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# THE CRITIC:

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

While Mr. Parnell declares his party to be entire strangers to the "Plan of Campaign," forty members of the party meet and specially justify it.

Party feeling is running so high in England that the Duke of Westminster recently rescinded an invitation to dinner to Mr. Spencer and his wife, on the grounds that he could not receive at Grosvenor House a man who had sat at the same table with the Irish leader, Mr. Spencer having previously dined with the Eighty-club. We are bad enough in Canada, but we have scarcely reached this point of bitterness and discourtesy.

M. Mercier is doing an unfair thing in leading the French Canadians to believe that Lord Stanley is coming out to promote Imperial Federation. Lord Stanley has publicly repudiated any such object, and there is not the slightest cause to believe that he will be anything but a constitutional Governor. It is, however, evident, from M. Mercier's pronouncement in favor of Independence, how distasteful Imperial Federation is to the French Canadian national sentiment.

It is very much to the credit of Canada that so few divorce bills come before Parliament. Nevertheless, Mr. Jones is right in advocating a Divorce Court, instead of the appeal to the Legislature. Nova Scotia has her own Divorce Court, but it would be better that the law in all the Provinces should be alike, and organized as are the Courts for other branches of adjudication. The existing appeal to Parliament is what the law of England was before the establishment of the Divorce Courts.

The rather sudden acceleration of emancipation in Brazil is largely due to the decisive action of Dona Isabel, daughter and heiress of the Emperor, and Regent during her father's absence. Dismissing her pro-slavery notions, she called in Senhor Alfredo, an abolitionist, who procured the passing of the necessary Act. Brazil owed the initiation of abolition to the right-mindedness of Dom Pedro, but no doubt its rapid consummation has been aided by the honorable encyclical of Pope Leo recommending emancipation as the fittest mode in which to honor his jubilee.

"Volapuk," says the healthy and excellent *Acadia Athenaeum*, "is designed, we believe, to be a sort of universal language, simple in structure and easy to learn. Its universality, we think it likely, will probably extend in the end to four or five ingenious philologists who will monopolise its use and advocate its claims." Some more sensible remarks follow, and we go with them entirely. But how can an Academical monthly allow such a solecism as "most" for "almost" to slip into an article in its columns?

Yesterday, Her Majesty the Queen entered on her 70th year. The death of the Emperor William leaves two European Sovereigns only her seniors in age—William 3rd, King of the Netherlands, who is 71, and Christian 9th, King of Denmark, who is 70. There is one potentate whose reign has been longer even than the Queen's, but his Empire is not of Europe. He is Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who is 63 years of age, but who has reigned 57 years. We trust to see many more celebrations yet of Her Majesty's birthday.

After the fashion of Mr. E. Gordon Clark, in the *Cosmopolitan*, in his article, "The Bacon Farce a Tragedy," Mr. Labouchere now tries his hand at ridicule by inventing a correspondent who writes to him that the "Paradise Lost" was in fact written by Cromwell. Mr. Labouchere's "correspondent wisely refrains from telling" him "all he knows on this point," "but," says Labby, "it will set people thinking, I fancy, to hear that there is not a page of the 'Paradise Lost' in which every letter that forms the name of Oliver Cromwell is not to be found."

An exchange has the following:—"The present Empress of Germany was very ill twenty five years ago. Discussing her chance for recovery, she said 'I let me be but Queen of Prussia for one hour, and I will die happy.' She has lived to be far greater than Queen, but the honor comes to her with a clouded and sorrowful life." It goes without saying that this is penny-a-line gush. In the first place, the Empress has a well-regulated mind, and is very unlikely to have expressed a crude and vulgar wish. In the second place, she is an educated lady, and would not have said "will," but "shall."

Antagonistic politicians will use any argument, however much they may disbelieve in it, that will tell *en passant* against the policy of their adversaries. The opponents of Federation in Newfoundland probably care very little about the duties imposed by Canada on English goods, but they make a point against surrendering "her" (Newfoundland's) "free government, her open markets with the world, and her independence under the British Flag to Canada, who has built a tariff wall against the mother country to destroy Commercial intercourse with her."

The evidence obtained by the committee investigating the frauds practised on farmers by travelling agents of bogus lightning rods, hay-forks, seed wheat, etc., discloses a very serious state of matters. A private banker of Brantford, deposed to having shaved notes amounting to \$34,000, thrown away by farmers in this manner. If this amount was extracted from one locality, what must be the aggregate amount throughout the Dominion lost to the country to fill the pockets of Yankee swindlers? Drastic measures are surely called for, though the facility of the farmers shows an incredible amount of gullibility.

Senator Frye has introduced a Bill in the Senate to improve the United States Mail Service to the West Indies and South America by subsidizing American Steamship Lines. Great Britain has subsidized her Lines regardless of the postal income derived from them, which has been comparatively small, and we think Canadian money might be much worse spent. What has become of our Bermuda and West India facilities since the "know-nothings" succeeded in stopping the subsidies, and what is our course of post with England under the wretched Allan regime? We received letters on the 18th inst., bearing the English post mark of the 4th—fourteen days!

Imperial Federationists are continually being flouted by the annexationist press with the want of a definite policy. The reproach is, as they well know, invidious. The Empire, generally speaking, is in the matter of tariffs divided against itself, and it is precisely in the matter of tariffs that the series of difficulties impossible to be taken in the stride. Sir Rawson Rawson, chairman of the Commercial sub-committee of the League, has taken the first practical step to clear the ground by preparing an elaborately detailed statement of the various tariffs existing throughout the Empire. No great project can be entered upon without a full knowledge of the difficulties to be faced and the obstacles to be cleared away. This essential preliminary Sir Rawson Rawson has supplied in the completion of his stupendous task.

## CANADIAN "KNOW-NOTHINGS."

Mr. Lister, M. P. for Lambton, O. C., in a debate on militia supplies, complaining that the trowsers issued to the force were shoddy and wore out in a few days, was promptly rebuffed by Col. Tyrwhitt, 36th Batt., (not an official) whose interest in the matter had led him to go through the stores and carefully inspect the trowsers, which he had found to be of unusually good character, both as to material and make.

Mr. Lister is the highly reliable gentleman who found it incumbent upon himself the other day to rebuke another member for "presuming to lecture Canadians born," if we remember his phrase aright. His onslaught on that occasion was provoked by some expression of "loyalty," a word which seems to "smell to heaven," as was said of the late M. Cauchon, in the nostrils of a section of the Liberal party.

Preferring the Union-Jack to the Stars-and-Stripes with a well defined preference, we are still not given to gush about "loyalty," but we protest against the "Canadian born" idea as we do against every phase of the propensity which seems to come so genially and readily, to some of the party which happens to be out of power, to disseminate race, party, professional or sectional antagonisms.

The idea is not only an insolent, but an ineffably stupid one. What population would Canada have to-day if her citizens were limited to those born on her soil? Whence is her population being built up to-day with yeomen of means, and laborers and mechanics of muscle and brain, who, in a very few years will know as much about Canadian politics as is necessary to the discharge of the functions of intelligent citizens.

Besides this larger and more important class, there are gentlemen throughout Canada who, though not born in the country, have lived the better part of long lives in it, have benefitted it by many thousands (perhaps millions) of pounds sterling, both in the way of capital brought with them, and of income expended in it, for not a farthing of which they have been indebted to Canada.

Some of these men have distinguished themselves in her service, parliamentary and otherwise; have, in various grades, commanded her forces in emergencies; and have sometimes served in her ranks without any grade except that of non-commissioned officer or "full private," though their intelligence and ability have often enough called them speedily to positions in which these qualities were of more avail.

Let us hear no more of this rubbish. "Know-nothings" like Mr. Lister have to be made to understand that, as long as we are "under the Union-Jack," every Briton settling in Canada has the fullest rights of citizenship.

## THE BACON-SHAKESPEARE CRAZE.

The world is familiar enough with literary impostures. They are of two sorts. The direct creation of a fictitious author, as in the letters of Phalaris, and the frauds of Macpherson and Chatterton, and the ingenuity displayed by men, often of no contemptible scholarship, in fitting historical facts to foregone conclusions. The portentous mythical literature, from Dean Faber to Dr. Cumming, and the remarkable cuts of the Pyramid and the descent of the Anglo-Saxon race from the lost ten tribes, are striking enough examples of the latter.

It remained for Mr. Ignatius Donnelly to propound a theory more lunatic (and that is saying much) than any that had gone before, in the assumption that the plays of Shakespeare were written by Bacon!

The *Cosmopolitan* for May publishes an elaborate article on this controversy, which is the most dancous piece of sarcasm we have seen.

Mr. Edward Gordon Clark in his "The 'Bacon Farce,' a Tragedy," sets out with the solemn warning that he is "one of the doubters respecting Shakespeare."

He then goes into details of Bacon's "cypher," illustrated by fac-similes of the tablet inscription, and a number of diagrams of the intricacies thereof, in which certain letters and hyphens are spoken of as "large counters" in the scheme of interpretation.

The inscription is the well-known one in Stratford Church—

"Good friends, for Jesus sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here;  
Blest be the man that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones."

These lines are construed by the application of the precious "cypher," to represent an extraordinary amount of hieroglyphic which, after a good deal of necromantic manipulation is, it appears, to be read thus:—

Fra. Ba. Wit. Ear. Ay.—Shaxpere.

Which is further to be interpreted by the initiates of this remarkable occultism—"Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's Plays."

But this is far from exhausting the portentous revelations of the "cypher." It goes on to reveal the facts that Bacon, having written the plays, and being unable to avow them on account of his position (playwriting not being then so creditable for a chancellor as it would be now), was blackmailed by Shakespeare, and ultimately suborned Ben Jonson to poison him, which was the cause of his sudden death, of which so little is known.

It is evident that the clever writer of this burlesque, which is put forward with all gravity, relies on the popular ignorance of what is known of Shakespeare in the first place, and on the ostentatious elaboration of his diagrams in the second, the latter being well calculated to daunt investigation. When, however, examination is at all persisted in, it is seen that either unable to elaborate a consistent theory, or tired of the trouble involved in the attempt, he talks some very great nonsense.

The absurdity of the whole arrangement is glorious, and we wish space would allow us to give our readers all the wondrous examples, but one must suffice. The cipher is made to speak as follows: "G. & Francis (I

Shakespeare) ahe. Tut! he (Shakespeare) dies. ah, he erred! Bacon is the him. That is the Shakespear. Ah, that Bacon! (that wretched manly G), be it known, signifies Jonson because G has sometimes the sound of J.

Surely the force of folly or impudence could no further go, and we fancy we see Mr. E. Gordon Clark with his tongue in his cheek.

There is nothing like boldness, and to make Ben Jonson the poisoner of Shakespeare at the instigation of Bacon, is deliciously original. Ben Jonson who was his boon companion, who, surly to the general, affectionately recognized Shakespeare's greater merit, living, and eulogized him dead in the stanzas which contain the famous line, "He was not for an age, but for all time," who speaks of him as "Sweet Will" and "My Shakespeare."

Mr. Donnelly is, in our humble opinion, an astounding crank, but who must Mr. E. Gordon Clark think of him?

## "MATERIAL."

As we have predicted, it has come to pass. Probably it came to pass in reality long ago, but, under provocation, certain medical journals have allowed their discretion to be overbalanced, and have said things which, from their point of view, would have been better left unsaid. Some months ago there was published a work of fiction called "St. Bernard's," which contained revelations of the inner life of the great English hospitals so startling that, although people were made uneasy by the possibility of their truth, they were generally thought to be the sensational incidents supposed to be necessary to romance. But there has now appeared a work entitled "Dying Scientifically," by E. Culapins Scalpel, which is a key to "St. Bernard's," and in which every one of the serious charges made against hospital practice in England is supported by evidence drawn from medical journals, or from the statements of medical men of fame and credit. The frankness of the medical papers is indeed astonishing, but we cannot quarrel with them for letting the public behind the scenes. It is, it seems, the fashion among medical men to speak of hospital patients as "material," and the *British Medical Journal* is "informed that henceforth the abundant clinical and pathological material: the Brompton Hospital will be utilized (italics our) for the purposes of more systematic teaching." A doctor at an important medical meeting said: "As to the workhouse hospitals, the profession had a right to ask admission to them for the purposes of clinical teaching," and another bitterly complains "that no House of Commons would permit this.

The details given of the gratuitous torture of moribund patients are specially ghastly, but we can only give one choice specimen from Dr. Ringer's *Handbook of Therapeutics*: "Dr. Rickards and I gave to an habitual drunkard, making him 'dead drunk,' twelve ounces of good brandy in a single dose, without the smallest reduction of temperature. Drs. — and — gave to a healthy young man, in divided quantities, for six days, a daily amount of absolute alcohol, varying from one to eight ounces, and, on a subsequent occasion, twelve ounces of brandy for three days, observing, meanwhile, the temperature of the body every two hours. In a boy aged ten, who had never in his life before taken alcohol in any form, I found, through a large number of observations, a constant and decided reduction of temperature," and on almost every page of "Dying Scientifically" may be found information of the same remarkable kind.

This sort of thing is only the natural and inevitable result of the callousness induced in the medical mind by habituation to the contemplation of the cruel sufferings inflicted on countless wretched animals in the vivisectional torture chambers. It is plain proof that in one direction moral preception is destroyed, and compassion eradicated.

## THE JUSTICE OF THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

The details elicited in the trial of the murderers of Fitzmaurice not only justify the Pope in asserting the legitimate power of the church in insisting on "Christian justice and charity," but entitle him to the gratitude of every creed, denomination and shade of christianity. The Pope alone could speak to the Irish people in the tones of an authority resting on the deepest basis, and to his honor, and that of the Princes of the Church, they have not shrunk from doing so.

The murder of Fitzmaurice, waylaid on the road and shot in the presence of his daughter, presents, unnappily, no features which are new, but it is the latest case of its (too numerous) kind, and affords in its sequence an apt illustration of the justice of the Pope's intervention.

The murderers had no personal feeling whatever in executing the mandate of the league, but confessed to have performed their task for one pound each, and, of course, the approbation of their task-masters. The deed being done, the widow and daughters were ruthlessly boycotted, and remained in such danger of their lives that they had to be continually guarded by police. After six weeks Norah Fitzmaurice mustered courage to go to mass. No sooner had she entered the church than a signal was given, and the majority of the congregation left the building in spite of the remonstrance of the officiating priest.

What had this poor girl done? Certainly nothing to incur personal hatred, but the terrorized people simply did not dare to disobey the word of command. Her father had taken a farm from which another had been evicted, and sentence of death from the "vehmgericht" had gone forth. She had seen her father murdered, and had borne witness against the murderers.

Against such utterly dastardly methods, who shall say that the Pope has not a right to fulminate the moral authority of the church which he, in unison with all good Catholics, must feel to be disgraced by them?

**CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.**

The following is a sparkling translation of Horace, Ode II, Book I:—

**AD LEUCONOEN.**

Seek not to know what tale of years  
To you and me on earth is givon, love,  
'Twere better far to weep the tears  
And smile the smiles sent us by heaven, love!

Whether the years be one or more  
Of which we two shall be partakers, love,  
Still will the wild wave lash the shore,  
The rocks will still defy the breakers, love!

Be wise, decant your wine with care,  
The bright is joy! the dregs are sorrow, love,  
Shako not the flask, the liquor's rare,  
Use well the day, nor trust the morrow, love!

A St. Louis grain speculator failed for half a million. What worried him most was that nearly \$50 of it was cash.

"Come, Doctor," said a gentleman to his minister, "I can give you a treat, a bottle of claret forty years old." The doctor was delighted, but when it appeared, the expected quart proved to be only a pint bottle. "Was's mo," said he, taking it up and inspecting it ruefully, "but it's unco wee o' its age!"

A minister, who owed his situation to his patron rather than to his abilities, in visiting and catechising his flock, asked one of them: "Who made Paul a preacher?"

"It was na the Duke of Queensbury," remarked a stern old Presbyterian, with a grim smile.

Evolution, as a theory, is infinitely more christian than the theory of "special creation," for it implies the immanence of God in nature, and the omnipresence of his creative power. Those who opposed the doctrine of evolution, in defence of "a continued intervention" of God, seem to have failed to notice that a theory of occasional intervention implies as its correlative a theory of ordinary absence.

SOCIALIST.—"Among other things, I am opposed to the Chinese."

ANTI-SOCIALIST.—"As you admit you won't work, in what manner do they conflict with you?"

"Why, they rob me of a living."

"How?"

"By doing the washing my wife used to got."

An imperturbable German trombonist, who followed the score with a stolidity indicating interest but no enthusiasm, suddenly shot out a blast that caused the leader to lift his hands in horror, and glance about to see what had happened. The players all stopped, and the offender, glaring at the score before him, exclaimed, "Dot vos ein mashed fly, bot I blav'd him," and he held the sheet up, revealing a note that proved to be the crushed remains of the insect in question.

Hand-books of etiquette are usually more comical than reliable, but a rather sensible one, called "Don't," has been published by Appleton & Co., (1 Bond St., N.Y.) Here is a sensible item:—

"Don't remove your glove when you shake hands, nor apologize for not doing so. It is proper to offer the hand gloved."

Proper or not, there is no more absurd ceremony than taking off the glove. In fact, a great deal of the hand-shaking itself is a nuisance and a bore.

In reference to a cartoon in *Punch*, representing the Church of England as a tree, and Mr. Gladstone, with an axe on his shoulder, just about to commence work, and underneath the words of the old song, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," a correspondent of an English exchange sends to it the following:—

Gladstone, soliloquising—

"Of all the trees, the fairest in the garden,  
He bids me spare—its natural protector—  
Whose son has got the Rectory of Hawarden;  
Whose daughter is the helpmeet of a Rector—  
(O axe! we've other blocks to chip—by Hector.)"

A good story comes to us about an ardent admirer of THE CRITIC, who always called it THE CRICKET. Some practical jokers, who had been amused at the old gentleman always quoting THE CRICKET as his authority on disputed subjects, cut from an illustrated paper a finely engraved Cricket, and, managing in some way to gain possession of the paper before it was delivered, neatly pasted the cut over the heading.

On receiving the paper the old gentleman was delighted, and dilated on the superior enterprise of his favorite journal, which had added pictorial cuts to its many other attractions. For some three or four weeks the jokers managed to doctor up the paper, but, tiring of the sport, they at last allowed THE CRITIC to be delivered without the cut. It was fun to them, but death to us, as the old gentleman became thoroughly disgusted at our want of pluck, and swears by THE CRITIC or CRICKET no more.

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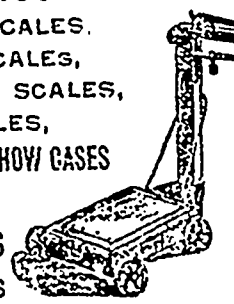
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The new Dartmouth ferry boat was launched at Yarmouth yesterday.

The *Capitan* left St. John's, Nfld., at noon on Wednesday for this port.

Lord Stanley leaves Liverpool for Canada in the *Sarmatian* next Wednesday.

The Royal Society met at Ottawa on Tuesday; their programme is large and comprehensive.

Lord Lansdowne left Ottawa on Wednesday, en route for England; much cordiality was evinced at Ottawa on his departure.

The summer arrangements of the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways are to come into operation on the 1st of June.

Very gloomy prognostications are rife as to the inevitable shortness of the fall wheat crop, both in Ontario and the States, this year. It is to be hoped the evil is exaggerated.

The Manitoba Legislature has been making a conspicuous exhibition of itself in the way of rowdyism, in a debate on the charges brought by Mr. Greenway against Mr. Norquay.

The Lunenburg *Progress* publishes two pages of brief sketches of the principal business houses in Lunenburg, comprising 45 notices of the chief establishments of every sort in this rising town.

There is an exhibition of paintings this evening from 8 to 11 o'clock at the studio of Mr. J. L. Blauvelt, 87 Hollis street, which will no doubt be well worth the attendance of those favored with cards of reception.

Sir Charles Tupper has left Ottawa en route for England, to resume the duties of High Commissioner. He will shortly relinquish his seat for Cumberland. Hon. Geo. E. Foster has been appointed Finance Minister.

**Those of our Subscribers whose subscriptions are two years or more in arrears, are reminded that they will be handed to our Solicitor for collection, if not paid on or before the 1st JUNE NEXT.**

The Parliament of the Dominion was prorogued on the 22nd with the usual ceremonies. The prorogation was marked as being the occasion of the last official act of Lord Lansdowne, who spoke of the termination of his connection with Canada in feeling terms.

Attention is drawn to the two Concerts under the auspices of the Orpheus Club, by the Weber Male Quartette of Boston, assisted by Miss Clara Linch. These concerts are under distinguished patronage, and will, no doubt, be highly enjoyable entertainments to the lovers of good music.

Archbishop Fabre, of Quebec, has issued a pastoral, warning his flock against some Catholic journals, whose tone on the subject of the Papal Rescript is calculated to suggest distrust of the Pope, and utterly repudiating the insinuation that His Holiness was capable of intrigue with England against Ireland.

A disgraceful assault case is reported from Digby. A dirty savage named Copp is reported to have squirted tobacco juice in church during a confirmation service. He was remonstrated with by the church warden, and afterwards assaulted that functionary in a manner quite in accordance with his original foulness.

The pessimists have consistently cried, "so much the worse for the facts," but the facts are too strong for them. Not only is the European emigration to the North-West unparalled, but it is supplemented by emigration across the line from the American N. W., and by large returns of exodists to Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

The Militia has reason to rejoice: in addition to the excision of useless drill, briefly noticed in *THE CRITIC* last week, the new orders strike out "at one fell swoop," every manœuvre depending on "double company" formations. The "lock-up" of the rear-rank in "marching past" also goes, and, as the *Militia Gazette* observes—"We shall no longer see Tommy Atkins in rear struggling to get as near Tommy Atkins in front as his valise will allow him, or awkwardly straddling along so as to avoid kicking his heels."

Mr. Rehan's Comedy Company has been affording the playgoers of Halifax a really good entertainment during the week. The pieces performed, "Nancy & Co.," and "A Night Off," have afforded a healthy and legitimate enjoyment, and no doubt many are the better for the laughter they have been obliged to give way to. The management is entitled to the credit of taking care that even the least onerous parts are not intrusted to any but capable artists. This and to-morrow evenings they produce "A Night Off."

Lt.-Col. Macdonald and the officers of the 66th P.L.F., held a most agreeable re-union on Friday evening last at the Masonic Hall. The excellent band of the regiment played some delightful selections, several gentlemen sang, and there was much pleasant conversation over a social pipe. Col. Woreley, Col. Murray, Col. Curren, and a large quota of officers of the Garrison Artillery, two or three of the 63rd Rifles, and a number of prominent civilians were present. Among the latter the Hon. Mr. Longley, who expressed, on behalf of the guests, their gratification at their most pleasant entertainment, in one of his humorous speeches. No one favored with an invitation could have otherwise than thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Sir A. Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, Chief Justice Macdonald, Messrs. Kenny, Silver, Daly, and several other gentlemen have memorialized Lord Lansdowne to take steps for a conference of delegates from the West Indies, Australasia, South Africa, etc., to devise measures for reciprocal trade, and the consolidation of the common interests of the Empire.

Halifax (the city) is indebted to Mrs. or Miss Ida Shaffelburg, and to H. Weir for two good notices in the *British American Citizen*, of its advantages and pleasures as a summer resort. The *British American Citizen* of 19th inst., contains four more columns of prize descriptions of Nova Scotia places of summer resort, including Arichat, Digby, Kentville, Pictou, Shelburne, and Wolfville.

The premises of Messrs. Coleman & Co., of 143 Granville street, have undergone considerable renovation. This well-known emporium for gentlemen's headgear and travelling requisites, together with the adjacent store (the property also, we believe, of Mr. Coleman) have been much improved by the addition of four magnificent English plate glass, 3 inch thick, and measuring 12 feet by 6, and 4 feet respectively, while the fronts are effectively painted and varnished on dark oak. The sign-painting in red, white and blue by Mr. Thos. Walsh, has added much to the attractive appearance of the place. The windows are lighted by gas burners at a high elevation in porcelain-lined reflectors, showing the goods by night to the best advantage, and thereby doing justice to the tasteful window-dressing of Mr. Adams. Mr. Templeman, the courteous manager of the firm, reports business brisk, having opened out the spring trade with a new and complete assortment of the latest English and Scotch goods, and the latest American styles, English sole leather valises and club bags, of the best quality; together with the best Canadian makes. Well-deserved patronage generally waits upon enterprise so ably directed, and Messrs. Coleman & Co. will doubtless have their full share of it.

The following are the war services of Lieut.-General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., who is expected to take command of this station, due by the *Caspian* today:—Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Battles of Alma, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Mentioned in Despatches. Medal with 3 clasps, Brev. of Major, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal. Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Action of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Gowlowlee and Calpee, Jugdespore raids, Central India. Despatches, London *Gazette*, 25th May, '58, 22nd Feb., 18th April, and 9th Sept., '59. Medal with 2 clasps, Brev. of Lt.-Col., and C.B. N. W. Frontier of India campaign, 1863-4.—Action of Shubkudder. Medal with clasp. Perak Expedition, 1875-6.—As Brigadier General at affair of Kota-hama, Larut Field Force. Despatches, London *Gazette*, 18th and 23rd Feb., '76. Medal with clasp. Afghan Campaign, 1878-9.—Commanded 2nd Division Cabul Field Force, operations of Shekabad; commanded the Infantry Division, and was 2nd in command to Sir F. Roberts in the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and battle of 1st Sept., '80. Despatches, London *Gazette*, 30th July, 13th Dec., '80. Received thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 5th May, '81. K.C.B.

The death is reported of the notorious Josie Mansfield, who figured in the Fish-Stokes tragedy in 1872.

Two freight trains have gone through bridges in Missouri on the Rock Island line, killing two engineers and firemen, and two tramps.

The Democrats have fixed the 5th of June, at St. Louis, for the convention to nominate their Presidential candidate, and the Republicans meet shortly after at Chicago.

The Mississippi River was higher last week than has been known since the great floods of 1851. Nearly every levee in the neighborhood of Quincy, Ill., was broken. The loss to farmers will be enormous, and many towns are flooded.

It is to be gathered from the effusions of one Mr. Nimmo, that Canada has bullied, crowded, cheated, and insulted the United States for over a hundred years, and the New York *Tribune* sees its interest, it is to be inferred, in taking up and endorsing Mr. Nimmo's contention. It has been usually supposed that the shoe was on the other foot.

Professor Huxley has been ordered to Switzerland by his physician.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have got £250 for his last magazine article.

The Emperor of Brazil was pronounced to be slightly better on Wednesday.

The reports of the German Emperor's condition continue to be more satisfactory than could have been hoped for a few weeks since.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewitt, K.C.B., V.C., at Portsmouth, while in command of the Channel Fleet.

Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, who has just taken his seat for Chichester, is the youngest man in the British House of Commons, being barely 22.

The new rifle adopted by the Government has been tried in various climates, and under varying conditions, and found to be an admirable weapon.

Twenty-five Crofter families, numbering 113 souls, embarked at Stornoway for Manitoba early this week. Pipes played dirges as they left their homes.

The Irish Catholic clergy have, as was to be expected, found it necessary to bow to the Papal Rescript, Archbishop Walsh having taken the lead in submission.

The Vatican is, as might be expected, wholly unmoved in its assertion of the principles of righteousness by the defiant attitude of the more violent Nationalists.

There is a great gathering of iron-clads of all the great maritime powers in the roadstead of Barcelona, and every endeavor is made to obtain particulars about them.

A scheme has been discussed among prominent politicians in England to form a Parliamentary Committee, irrespective of political party, to support measures for the benefit of the masses.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales has ordered the release of Chinamen offering to pay a poll-tax, on the ground that the Government has no power to exclude foreigners from the country.

China would not suit Canadian office-seekers. They wanted to raise \$32,000,000 to repair damages on the Yellow River, and the money is secured by stopping all salaries of officials for two years.

The Princess of Wales, on two recent occasions, has given an example in good manners at concerts. She was late on these occasions, and insisted upon standing in the corridor until the overture was finished.

General Boulanger held a reception at Valenciennes, at which he went through the orthodox civilities of election times of old, to schoolboys and women with children in their arms, "The General had a kind word for all."

The moonlighters have posted notices in the Drum Quin district of county Tyrone ordering the boycotting of all communications with the police, and warning the people that all those who disregard the order will be shot.

There is a story to the effect that several Scotch conservative nobility boycotted the Prince and Princess of Wales, and refused to meet them because, at the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition, they stayed with Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell, a Gladstonian.

It is reported Russia and Montenegro have concluded a treaty according to the terms of which Montenegro, in the event of a Russian war, will send 30,000 troops to Herzegovina to harass Austria; and Russia, if victorious, will give Cattaro to Montenegro.

Eighteen families, numbering 108 persons, from Lewis, left Glasgow on the 17th inst. for Manitoba. The emigration from the Highlands, so far as it has gone, is looked upon by the British Government as experimental, and on its success will depend its future development.

The recent speeches of Lord Wolsley and Lord R. Churchill on the Army and Navy have created considerable stir, and a crowded meeting of citizens of London adopted resolutions urging the government to deal effectively with the national defences without delay.

There is a good deal of excitement in Ministerial circles over the precipitate passage of the drastic anti-Chinese Bill by the New South Wales Government. It is the evident fear here that China may retort by making British Commerce in the treaty ports suffer for Australia's act of hostility.

The Moscow Gazette declares that the agitation in England over the military defences of the Empire was started by an agreement made between the English and German Governments, with a view to the augmenting of British armaments and the co-operation of Great Britain with the Triple Alliance.

The report that the Duke of Edinburgh was to get Portsmouth turns out incorrect, probably the job would have been too flagrant. Sir Edmund Commerell, as we rather expected, gets it, and as a consequence, the Conservatives have lost Southampton in the election which ensued in Sir Edward's retiring from the representation of that borough.

An amusing instance of British-North British in this case. Ignorance and prejudice occurred in Parliament in a discussion of the Crofter emigration scheme. The Scotch Radicals vigorously protested against it as banishment to the "British Siberia." This amounts to a "goak." Britons know a good deal more about Canada than they did a few years ago, but there is room for knowledge yet.

Russia continues to make things cheerful in the Slavic countries, while she is straining every nerve in her preparations. A nice little plot to dethrone King Milan of Serbia, and proclaim a prince favored by Montenegro (which means also Russia) is reported to have been revealed to the Austrian Court by Queen Natalie, when that lively lady, who had no particular objection to the deposition of her husband, found that her son also would be excluded by the success of the plot.

South Africa is again causing the Imperial Government trouble, arising out of the influx of gold prospectors to the Transvaal. Their numbers will probably swamp that exceedingly disagreeable republic, but there arises the want of railway transit to the coast. This lies through Portuguese territory. Portugal would part with it, but demands in exchange a strip right across Africa, which would, as she promotes the slave trade, be as great an evil by and by as her possession of Delagoa Bay.

The frontispiece of the *Woman's World* for May, is a portrait of the Queen of Roumania, who is best known to the world of letters as the graceful poet "Carmen Sylva." The face in this portrait is as strong as it is handsome. A paper devoted to the life and literary work of the poet-Queen is illustrated with sketches showing the royal lady at work in her studio and in her library. "Nursing as a Profession for Women," by the Princess Christian, opens the number and argues well in its favor.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* keeps hammering away at his story of an impending Russian descent upon Persia and a general central Asian advance. The English foreign office officials persist in assurances that they know nothing of such an intention and don't credit the reports. The German papers, however, not only seem to believe it, but connect it with England's latest flurry over her defences, pointing out, meanwhile, that this would be a good time for the English to accept the inevitable and adopt conscription.

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7th May, 1888.

**NOTICE.**

The MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM via Canadian Packet via Rimouski, will close at this office every WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock, p.m.  
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

BADDECK.

It is but a few short years since Charles Dudley Warner wrote his charming sketch, "Baddeck and that Sort of Thing." That sketch was for Baddeck a better "ad," than if a page of each of the great "dailies" of the continent had been for years devoted to its "sole use and benefit." Before Warner wrote of it, Baddeck, if thought of at all, was associated with the "jumping off place of the universe." Since then it has become historic, and towards it a stream of travel has set, which has yearly been increased in volume by tributary rivulets from every direction.

Baddeck is a pretty, clean-looking little village, nestled quietly beneath the shadow of the frowning "Red Head," on the shores of the renowned Bras d'Or Lakes. The sail down those beautiful lakes alone amply repays a visit.

The journey to Baddeck from Mulgrave, the Eastern terminus at present of our Canadian Railway system, is made on the S.S. *Marion*, a boat well suited for the service, and the crew of which, from the genial Commodore down, are most obliging, and full of information regarding the beauties of the country through which they pass. Truly, it is most beautiful. Leaving Mulgrave, you pass along between the precipitous banks of the Strait of Canso. Here, Porcupine and its tall neighbors on your right, and the low hills of Cape Breton on your left, make a zest for the greater beauties yet to be yours. On you go, through Lennox Passage, along by Isle Madame, through fleet after fleet of picturesque-looking fishing boats, until you come to St Peter's Canal, connecting the waters of the Lakes with those of the Atlantic. As you round through the Canal, the deep blue waters of the Bras d'Or Lakes flash on your eyes. You now sail for hours through the most varied and beautiful scenery, as I have heard visitors say, to be found on either hemisphere. You wind through low-lying islands, close to high banks and rocky islets, until you begin to regret you had not placed "another thousand" on your life before you left home. But our helmsman is to be depended upon, and a sharp movement of his muscular arm at the right moment preserves the traveller from what he thought instant death. Now, the lake widens out, so that it requires but little effort to imagine yourself on the ocean; anon, it contracts so that you can see the little urchins standing on the banks, in open-mouthed admiration of our steamer, and can well imagine their shout, "that's the *Marion*."

But such scenes of changing beauty must too soon cease, for about six hours after leaving Mulgrave, Baddeck, the haven of rest for the tired tourist is reached. In the town there are several very comfortable hotels, though, certainly, more accommodation is yet a desideratum. At any of the hotels good board may be obtained for about \$6 per week. I, following in the footsteps of Charles Dudley, put up at the "Telegraph House," and certainly a more attentive hostess than Mrs. Dunlap it would be hard to find. Here, too, may be obtained a cup of that famed, fragrant and refreshing beverage, "Maudmixed" coffee.

With Baddeck as his headquarters, the pleasure-seeking tourist may thoroughly enjoy himself. The walks and drives in the vicinity of the town are numerous and pleasant, though a few lighter carriages would add to the pleasure of the tourist, and to the profit of the livery wiper. To one who wishes "a life on the briny deep," even though that life is but to be for a few short weeks, the boating and bathing facilities are excellent. A few miles from the town was lately discovered a most beautiful waterfall—a Niagara in miniature. The falls have but one defect, they have been gifted with a most unspellable and unpronounceable name, which, consequently, I do not give.

Game is not very abundant, but the hunter's gun need not rust for lack of use. There are some excellent trout pools near at hand; and if more ambitious sport is desired, a drive of a couple hours through a most charming diversity of hill and dale will bring you to the winding Margaree, whose salmon pools are world-known. I will guarantee that any fisherman who honestly "whips" the Margaree pools will have the ability of the maker of his rod and line, and his own skill, more tried than his patience.

Baddeck has tri-weekly communication by steamer with the trains at Mulgrave, and this steamer also connects with the weekly boat from and to Boston. From Baddeck, too, there is regular communication with Whycoomagh, the Sydneys, and all the neighboring villages. What with boating, driving, bathing, fishing, and that seemingly necessary connection of the latter—boasting, the summer months glide by almost unnoticed, and the tourist is only reminded of home by the golden tint with which September is painting the leaves. Then, indeed he sighs, "summer is flown, and I must back to work."

Baddeck, like most other places, can be reached in various ways; in fact it may be reached from almost any point of the compass. But for the benefit of unexperienced travellers, I wish to mention a few of the more feasible routes.

First, then, there is the "All Rail Line" by the "Flying Yankee" from Boston to Truro; thence by the Intercolonial to Mulgrave, and the *Marion*. The cost is about \$25, or perhaps less. Then there are the rival steamboat lines direct from Boston to Mulgrave, the Boston Company, and the Canada Atlantic, which latter expects to put on its boats in July. The fare now to Halifax is but \$5.50, and competition may lower even that. But for regular tourists, I would recommend the "Yarmouth" route. By this route, in twenty hours after leaving Boston, you are on *terra firma*, with kindly Blue-noses attending to your wants. You take the train through the Annapolis Valley, the fruit garden of Nova Scotia, past old Port Royal, through the valley of the Grand Pré, rendered famous by that sweet singer, Longfellow. On the train, the genial "Joe" Edwards will, with pleasure, point out all the land marks described by the poet, the house in which Evangeline was born, the forge of Basil, etc. At Windsor Junction, you leave "Joe" to take the

intercolonial cars for Mulgrave, where you will find the *Marion* and her best of stewards, "Tom Mitchell," to whom you would do well to get a letter of introduction from our whilom friend "Jon." Such a letter will ensure you the more than best of treatment from "Tom." A few moments after you step on board the *Marion* you are off for Baddeck, and happiness and health.

BE-BE.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

F. M. Steadman, formerly E. Steadman & Son, manufacturer of furniture, mouldings, washboards, etc., whose factory is located at Mill Village, Nova Scotia, reports that the prospects for increased business are so bright that he intends putting more machinery in during the year. When the extensions are completed we will describe the works at greater length. He writes:—"When I look over the columns of THE CRITIC it gives me a feeling of pride to know we can boast of a paper that is doing its best to encourage the industries, and place the resources and advantages of our Province in the best light before the world." It is a pleasure to us to find our efforts appreciated.

A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, N.S., are the first to introduce into Canada a valuable practice, which has for some time been followed by the principal manufacturers of steam boilers in the United States, viz: the practice of insuring every boiler which they turn out against explosion for one year. This insurance is effected with a reliable company—"The Boiler Insurance and Inspection Co. of Canada"—who, in addition to insuring the boilers, make periodical inspection in order to prevent carelessness in the care and management of them. Messrs. Robb & Sons, although no doubt considering it a good investment to furnish a policy with each boiler, are to be commended for thus taking means to prevent boiler explosions and consequent loss of life, which is the main object in this system.

One of the liveliest go-ahead towns in Nova Scotia is Yarmouth, and one can never visit it without finding that something new is going on. The Boston Marine Insurance Co. have erected a fine block, with a roomy and neatly fitted-up music hall in the upper story. The auditorium is finished in the best of taste, the seats in the hall being much more comfortable than those in the Halifax Academy of Music. The second flat of the building is devoted to offices, while the ground floor is occupied by Wm. Law & Co., wholesale grocers, and agents of the Boston Marine Ins. Co. Yarmouth is fast becoming a great manufacturing centre, one of the best known firms of the Maritime Provinces having its works there. We refer to the Burrill Johnson Iron Co., (Limited,) manufacturers of steam engines, steam pumps, steam fire-engines, tug boats, yachts, freight and passenger steamers, gas and water works, stoves, ship castings, mill, mining and general machinery. This company built the *St. Pierre*, which is one of the staunchest steamers sailing out of Halifax. They have also just about completed a new side wheel steamer for the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co., and the steamer *LaTour* for the Yarmouth and Shelburne S. S. Co., the latter to ply between Yarmouth and Barrington, calling at intermediate ports. The new ferry steamer is called the *Dartmouth*, and citizens of Halifax and Dartmouth may well rejoice that the long looked for new ferry steamer is soon to be running, and making pleasant the trip across the harbor. The designs for the new steamer were furnished by the Burrill-Johnson Iron Co., who afterwards entered into a contract to build the steamer, hull, machinery, etc., complete. The dimensions of the new boat are as follows: extreme length over all, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet, 8 inches, hull, or 46 feet including guards; depth of hold, 11 feet. She is most thoroughly built, with special regard to strength. The best of material is used, hawmatac frame, pitch pine coiling, deck, beams and topsides, with bottom plank of hard wood. The two first-class saloons,—one for ladies, the other for gentlemen—are on deck, each 94 feet long and 11 feet wide, with comfortable seats for passengers. These saloons, finished in oak, walnut and cherry, are lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and heated by steam. Lavatories and other conveniences are provided. There is a central deck house, 62 feet in length. This contains the engine room and stairways leading to the upper deck, and to another saloon below. At each side of this central house are passage ways, 8½ feet wide, for teams. The upper deck is 64 feet long and 22 feet wide, covering the deck house and carriage ways. This deck has seats all round it, and a railing and netting. It will be a delightful spot when the steamer is used for excursions, the supports being of especial strength, so that it might be used for dancing. At each end of the upper deck are the round, glass turret, pilot houses. The machinery is in keeping with the strength and substantial character of the boat. She is fitted with direct inclined, compound surface condensing engines of 75 nominal horse power, and a pair of steel boilers to carry 60 lbs. of steam. The boat is lighted throughout by electricity, the incandescent system being used. There will be 35 16 candle power lamps, which will be supplied from a fifty light dynamo, driven by an independent steam engine of 6 horse power. The steamer *LaTour*, before referred to, will be commanded by Capt. W. H. Cook. Her dimensions are: 196 feet long over all, 21 feet beam, and 8 feet deep. The frame is of hawmatac, with hardwood bottom and pitch pine topsides. The waterways, rails, combings, bits, etc., are of oak. She is copper fastened up to lead line, and all other fastenings are of galvanized iron, with locust and hawmatac treenails. The deck frame, hanging knees, pointers and breast-hooks are of hawmatac. She is schooner rigged, carrying jib, foresail, and main-sail. The company have established such a well earned reputation for the superiority of all their manufactures, that it is a sufficient guarantee that any article is the best of its kind when it bears their name.

Messrs. Chute, Hall & Co., of Yarmouth, are gaining a world wide

celebrity for their organs. They have just completed a large 2 manual organ with 13 sets of reeds, for the Atlas Music Co., of Sheffield, England. This order resulted from Chute, Hall & Co.'s fine organ exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. The firm employ 25 hands, who are working extra time, and turn out 30 organs a month. The sales are very large in this Province, and also in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. About one-half of their business is wholesale, the balance retail. A useful machine employed by the firm is Hopgood's patent sand-papering machine, which does the work of three boys. John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doctor, the expert judge of the musical instruments at the Collieries, says:—"The organs of Chute, Hall & Co., Yarmouth, N.S., of which I examined specimens, especially the "Parlor Beauty," I found good and serviceable instruments." The following testimonial from Frank Dawes speaks for itself:—

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886, CANADIAN SECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1886.

This is to certify that I have carefully tested the organ exhibited here by Messrs. Chute, Hall & Co., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and in justice to that firm I can say it is one of the best specimens of Canadian Organs that I have yet met with. The beautiful effects which can be obtained from the different combinations are all that a musician can desire. Considering the tone, quality, and finish of the instrument, I consider it one of the cheapest I have yet examined.

FRANK DAWES,

Late Chorister of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, Organist and Director of the Choir of St. Andrew's Church, Willesden Green, London.

### OUR COSY CORNER.

The *Delineator*, the popular magazine published by the Butterick Publishing Co., 7, 9 and 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York; price \$1.00 a year; should be found in every house in Halifax.

There is a prevailing fancy for leaving the edges of draperies and floucos quite unfinished or, at most, only pinked. The former style is frowned upon, and very properly; but the latter is given a fair degree of approbation. A word about pinking: be careful to have it done very clearly and on smooth faced cloth of fine texture, else the edge will soon begin to fray and the effect will be very untidy.

"Strike while the iron is hot" is the motto of the blacksmith; and it is not a bad one for the buyer of cotton fabrics to day, for the stock of her favorite patterns will soon be exhausted. Each year the exodus from city to country begins at an earlier date, and the cottons must be ready for the demands of the summer tourists. Even if one is doomed to remain in town all summer, the cotton gowns accord well with the sunshine and the flowers that find their way into the big cities, bringing with them brightness and sweet perfume. Do not be hasty in making your purchase, but be sure you are not too late, is the best advice we can give, and the general woman must rely upon her tact and good sense to direct her how to put it in practice.

### PEOPLE ARE NOT WEARING

Black gloves with heavy green stitching on the backs.  
Enormous corsage bouquets, though a single rose, a cluster of violets or an orchid carelessly placed is good form.  
Ribbon bands about the throat; a string of beads in harmony with the costume is preferred.  
The short fringe of hair below the twist, it should be carefully pinned up with lace hairpins.  
Elaborate hairpins, except with evening dress.  
Lace and muslin plating inside rich visiting costumes, a pinked frill of silk the same color is preferred.  
Linen collars so high and stiffly starched as formerly.  
Plush gowns; they are thought too pronounced, though one of velvet is always in good taste.  
Hosiery that contrasts in color with the slippers, harmonies in tans, red or black are preferred.  
Such long evening gloves as formerly.  
Long wraps for the opera, etc., unless the garment be exceptionally handsome.  
Such vivid combinations as shrimp and green on the street.  
Rings on any finger but the third of the left hand and the little fingers.  
Very long trains for dinner gowns; the skirts should "dip" just enough to be graceful.  
Extremely short skirts for the street.  
Anything *hizarre* or unsuited to the wearer, the time and the place; do not imagine that all the abominations the shops display are fashionable.

The proper laundering of colored garments necessitates some knowledge of the use of chemicals. For example: if the color is taken out of a texture by soda or any other alkali, a little diluted muriatic acid will usually restore it. Many fabrics, especially blues and mauves, are dulled by washing in soap suds or ammoniated water; a little white vinegar or muriatic acid poured into the rinsing water will restore their freshness. No rule can be given for the strength of this solution, because it will vary with the strength of the suds or ammoniated water that was required to cleanse the garment. An experiment should be made by putting a little acid into the water, trying the goods in it, and then adding more until the color is restored.

Dark printed cottons can be kept from fading by washing them in cold water in which a very little soap has been dissolved. They should not be starched, as starch shows on the surface of dark goods; but while quite



damp they should be laid upon the ironing board and pressed with a heavy hot iron until dry. Their textures will then be firm and they will look almost like new.

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The Dominion Parliament has agreed to the assumption of the Quebec graving dock by the government as a public work in the general interest of Canada, and it has also been agreed to assume the responsibility of the debt incurred in the deepening of Lake St. Peter's and the Montreal harbor improvements. It is quite evident that since these works have been assumed by the government, it may reasonably be expected that the dry dock at Halifax will be likewise taken over as a national work. The supplementary estimates have been brought down, but contain little of interest to our readers in general. Prince Edward Island is to have a new steamer for winter service which is to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. If the construction of this steamer is similar to that of a first-class Newfoundland sealer, we are likely to hear little further complaint of the winter service between P. E. I. and the mainland. The report of the committee which has been inquiring into the effect of combines shows that many of these are beyond Canadian legislation, having their head quarters in Great Britain and the United States, however, the light which the inquiry has shed upon these rings is likely to prejudice the formation of any similar organizations in Canada. No change has been made in the close season for lobsters, although it has been made plain that owing to the lateness of the spring in Cape Breton, the season is at least a fortnight shorter on the shores of that island than along the southern coast of Nova Scotia. The Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence has been given the go-by for the present session, and in view of the large capital expenditures at Quebec and Montreal, it cannot be considered as within the range of probabilities that the foundation stone for this bridge will be laid for several years to come.

The House of Commons was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor-General, on Tuesday last, the Session having lasted about three months. Speaking generally, there were but three great questions which occupied any prominence in the debate on the floors of Parliament, the first being that of the Fishery Treaty between Canada and the United States, which was ratified by the Commons after a comparatively short discussion. The second debate took place over Sir Richard Cartwright's resolutions in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and was sustained on both sides with great vigor for several weeks. That these resolutions were defeated goes without saying, seeing that the approval or dissent of the House depends entirely upon the side of the House from which any particular set of resolutions emanate. But we have our doubts whether those resolutions would have ever been introduced, had Sir Richard Cartwright been in power and in a position where the Government to which he was attached was obliged to assume the responsibilities which their carrying out would involve. The third matter of general public interest was the abrogating of the monopoly clause in the charter of the Canada Pacific Railway and the guaranteeing by the Government of the interest on fifteen millions of the company's bonds. The monopoly clause was a mistake from the first, and its being annulled is but tardy justice. As to the guarantee upon the bonds, if the country is not called upon to pay the piper, the transaction is all right: but if it is, we have paid dear for our whistle, even if it has been used in whistling down monopoly. With the close of the Session, Lord Lansdowne's official duties in Canada may be said to have terminated, and it is gratifying to note that in a joint address from both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General's services to the country are recognized in appropriate terms, and regret expressed that his official term in this country is so soon to be closed. Now that the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments have adjourned, our readers may safely leave to the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia the conduct of public affairs, and turn their attention to something more edifying, something less bitter than the political strife which Government by party unfortunately engenders. One of these fine days, probably not before the millennium, public affairs will be conducted upon a different basis. Then measures, not men, will be considered, and the weights of common sense, honesty, justice, and public interest, will all be placed upon the same side of the scale.

### COMMERCIAL.

The advancing season, causing the opening of ports along the shore, has given an impulse to trade, which has resulted in a more active volume of business, and an increased distribution of merchandise in all branches. Locally speaking, the position has a healthy aspect, and in all departments a good and steady trade is doing. Payments here are generally satisfactory, and obligations are met with as much promptness as can reasonably be expected.

It is to be regretted that this is not the case in respect to western accounts—in fact it cannot be denied that western payments are poor. This is largely due to overtrading in that section of the Dominion, where competition, to give it the mildest name possible, has been of a very acute character, and has naturally brought about the present slowness of payments.

Ontario is reported to be remarkably bare of produce. A commercial traveller, who has just returned to Montreal from an extended tour through Western Canada, reports that he "never found the country so bare of produce before." The quantities of wheat, peas, oats, eggs, etc., in the hands of both farmers and dealers throughout the West are extremely limited. Feed-stuffs, especially, are very scarce all through that region, and, as the spring has been unusually backward, flocks and herds are suffering for the want of their usual and proper sustenance over large and important sections. In

these Lower Provinces some inconvenience has been experienced from the same causes, but not to anything like the extent that our brethren of the West have.

On Wednesday of last week, at Charlottetown, Mr. Justice Peters made the final order relative to the winding-up of the affairs of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which failed some three or four years ago. It will be remembered that at the time of the failure of the bank, liquidators were appointed, who have since then been engaged in winding-up its business. About February last they redeemed the outstanding notes of the bank that were presented, on the basis of 59.8 per cent. Doubtless a considerable amount of these notes were not presented then for redemption, and it is now likely that the holders will ever realize anything for these. Judge Peters' order dissolves the banking company, and directs that the amount remaining in the hands of the liquidators—\$180,000 be paid into the Bank of Nova Scotia, there to remain bearing interest for three years, and, at the expiration of that term, it is to be handed over to the receiver general of Canada. What ultimate disposal of this amount is to be made is not stated.

The syndicate formed to tunnel the Detroit River, at Detroit, known as the Michigan and Canada Tunnel Company, and representing more than \$100,000,000 of capital, was legally formed in Canada, and will be properly qualified for transacting business under Michigan laws at once. The syndicate is composed of D. O. Mills and George Bliss, of New York, Mr. Ludlow, of the Bank of California, and several officials of the Michigan Central Railroad.

The opinion generally obtains that a railroad deal of large proportions is imminent between the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and Canadian Pacific Railroads, in which several foreign capitalists will be interested. Sir George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific, Sir Donald Smith, Director, and Mr. Van Horne, General Manager, Mr. Farrar, a banker of London, Col. West, and Capt. Rich, of Minneapolis, together with the officials of the South Shore road, are now making a careful and detailed examination of all the holdings of the latter road, travelling in a special car. The examination takes in every branch of the road, as well as a visit to the great mines on the mineral range road. If this project is carried to a successful issue, it must give a great impetus not only to general traffic in the West, but to the iron and copper mining industries of Michigan and adjacent sections.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—James E. Bigelow, mineral waters, Truro, admitted Edwin C. Bigelow partner, as J. E. Bigelow & Co.; Murdoch McLeod, genl. store, Westville, assigned to Duncan McGregor; Putnam Bros., genl. store, Maitland, dissolved, J. E. Putnam continues; Weddleton & Turner, salm-makers, Yarmouth, dissolved, Wm. Weddleton continues; John Nowlan, genl. store, North Sydney, offering 50c. on the dollar; John Silver & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, Halifax, assigned in trust.

**DRY GOODS.**—The dry goods market has been more active and steady, but without change in any description of staple goods. At this point stocks of spring and summer fabrics have been materially worked down, and at present there is no important quantity of surplus goods of this character to be noted. Travellers have had a fair sorting trip and, besides, some sales of fall goods, samples of which were taken out, are reported. Advice from the West are not satisfactory, and it is rumored that more than one house in Toronto is in difficulties. The suspension of a prominent and long established dry goods house in this city caused somewhat of a flurry in the early part of the week, but this subsided when it was shown that the step of assigning was only taken in order to gain a little time for the mutual benefit of the firm in question and of its creditors, and that the concern is practically solvent if undue pressure to force it to make prompt payments is averted. It is claimed and believed that with reasonable extension of time they will be able to make collections that will put them in a position to pay their creditors in full.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The market has been fairly active, but quotations are practically unchanged. Our European advices have failed to come to hand, but cables indicate that quotations are steady. Philadelphia reports that a sluggish condition of the iron trade continues, and prices are weak in both crude and finished material. At some mills and furnaces reductions of wages are being made. Production has not varied perceptibly for several weeks. Little southern pig iron was sold and less is now offering than ten days ago. Bessemer has improved at interior points. Foreign material is neglected. Rolled iron requirements for summer delivery are more frequently heard of, but consumers order in a small way, awaiting a definite basis for prices. Orders are few and small. According to brokers' estimates the requirements for the next two months will be 120,000 tons. It is believed that considerable business is in reserve.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There was no important change in the local flour market and business has been rather quiet, because holders were asking higher prices which buyers are reluctant to concede. While sales are not so freely made, the market is very firm. In Montreal the wheat and flour markets are both fairly booming. The *Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"Montreal is having a genuine boom in wheat, as well as Chicago, the price of Manitoba hard spring having advanced fully 16c. to 17c. per bushel from the lowest point, sales of No. 1 Northern having transpired in this market at 98½c. to \$1 per per bushel, a lot of 15,000 bushels being reported at \$1 at the opening of the Corn Exchange on Wednesday last. Another lot of No. 1 Northern was reported sold at \$1.01, and \$1.01½ is now asked. Sales have also been made to Ontario millers at \$1 per bushel, but letters received from several mills west of Toronto state that they cannot get sufficient wheat to supply their most urgent requirements for grinding. Several good turns have been made by Montreal speculators who purchased July wheat in Chicago on margin when it was considerably below present prices, one large operator

claiming to have made 10c. per bushel, and another 12c. per bushel profit. The heaviest gains, however, will be made by Montreal grain men and millers, some of whom, if the present appreciation in value be sustained, will add to their fortunes sums ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000 each, whilst others will clear \$5,000 to \$20,000 each." Boorbohm's cable says:—"Wheat and corn cargoes off coast quiet. Liverpool spot wheat improving, while spot corn is slow. Wheat and flour in Paris are quiet. French country markets are quiet. Weather in England is wet. The Chicago grain markets have ruled very firm, and the tendency has been decidedly upward as regards prices. This strength is derived almost entirely from adverse reports as to the state of the crop of winter wheat, which is reported to promise to turn out far below the average of several recent years. It is almost too early to form a certain opinion as to the result of this crop, but appearances at present are by no means encouraging.

Provisions.—A fair amount of business has been transacted at firm prices in the local market. There has been a fair demand for pork, and a number of small lots have changed hands. The enquiry for lard has been good, and sales have been freely made. Hams and bacon moved off reasonably well at steady prices. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision markets. Pork stands at 70s.; lard at 42s. 6d., bacon at 38s. 9d. to 41s., tallow at 24s. The Chicago provision market has continued weak, but fairly active. Pork is quoted at \$11.20 June, \$11.30 July, \$11.40 August. Lard was easier, and fell off 2c to \$8.45 June, \$8.47 1/2 July, \$8.52 1/2 August. The Chicago cattle market has been steady.

Butter.—No important movement has transpired in the butter market, and this article has continued quiet and steady. The Montreal Herald says:—"It is stated that a company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been formed to manufacture creamery butter at a point below Quebec. This company, it is further stated, will be in a position to produce about 600 packages per week, which weekly production will be promptly marketed in fresh condition. This plan, if carried out, should demonstrate what Canadian creamery can do when placed on the market in good condition.

Cheese.—There is no animation in the local cheese market, and outside advices seem to show a continued tendency to lower prices than obtained at the opening of the season last year. Mr. John Kirkpatrick, broker and shipper of cheese and butter, Chicago, writes:—"Our market for cheese is dull, with a decidedly weak feeling. No export trade to speak of, and country orders very light. Receipts of new makes small, and quality only fair. Cheddars are scarce, and sell for 5 1/2c. to 8 1/2c., and Twins and Young Americas about same figures. The season is very backward, and cold, raw weather is still with us. However, all reports from Wisconsin concur in predicting a very heavy make this season." To show that dealers in England expect lower prices, we may mention the fact that a cable was received here a few days ago, stating that a Liverpool house is offering June cheese at 38s. c.c.f., which is equal to 7 1/2c. per lb. here. Prices will therefore have to recede considerably before an export business can be done to any extent, if the above figure may be taken as a correct pointer.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for refined sugar has continued steady in tone with a fair average business being transacted at quotations. There has been no appreciable movement in molasses, but rumor has it that new crop will command lower figures.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The fact that teas—especially lower grades—are offered at unprecedentedly low prices, has stimulated trade, and dealers report business brisk. New crop will be on the market in two or three weeks, and it is fortunate that Canadian dealers have very small stocks of old on hand. Late cables from Yokohama quote prices at fully \$1 to \$2 lower than they were a year ago, being \$33 to \$35 for choicest down to \$20 to \$21 for good medium. Coffee has remained steady, with no feature to note.

FISH.—No notable change has transpired in the market as to either demand or prices. The unprecedented scarcity of bait, however, causes outfitters to view the situation with considerable concern. As the catch of codfish to date is so far below the average, it would seem almost impossible now to make up anything near the usual spring catch. No important bodies of herring have appeared on our coasts so far, and our bankers are consequently forced to practical idleness. They are literally "eating their heads off" as their first supplies of provisions, etc., are mostly exhausted, and some of them have been forced to refit in this respect. Mackerel have not as yet appeared on our coast, though one captain has told the St. John papers an apocryphal story of passing through extraordinary bodies of these fish. Our advices from Gloucester, Mass., show no change in prices in that market. Receipts of fresh fish there have been ample to meet consumptive demands. Dried, cured, and smoked fish are slow, and there is no promise of immediate improvement. Havana, 18th May.—"Fresh importations of cod, \$7. Haddock and hake nominal." Georgetown, Demerara, April 28.

"This market has been supplied with a large quantity of inferior fish, which has been forced off at all prices from \$4 upwards, as to quality. There is, however, a steady demand for primo fish, at \$21 to \$22 for large, and \$19 to \$20 for medium in boxes, but there are none good at market, and first arrivals will secure full prices. The demand for split herrings is supplied at present—price \$4.75. Mackerel, none. Haddock, do." Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 27.—"Consumption is good, and dealers being now quite lightly supplied, the next arrival will command fully the rates that now obtain, which are as follows.—Codfish, drums, \$20; tierces, \$18; boxes \$4.50. Haddock, \$14."

Barbadoes, May 5.—"The market having been almost cleared of old stocks, has an upward tendency. Mediums have sold at \$18, and the letting rate for large has advanced to \$21, Labrador are quoted at \$17 1/2 for casks, and \$18.27 for drums. Gaspar cure via Halifax has sold at \$20.17 1/2 per 1 qtl. Salmon \$10.62 for bbls., and \$15.04 for tierces. Herrings \$3.77."

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 SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions such as Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Oatmeal, and their prices.

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

PROVISIONS

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels such as Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and their prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster prices for Nova Scotia and other regions.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese prices for Nova Scotia and Canadian products.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool, wool skins, and hides prices for various types and quantities.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry prices for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock prices for Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

# SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Silently they went on in the same monotonous jog-trot, for Hobson had sternly ordered there should be no talking in the ranks, and impressed upon his men that their march must be conducted with as little noise as possible. Mile after mile was thrown behind them, and still the advanced guard reported "no glimpse of the enemy." Still the footprints of a large body of horses were ever in their front. Hobson's face wore an anxious expression, while young Devereux chafed inwardly at what he irreverently termed "the slowness of his captain."

"If it had been left to him, he would have advanced at a hand gallop, the result of which would have been, that if he failed to come up with the foe in less than two hours, the horses would have been about ridden to a stand still, while if he did succeed in overtaking them his men would have laboured under the disadvantage of being upon half-blown cattle.

However, Hobson had too much experience to fall into any such error. If his face wore a thoughtful expression, it was because he was calculating how much longer he could jog along at the moderate pace he was going, without pulling up to give men and horses a temporary rest. Experience had taught him that the dacoits managed to do with very short halts; and he and his men would be, therefore, constrained to do the like. It was likely to be a severe strain upon both men and horses for six-and-thirty hours or more; for perhaps two days and nights, he calculated, the whole party would have to do with very little rest. "As for the men," thought Hobson, "they must contrive to eat and sleep in the saddle, but pull up to bait the horses we must." Water, too, was becoming a serious consideration. The men's water-bottles, he knew, must be pretty well emptied; and then, again, what was to be done about the horses? He had no idea where or when they would come upon it. However, Hobson comforted himself with the reflection that water was as necessary to Shere Ali as to himself, and that the dacoits must know of a stream on their road. His mind was destined to be speedily set at rest on one point. Suddenly, shots were heard in the front, and the advanced guard were seen falling rapidly back. Sergeant Rivers hurriedly reported that they had come upon the rear of the dacoits, apparently unexpected by the latter. The marauders were marching in rather irregular and desultory fashion, but closed up and faced about the minute they discovered their pursuers.

"They mean fighting, sir, never fear," said the sergeant, as he finished his report.

"Is there a large body of them?" asked Hobson.

"Rather difficult to say, sir," replied the sergeant; "but they've formed across the road."

"Mr. Devereux," said Hobson, "take ten files, creep round the jungle to the right, so as to take 'em in flank. I'm going to attack in front at once; but nothing demoralises these black fellows like finding their assailants have got round their flank. You had better go with him, Rivers. One moment, Devereux: get well round, remember, almost towards their rear, before you attack; never fear but what you'll get plenty of fighting."

Charlie touched his helmet; moved rapidly to the rear; told off his score of men; and then, accompanied by Rivers, plunged into the jungle. Hobson, without further delay, at once dashed at his enemy in front; but the dacoits stood their ground, and evidently meant to offer a stubborn resistance.

The English soldiers had dismounted, and, in skirmishing order, had advanced rapidly along the road, and had spread through the jungle on either side of it. But the robbers were much too cunning to keep on the road; they quickly resorted to the cover on either side of it, and the rattle of the musketry became now continuous. Taking advantage of every tree, the soldiers closed rapidly in on their foes, but the latter apparently had no intention of meeting the Feringhee at close quarters. They retreated sullenly before them, at the same time yielding ground slowly, and disputing it yard by yard.

Charlie Devereux meanwhile was doing his best to carry out his instructions, and, though the rattle of the musketry made both himself and his men impatient to take part in the fray, yet he resolved in his own parlance to "ride strictly to orders;" which however, were made the more difficult to carry out from the fact of the robbers falling back, and which were destined to end most unfortunately for Charlie. Shere Ali, flushed with the successes which had attended his late exploits, and finding himself—much against his will—brought to bay, determined, as he said, to read the Feringhees a lesson. His force very much outnumbered that of Hobson, and it had occurred to him to put in practice the same manoeuvre that his antagonists had employed. He had detached quite a third of his force, under one of his ablest lieutenants, with similar orders to those of Devereux. The result was obvious; these two parties, each stealing round to fall upon their adversary's flank, must come into contact. And Devereux and his party, instead of surprising the robbers, suddenly found themselves surrounded by the enemy in numbers of fourfold their own strength.

With a shout of "Follow me!" Devereux dashed straight at the dacoits with the intention of cutting his way through, and then falling on the flank of the main body in compliance with his instructions. But weight of numbers brought the English soldiers back, and the result of a few minutes' sharp fighting saw Charlie stretched senseless from a sabre cut dealt by the grim old sowar who led the enemy's flanking party. Sergeant Rivers, who was now left in command, made two desperate charges in the hopes of at least carrying Devereux off with him, but it was in vain, the robbers were too numerous for him, and he was eventually driven back on the main body, with the loss of half his men.

But Hobson understood his business, and, as soon as he became aware of the fact that his flank was turned, he fell back and rapidly showed a front in the direction of his fresh assailants; in short, the English formation speedily became that of a somewhat irregular square, and their leader confined himself at present to the defensive. Hobson and his men had not fought the Pandies for nothing; he had miscalculated the strength of his antagonists, and had not calculated upon Shere Ali's crafty manoeuvre, but he laughed at the idea of the dacoits, however numerous, breaking his formation. In vain did Shere Ali urge on his men, and exhort them not to spare the infidel dogs, nor to leave a Feringhee alive to see the sun go down. After one or two half-hearted attempts the marauders recognized that the Feringhees were a very tough nut to crack; and the deadly English scattered havoc in their ranks, and they eventually recoiled, cowed and discomfited. Shere Ali gnashed his teeth with rage; but he, too, was quick to understand that the massacre of a troop of English soldiers was a very different thing from that of a couple of soubadoors and their native escort. He drew off sullenly like a wounded tiger baulked of his prey. And Hobson took advantage of the lull to reckon up his casualties. It had been a sharp brush, and, though the dacoits were strewn pretty thickly on the ground, yet his own loss was considerable for an affair of this nature. He was much concerned to hear that Charlie Devereux had fallen, and no sooner were the robbers fairly in retreat than Sergeant Rivers and a party were sent out to bring in their officer. It was possible he might have been killed; and, at all events, it was their duty to see they left no wounded behind them. But the dacoits had made sure work of the fallen, the wounded had been butchered where they lay. One thing only was extraordinary—Charlie Devereux, whether dead or alive, had disappeared.

Hobson looked very grave when it was reported to him that Mr. Devereux was missing. Anything was better than this. Shere Ali's ferocious character was well known; and even the men felt that their comrades who lay cold and stark in the jungle had met with a more merciful fate than was probably reserved for the officer who had led them. That he had been carried off by the dacoits there could be no doubt. It was hardly likely that they would have done this unless he had been alive. And the toughest veterans among them shook their heads ruefully over the sort of mercy that Shere Ali was likely to mete out to a captive in the hour of his defeat. Hobson's resolve was soon made: in half an hour he was once more pressing on the footsteps of his retreating foe; he was resolved to stick to Shere Ali's skirts till men or horses gave out. He would track this human tiger to his stronghold, or prevent his ever reaching it. In face of a very hot pursuit, it was possible that Shere Ali would think it best not to betray the secret of his citadel; he was far too shrewd not to understand, that once known, his capture became a simple matter of a few days. The English could bring up force to overwhelm him in a marvellously short time. Hobson knew, moreover, that his own party was only one of a perfect chain of patrol, sent forth for the capture of the dacoit chief. "It was odds," he thought, "if he could not capture Shere Ali himself, he would succeed in hunting him into the hands of some other patrol of the cordon." And therefore he continued to hang upon the trail of the dacoits with untiring pertinacity.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### MRS. KYNASTON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Bertie Slade walked away in a very different state of mind from Onslow Gardens to that in which he had arrived here. What a fool he had been! Ingeniously tormenting himself about Lettie's betrothal, when all the while no such engagement ever existed. Well, it was all right now, and he troubled little what became of Furzedon, though he felt pretty certain that Norman Slade would take good care that righteous retribution was dealt out to him. Then he thought of how he had fallen into this mistake. He was quite certain that it was from Charlie he first heard of it; but he remembered what Lettie had said, "That some body must have put it into his head, for that her brother was the last man to arrive at such a conclusion from his own observations." And then it flashed across him that he also had heard it from other lips. Mrs. Kynaston had told him the same story. Was it not possible that Charlie's knowledge of his sister's engagement had been derived from the same source? He turned this over in his mind as he walked along. Charlie was very thick with Mrs. Kynaston; and Bertie remembered well it was just after that flying visit of young Devereux's to town that he told this bit of news. "And, by heaven!" muttered Bertie to himself, "I recollect now. He said he heard it from Mrs. Kynaston, and remarked how odd it was that he should have the first tidings of his sister's intended marriage from any other but herself."

Bertie Slade looked at his watch. It was early yet, he thought; he had still plenty of time before dinner, somehow he didn't seem to have half as much to do as he thought he had that morning. The fact was, the important part of his business in town was already brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He ought to call and wish Mrs. Kynaston good-bye before he sailed. "I'd make any bet that this rumor was a bit of her handiwork; but why? What object could she have in setting such a report afloat? I shouldn't fancy her a mischievous woman either." And still puzzling over Mrs. Kynaston's motives Gilbert Slade arrived at the little house in Mayfield, and was forthwith ushered into Mrs. Kynaston's drawing-room.

"Mr. Slade," exclaimed that lady, her eyes sparkling with genuine surprise, "it is ages since I've seen or even heard of you. Sit down, do, and give an account of yourself."

"There is not much to be told," he replied; "we got through the matter at York pretty much as they always do up there. We hunted all day and danced all night; rode as hard as we dared, and valsed as long as we could last."

"Well, you are not very much to be pitied. We had the hunting, of course, but as for our dances, they were as thinly spread as the butter of our childhood. And now, I suppose, you are up for some time?"

"On the contrary, I have but three days' leave; and, sad to say, have come to wish you good-bye; we sail for India in about three weeks."

The colour faded out of Kate Kynaston's cheeks, as, in a low voice, she faltered out—

"What is the meaning of this freak?"

"I don't know," replied Slade; "but it is a freak of the War office, not of mine."

"What, the regiment is ordered out?"

"Yes, at monstrous short notice; and, as far as we can see, for no particular reason. Pray, don't suppose I am very enthusiastic about it."

"Nor, I am sure, are your many friends," rejoined the lady.

"Amongst whom, I trust, I may reckon Mrs. Kynaston," said Slade.

"None truer, you know it," exclaimed Kate, extending her hand, and flashing a coquettish look at him from under her dark eyelashes, that might have provoked most men to philandering, if not to more passionate love-making. But Gilbert Slade's heart was steeled. Not only was he wholly devoted to another woman, but he held that Mrs. Kynaston was the originator of the report of Lettie's engagement, and had so caused him months of unhappiness.

"It is very kind of you to say so; we all like to think there is some one who will miss us when we are gone."

"Yes; and I for one shall miss you very much. I have missed you so much during the long and dreary winter;" and, again, it was impossible for any man to mistake the challenge held forth to him.

"I am sorry," he replied, "that I was unable to make my way into North Lincolnshire, but Charlie Devereux's smash knocked that little scheme on the head. By the way, I had hoped to have seen his sister married before I sailed; I suppose the wedding will take place before long, now."

"I should imagine so," replied Mrs. Kynaston, a little shortly. Was this man adamant, that he should reply to such an opening as she had rousafed him, by talking of another woman's marriage? "However, I have not seen Miss Devereux since the winter, and don't think she has arrived in town as yet; but never mind Lettie, tell me all about yourself. When do you go, and where are you going?"

"I have told you already all I know about it; further than that, the Madras Presidency is our destination."

"It's always the same," replied Kate pettishly. "It is never any use making friends with a soldier; all my favorites are invariably sent on foreign service."

Strictly speaking, Mrs. Kynaston's charms, aided by her husband's weakness for play, had made foreign service a necessary change for more than one of her military admirers. Still, in this case, no such sin could be laid against her. Gilbert Slade's acquaintance with Dick Kynaston was of the slightest; the Major had never invited him to touch either card or cue; and as we know, also, even in Charlie's case, Kate had told her husband outright that he must be allowed to pass scathless.

"It's very good of you to class me in that category," he said slowly at length. "It is odd, though, as an intimate friend of Miss Devereux's, that you should have fallen into the mistake of believing her to be engaged to Furzedon."

She felt that her lie was detected; but it is little likely that a woman like Mrs. Kynaston would be put out of countenance by a trifle like that. "O dear!" she said pettishly, "what have I to do with Miss Devereux's engagements? I know she was, it's quite likely she isn't now. Girls of her age are quite capable of changing their mind."

"I don't think she has changed her mind," replied Bertie. "I don't think a girl like Miss Devereux would be long making up her mind about a man like Furzedon."

"And pray what do you know against Mr. Furzedon?"

"I know," replied Bertie sternly. "what I presume you know also, at all events, you know if you are in your husband's confidence; you know his history, and you know the exposure that threatens him, and yet, knowing all this, you have never warned your intimate friend of the character of the man whom you supposed to be her fiancé."

"I don't understand to what you allude, Mr. Slade," replied the lady, now thoroughly angry. "If you are desirous of discussing Miss Devereux's affairs, you had much better talk them over with her. I am very likely misinformed about them."

"Perhaps so," said Gilbert, "or what is more likely you have thought it to misinform other people. What has Miss Devereux ever done to you that you should persistently circulate that she was engaged to such a scoundrel? You need not deny it."

"I don't deny it," she cried, starting to her feet. "I would have done more than that to part you two. Bertie, are you blind? Can you not see? Don't you know you're all the world to me?" and in the intoxication of her passion she cast herself at his feet.

Gilbert Slade rose, and his voice fell cold and stern on her ear as, in measured tones, he replied, "You must be weak and hysterical to-day, or you would hardly talk so wildly. You forget it's but a few months ago that Charlie Devereux was your devoted slave. Do you think you can whistle it all to your lure at will? You have endeavored to come between me and Lettie, and while I live I shall never forget it."

She was on her feet, and her eyes sparkled with fury as she motioned him to go; and as with a bow which, under the circumstances, seemed almost mockery, he left the room, she threw herself upon the sofa, and grinding her teeth as amidst a torrent of passionate tears, once more vowed Gilbert Slade should never wed Lettie Devereux, if she could prevent it.

(To be continued.)

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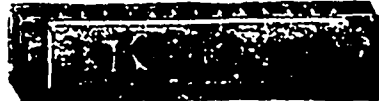
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### ASSAY AND SMELTING OFFICE.

I am very much pleased to find that the suggestions, crude though they were, about a Mint and Assay Department in the City of Halifax, have awakened a very lively interest among the gold miners of the Province.

I have been favored, since the publication of my previous letter, by criticisms and suggestions from gentlemen much better qualified to deal with the question than I am. In order that the subject may not be lost sight of it is well that there should be some definite proposal before the mining public. The establishment of a Canadian Mint is a large question, and means a large expenditure, which the Dominion Government may not see their way clear to make at present. It will do no harm, however, to have the question of Halifax, as to being the right location, kept well to the fore, in case the matter should assume a practical phase. The question of the hour is, to what extent can the Dominion Government reasonably be asked to go, in the direction of affording immediate relief to the Nova Scotia gold mines?

In submitting the following proposal, in answer to this query, I wish it to be understood that I am not airing my own views, but am simply using a medium of placing before the mining public ideas which are much more valuable than my own; and that the object of the present communication is to invite discussion, so that when we ultimately go to the Government through our representatives, we may go with a practical and well-digested scheme. The proposal, as now submitted, is this. To add to the Office of Dominion Analyst at Halifax a complete and efficient Assay and Smelting Department, the cost of running which would be paid in part from the charge for smelting and assaying. For the Dominion Government to provide for the purchase of such gold and silver bars as may be offered, being the product of our own mines, the price paid being the assay value of the bars, less the fee for melting and fining, and possibly, until the establishment of a Mint in Canada, less the cost of transport to a market.

The gold-producer would then have the same option here that he has when he can personally take his product to the sub-Treasury at New York, of taking back his bar with a certificate of weight, fineness, and value, or paying the fees in cash, or of disposing of his bar, and receiving instead a gold cheque for the amount of its value, less the fees.

I am not very anxious for notoriety, but in matters of this kind someone must take the initiative, and I propose, as soon as a consensus of opinion to what is really desirable can be obtained, to put the matter in the form of a requisition to the Dominion Government, to be circulated in the various mining centres. An opportunity will be had of discussing the question at a meeting of gold miners, to be held in the incoming month, and apart from this, I trust that all persons interested, who can suggest any desirable modification of the scheme, will favor me with their views at an early date, either personally or through the press.

J. H. TOWNSEND

### MINING.

#### DEEP MINING FOR GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following paragraph, which we clip from an exchange, shows that in the early days of the gold discovery in Australia, it was supposed that the gold deposits would continue in depth:—

"The gold mines of Australia continue to be very productive. Now they are more than 2,000 feet in depth, and many will be sunk even deeper than that in the near future. This is contrary to the predictions of mining experts, who said many years ago that no gold would ever be found in Australia at a depth greater than one hundred feet." The italics are set as we wish to emphasize the fact that experts at one time proclaimed that gold in Australia would not be found at a greater depth than one hundred feet. This should open the eyes of our gold miners to the necessity of deep mining. So far the deepest shaft sunk is in the Sherbrooke gold district which we believe was continued down to 750 feet. Many properties seem to have been abandoned at a depth of from 250 to 300 feet, the average gold in this Province evidently being convinced that there is no use in looking for gold at greater depth. Until shafts have been actually sunk to a depth of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, there is no certainty but that gold does exist at these depths, but the actions of our miners raise the presumption that they, practical men, do not consider that it does, and as a result our gold fields have lost favor with large capitalists on the ground that they are only low deposits. Any one who has been in New York or Boston will bear out in this assertion, and must also have discovered that unsuccessful managers, (unsuccessful in too many instances through their own extravagance and incompetency), are the loudest in condemning our gold fields and on the same grounds. While a doubt exists on this point, we can hardly expect to see the best mining men, or the largest capitalists, turn their attention this way. Very practical men, who are always ready for operations when the pay streak gives out, make plenty of money by working the leads down to a few hundred feet, but, with one or two exceptions, it is hardly a gold property now worked in Nova Scotia that is worth being dignified with the name—mine. The capital with which parties are working a so-called gold mine in this Province is ridiculously small, when compared with the capital that would be put up elsewhere. If promising leads do not yield almost immediate returns, the property is abandoned, and the mine might have proved a most valuable mine by systematic development, and all future time condemned as barren.

In the West, it is a common thing to sink for a thousand or more feet before ore is struck, but capital wisely invested in this way generally, after a long run, yields the largest returns. Some of our most experienced managers are convinced that the gold so far worked in Nova Scotia is the outcropping of rich stores below. They claim, with every show

son, that at the depth of a thousand or more feet the real deposit will be struck, and that the first capitalist bold enough to supply the money to sink a shaft to that depth, on most any of the rich surface leads of our better known gold districts, is almost sure to strike a bonanza. We have seen that experts in Australia proclaimed that gold would not be found there below a depth of one hundred feet, and we have also had it demonstrated that it has actually been found for 2,000 feet, and how much deeper yet remains to be proved. There is no reason that what is true of Australia may not also be true of Nova Scotia. If it is true, the hidden wealth buried under the miles of our gold districts is almost incalculable.

It has been proposed that the government should be asked to assist in sinking such a shaft, and the idea may be a good one. Still, we rather oppose the idea of calling on the government on every and all occasions. It really seems a matter of private enterprise, and in the States we believe the people would strongly object to the government spending money in such a way.

It reminds us of a good story told by Rev. D. Honeyman about the late lamented Judge Houry. They were together at Wine Harbor, and came upon some miners sinking upon a lead that had paid them largely for a time, but had become barren. The man appealed to the Judge for government aid in sinking to a greater depth. "Ah," said the Judge, "you ask the government to assist you now that you are losing money; when you were making it you would have kicked up a great row if the government had asked for a share of the profits!" This argument was unanswerable, and the men pitched into the work with a will.

For any man who can afford to lose the money in case of non success, the prospects of great gains, should he strike gold at 1000 or 1500 feet are so good, that as a business venture, they seem to fairly warrant the outlay. We hear that one very successful company have almost made up their minds to solve the problem of deep mining for gold, and intend this season to sink a shaft 1000 or 1500 feet as may prove necessary. All we can say is, may success attend them in their venture, as if it does, in less than ten years from now, the remarks in regard to Australia, with which we headed this article, will prove equally applicable to Nova Scotia.

"Never despair," should be the miner's motto. The Granite Mountain mine is a conspicuous example of what pluck and perseverance may achieve, and the following in regard to that mine should teach our investors not to be in too much of a hurry to realize on their mining ventures. — In the Granite Mountain mine over \$2,000,000 had been invested. The owners had resolved to suspend operations and abandon the work. A telegram was sent to the superintendent, ordering him to discontinue, failing to receive the order, or at least failing to obey, a few days' work reached the ore body, and now in twenty five consecutive months this mine has paid \$2,500,000 in dividends, besides adding largely to the material and growth of the locality in which it is situated. This is one instance of thousands which may be given to illustrate this feature. The same thing is true to a large extent in regard to large investments in mining operations, and it has become a noted saying that prospectors and discoverers, like inventors, never reap half the reward of their labors. The discoverer of the Comstock mines sold out his interest for a mere song, and yet over \$400,000,000 have been taken from the same property. General Logan and Governor Routt were owners of a silver mine in Colorado. In 1874, Logan sold his half for a very small sum. Governor Routt holding on for a year or two longer, realized \$3,000,000 in cash."

**DYNAMITE, AND HOW TO HANDLE IT.**—In a country like ours where dynamite comes so extensively into use in mining operations, blasting, stamping and the like; the following observations, culled from the *Indian Engineer*, published in Calcutta, may not be out of place, and may supply information which many are seeking to know.

"Dynamite consists of some porous absorbent mineral substance, saturated with nitro-glycerine. Several substances have been tried as absorbents of the glycerine, but the most satisfactory is the *Kieselguhr*, an infusorial earth, composed of the siliceous shells of extremely small vegetable organisms, and it is of this that Nobel's dynamite is made. It absorbs about three times its weight of the glycerine, and resembles putty in appearance. Thus a given quantity will contain 75 per cent. of the real explosive, and its blasting power compared with pure nitro-glycerine, is, of course represented by the same ratio. In order to explode it, it is necessary to obtain the temperature of 360 degrees Fahrenheit. It freezes in the same way as glycerine, and when in this state must be carefully handled. Nitro-glycerine has an explosive force ten times that of an equal weight of powder. It is highly dangerous to place dynamite on or near fire stoves, steam pipes, or any highly heated metal. Dynamite must never be put into warm water to thaw it, as the water would free the nitro-glycerine, when it is most dangerous. It ought always to be put into a water-tight vessel, and then have the vessel put into warm water. It should never be exposed to the direct rays of a tropical sun. When loading it, a wooden rod or squeezer should be used to push home the cartridge, *never a metal one*, and the charge should be gently and firmly pushed down, and not rammed or pounded.

If dynamite has to be loaded into tins, avoid smelling it, as it gives a sickly, nervous headache for several days. Never squeeze the primer containing the detonator, but lower or push it gently till it rests on the charge. For tamping, sand or water should be used, and in the event of a misfire, never attempt to withdraw the tamping. If water tamping has been used, put a fresh primer and detonator on top of the charge. If other than water tamping has been used, bore a fresh hole. The detonator should be very carefully handled. If one exploded in the hand, the hand would be shattered. When putting in the fuse, cut off the end of it square, and put it in firmly but gently. Dynamite can be burnt with safety, and simply fizzes up harmlessly. It exercises its force in the direction of most resistance. A

single cartridge attached to a rail will break it. A 4 oz. cartridge will break a 35 lb. railway rail in two. The charge varies from a few cartridges to as many as may be necessary."

Dynamite is generally packed up in dealwood boxes, containing 50 lbs. Each box contains 5 square packages of 10 lbs., and in the packages 1/2 oz and 2 oz. cartridges are mixed. They are all the same power, but the 1/2 oz. cartridges are called primers, and used for exploding charges. The detonators are long copper caps filled with a heavy charge of chloride of mercury. They must be kept quite dry and always separate from the dynamite. It is sold in boxes of 300 caps. The fuse used is of various sorts. The most useful is the black fuse sold in coils of 24 feet. It burns at the rate of a yard a minute."

**WARNER'S SAFE CURE.**

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

International R. R. Dining Saloon, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887. — In October 1884, I was taken down with bleeding of the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in matters water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's safe cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of Decem-

**Great Blood Purifier.**

**CURES LAME BACK.**

could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 152 lbs. and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis shows 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tubercles, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

*Wm. J. G. Sperry*

**FOR FEMALE ILLS.**

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

*Wm. J. G. Sperry*

ber until March following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23d of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of my church. I told them, fear not, I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure" come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours night and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continued to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a reference I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

*W. J. Hamilton*

**CURES DYSPEPSIA.**

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

*L. B. Baller*

**MILLIONS of Such Testimonials Can be Furnished. Ask Your Friends and Neighbors about the GREATEST OF ALL BLOOD PURIFIERS AND DISEASE CONQUERERS.**

**WARNER'S SAFE CURE.**

**PROTECTION**

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

**"Pine Balsam" Protector,**

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

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**HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.**

## HOME AND FARM.

## ORCHARDING.

Within the last few years great advance has been made throughout our Province in the growing of fruit. This is especially noticeable in three or four counties, where apples are grown in abundance. Even in these counties, however other fruits have not been cultivated to any thing like as great an extent. The rest of the province is very backward in regard to the whole subject. Where beautiful orchards might be growing, there are only old dilapidated trees of natural fruit, or young orchards neglected and left a prey to insects, cattle and a host of other enemies. In many parts cherries, pears, grapes, and scarcely any cultivated or improved fruits are grown.

It is a great pity that this is the case, as there are few parts of the country where they may not be grown. In many localities they would grow to perfection. The soil and climate are well adapted to growing fruit. The fruit would be long keeping, and the indications are that it would be fine flavored. This may be seen by examining the few specimens of cultivated fruit that any of these localities furnish. Splendid apples, grapes, pears and plums are now grown along the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Cumberland County to Inverness County, by different individuals. The finest flavored apples that grow in Nova Scotia grow there. They are the juiciest and tastiest fruit produced in the Province. Grow very firm and crisp, and would probably keep without becoming spongy. Such is the character of these regions where little is raised.

Why more is not grown is curious. There seems to be a prevailing impression that it will not grow. On what this rests is difficult to tell. Fruit grew well enough thirty or forty years ago, as is shown by the old orchards that still remain in these localities. It is also remarked that the climate is becoming milder. What then is the matter? Simply this impression; it is all that stands in the way of the development of this industry in a large part of the province. By this it is not intended that fruit will grow without care, attention and intelligent cultivation in these localities. If care is necessary in the most favored locality, and certainly it is, it is essential elsewhere. If the same intelligent attention was bestowed on the trees in other parts of Nova Scotia as is done in Kings Co., there would be no more complaints that fruit would not grow there. There are some fine young orchards started in many parts "where orchards will not grow" and they are doing nicely. Their owners are to be commended. But apples are not the only fruit to grow, the others should not be neglected.

In order to attain their greatest development, orchards must either be put on naturally drained land or it must be drained to prepare it for the trees. Good thorough tile draining is the best although other methods are used, but they are short lived and expensive in the end. The trees must be manured not only the first year but every year, and they should be cultivated around in the spring so as to start their growth, but no manure nor cultivation should be given in the early fall or it may start their growth so they would winter-kill. The best time to manure is late in the fall or if commercial fertilizers are used, early in the spring. The land should be kept clear of crops, especially grass, unless very heavily manured or when the trees tend to make too great a growth in the fall, in which case they may be checked in this fall growth by putting on some fall growing crop like rye and turning it under late that fall or early in the spring.

Do not indulge in the luxury of new varieties if you have had little experience, but buy standard sorts as Tompkins King, Gravenstein, Bishop Pippin, R. I. Greening, etc.

## THE POTATO BEETLE.

The insect commonly known by this name has been in Nova Scotia for a few years, but has not extended his ravages as fast as is his usual custom, but quite fast enough to suit. It should not be mistaken for a much smaller beetle which eats very fine holes in the leaves, giving them a withered appearance, for this small beetle is quite common all over the province, but usually does no very extensive damage. It can be destroyed in the same way as its more famous relative.

The potato beetle is about the size of a half bean, a little shorter and a little broader, and has ten black lines running longitudinally on its wing covers. It is this characteristic that has given it its specific name. There is no difficulty to distinguish it after once seeing it. The only other beetle found around the potato plants besides the one mentioned above likely to be mistaken for it, is the pretty "lady bug" as it is called. This is very much smaller than the potato beetle and has little black spots instead of lines on the wing covers. It is a valuable friend to the farmer and should not be killed. It is on the potato vine hunting for eggs of potato beetles and other injurious insects which it destroys. The back ground of the wing covers in each case is red. So the potato beetle appears to be red with black lines.

The mature potato beetle does comparatively little damage as a rule. It is the larva which does most of the eating. These are nasty, filthy, slow moving slugs, at first they only appear like little black points, as they become older they look like little specks of wet dirt, while the oldest are quite large, their abdomen being very highly developed—a sure indication of their voracity.

They eat the entire substance of the leaf, leaving only the main ribs and stalks of the plant. This suggests the remedy. If anything that is poison to them can be put on the leaves so they will eat it, they will be destroyed. The cheapest and most convenient poison for this purpose is paris-green. It is perfectly insoluble and sticks readily to the leaves, so that when the leaf is eaten it must be taken also.

The best method of applying it is with water. If it is a small piece of potatoes, take a tea-spoonful of the paris-green to a sprinkling-pot of water. Keep well stirred and apply through a rather coarse nozzle. Only a slight sprinkling should be allowed to fall on the plants, as it will then adhere, but if more falls on them all rolls off. If the potatoes are planted in rows, this may be accomplished by holding the sprinkler at an angle and walking briskly down the row.

If a large field is to be sprinkled in this way, a barrel should be arranged on a cart or hung between two wheels in such a way that the horse walks between two rows while each wheel runs outside of them. This barrel has two openings or faucets near the bottom with short hose and sprinkling nozzles attached. These nozzles are so held that they come directly over their respective rows. The water is put in the barrel, the paris-green added and thoroughly stirred in, then the faucets turned on and the horse started. It must be kept stirred all the time by the driver. In this way one boy can go over eight acres in a day. One treatment will usually last until the next brood appears or until a heavy storm washes it off. As there are only two broods likely to injure the crop, it will be seen that it is not such a hard job after all to keep these insects in check.

Other methods have been proposed, such as hand picking, but if it is desired to make much of a profit off from the crop, it should never be undertaken, as it is an endless and unsatisfactory job. Other poisons may be used but as a rule they will be found less certain in their action. Sometimes these poisons are applied dry, mixed with some fine powder as flour, this is just as effectual, but is a bother when the wind blows as it is liable to get in the person's face.

There is no danger of the poison (paris green) getting into the potato, as it is insoluble. Animals should not be allowed around the field as they might get enough to poison them.

The time to apply it is after a storm, never before, as the rain would wash it all off. Also when the first brood makes its appearance. By a judicious selection of time for planting, one of the two broods of the season may be avoided. Either so late as to escape one, or so early that the second can do no damage. Never use the same field two years in succession for potatoes. By selecting a field far removed from one where they have grown, sometimes the beetles may be avoided for that season.

## THE HESSIAN FLY IN ENGLAND.

Two years ago the Hessian fly made its appearance in England, and has since been the terror of English farmers. They could not be blamed for being frightened, knowing the amount of damage that it has done on this continent. Besides it is the almost universal experience of insect invasion that they are worse in a newly invaded district than where they have been for a long time. Fortunately there was a lady, who for her rare attainments in entomology, or the study of insects, has been made Honorary Entomologist for the Royal Agricultural Society. She immediately set about studying the habits of the insect there, and reported the best methods to exterminate it, or, where it had gotten too firmly established to do this, how it might be held in check. This work alone was worth thousands of dollars to the country. The fly has been held in check, although it will probably in time extend its injury to all parts of the island.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Eleanor E. Ormstead is the Entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. She is a perfect lady, abounding in good works, and has done an immense amount of good for the farmers of Great Britain, and are her labors confined to that country alone. A short time ago it was discovered that there was something the matter with the wheat crop of New Zealand. Samples were sent her, which proved to be the Hessian fly. She has telegraphed remedies, and it is to be hoped that they may be able to exterminate it before it has spread beyond control.

## NOTES.

"Moses Muggins," an Englishman, who lately visited this continent, is been making quite a stir among English farmers by advocating American methods. His critics have called him a theorist, etc., but he has shown the his accounts on a farm, which he managed the past year in the way he advocated, which should silence them.

This has been a late spring. Will it necessarily be less profitable?

Do not forget to sow something for the cows when the pastures have dried up. It always pays to have some green fodder growing for them, if it is not needed it may be dried for winter.

Agriculture is a trade. No other trade has so many journals, so many scientific men, nor so many inventors engaged in its improvement.

A creamery is soon to be started in or near Truro. The capital is nearly all been subscribed, and they are negotiating for the building of apparatus. There should be one in every county in the Province.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives strength 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.

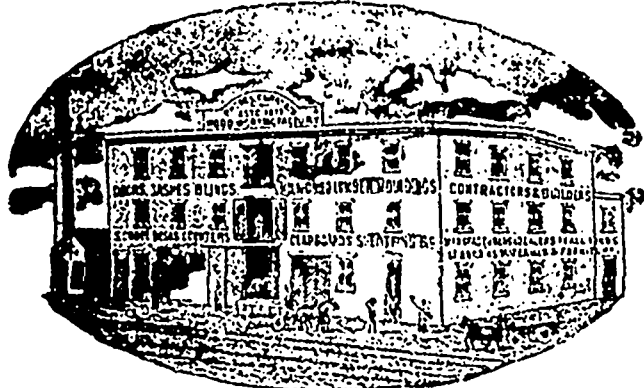
Argyle Street-236, and 8 Jacob Street, Halifax, N.S.

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

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Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,  
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HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

**New Paint Factory,**

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beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

**Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,**

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.  
Pure Liquid House Paints, in 1/2 and 1 gallon tins, and 5  
10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.  
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.  
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

**IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.**

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

**NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS, - KEMPT ROAD.**



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Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

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Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

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ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

**Gold Mining Machinery**

Of every kind, with latest Western  
Improvements.

**ROTARY SAW MILLS**

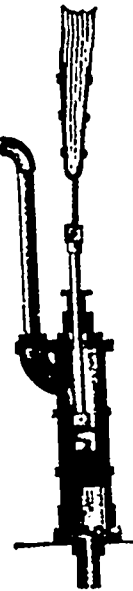
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- Windsor—John A. Webb.

JOSEPH B. RAYMOND, Weymouth,  
General Agent for the Counties of Digby,  
Annapolis, Kings and Hants.

ATTESTED, N. S., May 5, 1888.  
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief  
Society of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen,—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day  
handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insur-  
ance by your Society on the life of my late husband,  
James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expect-  
ing that you will publish it, thereby making known  
to the public that just claims on your Society are  
promptly paid.  
Yours respectfully,  
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

**SILK RIBBONS**

Those who would like to have an elegant, large  
package of extra fine Assorted Ribbons (by mail),  
in different widths and all the latest fashionable  
shades, adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear,  
Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows,  
Fancy Work &c., can get an astonishing big bar-  
gain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale  
Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25  
cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a SPECIAL OFFER, this house will give double  
the amount of any other firm in America if you will  
send the names and P. O. address of ten newly  
married ladies when ordering, and mention the  
name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard  
in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money  
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CHESS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. M. SMITH.—Thanks for game, which shall be attended to.

W. H. H.—A pinned Knight still has the power of checking the opposing King.

"The powers of Chess as a mental exercise are, indeed, not to be surpassed. To praise it, is to paint the lily, and to gild the red, red rose. Even as the sordid and mean of soul shrink earthwards on being touched by the sun-like spear of Ithuriel, so does Chess purify, from grosser essence, that social circle which it permeates. Honor, all honor to a game embodying so many high and noble qualities. Honor to Chess." G. Walker, 1840.

Solution to Problem 30.—Q to K Kt sq.

Solution to Problem 31.—R to K5.

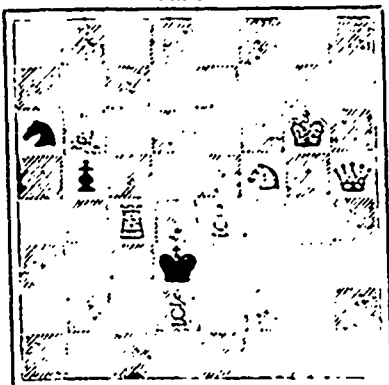
(Correct solutions to both the above received from Rev. C. E. Willots, H. B. Stairs, Mrs. H. Moseley, W. J. Calder, and "Golden Butterfly.")

(Correct solution to No. 31 received from "Voni," J. W. Wallace, W. H. H., and Dr. E. S. Creed.)

In commemoration of May 24th, 1819.

PROBLEM No. 34. From "Chess Fruits."

"H" BLACK.

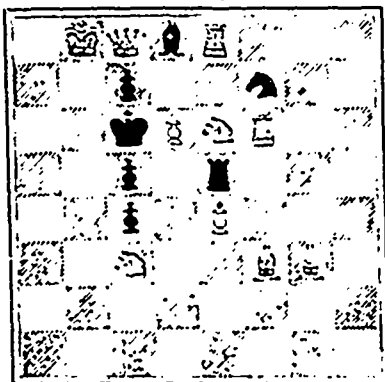


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 35. From "Chess Fruits."

"L" BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Game played in New Orleans, during the year 1866.

EVANS GAMBIT.

Remove White's Queen's Knight.

- WHITE. Mr. Paul Morphy. 1 P to K4, 2 Kt to B3, 3 B to B4, 4 P to QKt4, 5 P to B3, 6 Castles, 7 P to Q4, 8 P takes P, 9 P to Q5, 10 P to K5, 11 Q to R4 ch, 12 Q takes Kt, 13 R to Ksq, 14 Kt takes P, 15 Q to QR1 ch (b), 16 Kt takes B, 17 R takes Kt ch (c), 18 B to R3 ch, 19 R to Ksq ch, 20 Q to Kt3 (e), 21 Q takes KtP, 22 P takes B, 23 B to K4, 24 R to K2!, 25 R to Q2, 26 R takes Q ch, 27 B to K7 ch!

and wins. (g)

NOTES.

(a) In playing to win the QP Black lays himself open to an attack, which Morphy carries out with his accustomed skill and ingenuity.

(b) It is possible, however, that Black may have expected 15 QxQ KtxQ, 16 Kt-Kt6ch B-K3, 17 KtxR K Bsq, &c., in which case Black's preponderance of Pawns would have told in the long run.

(c) A "little bit of Morphy" as Blackburne phrases it.

(d) Very prettily played. Should Morphy capture Bishop at once, Black can escape with his K to the Q's side.

(e) But this fine counter stroke frustrates Black's plans.

(f) Mate in three follows should the Rook be taken.

(g) He must lose a Rook for the Bishop.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. M., Milton.—Your note with solution to Problem 25 is received, and you are credited therefor. Should like to hear regularly, or at least often from you. I think that if you had tried previous problems you would have found several of them not so "simple"—in fact much harder than No. 25—to solve. Notably, No. 11, which we solve to-day, and which has proved a hard nut for our players to crack.

CHIEF EDITOR.—Your clippings are received with thanks. Will send a batch of chess clippings very shortly.

SOLUTIONS.

- PROBLEM 11.—Solved by Mrs. H. Mosely, F. Foshay, T. B. Lynch and C. P. G. H. The position is black men 5, 9, 13, K. 16; white men 21, 23, 26, K. 7. White to play and win. 26 22 2 7 11 15 19 23 16-20 19-23 26-17 22-25 23 19 7 3 15 10 13 17 20-24 23-19 14-18 25-29

- 19 15 3 8 21 14 17 21 24-19 19-16(2) 13-17 29-25 15 11 10 7 16 19 23 18 19 23 16-19 18-22 25-29 7 10 8 12(b) 10 6 18 22 (a) 23-19 19-23(3) 22-26 white wins. 11 7 7 11 6 9 19-23(1) 9-14 26-30 7 2 12 16 9 13 23-19 23-26 17-22 (a). If 23-26 is played, white wins by 10 15.

(b) This is the most important move, as without it black can draw. Many of our solvers failed at this point.

(1) If instead of 9-14 you play 23-19 the game continues as follows:

- 23-19 32-28 32-28 21-20 11 16 21 17 23 27 23 18 19-21 28-32 28-32 20-16 12 S 8 11 19 23 18 15 24-27 32-28 32-28 16-20 16 19 11 16 27 32 15 11 27-32 28-32 28-24 white 19 23 16 19 32 28 wins.

(2) Instead of 13-17 play as follows:—

- 18-23 15 18 28-32 14 10 10 15 27-32 18 22 28-32 23-27 19 23 17-21 10 7 16 19 32-28 26 23(c) white 13-17 23 26 32-28 wins.

(c) White can force the win by holding the black men on 5 and 21 with one of his kings.

(3) Instead of 22-26 move as follows:—

- 17-21 25-29 25-29 25-29 19 23 26 30 10 15 18 22 22-25 29-25 29-25 white 23 26 6 10 15 18 wins.

PROBLEM 25.—Solved by Mrs. Mosely, F. Foshay, and C. E. M. The position was: black men on 19, 21, king, 32; white man, 28, kings, 11, 22; white to play and win.

- 22 26 11 16 31 26 26 22 32-27 21-25 (1) 25-29 26 31 16 20 20 16 white 27-23 23-18 18 23 wins.

(1) Instead of 25-29 move as follows:—

- 18-23 26 30 25-29 20 24 and white wins.

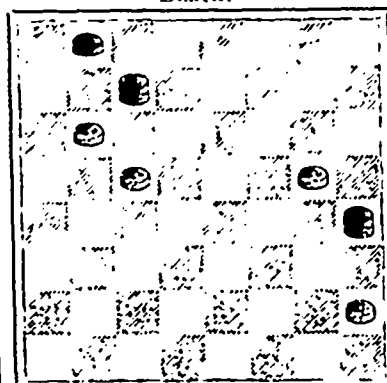
PROBLEM 26.—Solved by Mrs. Mosely and F. Foshay. Positions being: black man, 15, kings 3, 8, 21; white, kings, 14, 19, 22. Black to play and win.

- 15-18 24-15 3-10 15-19 22 15 S 12 12 16 8-11 15-10 10-15 black 15 S 14 7 16 20 wins.

PROBLEM 29.

By O. H. Richmond in the American Checker Review.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

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