE BLACK
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to QB3 Kt to KB3
3 P to KB4 P takes P
4 P to K5 Kt to Kt sq.
5 F to Q4 P to KKt4
6 Kt to B3 P to KKt5
7 B to QB4 P takes Kt
8 Castles B to R3
9 Q takes P Q to K2??
10 QB takes P B takes B
11 Q takes B Kt takes KB3?

..... Unaware of the mine under his feet, which is going to raise him off his base.
12 Kt to Q5 Q to B sq.
13 Kt takes P ch. K to Q sq.
14 Kt takes R KKt to K 2.
15 P to K6 P to Q4
16 Q to B7 ch. K to K sq.
17 P takes P ch. Q takes P
18 R takes Q K takes R
19 B takes P ch. K to B3
20 R takes KB ch. K to Kt2
21 Q to Kt3 ch. Kt to Kt3
22 R to B7 ch. K to R3
23 Q to K3 ch. K to R4
24 B to B3 ch. B m.

.....If K to R5, 25 Q to R6 ch.
25 R to B5 ch. K to R5
26 P to Kt3 K to R6
27 B to Kt2 mate.

By this time the quartette was on the point of suffocating, and only by a hasty retreat avoided furnishing an addition to the Katzenellenbogen cemetery. Dreams of arrogant Bishops and murdered Queens stole into their sleep, so that the rising sun woke up four miserable Leings. Fortunately, the tramp in the morning air soon counterbalanced the nauseous effects of the past evening.

—Chess Chronicle.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 91.—The position was:—black men 1, 4, 15, 18, 24; white men 7, 13, 14, 21, 26; white to play and draw.

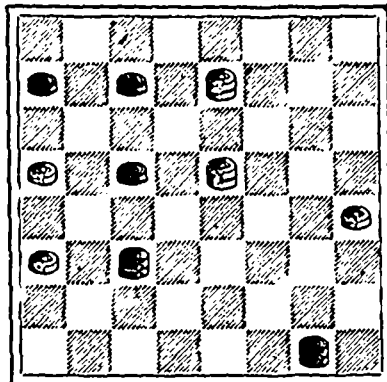
7 3 14 9 11 15 22 25
24-27 1-5 27-31 19-24
3 7 7 11 15 22 26 22
15-19 5-14 31-27 drawn.

PROBLEM 92.—The position was:—black man 24, kgs, 28, 32; white kgs, 23, 26, 31; white to move and win.

23 19 27-32 22 18 24-27
32-27 31 26 27-32 26-31
26 22 32-27 18 23 w. wins.

PROBLEM No. 95.

An ending that occurred in the Inter-provincial match between Messrs. Forsyth and Gaskin, February 22nd. Black men 5, 6, 14, kgs. 21, 32.



White men 13, 20, 21, kgs. 7, 15. White to play and win.

The Inter-Provincial checker match between our Checker Editor, Wm. Forsyth, and Henry Gaskin, of St. John, N. B., was concluded on Wednesday. Following is the score:—

Table with columns: No., Name, Won by Forsyth, Gaskin, Drawn. Lists 50 games with results.

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