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A very important measure is about to be introduced in the British Parliament. Extended powers of Local Government are to be conferred on bodies which will be, in effect, County Councils. It will, if carried out with full breadth, be highly satisfactory to the public, and will relieve Parliament of a mass of local legislation with which it is at present hampered.

An exchange says "John Bull and brother Sandy have a quiet way of doing big things. When the Brooklyn bridge was building, all the world was given to understand that a most gigantic work was in progress, as indeed was the case. But at this moment a bridge is being built over the Frith of Forth that consists of two spans, each longer by 100 feet than the main span of the Brooklyn bridge. But nothing much is being said about it. The bridge will be built and opened in a quiet sort of way; and, though it will be by far the greatest bridge in the world, John and Sandy will not think they have done anything tremendous. The chief question with them will be, what to do next."

Instantaneous photography has been employed by Mr. S. W. Gardner to demonstrate by optical proof the fact that the upper part of the wheel of a vehicle in motion travels more quickly than its lower part. Mr. Gardner has taken an omnibus wheel en route, and in this photograph, while the lower ends of the spokes immediately adjacent to the ground are not perceptibly unsharpened by the motion, the tops of the upper spokes show an angular motion corresponding to about ten degrees. The photograph also most successfully expresses the fact that the wheel it represents is in rapid motion. Instantaneous photography, at the rate it is going on, will soon have no more worlds to conquer.

The list of persons entitled by the Bye-Laws of the Legislative Library to visit it and consult its contents is very fairly liberal; but we notice a restriction in one class of persons which we fancy was not really contemplated in compiling the regulations. In the class of citizens referred to, the "chief officer of the Militia" is the only individual privileged. To say nothing of Regimental Commanders, it is to be supposed that not only their Field officers, but every Active Volunteer Militia officer (not to mention the Retired List) is a person of intelligence and of a certain position, who may be reasonably supposed to have occasional intellectual wants requiring satisfaction. The Library cannot be expected to be rich in Military works of authority; but if it possesses a work of so general and untechnical a nature, even as the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," there is in it food for thought to the military student, and every Militia officer should be a military student all his life. We venture to suggest this point to the Library commissioners.

There is good news looming up for zealous Militiamen. At a lecture recently delivered in London by Col. Maurice, R. A., of the Staff College, on simplifying drill, the story was told of the late Col. Valentine Baker having, by one of his clever but simple movements, at the first autumn manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, attacked the 60th Rifles in the rear. But Col. Hawley was also himself one of the sharpest and most unconventional of drills, and at once faced his men about, saying, "the 60th had no rear." The same thing was done by the rear rank of a German skirmish line at Gravelotte, which was similarly attacked by an admirably handled regiment of French Cavalry. After the lecture Lord Wolseley said the Duke of Cambridge had been doing his utmost to simplify drill, that he had lately cut out a lot of useless matter, and that a new simplified Drill Book would soon be issued. Lord W. added that the Regulars were under great obligations to the Volunteers, whose practical business ideas tended to set things free from the conventional grooves.

Mr. King, of King & Tarss, in his lengthy address before the Council of the Bar Society, in defence of the charges of unprofessional conduct made against his firm, implied that THE CRITIC had, in an editorial, on professional etiquette, wilfully distorted the facts to their (King & Barss') prejudice. At least, we presume that he intended so doing; but what, as reported, he really did say, was—"With the general tone of the article I have no fault to find, but I will say with regard to what I have quoted, that if the editor of THE CRITIC wished to prejudice our case, while under investigation, he might, at least, have confined himself to a truthful statement of the facts." If confining ourselves to a truthful statement of the facts would have prejudiced the case, surely Mr. King has to thank us for not, as he thinks, doing so? Seriously, the statement of facts complained of was taken from the daily press; and when writing the article, we had no desire to say anything for or against the firm of King & Barss. In the future, if Messrs. King & Barss desire any advertising, we must refer them to our business manager.

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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.

Professor Russell's recent lecture before the Y. M. C. A. was a very valuable one. Men of all "Creeds and Confessions" will do well to lay its breadth of precept to heart, and carry it out in their lives. It is really time that educated persons should lend the weight of the independence of thought which ought to result from culture, to the inculcation of the little intrinsic importance of many of the dogmatic tenets so sedulously cherished by different sects.

We very much regret to see by the Annual Report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, that this valuable Institution is likely to be crippled for the lack of funds. The amount of cruelty prevented or punished by the zeal and energy of Mr. Naylor in behalf of humanity, induces the belief that the charitable and humane citizens of Halifax will not permit the operations of this Society to be thus paralyzed. These virtues are so conspicuous in our city that we feel confident appeals for aid will be liberally responded to.

There are folks who discern eternal condemnation in the glass of beer; others who find dissolution of the nervous system in a dish of tea; dyspepsia in a cup of coffee; and numberless other pseudo-hygienic idiocies run the rounds of the press; but perhaps the supremest ass yet struck (he ought to be struck with a good stout club) is an English surgeon who has discovered blindness and deafness to be induced by rocking-chairs! We wonder how this cheap and squeamish person would feel on a fore-top-gallant yard in a lively breeze and a cross-sea?

Two special organs in the United States are doing a great work. They are the *British American Citizen*, Boston, and the *Canadian American*, Chicago. Their main object is to promote the naturalization of British and Canadian citizens of the United States, with the special one of making their powers felt in the direction of political truth and purity, and their success has already impressed American politicians with the strength of the new power they have to reckon with. Counteraction of Hierarchical antagonism to the public schools is one, and a popular one, of their aims. It is indeed time that the British element, which is very strong in the States, should assert its legitimate position and influence.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS LIBRARY.

The action taken by the Provincial Government and the House of Assembly, looking to the abolition of the Legislative Council, cannot but be satisfactory to the Province. It is in no spirit of disparagement of the Council, or of the manner in which it has discharged the duties which have fallen to it, that we consider the \$12,000 or so which it costs, a saving which will be universally welcomed. The machinery of governments at this advanced day should be tending towards simplicity, and the example of Ontario suffices to show that our provinces can get on quite well enough without the legislative complication of second Chambers. The idea of an Upper House being a check on hasty legislation may, in some cases, be found to possess a modicum of justification, but it is, after all, old-fashioned, and "the game is not worth the candle." Moreover, granting the expediency of abolition in the case of one province, the example will probably influence others to rid themselves in like manner of an expenditure which scarcely any of them can well afford.

It is to be hoped, however, that, assuming the measure to be passed, what is economized with one hand, will not be lavishly squandered with the other. A heavy expenditure has recently been incurred in alterations and improvements of the Provincial building, very largely to the increase of the personal ease and comfort of members. Nothing reasonable in this way would be grudged by the public, but we cannot avoid noticing that whilst members have secured to themselves a very considerable amount of the luxury of a good club, a very important institution of the House has been starved and obstructed—"cabined, cribbed, confined." We refer to the Library, the importance of which has apparently but very feebly impressed itself on the projectors of the improvements.

This is not the first place in which we have expressed the opinion that the Library of the Nova Scotia Legislature is far from being a credit to it.

Its collection of books is fragmentary in many instances, deficient in numberless standard works imperatively demanded by modern culture, and in fact altogether behind the legitimate requirements of the student of the day. It can, indeed, scarcely be otherwise, when the Library vote has been limited to \$400 a year for the last three years. When it is taken into consideration how large a proportion of this meagre grant is absorbed in the purchase and binding of newspapers, and compilations specially confined to legislative requirements, it will easily be seen how small a balance must remain for the purchase of sterling works. \$1000 a year would not be at all too much wherewith to begin placing the Library on a respectable footing. It is possible that some members may be influenced by the consideration that some road, or other grant, might suffer diminution from an increase of the sum devoted to the Library, and that road and other grants mean votes, but so low a consideration, if it exist, should be summarily put aside.

It is time for our Local Legislators to rid themselves of the opprobrium of a vulgar and cynical disregard of the intellectual claims of the young men of the province. To many of these the Library privileges accorded to the public are of the highest value from a self-educational point of view, and to manifest a sycaritic solicitude for extreme personal comforts to the starvation of higher instincts and demands, is not conducive to the regard which a legislature ought to deserve, and in which it ought to be held.

So much has the accommodation of the House been encroached upon in these lower interests, that while the members have now five rooms affording the comforts of a club, where formerly there were three, a room heretofore used for the custody of records has, we understand, been taken from the Library accommodation, and the Library itself incommoded by a pile of books dumped down in its centre, owing to their having been displaced by the alterations. Nor is this all. The accommodation of the official reporters has also, we are told, been interfered with, so that these necessary functionaries are also driven to do some of their work in the Library.

The archives of Nova Scotia have of late been recognized to have a very high historical value, not a little enhanced by the valuable labors of Mr. Akins in collating them. Mr. Justin Winsor, the Librarian of Harvard, is now engaged, with a number of collaborators, on a voluminous and exhaustive History of America (including Canada), in which the Nova Scotia records are found to be of inestimable value, and all considerations point to the propriety of accorded proper accommodation to documents of such acknowledged value, as well as to the ordinary contents of a library, which we trust to be able to point to in the near future as worthy the respectability of an important Province.

An arrangement which more than fully recognizes the claims of personal convenience and comfort, while striving those of the intellect, can scarcely be said to be an even and symmetrical one.

CIVIC REFORMS.

The time for the civic elections is drawing near, and citizens should rouse themselves from their apathy and make a determined effort to elect careful, competent business men to fill the approaching vacancies in the Council. Mayor O'Mullin has proved an efficient officer, and should be granted a second term without opposition. The present Council is composed of fairly good material, but amongst the retiring aldermen are some of the ablest men whose independent course has roused the enmity of the ward politicians, and who, therefore, may not care to court defeat by seeking re-election. Where this is the case, it is the duty of honest electors who desire economical civic administration, to see to it that these men are again brought out as candidates. In civic affairs, "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office," and those candidates who are devoting all their energies to secure election, are the ones that the careful

voter should let severely alone. In this connection we cannot better guide our voters than by calling their attention to some excellent advice contained in the inaugural address of President H. H. Warner, delivered before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. The name is so associated with certain proprietary remedies that are warranted to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, that we fancy our readers laying down their paper with a sigh and exclaiming, "we never thought that THE CRITIC would have sullied its columns with one of those horrid catch advertisements!" It is almost an inevitable conclusion, which we hasten to disdain, only remarking that Mr. Warner's remedy for disease of bodies corporate should work a radical cure. He says: "The management of our municipal offices compares favorably with that of other cities. I do not wish to cast any reproach on our city government, but it is proper for us to look on both sides; the disadvantage as well as the advantages that are presented. We find it an unfortunate defect in most cities that the municipal affairs are left to drift in a more or less indifferent way. What is the result of the loose political methods which prevail in the administration of the affairs of our cities throughout the country? In the first place, it increases our taxes, and increases them without giving a fair compensation for such increase. People who recognize the difference between spending money wastefully and investing it will not criticise the investment that brings back returns. To spend without proper returns is absolute waste. I think it is about time for the business men of our country to give municipal government some attention, and see that the men filling our principal offices are honest, careful, competent business men, and this evil of careless indifference or neglect, which permits the use of municipal offices for political purposes, should be blotted out of every city. &c., &c., &c."

Now, how are we to bring this matter about? I ask you to call up in your mind your city officials as a body, and ask yourselves: "Are these the kind of men whom we would select to be responsible for the expenditure on our own behalf of a million and a quarter dollars per year?" If they are not such men, whose fault is it that they are in office? It is not our duty to favor one party or another, but it is our duty, as individuals, as members of business houses and as heavy tax payers, to infuse some of our business methods, our business sagacity, our business judgment, into our conduct as citizens, and insist upon it that we shall have full value rendered, by competent, honest men, in the administration of our city affairs, &c., &c., &c.

When the success of our candidates depends upon the best elements of our city, and when they are surrounded by associates they would be glad to meet socially, politically, and in business affairs, we may look for a happy condition of our city government. On the other hand, it is too often the case that these positions of honor are filled by men that you, as business men, would not allow to sweep the floors of your business offices."

Our Chamber of Commerce, which has almost become a political debating society, would do well to ponder over Mr. Warner's remarks as to the matters which should command their attention, and our taxpayers would do well to ponder over his words and act upon them at the coming election.

COUNTRY COURTING

The far greater freedom of action socially accorded to young women on this continent than has yet commended itself to the more conservative social traditions of European countries has, like every other question or institution, two sides. On the whole, we are inclined to think it beneficial. If it sometimes produces a brusqueness of manner, which is not always quite pleasant, and occasionally leads to worse results, the gain in true independence and a courageous self-reliance, especially in view of the rapidly extending scope of female occupation and usefulness, probably more than offsets the possible disadvantages.

There is, however, a phase of it universally prevalent in the rural districts, both of this country and of the United States, which undoubtedly calls aloud for reform, and for restriction on the part of respectable parents.

The *Charlottetown Examiner*, making the Millman-Tuplin tragedy the subject of a lengthy article, has, in the course of it, some remarks so apposite and so well-directed, that, in the interests of morality where it most keenly and deeply affects social conditions—the purity of the rising generation of the women of our country, it seems to us that we cannot better acquit ourselves of one of the high duties of the journalist, or do a better service to that sacred cause, than by reproducing them:—

"One of the very bad habits of society in the country, is that familiarly known as 'courting' at night. It is a common thing for a young man to go to a farm house in the evening, and for the family to retire, leaving him and a young woman to sit up alone, hugging and kissing, and talking nonsense, until daylight—unduly exciting their nerves, losing their sleep, indulging in improper thoughts, and rendering very difficult the preservation of the purity and innocence of youth. We find little fault with John Tuplin for leaving his daughter in Millman's company on the night of the 5th of January. He acted in full accord with the custom of the country,—and Millman was supposed to be an eminently respectable young man. But if, when the hour for retiring arrived, he had signified that he desired to go to bed, and that Millman could have the spare bed-room or go home, the Tuplin-Millman tragedy would not, in all probability, have occurred. One of the lessons of the Tuplin-Millman tragedy is to abandon the pernicious and dangerous habit of 'sitting up at night courting.' It may be urged that young men and women must have an opportunity to come together and make love. So they must. But these opportunities may be afforded by means which are perfectly innocent and perfectly safe. We sincerely hope that parents throughout the Province will take warning from the terrible fate of Mary Tuplin and William Millman, and will, in future, forbid the one and be careful to provide the other."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Advice to wives—Man is very much like an egg, keep him in hot water, and he is bound to become hardened.

"And what have you given up for Lent, Charles?" she asked softly. "Sleigh-riding," he answered between his teeth; and the silence congealed slowly around him.

AT A WAGNER PERFORMANCE.—Conductor. "Sh-schtop! Do piece vas gongluded!" Von Butt wurst: "Vo haf schtopped. You vas geoping time mit dot thunderstorm outside, ain't it?"

Lady—"That young lady over there is my sister." Gentleman—I am thankful that I am not her brother." "What do you mean?" "You see, if I was her brother, I should never be able to flirt with her."

According to an old superstition of the mediæval church, whenever a cock crows, a lie is being told. The reason that cocks crow persistently in the early morning hours, is because the morning papers are being set up.

"Why, Pat, for heaven's sake, what is the matter?" "Well, sorr, I swallowed a peatator bug, an' although, sorr, I tuck some parnus green widin foive minits after ter kill the baste, shtill he's just raisin' th' devil inside o' me, sorr."—*Life*.

Miss Waldo (of Boston, discussing literary matters): "Have you read 'Homo Sum' Mr. Wabash?" Mr. Wabash (of Chicago, who is keeping up his end of the conversation with difficulty): "Well—or—yes, Miss Waldo, I have read Homo some, but not a great deal."

MORE BRITISH BRUTALITY.—An enthusiastic Omaha girl expressed a great desire to visit England. Said a travelled spinster to her, "England! Never go near that barbarous, detestable country." Enthusiast: "Barbarous?" Travelled spinster: "Absolutely brutal! Why, when a woman dies there, the sexton tolls her age!"

A young financier, aged four, who was given five cents for every mouse he caught in a small trap, finally asked leave to spend the proceeds. The nurse was told to go wherever he led her, to see what he proposed buying. He passed all the toy and candy shops, but paused before a hardware shop, and, pointing to the window, exclaimed triumphantly: "I buy more mouse trap, Fanny."

WHY HE LIKED TOM.—"Why, yes, I have seen a good deal of Tom Bigbee recently. Fact is, he's one of the most entertaining men I ever met. Really, I didn't know there was so much in him. He's positively brilliant when you get him talking. Most delightful companion, and so hospitable and—" "I see. Which of Bigbee's sisters is it—the little one with the black hair or the tall blonde one?" "It's the little one with black hair."—*Puck*.

AVIAN LONGEVITY.—It has been observed that many birds, such as the eagle, the swan, and the raven, live more than a century. The parrot, the heron, the goose, and the pelican, have been known to reach sixty years; the peacock twenty-five; the pigeon twenty; the crane twenty; the gold finch fifteen; the lark thirteen; the blackbird twelve; the canary twenty-four; the pheasant fifteen; the thrush ten; the cock ten; the robin twelve; the wren only three.

'T WAS EVER THUS.—An old lady subscriber wrote the editor of the Shenandoah Post a letter of reproof, and stopped her paper because he had neglected to denounce in its columns the skating rink which had just been revived in that town. The same day the proprietor of the rink came in and ordered the paper stopped, because the editor neglected to give the rink the usual local mention due such enterprise. This kind of business is of almost daily occurrence, and the case above cited will serve to give the public an idea of what causes the country editor to live in perfect peace and happiness, always look smiling and continue his efforts for good in behalf of suffering humanity.

"You 'avent such a thing as a dictionary of the Canadian language, 'ave you?" enquired an Englishman of the proprietor of one of the leading bookstores in Toronto. "Canadian language? What do you mean? We speak the English language in this country." "No, 'ang me if you do! I can't hunderstand what the people mean 'ere 'alf the time. The other day, a chap that works in the same shop as I do says 'e to me, 'Did you 'ear that speech of Mrs. Youmans last night? Didn't she go for the whis-key men?' 'You surprise me,' says I. 'Last time I 'eard her she went against 'em.' Well, 'e just larked fit to split because I didn't understand as 'ow goin' for anybody meant goin' agen 'em. Think of that now. Call that English?" "Well, some of our expressions are a little confusing to a stranger." "Confusing! I should smile, as you say in this blamed country. For inst'nco, this same fellow, he ain't 'arf a bad sort, you know, and when I met 'im down town t'oth'r hevenin', says 'e, 'I've a dollar as I won onto a bet; let's blow it hin.' 'Ows that? says I. 'Well,' says 'e, 'let's go an' 'ave some fried hoysters an' a bottle of beer.' 'I'm with yer,' says I, 'but in our country we call that a blow hout.' Hextraordinary people these Canadians, you know. When they go against a person, they call it goin' for 'im, and talk about a blow hin wen they means a blow hout. Hall I can say his, that hif there haint no Canadian dictionary, there'd hought to be!"

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

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our occasional 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.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants arrived in Winnipeg last week.

Prof. Wortman has returned from Europe and entered upon his duties at Acadia College.

Mr. Meigs (Liberal) has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for Missisquoi by 200 majority.

Over \$50,000 worth of potatoes were shipped from Halifax to the United States during the last quarter of 1887.

Rev. H. Maclean Sinclair, of East River, Pictou Co., has received a call from the Presbyterian church at Belfast, P. E. Island.

Lord Lansdowne, it is reported, will leave Canada about the end of May, at about which time Lord Stanley will assume the Governor-Generalship.

The Manitoba difficulty still hangs fire, but there seems to be some sort of understanding that something satisfactory to that Province will be arranged.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, the new pastor of St. Andrew's church, is making a very favorable impression. The Sunday evening services are largely attended.

The convict Millman, who, it is satisfactory to know, is to be hung, made a desperate attempt to escape last week, knocking a warden senseless with a bottle.

Nearly a third of a million acres were taken up in homesteads in the North-West last year. Fully one hundred thousand settlers are expected to arrive this year.

Nine thousand acres of land near Newdale, Manitoba, have been bought by two Englishmen, who intend going into farming operations on an extensive scale.

The Legislative Council has seen fit to reject the Quebec Resolutions by a vote of fourteen to four. Whatever may be the merits of the Resolutions, it is probable that the Council has by this action driven another nail into its coffin.

Rev. Dr. McTavish, of Lindsay, Ont., has declined the call from St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg. It is not unlikely that both the Presbyterian churches in that city will make an effort to obtain a pastor from the Maritime Provinces.

It is interesting to learn, says the London, Ont., *Advertiser*, that Canada, from a temperance standpoint, is in advance of any Christian community on the face of the globe. Great Britain annually consumes 30 gallons of strong drink per head of her population, the United States 12, and Canada last year only 4.

The C. P. R. will be the means of bringing about an extensive change in naval affairs on the Pacific coast. Men-of-war will no longer have to go home at the end of their three years commission, as the new crews can be sent over the C. P. R. to join them. The importance of Esquimaux will also be immensely increased.

Surgeon-General Crane, who was recently made a C. M. G. for distinguished services in the Imperial army, is a native of King's county, a nephew of the late Dr. Avery, of Halifax, and a brother of Mrs. George H. Starr. Last year he took unto himself a wife, his cousin, a daughter of late Hon. Wm. Crane, of Sackville, N. B.

Two D. A. G.'s are, it is said, to be abolished. Lt.-Col. DeLotbinière-Harwood, of Military District No 6 is to be superannuated, and the duties of the D. A. G. of No. 1, (London,) are to be undertaken by Lt.-Col. H. Smith, Commandant of the Infantry School now established there. The estimates for 1888-9 providing for only six officers of this rank instead of eight.

The work on the new C. P. R. shops at Vancouver is being pushed forward, and the foundations for several of the machines are already erected. The boilers and furnaces are being built, and the engine erected. The latter is 40 horse-power. The round-house and turn-table are completed and occupied. At the works the scene is a busy one, and gives the visitor a good idea of the enormous sums of money the C. P. R. is expending in Vancouver, and the immense benefit the shops will be to the city, employing as they will 300 or 400 men steadily.

J. A. Leaman, of the firm of J. A. Leaman & Co., successors to Fader Bros., the well-known victuallers of Bedford Row, has lately returned from Ontario, where he purchased some very fine cattle. In fact, he secured the best that money could buy. The lot purchased comprises: General Gordon, a short horn steer, two years and six months old, weighing 2,135 lbs.; Black Tom, weighing 1,800 lbs.; Rosy, a heifer, weighing 1,000 lbs.; a pair of steers, weighing 4,400 lbs.; an ox, the largest in the Dominion, weighing 3,270 lbs.; seven steers, averaging 1,450 lbs. each; two steers, weighing 2,900. The firm are doing the rushing business that their enterprise deserves, and their fine display of beef, mutton, poultry, smoked meats, dairy products, etc., needs only to be seen to be appreciated. The large ox weighed when dressed 2,046 lbs., and half the carcass has been purchased by the Halifax Hotel.

Rev. John Wier, of Robie Street church, has been offered by the missionary board of the Methodist and Episcopal church of New York a position on the staff of the Methodist college at Tokio, Japan. He will leave Nova Scotia in May.

An event that has caused some surprise in the Upper Provinces is the election of Mr. Corby, a distiller, to represent West Hastings, a Scott Act county, in the House of Commons. Mr. Corby is a Conservative, and was elected by acclamation.

Messrs. Joseph Fader & Co., Bedford Row, are making a splendid display of Easter beef, Cornwallis fed, and one hundred carcasses of mutton, as fine as there is in the Dominion. The head of this enterprising firm has long been identified with the meat trade, and the name of Fader is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the quality of the goods they handle. They also supply their customers with all kinds of canned goods, fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese; in fact everything usually found in a first-class victualling establishment, with prices as usual. Our friends would do well to give Joe a call.

Florida is reveling in ice cream and strawberry festivals.

Wood-carving is to be taught in the Minnesota State University.

The death, from pneumonia, is announced of Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Friday last.

Gabriel Dumont is reported to be trying to get the half-breeds to join him in establishing a half-breed settlement in Dakota.

The foreign relations committee of the United States Senate decided to devote the whole of last Saturday to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty.

The Town Council of Syracuse is composed entirely of women. They are bright, active, business women, and are said to discharge the duties of their position better than the men who preceded them in office.

During a will contest in Baltimore County, Md., one of the witnesses testified that the deceased had, on one occasion, written a letter and read it to the rats in his house, warning them from the premises. He further asserted that the deceased had told him that he believed a great many of the rats had heeded the warning and left.

Ug Yee Yam is the name of a Chinese woman who recently arrived in San Francisco. She is possessed of wonderful beauty, and the Californians have gone wild over her. She is a sister-in-law of Lee Kong Yon, a well known cigar manufacturer of San Francisco. This is the first time that a really handsome woman has come to America from China.

A freshet is imminent all over New Jersey. It is greatly feared that the sudden thaw will swell the rivers to overflowing. All along the banks of the Passaic river in such towns as Newark, Paterson, and Passaic, the damage will be incalculable. Cellars in Jersey City, New Brunswick, Camden, and Trenton, are threatened, and a disastrous flood is looked for. Elizabethport is in danger of being inundated. The streets are filled knee-deep with slush and snow, and people experience great difficulty in getting about.

The death at Charleston, W. Va., of Gen. D. H. Strother was an event, the news of which will be received with a regretful interest. Gen. Strother was the "Porte Crayon," whose delightful work in *Harper's Magazine* many years ago made his *nom de plume* a household word. It was he who originated the style of illustrated magazine articles referred to, and there was in his sketches a certain geniality that has not since been excelled. He served in the American civil war on the Northern side, and subsequently was made consul general to Mexico. Of late years he has lived quietly, a happy old man, as "Porte Crayon" should be, in his West Virginia home.

Cambridge won the University Boat Race. Time 20 m. 40 s.

Her Majesty the Queen is in Italy, where her reception is enthusiastic.

It is reported that the French Government have decided to cashier Gen. Boulanger.

Meissonnier, the distinguished French painter, gets \$25,000 for a picture. Once he was glad to get \$4 or \$5.

Such indications as are allowed to leak out seem to afford hope that the Emperor Frederic is decidedly better.

The still beautiful Empress of Austria is in London for treatment, it is said to learn, for some paralytic affection.

Spain is to have an International Exhibition in 1888. It is to be held in Barcelona, and is to be open from April to September.

Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela, is the most truculent man in South America. It is said that he has killed twenty men in duels.

The Princess of Wales frequently visits the hospitals in London, and entertains the inmates with music and the sunshine of her presence.

Paul du Chaillu is reported to be very ill. He married, it is said, an English widow, whom he first met at the Derby, and at once fell in love with.

Engineers on the Great Northern Railway, England, are given at least nine hours' rest between one day's labor and another, as a precaution against accidents.

Max O'Rell has been lecturing in Montreal and elsewhere, and his lectures are as spicy as his writings. Some of the papers persist in calling him Max O'Neil.

The Princess of Wales was much affected at the presentation to her of the silver-wedding gift of the ladies, which consisted of a diamond tiara valued at £4,800.

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pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city.

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weak condition of the body, caused by its
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call for the reviving, regulating and restor-
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will find that this is a medicine that suits
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STRENGTHENING and INVIGORAT-
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Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants,
And land agents, too;
We print for any
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Print for druggists,
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We print for drapers,
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Who want printing done,
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We print pamphlets
And bigger books, too,
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, &c.,
Especially fit for
The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts,
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.

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Bold, stylish and neat,
By HALIFAX PRINTING CO. PROP'Y,
At 161 Hollis Street



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Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains,

HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts,
Cracks and Scratches

Best Stable Remedy in the World!

CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA,
Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup,
Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.

LARGE BOTTLE!
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MOST ECONOMICAL!

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best selling Medicine they have.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
of which there are several on the market.
The genuine only prepared by and bearing
the name of

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TESTIMONIAL.

GENTS.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT
in my family for some years, and believe it the
best Medicine made, as it does all it is recom-
mended to do.
Yours truly,
DANIEL I. KIERSTEAD.

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TION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Being in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, N. B., the other day, we
noticed the beautiful opera chairs were made by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst,
N. S. The Messrs. Robb have the reputation of making the best goods in
the Maritime Provinces.

A. Robb & Sons' Niagara Cook has five legs, and is the heaviest and
best made by any of the foundries. Always ask for Robbs', and be sure
of getting good material.

The National Parlor Cook, made by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S.,
is sold cheaper than any other for coal in America. Ask for it.

The greatest stove in its day was the Liberty and Union Cook. It was
called the "Fulton" Cook in Colchester, N. S., and the "Hull" Cook in
Cumberland Co. It is still made, both sizes, by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst,
N. S., and they still have a large sale for it.

The Acadia Base Burner for hard coal is simpler, more durable, and
more economical than any other made in America. It is made by A. Robb
& Sons, Amherst, N. S., who are prepared to prove these statements.

Have you seen the new Trump Cannon Heater, made by A. Robb &
Sons, Amherst, N. S. It has ground edges, sliding doors, good ash-pan, foot
rail, and can be fitted with the russia iron top. Send for a sample of it.

The Mammoth Globe Heater is the most powerful heater made in
Canada. It is made by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S.

The heaviest Waterloo Cook is made by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N.
S. This stove was designed in Boston years ago under the instructions of
Alexander Robb.

The newest and most handsome stove in the market is the "New
Hazel," all cast cylinders, made by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S. It
has nickeled urn and foot rail, and large mica doors.

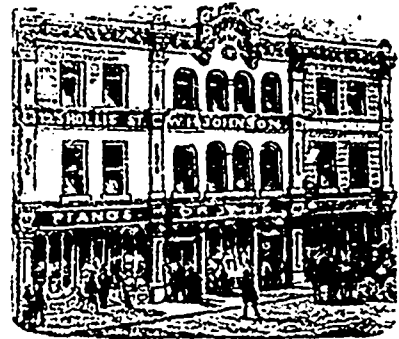
A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., have added a large mica upper feed
door to the Welcome stove, and otherwise improved it, making it the most
handsome and attractive stove of its class (oval heaters) made in Canada.
Ask to see a sample.

The "Scout," made by A. Robb & Sons, has an improved slide at
bottom of upper feed doors, and is the heaviest and best in the market.

Pianos,

Pianos,

Pianos.



Organs,

Organs,

Organs.

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

EGYPT AND THE ISRAELITES.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Allow me to offer a few words of explanation in answer to your friendly criticism regarding my lecture. First, I can honestly say that it is criticism such as yours that I would wish to evoke. Knowing how insufficient, on many points, is our knowledge of Egyptian history, I was careful not to dogmatize. It is quite true that it was only a conjecture of my own that Menes might be identified with Mesraim, the grand son of Noah. I think, however, there are good grounds for this conjecture. There is no reasonable argument against Mesraim having been the first settler of Egypt; his age, as deduced from sound Biblical chronology, would synchronize with that of Menes, as calculated on the basis of a fair rognal average for each Pharaoh. Add to this, that in Egyptian history and tradition, there is nothing before Menes, except the reigns of the gods, demigods, and heroes, and it will appear that the conjecture begins to assume an air of probability. At present I cannot lay my hand on proof that the Egyptians had a tradition of the Deluge, but I am sure I saw it somewhere. Perhaps I may be able to supply it some time.

I did not apply the passage quoted from Manetho to the exodus of the Israelites; I said there "was evidently a mixture of events." This I did not explain clearly. What I meant was, that Manetho speaks of a great number of the Hyksos as having been first expelled; then that some 240,000 had fortified themselves in Avaris, and through treaty with the Egyptians, departed, taking all their goods and chattels. Now, whilst the first part evidently refers to the expulsion of the Shepherd Dynasty, I think the latter was a tradition of the exodus, and was tacked on by Manetho as a second act of the first drama.

I cannot find where Manetho speaks of Philites, or as some have it, Silites, and his followers, having built the great Pyramid. I have before me his words, quoted by Eusebius in his *Chronicles*, and by Josephus against Apion, and in neither is there a suggestion of this. He says indeed that he reigned at Memphis, and occupied upper and lower Egypt. In any case the great Pyramid was built nearly, if not quite one thousand years before Philites, not only according to the monuments, but also according to Manetho's table of kings.

So far as I know, we have no authority from the monuments for saying that any foreign people built the great Pyramid. It is only long after its erection that we heard of the Pharaohs making war, and bringing back slaves, or that we find any trace of an invasion of Egypt. Moreover, Herodotus tells us that when he visited Egypt, so bitter was the hatred against Khufu, or Cheops, for his oppression of the people when building the great Pyramid, that they would not name him. Again from an inscription on the back of the sphinx, we learn that Khufu, or Cheops, built the Pyramid in question. Not foreigners, but a native Pharaoh and a native people, must have the credit of its erection.

Dr Brugsch, a most eminent Egyptologist, speaking of the great Pyramid and of the two others near by, says:—"They are but tombs built by the hands of men, which, raised by king Khufu (Cheops) and two other Pharaohs of the same family and dynasty for their everlasting monuments," &c. And further on, he says how their construction had long been an insoluble enigma, but that a younger generation had succeeded in resolving it. And then he shows that they were built for tombs and monuments and lucidly explains how the work was done. As the "great" Pyramid is only three feet higher than the next one, and somewhat larger at the base, there is really no ground for seeking to attach any special history to it. The beautiful polished stone with which it is covered has given it a peculiar prominence; and writers of magazine articles have drawn on their imaginations for the wherewithal of investing it with a mystic symbolism. The grim old Cheops would relax into a smile of summer warmth, could he hear himself claimed as a member of a society which is probably two hundred years old, and certainly does not date beyond the later middle ages.

† C. O'BRIEN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

New York, March, 1888.

Broadway is the most cosmopolitan thoroughfare in the world. Artist and actor, poet and dramatist, peer and peasant, elbow their way through this ever surging mass of humanity. Elegantly dressed women are a conspicuous feature, blending harmoniously with the more sombre, but exquisite, dress of the swells. Taken altogether, it presents to the eye of the stranger a beautiful piece of living mosaic. New York's latest occupation for refused young women, who are, through the remorseless wheel of fortune, suddenly thrust upon their own resources, is to clean the bric-a-brac in the great mansions of the rich. Brushes made expressly for the purpose, require a delicate touch, and the greatest care in handling the treasures, and the knowledge how tastefully to arrange them in a dainty way most pleasing to their owners. These young women then, are especially fitted for such delicate and refined work. A generous contingent are also employed at grey hair-pulling. Grey hair, supposed to be at one time the crowning glory of old age, is now beheld with terror by the fashionable *grande dame*, and hence the necessity of employing one of these young women to pluck out all the objectionable grey hairs. A considerable sum is thus earned, as the pullers have many fashionable patrons.

The most beautiful opera cloak seen in New York this winter, is that worn by Miss Loiter, a \$10,000,000 heiress. It is of white moire plush,

brocaded in silver cord, and trimmed with white goat's fur. But the cost does not lie in the make or material, but in the jewelled clasps, which are of antique gold, set with large pearls.

The clytie knot is the fashionable and popular mode of dressing the hair. It is not followed out according to the strict style of the knot, as all are not gifted with the Grecian style of beauty to which this belongs.

2500 men were employed to clean the streets after the recent blizzard. For the first time in forty years we have been treated to a real Canadian snow storm, the like of which the younger generation have never witnessed. The few Canadians resident in the city felt (like the old Polar bear did in Central Park) in their element. Wealthy bankers and brokers, rather than face the raging elements, remained down town, offering as much as fifty dollars for a single night's lodging. After the storm New York presented a Russian-like scene. Snow everywhere, and not a car to ride in. Messenger boys could not be had for love or money. They preferred their own firesides, and therefore did not put in appearance at their different offices.

A city contains persons whose history would fill volumes of reading matter, proving that truth is greater than fiction. As an illustration, here is one worth relating:—A Parisian tenor, of the "Grand Opera House" in Paris, having become blind, determined to try his fortune in another country; New York was the "El Dorado" of his hopes, and accordingly, with his wife, he set sail. But, alas! if Parisian audiences received him coldly in his calamity, New York received him not at all. The "Irony of fate" was against him, and to-day, this gifted singer, led along by his faithful wife, sings from door to door, thankful for the few coins that are thrown to them by those whose hearts are touched, and whose sympathies are aroused. Another—who ever heard of a "Turkish Count?"—is that of a "Count," who, to use his own words, had been a street-sweeper, a broker, heaven knows what, and still fortune seemed against him, hurling him almost to the brink of despair. Thus they come and go, struggling against the tide which drifts them along, whether they know not. Of all the nations who bear the vicissitudes of life unflinchingly, I think the palm may be awarded to Canadians. It is a rare event indeed, to find one act rashly when misfortune overtakes them.

Mrs Cleveland has quite a snug little fortune in unset diamonds. Whenever she pays a visit to New York, she is always sure to patronize the diamond merchants. Barnum, as usual, paraded his large show through the principal streets, much to the delight of the children who congregated in thousands to witness it. It is always an interesting spectacle, amusing not the young folks only, but the older ones as well. Mary Anderson, the American actress, finds the English climate too changeable for her delicate constitution. Of all the American actresses, she is about the only one who is warmly received by the English nobility. She is the bosom friend of an Earl's daughter. Her time, when off the stage, is passed with this fair scion of a dozen Earls.

The spring goods are displayed in the different stores. Some of the imported dresses are works of art. As for the bonnets, they are simply beautiful. It was a refreshing sight to see, in spite of all the storm, flowers blooming amidst the snow. Florists standing on the snow covered pavements, selling their flowers to those who were brave enough to venture out. Soon we shall have the balmy spring, along with the "spring-poetry fiend," who is never tired of singing the praises of the little lambkin.

OLIVIA EVANS.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Senator Allen has been appointed Speaker of the Dominion Senate. The new Speaker is one of the leading citizens of Toronto, in which city he is recognised as a citizen well qualified to fill high and responsible positions. Mr. Allen has been a member of the Senate since the date of Confederation.

A very determined effort is being made to ascertain the effect of the combines which have been made between the manufacturers of sugar, cotton, etc., and it is proposed, should the evidence now being taken before a special committee prove these combines to be antagonistic to the interests of the public, to enact legislation which will make such combinations illegal. On the one hand it has been claimed by the opponents of the combines that exorbitant prices are being wrung out of the people by these greedy monopolists, and that the manufacturers are rolling up great fortunes with their ill-gotten gains. On the other hand the manufacturers declare that the margins of profit have, by ruinous competition, been reduced to *nil*, and that by combining, several good results are secured, one being to prevent over production, which is invariably followed by a shut-down in the factories, throwing the hands out of employment. The question of the right of manufacturers to combine for mutual protection would appear to be beyond cavil, but if that right be employed to fleece the public, then the public, through its representatives, has the right to interfere.

Hitherto the people of the North West Territories have had no voice in the conduct of their public affairs, but it is now proposed to create a Legislative Assembly, in which representatives chosen by the people shall undertake the work of framing laws for the future of these embryo Provinces. It is probable that the Territories will be divided into twenty five electoral districts or constituencies. The Territories will thus obtain Home Rule almost before they ask it.

Four-fifths of the time in the House of Commons has been taken up with the discussion of Cartwright's resolutions in favor of unrestricted trade relations with the United States. It will be impossible in this epitome to give any adequate idea of the irrelevancy of much that has been said in the Commons to the question under discussion. Many members have taken advantage of the debate to drag in side issues, and very few members on either side have supported or opposed the resolutions in strong argumenta-

live speeches, and the great reading public still remain in ignorance as to the unquestionable advantages of, or the positive drawbacks to, the proposed unrestricted trade. That we form part of the great British Empire, and that our form of Government differs from that of the United States, are no more arguments against unrestricted trade than is the fact that the population of the United States is 60,000,000, a proof that unrestricted trade with them would be an unqualified advantage to Canadian producers. The real points to be considered are—First, can we get unrestricted trade if we wish it? Second, what will be its immediate effect? Will it give us better markets in which to sell, better markets in which to buy, and reduced taxation, or not? Third, will it tend to sever our union with Great Britain or annexation? When the wisecracks throw some light upon these questions, the public will be able to discuss them intelligently.

PROVINCIAL.—Among the Acts of Incorporation which are now being passed by the Provincial Legislature, that which gives a legal status to the Victoria School of Art and Design, marks a distinctive step in the refinement and culture of our people. The Victoria School has now in its first year of existence upwards of two hundred students, and who can say what are to be the results of such a large number of our intelligent youths receiving competent instruction and learning to use the pencil and brush with skill and accuracy? Mrs. Leonovona, authoress of "An English Governess at the Court of Siam," has been the prime mover in establishing this Provincial Art School and to her untiring zeal in its furtherance our people are indebted for the successful launching of the enterprise. Elsewhere, we refer to the Provincial Library, and to the report recently submitted to the Legislature by the library commissioners. It is quite evident, that if the Provincial library is to effect the purposes for which it was established, more money will require to be expended in the purchase of needed books, and more space allotted for library accommodation. Should the Legislative Council agree to its abolition, the Council Chamber might well be utilized as a library. The License Act has been pretty thoroughly discussed during the present session, and it is quite obvious that in some respects its provisions intrude upon the legislative domain of the Dominion Government, and are unquestionably *ultra vires*. Members favoring total abstinence deprecate any interference with the law as it now stands, urging that the Government should, by a test case, prove whether the said objectionable clauses were within the jurisdiction of the Legislature to enact. Several members on the other hand are of the opinion, that unless these clauses are expunged, the Dominion authorities will be obliged to disallow the entire Act. The clauses under discussion refer to wholesale licenses, as also to brewers and distillers. Under the British North America Act, trade and commerce are placed under the control of the Dominion Parliament, and merchants not holding wholesale licenses are unable to import West Indian rum. It is held that this interference with trade is contrary to law. There is an inclination to carry protection to the extreme by giving Municipal Councils the right to exact a license from all non-resident dealers in manufactured or other articles. If this policy were carried to its logical conclusion, every Montreal drummer, every Halifax traveller, and every manufacturer's agent, would have to take out upwards of two dozen licenses within the Province. We believe in reciprocal free trade. Let us at least have that within our Provincial confines. The capias law has been under discussion, with a view to having it amended, so as to make it more effective. The law, as it stands, is sufficiently stringent to meet the case of nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand; and if it fails occasionally in effecting its purpose, no great hardship is done. The House has expressed itself as in favor of the Dominion Government making some changes in the limits of the close season for lobsters, especially in Cape Breton, and we quite agree that some changes are necessary. Cret iron limits to the open season are somewhat harsh, when they apply with equal force to the Counties of Shelburne and Cape Breton, seeing that the lobster canners in the former have at present a month longer for trapping them than in the Island of Cape Breton, where the season, so far as temperature is concerned, is much later. An effort has been made to change the sheriff's fees, it being quite apparent that in some counties the remuneration received by the Chief County Magistrate was not in keeping with the responsibilities of his office. The chief objection to the proposed alterations lies in the fact that in some populous counties the sheriffs collect sufficient fees to pay them handsomely. Some means should be provided whereby the salaries of the sheriffs should not fall short of one thousand dollars, and the Government should see to it, that the difference between the four or five hundred dollars collected by some of these officers, and the minimum salary is provided for from Provincial or County funds. Jeremiah O'Callaghan is, for reasons best known to himself, having his name changed by Act of Parliament to Jeremiah Dwyer. This is the only way in which a male citizen can have his name altered; and it is just here that the fair sex has the advantage. Halifax school boys who have been in the habit of occasionally playing truant, or, as the lads express it, mooching from school, will not appreciate the bill introduced by the Provincial Secretary, making attendance at school compulsory. Of course the bill is more particularly intended to insure the attendance at school of a number of youngsters who are now kept at home by indifferent parents for insufficient reasons; but as it will also in a measure be a check upon youthful truants, the measure is likely to serve a doubly good purpose. The Quebec resolutions which we had reason to believe would occupy a large portion of the time of the Legislature during the present session, were introduced and adopted by an overwhelming party majority, with scarce any discussion whatever. Her Majesty's opposition adopted the policy of silence, and allowed the House to endorse the resolutions without raising even a feeble protest against such an endorsement. Some of the resolutions we believe to be worthy of support, while others should as emphatically be condemned; and if any members held the same views, it was their duty to give expression to their objections, and not to timidly shrink beneath the cloak of silence.

COMMERCIAL.

As the evidences of the approach of spring multiply, the pulse of trade begins to have a more rapid and a stronger beat. While it cannot be said that the markets have developed any actual increase of activity, still, a more lively feeling undoubtedly exists. The week's trade has, as a whole, shown a fair volume, and, though payments have, as is usual at this season of the year, proved slow, the several branches of business have been quite as active as could reasonably be expected. The prospects are in favor of at least a fair season's trade, unless untoward circumstances, which are now unexpected, should arise.

Farmers are now busy in preparing for their regular spring work, and this has, naturally, a tendency to retard active operations in distinctively commercial circles.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Sydney H. Smith, tinsmith, Acadia Mines, admitted Watson Smith as S. H. Smith & Son; McKeen, Moore & Co., hardware, etc., North Sydney, dissolved, C. H. Harrington retires, business continued by remaining partners under old name; W. H. Bashford, Jr., grocer, Halifax, out of business, stock taken by Sheriff; C. H. Butler, general store, Weymouth, stock advertised for sale at auction; R. S. McDonald, grocer, New Glasgow, selling off, and announces change in business.

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

| | Week | | Weeks corresponding to | | | Failures for the year to date. | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Mar. 23 | Prev. week | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 | 1888 | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 |
| United States | 197 | 141 | 181 | 191 | 247 | 2,823 | 2,017 | 3,139 | 3,846 |
| Canada | 41 | 32 | 23 | 30 | 37 | 608 | 325 | 342 | 107 |

DRY GOODS.—No essential change has developed in the dry goods situation. While actual business has continued to be moderate, it is expected that an improvement will be experienced as soon as the weather becomes more settled. Woollen goods' agents continue to push orders for fall goods, including all kinds of Canadian woollens, and manufacturers show a disposition to grant very favorable terms for large orders, but buyers are very cautious. Travellers are beginning to take the road for their sorting-up trips. Payments are very slow; but as money is not expected to circulate very freely at this season of the year, there is little complaint on this score.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Business in these lines has been fair in amount and healthy in tone. Prices have been firm for spot goods, but heavy goods for future delivery are placed to a fair extent at figures which are necessarily considerably below present quotations. Finished iron has remained steady, with the stock here firmly held. Tin plates and Canada plates are firm, as also are tin, copper and lead. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 38s. 10d. London cables are:—"Spot tin £166 5s.; three months' futures £137; G. O. B. Chili bars, spot £80 7s. 6d.; futures £79 15s.; soft Spanish lead £14 5s.; do English do. £14 15s.; best selected copper £80." Advices from Philadelphia state that the situation in the iron and steel industry there is practically unchanged, and prices show little or no fluctuation. Enquiries have not been made for the usual large summer requirements. The consumptive demand is light. The larger furnace companies refuse to yield to the pressure for lower prices. Structural iron makers claim that large orders are about to be placed. Mills of all kinds are working a little below full time. The underlying conditions of the iron trade are sound, but neither makers nor buyers are disposed to depart from the conservative course, based on actual trade requirements.

BREADSTUFFS.—The stock of flour now held here is reported to be very small. The market, however, has been very quiet, there being only a small local demand, and the offerings have been quite large enough to fill buyers' wants. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast of wheat and corn, nothing offering; on passage and for shipment, buyers hesitate to operate. Weather in England wet, but mild. English country wheat markets are very quiet. California wheat for prompt shipment is quoted at 33s.; do. nearly due at 33s. 3d. At Liverpool American mixed maize is at 4s. 6d for April, May, June and July. Wheat and flour in Paris are rather easier, flour being quoted at 33s. 3d. Spot wheat in Antwerp is unchanged." There has been a stronger tone to the Chicago wheat market, and fluctuations have been frequent, but within narrow limits. Quotations are about 72½c. April, 77½c. May, 79½c. June. Corn was also stronger and more active, with prices a little higher, standing per last quotations at 45½c. April, 50½c. May, and 50c. June. Oats moved up in sympathy, and were worth 30½c. May, 30½c. June. At the seaboard wheat was stronger, being at 89½c. May, 88½c. June, 88c. July, and 87½c. August. Corn and oats were also both stronger, and advanced slightly. The last mail advices from South Australia speak less favorably of the wheat crop, the average yield of which is now not expected to exceed 9 bushels per acre. In Victoria also the harvest had not been favored with propitious weather, and the yield is said to be very variable. It is thought that the surplus for export to Europe may reach 16,800,000 bushels. Not long ago it was estimated as high as 22,000,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—The local market has been quiet, almost to dullness. There is merely a very small local demand, for which stocks in hand have been ample. In Liverpool pork has been steady at 37s. 6d. Lard there was weaker, and declined 3d., to 38s. 3d. Bacon was stronger, commanding 39s. to 40s. 9d., and tallow was unchanged at the recent decline. The Chicago pork market has shown more activity, and some lively trading has been done. Still, the prices were weak and fluctuating. They were quoted at \$13.87½ for June, and \$13.92½ for May. Lard has been quiet, but stronger, having somewhat improved, and standing at \$7.50 April, \$7.52½ May, and \$7.60 June. The hog market was weaker, and prices declined fully 5c.

BUTTER.—The market for finest goods keeps steady, such qualities meeting with ready sale. Mediocrity kinds, however, are very dull, and holders would doubtless make considerable concessions to clear off stocks. On the

whole, the market has ruled quiet, with business confined to supplying local wants, which call for about the average quantity of stock.

CHEESE.—There has been a rather better tone in the local cheese market during the past week, and a fair amount of business has transpired. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"Quite a fair volume of business has been done on this market since our last report, about 3,000 boxes having changed hands at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. for white and colored, one lot of finest white being reported at 11 3/4c. Further advices from Liverpool confirm the report in our last issue to the effect that the 'bears' have had to square up on some of the short sales at smart differences. The amount of cheese in Canada to-day is said to be very small, and it is believed that holders will come out with less losses than has been predicted." And the New York Commercial Bulletin remarks:—"The market has developed somewhat better features, so far as the movement of supplies is concerned." Hodgson Brothers, of Liverpool, G. B., report under date of the 10th inst.:—"There has been an improved enquiry this week, the sales being in excess of the small imports now coming forward. Holders have shown fair disposition to meet country buyers, though they look suspiciously at city enquiries, evidently being indisposed to meet the gentlemen 'bears' to cover their short sales. Finest September-October white cheese are in small compass, and firmly held at 57s. to 59s., and colored have been sold at 55s. to 58s. (the latter only for exceptional quality.) Good medium white cheese at 45s. to 52s. are scarce, and therefore the demand appears perhaps to be better than it actually is; but colored is obtainable at 45s. to 50s., according to quality. There is a large proportion of low grade cheese in the present imports, and holders meet buyers freely at 10s. to 25s., very good value requiring to be given to effect trade."

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar has ruled about steady, with trade fair and prices practically unchanged. Yellows have, however, manifested a slightly easier tendency, though quotations are nominally unchanged. A Havana letter, bearing date of the 10th instant, reads as follows:—"Further advices of an unfavorable character received from London and New York have depressed this matter to a further extent, compelling the few buyers still remaining in the market to suspend operations, and sales have accordingly been limited to a few small parcels needed to complete cargo of chartered vessels, which changed hands at gradually receding prices, market closing to-day rather quiet and nominal at following quotations: Clayed No. 12, current classes, at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 rs.; centrifugals, 95 to 97 test in hhds. and bags, at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 rs.; molasses sugars, 85 to 90 test, in hhds. and bags, at 3 3/4 to 4 1/4 rs.; muscovado, 88 to 90 test, in hhds. and bags, at 3 3/4 to 4 1/4 rs. Sales effected in the course of the week add up as follows: 3,500 bags of centrifugals, 97 to 97 1/2 degrees, for Spain, 5.65 to 5.83 rs.; 6,500 bags do., 95 1/2 to 96 1/2 degrees, at 5 1/2 to 5.56 1/2 rs. at Havana, and 5.55 1/2 to 5.87 rs. on the coast; 500 hhds. do., 95 1/2 degrees, at 5.15 rs. at Havana; 2,744 bags molasses sugars, 86 to 90 test, at 3.88 to 5.10 rs. at Havana, and 4.39 1/2 rs. at outports; 268 hhds. muscovadoes, 87 1/2 to 89 test, at 4.10 1/2 rs. at Havana, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 at outports."

TEA.—A more liberal enquiry has arisen for tea. Though but little progress has been made in actual business transactions, still it promises well for a more active movement later. Prices have a steady tone, and holders are not pressing sales. The London Grocers' Gazette says on the 10th of March:—"There has been more tendency to buy, and prices for all Congous have slightly advanced. In lowest grades we have in all probability seen the bottom of the market. The decidedly hardening tendency for Indian teas may to a great extent be answerable for this, but probably the strongest reason to account for the improvement is, that the long protracted dead level of prices has stimulated the country consumption, as so much cheap tea was sold lately that retailers were bound to be tempted to go into stock."

FISH.—Stocks continue to be unusually light, and business is mainly confined to meeting the local consumptive demand. Bait is very scarce, and this prevents bankers that are otherwise ready, from starting on their trips. One or two cargoes of frozen herring are reported to be on their way to this port from Newfoundland, and on arrival will meet a ready market at good prices. A gentleman who is in the business remarked to the writer: "Frozen herring to-day would be better than money." Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 26.—"The market is now about over for the season, most kinds having been well cleared out of first hands, and we quote prices more or less nominal. There is a slight demand for dry cod with a few sales at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal. We quote:—No. 1 green cod, \$5.25; No. 1 large, \$7 per bbl. Dry cod, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal. Labrador herring, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl. B. C. salmon at \$12.50 to \$13, and N. S. do. at \$15 to \$16 per bbl., and in tierces at \$21.50." Gloucester, Mass., March 26.—"Mackerel are firm. We quote Shore 1's. at \$20 per bbl.; 2's., \$17.50 to \$18; 3's., \$15, the latter scarce. Bay 1's., \$17.50 to \$18; 2's., \$16. We quote Georges codfish at \$4.75 per qtl. for large and \$3.75 for small; Shores, \$4.25; Large Dry Bank, \$5; medium, \$3.75. Large Nova Scotia pickled-cured, \$5. Cusk, \$3.25; pollock, \$2.25, slack-salted do., \$3; haddock, \$3.33, and hako, \$3.25. These fish are about out of the market, and the quotations, except for haddock, nominal. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per hbl; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to \$6; Fastport, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongue and sounds, \$8.50; alevives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$19." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 2.—"We quote:—Codfish, \$17 tres; \$19 drums; \$4.50 boxes; split herrings, \$3.50." Barbadoes, March 5.—"Codfish have sold here to-day at \$15.77 for tierces; \$16.77 for drums; \$4.18 for boxes to speculators, who are retailing them at \$17.25, \$18.25 and \$4.50 respectively. Dealers are most amply supplied, and although the demand is good, any further immediate imports will cause a further decline. Mackerel and herring are wanted, but liberal supplies of salmon have amply met all present wants."

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

Table with 2 columns: Groceries and Prices. Items include Sugar (Cut Loaf, Granulated, etc.), Tea (Congou, Fair, Good, etc.), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, etc.), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, etc.), and various other foodstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS. PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats and Flour quiet and weak.

Table with 2 columns: Breadstuffs and Provisions. Items include Flour (Graham, Patent high grades, etc.), Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Feed Flour, Oats, Barley, Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Corn, Hay, and Straw.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian, Creamery, new, Township, Western, Cheese, Canadian.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES. Wool—clean washed, per pound, unwashed, Salted Hides, No 1, Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 2, under 60 lbs, No 2, Cow Hides, No 1, No 3 Hides, each, Calf Skins, Deacons, each, Lambskins, Tallow.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl., 3.00 to 4.60; Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new), per case, Valencia, Lemons, per case, Coconuts, per 100, Onions, American, per lb., Dates, boxes, new, Raisins, Valencia, Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., small boxes, Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, Grapes, Almeria, kegs.

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 17 & 12 Sackville St

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound, Geese, each, Ducks, per pair, Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs, Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Provisions and Prices. Items include Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, Cases, Hams, P. E. I., green, Duty on Am. Pork and Beef, Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Fish from Vessels and Prices. Items include Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2 large, 3 large), Herring (No. 1 Shore, July, No. 1, August, September, Round Shore, Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl., Bay of Islands, from store), Alewives, per bbl, Codfish (Hard Shore, New Bank, Bay), Salmon, No. 1, Haddock, per qtl, Hake, Cusk, Pollock, Hake Sound, per lb., Cod Oil A.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table with 2 columns: Lobsters and Prices. Items include Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, Newfoundland Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Table with 2 columns: Lumber and Prices. Items include Pine, clear, No. 1, per m., Merchantable, do do, No 2, do, Spruce, dimension, good, per m., Merchantable, do, do, Small, do, Hemlock, merchantable, Shingles, No 1, saw d, pine, No 2, do, spruce, No 1, Laths, per m, Hard wood, per cord., Soft wood.

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

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

"Making arrangements" is a vague and comprehensive phrase ever on the lips of gentlemen in difficulties; it seems very easy at the first blush to make arrangements, though when it is sought to put such in practice it is disgusting to find that these brilliant schemes are by no means so easy to carry out. Charlie was in for it now, and at once showed plenty of decision; he only waited in London till the arrival of his portmanteau, and then at once, retracing his steps, went down to North Leach, to make full confession to his father.

He was aware that his father could lose his temper, he had seen him more than once give way to his wrath, but to Charlie he had ever been a kind and indulgent father; even when the lad got into his first money scrape at Cambridge, old Tom Devereux had made comparatively little fuss about it. He had called him a "damned young fule." Tom's Lincolnshire dialect was apt to get of the broadest when he was excited, but he supposed the young 'uns must have their fling, and that they would kick over the traces a bit. But this time, the old gentleman was very angry, he vowed he would put down no such sum as that to pay for a son's extravagance; he had paid his debts at the University; he had only the other day found a lot of money for his outfit; and, if he had been idiot enough to get sixteen hundred pounds in debt, well, he must just face the consequences. Did the lad think that the brass was so easy to come by as all that? If it had been to start him in any business, well, he might have thought about it, but to pay for his reckless extravagance, not if he knew it! Charlie had got himself into the scrape, and he must get himself out of it as he best might.

To stay longer at North Leach, Charlie felt was dangerous. When his persecutors discovered that he had fled from York, his own home was one of the places they would naturally expect him to head for. His father was obdurate; time might soften him, but that was exactly what Charlie had not to spare. A line from Bertie Slade had told him that the Colonel would be as liberal as he could to him in the matter of leave. "But remember, Charlie, that, after all, only means two or three weeks; at the end of that time you will have to give him a definite answer about what you propose to do. I'm sure he will forward your views in every respect, but I own I see nothing for you but to exchange to India, and even that must depend on your being able to make some sort of terms with Jordan & Co. If you think I can be of any use, say so, and I will run up to town and do all I can for you. I should think Jordan and Co., when they find your father won't pay, will meet you in the matter of allowing you to exchange. You see they have always some sort of hold upon you while you are in the army, and if they take that view of the case, well, my uncle, Bob Braddock, can be once more of use to you."

Charlie, who had betaken himself once more to town, was only too delighted to accept Bertie's offer; he was indeed mooning about in a state of the utmost dejection, afraid to show in his usual haunts, and without the slightest idea of what steps he had best take. He had been very loth to appeal to his father, but for all that it had never occurred to him that his father would not eventually come to his assistance. Blown up, pitched into, and abused, he had expected to be, but he had fancied that three tempestuous days at North Leach would have brought matters to a satisfactory conclusion. It might, perhaps, have been better had Lettice been there to plead for him; but she was still in London, and at the end of forty-eight hours, despairing of making any impression on his father's obduracy, he had wended his way back to the metropolis.

Bertie Slade made his appearance in rapid response to Charlie's appeal, and a long conference took place between the pair forthwith.

"It's a durnce of a mess, Charlie, and I'm afraid you'll have to tumble down to infantry," remarked his mentor; "in fact, to get on your feet again you will have to go on your feet. I suppose there's not a chance of the governor melting?"

"Not the slightest," replied young Devereux; "on the contrary, just at present I think he'd be rather pleased to hear I was arrested."

"Well," said his more knowing comrade, "I'm not quite certain that would not be the very best way out of your difficulties; the sternest of parents are wont to relent a bit under such circumstances, and, if they are not in too great a hurry, the most grasping of usurers will get a little anxious to come to terms. The only thing is, that I'm afraid we shouldn't save the commission, and you don't want to cut soldiering, Charlie?"

"No," returned young Devereux, warmly. "I'm not one of those young fellows who can turn their hand to anything; I shall never do any good at anything else?"

"Well, we've no time to lose," said Bertie. "I'll just walk down and have a talk with my uncle about it, and hear what he has got to say; and then we'll trot down to the agents, and tell them to look us out an exchange. It will have to be infantry, though, if we're to make any money out of it. There's deuced little difference between cavalry in India and cavalry at home, just now."

"Anything, so long as I have not to give up the service," rejoined Charlie; "I leave all to you."

So Bertie Slade walked down to the Thermopolium; and, after a little, contrived to come across his uncle.

"Come to grief, already," exclaimed Major Braddock, when he heard the story. "Hang it! I don't like *profrégés* of mine going off the rails quite so quick as that. However, it seems, from what you tell me, the boy has done no worse than make a born fool of himself; and the greater part of his folly was committed before he joined. I'm sorry for him, Bertie;

for he struck me as a nice young fellow. But, you're quite right; there's only one thing for him, and that is, to exchange. He'll get a bit of money to go into a line regiment, and we must turn the screw on his father, and induce him to pay up a bit for him. As for the exchange part of it, you'll probably not want my help. If there is any hitch about it, I'll do what I can. I'll tell you what more I'll do. I'll not only write myself, but I'll write to your chief, and get him also to pen a letter to old Mr. Devereux, urging him to do what he can to save a promising young fellow from having to give up a profession he was made for. Tell the young one to keep up his spirits, and let me know what you've done about the exchange as soon as possible. In the meantime, take my advice, get young Devereux across the water as soon as may be. Let him wait at Boulogne while we arrange matters for him."

As Bertie Slade said, when he got back, "It was worth going to have a talk with Uncle Bob, Charlie. That last tip of his was well worth having; we shall make much better terms with Jordan and Co., when they find that you are beyond their reach."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SHERE ALI THE DACOIT.

A wide sandy plain, out of which huge boulders crop up in various places, with a torrid afternoon sun still blazing fiercely down upon it—traversed, nevertheless, by a broad but well-used highway, not far from the side of which a tope of palm-trees marks the presence of a spring. In this little oasis of the sandy desert was a small encampment, some half-dozen tents in all. From a marquee, standing a little apart from the others, emerges a thick-set, powerful man, clothed in the grey kharkee uniform worn by Her Majesty's troops in India when they mean business; that is to say, it is the dress more especially set aside for campaigning—a pith helmet, around which a puggaree of many folds is twisted, crowned the man's head. For a minute or two he gazed listlessly around, then exclaimed, apparently for the edification of somebody inside the tent:

"Phew! how stifling hot it is. Here, get up, you lazy young beggar, the sun is beginning to droop, and in another hour the heat will become endurable. We may as well get the horses and ride to the edge of this plain. Thank heaven! we shall be across it to-morrow."

By this time the other denizen of the marquee had made his appearance. Like the first, he is also clothed in grey kharkee, and, as he joined his companion, remarks,

"All right, Hobson, I am good for a ride whenever you like; but I am bound to say this dacoit-hunting is the dullest sport that I ever embarked in. These beggars have no idea of fighting, and they have walked us pretty well off our legs in our endeavours to bring them to book."

"You are quite right," rejoined the other, a veteran captain of Rifles, who had been marching and fighting all over India for the last twenty years. "It is all nonsense sending foot soldiers after these chaps; but you make a mistake in one thing, Devereux—you will find these fellows will fight like the very devil if ever we do get them into a corner; but, like all other robbers that I have ever heard of, they naturally don't want to fight if they can help it."

"I suppose," rejoined Charlie Devereux, "this is the chronic state of India, and that our principal employment is the suppression of dacoits, guerillas, or by whatever fancy name these highway robbers think fit to call themselves."

"Well," rejoined Hobson laughing, "I won't say but what there is a little of it always going on, but generally not more than the police are able to cope with. What makes them very bad in these parts is this: it is some few years now since the Mutiny, but these fellows are the dregs of the revolt. You see, these are Sepoys who were driven to the jungle at the time; their leaders are men we should undoubtedly have hung if we could have laid hands on them, and they no doubt believe we shall do so still. But you need never be afraid in India that you won't see fighting—we have always a little row going on somewhere."

"Oh! I'm not grumbling," rejoined Charlie; "I only regret that our friends in front are so confoundedly long in the legs."

"Well," rejoined Hobson, "I have got one bit of news for you. In consequence of my strong representation that we were marching our men to death, and are still unable to come up with these fellows, we have made an application to mount a company. If it is only granted, I am to have the command and organising of it, and, on the strength of your having been through the riding school, I will take you as one of my subalterns, if you like."

"Only too much obliged to you," rejoined Charlie. "By jove! if we only get that, we will deuced soon bring these beggars to book."

"Yes," rejoined Hobson, "it would take a very little while to organise them; we have only got to pick out the fellows who can ride a bit, and they would be fit to go anywhere in a month. We don't want them drilled up to dragoon pattern. Ah! here come the horses; now for our afternoon canter."

Some months have elapsed since Charlie Devereux escaped from his native country. The term "escape" is used advisedly, for escape it was in the most rigid sense of the word. When Major Braddock took a thing in hand he was wont to go into it very thoroughly. He had interested himself about young Devereux in the first instance at Bertie's request, but he took to the boy kindly on his own account; a young gentleman who thus early displayed such delicate perception of the art of dining was sure to win his way to the Major's heart. Major Braddock not only interested himself very much about Charlie's exchange, but he also interposed with some sound advice regarding his affairs. The Major was a man of the

world, and had more than once, in his soldiering days, intervened between the usurer and his prey.

"You are very good, I dare say, Bertie; anybody, of course, can manage the young idiot's affairs better than himself; but I understand all this sort of thing better than you do. The first thing is to get him out of the country; when he is safe in India, Jordan and Co. will be very glad to come to terms; of course they must have back the money he actually borrowed, but we will cut down the percentage extensively. Where is he now?"

"In hiding, out at Hampstead," replied Bertie.

"Well, impress on his mind that he must keep very close, and the sooner he is off the better. He ought to be well on to his way to India before he appears in the *Gazette*. The minute they see that, Jordan & Co. will understand our little game, and they are safe to ferret him out if he remains in this country."

In good truth the pursuit of Charlie waxed very hot. Furzedon was ceaseless in urging on his emissaries to effect his arrest. He thought that, armed with this engine, he might be able to carry his point with Lettie. She knew that her brother was in sore trouble, but it would come much more home to her if she learnt that he was actually arrested. Surely, then, she would not hesitate to rescue her favorite brother from the toils of his creditors. Half her world at this minute believed that she was going to marry him, Furzedon. Let her only promise to do so, and he would tear up all these liabilities of Charlie's at once. Surely, when she heard that he was actually imprisoned, that his future as a soldier would be ruined unless he was speedily released, she would not hesitate. But to put extreme pressure upon her it was absolutely necessary that he should lay Charlie Devereux by the heels, and so far his emissaries had failed to trace him ever since his escape from the barracks at York. Still Furzedon looked upon it as a mere matter of time. Devereux's friends apparently had no intention of coming to his assistance. Not the slightest overture had been made to Jordan and Co. on his behalf from any one, and this was a thing which caused Ralph Furzedon no little satisfaction. People, he knew, did not much care about paying fifteen hundred pounds to rescue a young scrapee grace from the results of his own imprudence. Still, if they chose, Furzedon knew very well that either old Tom Devereux or Mrs Connop could discharge Charlie's liabilities. But one thing Mr. Furzedon had never thought of, and that was his victim exchanging to a regiment on foreign service. He was a man having no knowledge of military matters, and that Charlie Devereux might seek that way of extricating himself from the difficulties never occurred to him, so that when he read in the papers, "—th Rifles; Cornet Charles Devereux, from the — Hussars, to be Ensign, *vice* Rawlins, who exchanges," it came upon him like a revelation. Like the American philosopher, he was inclined to exclaim, "Can such things be?" Like Shylock, he was tempted to cry, "Is this law?" but, pulling himself together, he remarked, "My dear Devereux, I am afraid your joining your new regiment will depend upon what answer your charming sister makes to my suit." He had yet to discover that, when he read Charlie's name in the *Gazette*, that young gentleman was on board a P. and O. steamer, within a few hours' sail of Malta.

But when Furzedon realised that Devereux had escaped, his disappointment was very great. It was not that he bore the slightest animosity to his old College chum—far from it; if he had been working ill to Charlie, it was all in furtherance of his cherished design upon Lettie Devereux. He was a man of great tenacity of purpose, not easily to be turned from the pursuit of an object he had set himself to attain, and unscrupulous as to the means by which he compassed his desire. If he had behaved to Charlie after the manner of his kind it was solely with a view of bending Lettie to his will. He was not fond of losing money—but it was not that. The disappointment was in the fact that he found himself suddenly deprived of what he considered the strongest card in his hand—and he felt assured that, except under pressure of some kind, Miss Devereux would never consent to be his bride. It was curious that when he first sought her hand he admired her, but was not at all in love with her; and now, despite the knowledge that he had not found favour in her sight, he was wild to marry her. Such was the man's indomitable will, that he did not even yet despair of bringing that about, but he was conscious that a very powerful inducement was now withdrawn from his grasp.

As for Charlie Devereux, it had been with a sad heart that he steamed out of Southampton Waters. He knew that he ought to consider himself very fortunate to have got out of his scrape so far as well as he had—to have saved the commission was, of course, a great thing, and as Bertie said to him at parting, "When your affairs have got square—well, you must manage to exchange back to us," and this comforted Charlie not a little, although he knew that might be by no means easy to accomplish. But he was very sad for all that at leaving his old comrades and the regiment whose gay jacket he had donned so proudly but a few months back. Well, he was young—India was all new to him—and he must just make the best of things. He found his new comrades a right good lot of fellows, and frankly admitted that they were so; but still his sympathies were all with the regiment he had left. A soldier should always believe his own corps to be the very best in the service; and, however he may wander about the Army List, he usually retains a strong feeling for the regiment under whose colors he first served.

Then, again, there was no doubt that Charlie found his new corps engaged in a most monotonous and depressing duty; for the suppression of these dacoits the corps were broken up into small divisions. It was really arduous police duty, from which there was no honour to be gained, but in which there was a good deal of roughing it and weary marching; nothing is more irksome than the pursuit of such light-footed marauders, as the troops engaged in stamping out the embers of the great Mutiny found to their sorrow.

(To be continued.)

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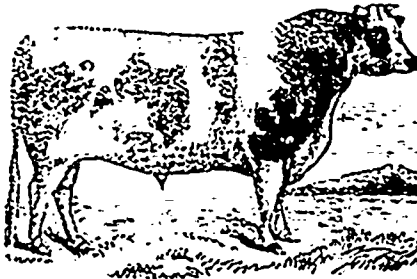
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MINING.

The following are additional returns for the month of February, so far received at the Mines Office:—

| District. | Mill. | Tons Crushed. | Ounces Gold. |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Wavorly..... | McClure..... | 92 | 57 |
| Caribou..... | Moosa River..... | 92½ | 47½ |
| Tangier..... | Brunswick..... | 50 | 31 |

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson has had two lots of ore crushed at the Oxford mill, the first lot yielding 25 ozs. from 15 tons of quartz; the second, 38½ ozs. from 20 tons quartz. The ore is from the new lead now being worked by him on areas lying west of the Oxford mine, and which he has bonded from the owner, Willoughby Anderson.

The indications are that the present year will prove one of great activity in gold-mining. Reports from the Western sections of the Province are most encouraging, especially those from Malaga Lake, in Queen's County, where very rich discoveries have been made, and where the Truro Foundry & Machine Company have the contract to put up a 20 stamp mill on the McGuire et al. property. George Rowlands, of Musquodoboit Harbor, is the millwright, and the works must by this time be well advanced towards completion. To the Eastward all the old properties now being worked are giving good returns, the Oxford mine still continuing to keep up its high reputation, while the Duffarin mine at Salmon River is steadily increasing in the amount of gold produced. Reports of very promising discoveries have been received from Harrigan's Cove, and work is being pushed on Judge Henry's property at Wine Harbor. Oldham, Cariboo, the Rawdon and the Moose River mines are all thriving, and the signs of the times are all propitious.

The following table, taken from the able report of the Inspector of Mines, puts the entire mineral yield for the Province in a nut shell:—

| | 1886. | 1887. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Gold..... | Ounces..... 23,362 | 21,211 |
| Iron Ore..... | Tons..... 44,388 | 43,532 |
| Manganese Ore..... | "..... 427 | 69. |
| *Coal raised..... | "..... 1,502,611 | 1,670,833 |
| *Coke made..... | "..... 31,604 | 28,741 |
| †Gypsum..... | "..... 123,753 | 116,346 |
| Building Stone..... | "..... 8,000 | 9,271 |
| Barytes..... | "..... 230 | 4,000 |
| †Grindstones, &c..... | "..... 1,600 | 32,669 |
| †Moulding Sand..... | "..... 200 | 160 |
| †Antimony Ore..... | "..... 645 | 400 |
| Limestone..... | "..... 20,265 | 31,471 |
| *Ton of 2240 lbs. | | †Amount exported. |
| | | ‡Value in dollars. |

The following quotations in regard to the coal trade are also taken from this invaluable report:—

COAL TRADE.—The total sales for the year 1887 amounted to 1,519,681 tons, against 1,373,666 tons in 1886; being an increase of 146,018 tons.

As compared with the sales of the year 1886 the most noticeable points are:—The home sales were 469,464 tons, compared with 460,237 tons in 1886. The Province of Quebec took 650,858 tons, against 538,762 tons in 1886, and 493,917 tons in 1885, and 396,782 tons in 1884.

The sales to New Brunswick were 186,511 tons, compared with 175,913 tons during the preceding year.

Newfoundland took 82,053 tons, against 71,476 tons in 1886. The sales to Prince Edward Island were 50,614 tons, against 49,168 tons in 1886.

The sales to the United States comprised 2,558 tons of round, 35,724 of slack, and 35,612 tons of run of mine coal; in all 73,892 tons, against 66,003 tons in 1886. Of this amount all the run of mine was sent from Parrsboro. The total Cumberland shipments being 41,387 tons. Cape Breton sent to the same market 29,285 tons of slack and 1,851 tons of round coal.

The coal trade to other countries presented no points of interest. **Cumberland County.**—The total sales of this county amounted to 465,118 tons, against 416,266 tons in 1886.

The home sales were 91,335 tons, against 103,886 tons in 1886. The sales to New Brunswick amounted to 130,305 tons. The Province of Quebec took 202,121 tons, compared with 188,935 tons in 1886.

The Port of Parrsboro has become an important outlet for the Springhill district, and during the past year 41,387 tons were shipped.

The freights from this point to the United States are comparatively low and the harbor remains open nearly all the year. The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company are constructing a line from Springhill to Oxford, which will give them an outlet to a shipping point on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and cheapen the cost of laying down their coal at Quebec and Montreal. The completion of the Joggins and Maccan Railway has led to the re-opening of the collieries which have been worked at various periods between Maccan and the Joggins shore. The Joggins Mining Association, which has been compelled to close its mines every winter, is now able to work steadily; and it is to be hoped that its owners will reap the benefits of their spirited policy.

The following special remarks in regard to the different gold mines of the Province commencing at page 25 of the report will be found most interesting:—

GURBOROUGH COUNTY.—Stormont.—There has not been much done in this district except prospecting for new leads. Considerable interest was awakened by the discovery of a lead on Hurricane Island, in Isaac's Harbor, that showed rich quartz.

Wine Harbor.—Attention is being drawn to the leads of this district that formerly did well. The mill on the property of Judge Henry has been taken down and is being re built on a new site. The property will likely be re-opened during the coming season, and may lead to the re-opening of the adjoining properties. This district is one of the few that have facilities for landing coal from vessels close to the mines.

Sherbrooke.—The work in this district has been on the low grade properties; 3,191 tons have been crushed, yielding 452 ounces, 18 penny-weights. The mills that have been running are the Miners, Goldenville, Paetolus, Melrose, Crow's Nest and Cumminger. The scarcity of water caused a stoppage of work during the summer months. During the latter part of the year Jas. H. McDonald worked a considerable quantity of low grade ore from property of his own. John Williams & Co. worked on the Palmerston, New York and Haydon properties. Some work was done on the Dominion and Canada's Co.'s properties. Mining work to a limited extent was carried on at different points in Goldenville by Messrs. McLean, Fraser, McKay, Purcoll, Jack and others. R. P. Fraser worked the Crow's Nest for a short time.

It is to be hoped that the efforts that have been made to develop the large bodies of low grade ore in the district will be successful, and low grade mining become as large and profitable an industry as the amount of ore to be seen in the district seems to warrant.

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

HALIFAX, FEB. 23TH, 1888.

H. F. WOKRALL, Esq., Halifax, N. S.:

Sir,—We, the undersigned, fully appreciate the personal sacrifices you have made in the discharge of your aldermanic duties in the past, and are fully convinced that the interest of the Ward will be best served by your continuing to represent it in the City Council for another term.

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

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

- We are, Sir, Yours, etc. R. McDonald, Geo. M. Connor, John Doull, Isaac Creighton, Walter Ray, C. J. Carter, Geo. D. Harris, Wm. Veith, George Kline, T. M. Power, E. H. Taylor, Wm. Hoxley, R. T. Roome, A. D. Cameron, John Sullivan, Joseph Kaye, J. Fortune, C. S. Harrington, R. M. Margeson, J. H. Bentley, John Keiverton, Theo. Mulloy, J. Goodwin, J. Rosborough, C. W. Hayward, And 200 other signers.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your numerous signed Requisitions, and accede to your request. Should I have the honor of being re-elected, I trust no action of mine will cause any of you to regret having again placed confidence in me. I am, gentlemen, Yours, obediently, H. F. WOKRALL.

R. McDonald, A. W. West, G. M. Connor, J. A. Turabull, and the other signers of the Requisitions.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD III.

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

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

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD TWO.

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

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

To the Electors of Ward 5 CARD.

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

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

To the Electors of Ward 5.

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

Yours, very truly, WILLIAM WOODILL.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, 28th Nov., 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:— LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby at 10.45 a.m. LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m. Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis,) Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. J. BRIGNELL, General Superintendent. Yarmouth, N. S.

HOME AND FARM.

We conclude our extracts from the pamphlet of the N. S. S. P. C.:

FISH.—It has been observed that fish which are instantly killed on being taken from the water are vastly superior, in taste and solidity, to those which are allowed to die, as is the universal custom with us. And why should this not be the case? Why should we make a distinction in this respect between animals that swim and those that fly or run? No one of us would think of eating a beast or bird that had died a natural death. Various modes of killing fish are practised by different people. The Dutch, for example, destroy life by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail by means of a very sharp instrument.

On the Rhine they kill the salmon by thrusting a steel needle into their heads.

Fish may be easily destroyed by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back of the head, just behind the eyes, or by taking them by the tail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance.

POISONS AND GASSES.—We have made no remarks upon the destruction of animal life by means of deadly poisons, as such agents cannot, with safety, be placed in the hands of the unskilled. Neither have we spoken of the use of various gasses as a means of human destruction, such means not being at the disposal of the people generally.

NOTE.—If circumstances require the use of poisons, these should be administered only by trusty persons. Small animals may be destroyed by a quarter of a teaspoonful of the Cyanide of Potassium placed on the back part of the tongue. For a large dog a half teaspoonful. The drug must be pure and fresh.

We are in receipt of the *American Garden*, a handsome Floral and Horticultural monthly magazine, (751 Broadway, N. Y.) excellently illustrated, not only with various fruits and flowers, but with examples of laying out of grounds. It contains much interesting matter, amongst others a simple and practical arrangement for the protection of plants from frost, said to be made for about 15 cents. Like some other excellent American publications of this nature, it is absurdly cheap, \$1 per year.

We have before us the "Transactions and Reports" of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, which ought to be, and probably is, in the hands of every considerable fruit-grower in the Province. The speeches made, both at the meeting and at the Annual Dinner, are full of suggestiveness. As usual, a good proportion of this suggestiveness was embodied in the after-dinner speeches, but those of Professor Macoun, both at the meeting and afterwards, ought to be in the hands of every Canadian. The Professor dwelt emphatically on the possibilities we were throwing away from want of knowledge of the available character in England of our forest woods, and he appears to have been able to enlighten English people as to the inferiority of much of the lumber they use, to what they might obtain if a more extended knowledge were mutual. So suggestive are these speeches that we shall endeavor to find space for a reproduction of considerable portions of them.

In his after dinner speech the Professor commented on the English mode of plowing with two, three, or even four heavy horses, tandem, requiring an additional man to the forward horses, and to the fact that they broke up less than an acre a day.

"I visited," he continued, "some of the great orchards of England, and I asked: 'Is that the way you care for your orchards?' They were poor miserable trees, covered with lichen. The land was rented, and no man will plant trees on another man's land. There are glorious prospects for this Province of Nova Scotia.

The cultivation of a number of fancy varieties of apples will not prove a success; but you should rather aim at those kinds which command the best prices, and, should you find that wheat and barley will not pay, then all you have to do is to stick to what will, viz.: fruit.

Away west of Winnipeg we have a country which, in the near future, will produce all the wheat that England can consume. I suggested that she should put an end to her policy of letting in all other sections of the world to the detriment of her own people, and that we should have free trade among our own Anglo-Saxon race, to the exclusion of foreigners. Five years after the adoption of such a policy the Americans would be tapping at our doors for reciprocal trade. I have attended meetings in Ontario, and I can say that you have brought out as much, if not more, valuable information in your discussions as any society in the Upper Provinces. I feel that the three days which I have spent with you have been more profitable than any three days during the last ten years, and I sincerely hope you will honor me with another invitation at some future day."

This pamphlet, we do not hesitate to say, ought to be in the possession of every fruit-growing farmer in Nova Scotia.

The *Canadian Horticulturist*, monthly, \$1 per annum, (L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.) is an excellent manual. Its colored illustrations are of the very highest class, and its other engravings do not fall behind them, and the view of the "Home of Mr. N. P. Bailey, Harlem, N. Y.," depicts one of the most charming country houses imaginable. Plans for greenhouses "costing less than \$10" for laying out lawns, etc., and other features combine to render the *Canadian Horticulturist* one of the first periodicals of its kind.

Cleanliness in the poultry house is one of the most essential points in successful poultry raising. A large majority of the diseases to which the

feathered race is subject, may be traced directly to a filthy, disordered condition of the poultry house. Filth is the boon companion of lice, and where one is seen the other is sure to be present, and it naturally follows that when filth is rigidly avoided little trouble is encountered with lice.

It is an excellent plan to take a small pail of diluted carbonic acid, and go through the hen house occasionally, scattering this eradicator of vermin everywhere, in the nests, on the floor, over the walls and perches, and, in fact, in every place frequented by the fowls. Not only will this have a most desirable cleansing effect, but it will also tend to purify the atmosphere and exterminate the germs of disease which may invade the house.

We doubt if our farmers pay as much attention to the cultivation of onions as is desirable. So small an area yields a good profit that it is well worth while to take the pains necessary to give that small area the depth of rich soil which is the necessary condition of success and consequent gain. Any farmer who will bring even a quarter of an acre into that state, would find his account in it.

Dr. Twitchell, of the *Maine Farmer*, who is lecturing in New Brunswick on farming says: We are largely dependent upon you for horses. We spend here from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year among you, besides what we spend in Ontario and Ohio. Horses 15 hands 2 inches high, 1,050 pounds, with good driving qualities, upheaded and good action, are in good demand. Whether they have great speed or not is immaterial. For draft horses the Percherons and Clydes are in good demand. Trotting horses always sell. How can we encourage the breeding of a better class of horses? One of the best means is the holding of annual exhibitions. Not a poor one, but a good one, with liberal premiums, covering all classes. Have races, and control them yourselves. Trotting horses have a right there. If your neighbor can raise a \$5,000 horse is not that a good thing? Every farmer cannot do so, but there are some who have a liking and have an ability for it, and these should be encouraged to buy and breed good stock. But control the races yourselves and keep them free from objectionable features. I know in some sections of Maine trotting races are considered a great sin, but I have seen as much jockeying among the owners of oxen at exhibitions as on the horse track. A trotting horse has as much right on the grounds as a pair of oxen. By these exhibitions, with liberal premiums and open to all classes, you stimulate the breeding of every kind of stock, increase general interest, and good results will follow.

OUR COSY CORNER.

As skirts have become simpler, basques have become more elaborate, so that the greatest variety may be noticed. Full effects in front are most popular. Bodices are often trimmed with revers and with white vests embroidered in gold or silver. Their materials frequently have a surplus bodice and are worn with much ribbon trimmings.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers a few extracts from a lady's magazine, entitled the *Season*, published in New York, subscription price, \$3.50 a year. This magazine is published in 13 different languages. The colored plates are of the finest description:—

Braiding has become a universal mode, for this reason, therefore, the best couturieres employ it with great judgment and discrimination. Large designs are going out, and small patterns of braid and passementerie, executed by hand, are preferred to ornament bodices and polonaises. A braided cloth polonaise looks extremely well over a skirt of cloth, silk, or velvet, yet the motifs of the pattern should be very small, and worked at the corners, below, on the collar, or the revers. There are materials with woven imitations of braids for those ladies who do not wish to work the ornaments of their costumes, and indeed the braiding made now requires much time, for it is of the most different styles. Flat braiding, executed with fine flat Russia braid, is most generally employed, but elaborate designs made with two kinds of braid are the most effective. Braid is also sewn on flat in one part of the design, and edgewise in another. Fine silk cord is likewise used alone, and combined with flat braid. On large figured dress skirts the effect of bands is given, by setting rows of narrow braid running parallel to each other, but not touching.

We have received from Vienna a very novel and good idea for an *autograph tablecloth*, which is certain to find many followers. A piece of dark cloth, any convenient size, olive, fawn color, or dark brown is best, is edged all round with a thick colored silk cord, and ornamented with tassels at its corner according to taste. Then, after providing a good store of colored floss silks, the pattern is made by inviting friends, relatives, and visitors, to write their names wherever they like on the cloth, one here, another there, just as fancy or whim dictates. These autographs are then worked over in colored silk, in chain, stem, or satin stitch. Of course the cloth is not considered finished until the whole surface is filled up with this collection of names going hither and thither, up or down, in every variety of character and color. Such a cloth is highly original, and a very amusing, pretty decoration for sitting, dining, and smoke rooms.

The jersey is still a favorite style of bodice, and the newest styles are very pretty and becoming. A tasteful jersey was shown us, mounted on pointed yoke, spotted with beads sewn on at certain distances, and with cuffs and collar to correspond. The beads almost always match the foundation stuff, but a few are of the same color as the skirt worn, or of a somewhat lighter shade. Useful colors are black, brown, blue, and dark fawn. Plaistons and chemisettes of such in cream, maize, or a contrasting color finish the best styles, on which the upper part is sewn out in tucks to look like a yoke.

THE REASONS WHY
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST

RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS,

THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs,

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

BECAUSE Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs.

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

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

POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES,

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children,

Anaemia, Emaciation,

General Debility, Rheumatism and Skin Diseases,

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

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

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

Sold by all Druggists in Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Halifax, N. S.

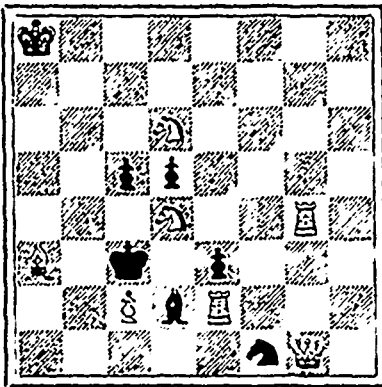
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. WALLACE.—Yours received. Will write you shortly.
 F. W. BECKMAN.—Beides richtig. Sie brauchten nur S—g4, und S—g3 zu schreiben.
 Rev. P. H. BROWN.—We send you a catalogue of Chess books by post.
 R. H. C., (Springhill Mines).—Kindly address as above.
 Canadian Checkerist received.
 COLUMBIA CHESS CHRONICLE.—We send you the Nos. required.
 E. S. CREED.—Very pleased to hear from you again.
 F. MACKIE, (Eng).—Correct solutions of Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 received.

PROBLEM No. 20.

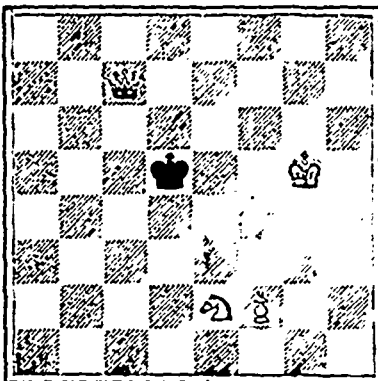
By "Thule," from Baltimore Sunday News.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 21, (for beginners.)
 By M. D'Orville.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

A pretty game taken from Mr. Bird's work, "Chess Masterpieces." RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. Boden. | Mr. Bird. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to QKt5 | Kt to Q5 |
| 4 Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 5 Castles | B to B4 |
| 6 P to QB3 (a) | Kt to K2 |
| 7 P to Q3 | P to QB3 |
| 8 KB to B4 | Castles |
| 9 B to KKt5 | K to Rsq |
| 10 Q to R5 | P to KB3 |
| 11 QB takes KBP(b) | P to Q4 |
| 12 QB takes Kt | Q takes QB |
| 13 P takes QP | R takes KBP (c) |
| 14 QKt to Q2 (d) | P takes QBP |
| 15 Kt to QKt3 | P takes KtP |
| 16 QR to Ksq | R takes Rch |
| 17 K takes R | Q to KB3 ch |
| 18 Q to KB3 | Q takes Qch |
| 19 P takes Q | QB to R6ch and wins. |

Notes.—(a) Inferior to PQ3.
 (b) Very dangerous play.

(c) Well played. After this, White's game is already lost.
 (d) This Kt ought to have gone to QR3.

Solution to Problem 16.—Kt to KKt4, etc.

Solution to Problem 17.—Kt to K Kt2, etc.

(Correct solutions of 16 and 17 received from Rev. C. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, I. Johnstone, J. W. Wallace, "D.," H. B. Stairs, Rev. P. H. Brown, Mrs. H. Moseley, E. S. Creed, F. W. Beckman, and R. H. C., (Springhill Mines); and of 17 from H. Delaney.)

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

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

DRAUGHTS—CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

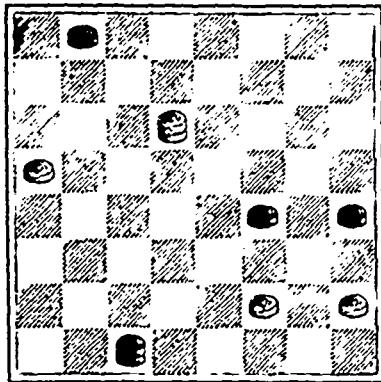
D. Connell, Amherst.—Games and correction received. Many thanks. Will publish them shortly.

"A," Windsor.—Your problem is good, and we will give it space soon. Please give us the name of its author.

"B. F. D.," Springhill Mines.—Your two problems are received with thanks, and are under consideration.

PROBLEM 15.

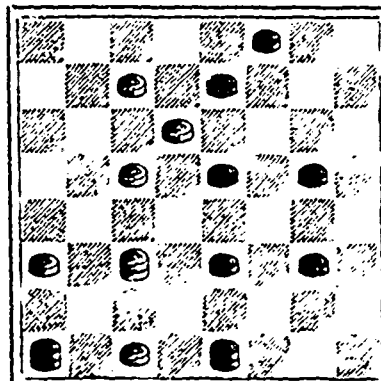
By A. J. Heffner, ex-Champion of America.
 Black—1, 19, 20; king 30.



White—13, 27, 28; king, 10.
 Black to play and draw.

PROBLEM 16.

Contributed by "A.," Windsor.
 Black—3, 7, 15, 16, 23, 24; kings, 29, 31



White—6, 10, 14, 21, 30; king, 22.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem 11.—Only one suggestion of a solution of this problem—and

that incorrect—has reached us. As the position is a rather difficult one, and as we are desirous of giving our readers ample opportunities to study it out, we withhold the solution for another week. The position it will be remembered is as follows:—Black men, 5, 9, 13, K. 16; white, 21, 23, 26, K. 7. White to move and win.

Problem 12.—Position: black men 1, 5, 6, 9, kings 15, 19; white men 13, kings 2, 7, 8. White to move and win. Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, Dartmouth; James McEwan, Halifax, J. F. Hall, Lunenburg; D. Connell, Amherst; and D. Stewart, Shelburne.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7 | 10 | 1—10 | 8 | 11 | 14—23 |
| (1) 15—18 | 7 | 16 | 9—14 | 19 | 17 |
| 2 | 7 | 15—18 | 11 | 15 | |
| 6—15 | 16 | 19 | 18—22 | white | |
| 13 | 6 | 5—9 | 15 | 18 | wins. |

(1)—A variation may be made here by black moving 15—11 instead of as above, with the following result:—

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15—11 | 10—14 | 5—9 | 9—13 |
| 8 | 24 | 7 | 10 |
| 6—15 | 14—18 | 22—26 | 18 |
| 13 | 6 | 10 | 19 |
| 1—10 | 18—22 | 26—31 | white |
| 2 | 7 | 19 | 23 |
| | | 27 | 23 |
| | | | wins. |

GAME VI.

Played by Mr. Freeman, ex-champion of America, against a friend.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 11—15 | 8—11 | 29—25 | 2—6 |
| 22 | 17 | 25 | 22 |
| 9—13 | 16—20 | 26—22 | 6—9 |
| 17 | 14 | 22 | 18 |
| 10—17 | 13—17 | 22—25 | 20—24 |
| 21 | 14 | 30 | 25 |
| 8—11 | (a) 12—16 | 25—30 | 18—27 |
| 25 | 21 | 19 | 12 |
| 4—8 | 3—8 | 1—6 | 30—23 |
| 24 | 19 | 12 | 3 |
| 15—24 | 11—16 | 6—9 | white |
| 28 | 19 | 3 | 10 |
| 11—16 | 6—29 | 9—18 | wins. |
| 29 | 25 | 32 | 28 |
| | | 21 | 14 |

(a) A fine stroke but not a winning one.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c.
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- Royal,
- William's, } SCOTCH WHISKEY.
- Celtic,
- Mackie's,
- Geo. Roe's * and ***, } IRISH WHISKEY.
- Kinahan's L. L.,
- Dunville's,
- Mitchell's,
- Plymouth, } GIN.
- Old Tom,
- Holland,
- Walker's Old Rye,
- Gooderham & Worts' 5 and 7 years Old Rye,
- Corby's I X L Old Rye Whiskey 7 summers 1 wood,
- Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey.

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Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle, Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The Tenth Monthly Drawing will take place
 On WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.

FIRST SERIES.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 00
 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$10,000 00
 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$1,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

TICKETS 25 Cents.

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

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

PROTECTION

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

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamber's Jackets, Polar Jackets, Elder Down Jackets, and the French Flanel Jacket. But why calculate farther 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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