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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 23, 1888

{ VOL. 5.
No. 12.

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An ancient Japanese coat-of-mail is reported to have been unearthed recently near Victoria, B. C., in digging a well four feet below the surface. It is such an armour as was made by the Japanese 200 or 300 years ago. Some years since a number of Japanese coins were found in the neighborhood of Victoria. These finds indicate a visit of Japanese to the region.

We have before us another number of the Halifax *Philatelist* (No. 2 of Vol. 2), and we must confess that before reading (or rather glancing through) the numbers that have come to hand, we had no idea how many curious points could be made in a pursuit we have, in common with others, formerly regarded as somewhat of a harmless fad. Our limited capacity, however, is enabled to see this much, that whereas, in the early days of collection, number alone was the object, the pursuit has now assumed a decided phase of intellectuality.

Panic doors for public buildings are now being manufactured in London, and so far as we can judge, they afford an excellent means of escape in the event of a conflagration, that is when the main floor of the hall is level with the ground. These doors are placed in the sides of the building, and can only be opened from the outside by unlocking them, but any pressure from the inside will at once make them open outwards, and thus allow a crowded hall to be speedily emptied. We have been so fortunate in Nova Scotia, that we scarcely realize the necessity of such precautions against a stampede, but there are many of our churches and other public buildings in which loss of life would ensue, if the crowds which frequent them were at any time to become panic-stricken. Most people will remember the horror, a few years ago, of the cathedral at Valparaiso, where a holocaust of women was entailed by the simple fact of the doors opening inwards. It is, however, by no means sufficient for safety that doors should open outwards. Recent fearful sacrifices of life imperatively demand that theatres should, in the first place, stand detached. Ample doors should open outward from each side of every tier of boxes or gallery, on to iron stairs, six or eight feet wide, descending outside along the sides of the building. We saw a capital illustration of this some weeks ago in the *Graphic*. In the erection, at all events, of new houses, the expense of this plan should not be allowed to weigh. Legislation should be imperative.

The *Church Guardian* goes into a long explanation of the refusal of the Bishopric of Nova Scotia by Bishop Perry. No doubt there was a good deal of misunderstanding in the matter, and very possibly Bishop Perry's discourtesy was more apparent than real. One thing only is certain, that the offer of a Canadian See to an American Bishop was an ill-judged step on the part of a Canadian Synod. It is fortunate that "all's well that ends well."

The pessimist who views with alarm the ever-increasing consumption of the earth's stores of coal, petroleum and natural gas, and predicts that posterity must suffer from the extravagance of the human race, must certainly have lost faith in the powers of mankind. Are we not even now on the threshold of a discovery that promises to make mankind more than ever independent of such resources? As yet the door which opens up to us the uses of electricity is but slightly ajar, and who will dare say that we may not utilize this agency for heat as well as for light.

The recent death of Mrs. Proctor, widow of Bryan Waller Proctor, generally known by his *nom de plume* of "Barry Cornwall," recalls a name prominent enough in his day as a poet of a secondary standing. Proctor himself was born about 1790, and died at a ripe age in 1874, his accomplished daughter, Adelaide, having predeceased her father in 1864. The lately deceased lady was 88. Proctor's poetry was not of a kind to ensure immortality, but he is still remembered by some of his songs, such as "The Sea," which are well adapted to music, and always refined in sentiment and diction.

There has existed in England for the last three or four years an association called the "Liberty and Property Defence League," having for its object resistance to over-legislation, the maintenance of freedom of contract, and the advocacy of Individualism as opposed to Socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics. Many prominent men of all parties appear among its members. In view of the increasing tendency of the day to multiply interferences with individual liberty at the instance of all sorts of cliques, rings, combinations and parties, the idea might be well worth the attention of Canadians.

Legal proceedings, it appears, have been taken by Mr. Millikin, the contractor for the new City Hall, against the Corporation of Halifax. It is quite probable that the course adopted by the City Council will, before they see it through, entail heavy expenses on the rate-payers. It has not been for want of warning that the Council has entered on this more than doubtful course. But the only warning likely to be effective in such cases would be the decided action of the citizens themselves, if Halifax can ever rouse itself from its inherent inertness and apathy to vigilantly watch the first intimation of measures affecting its welfare, and to take prompt and vigorous steps to make the power of the citizen felt by his representatives.

The call to form a Maritime Press Association was largely responded to, some thirty-five representatives of the daily and weekly press of the Lower Provinces meeting in convention at the Halifax Hotel on Friday last. Besides those present, letters were received from the proprietors or editors of ten leading periodicals, all advocating the formation of the Association, and applying for membership. As the delegates were all of one mind, and enthusiastic in their support of the objects that had called them together, the Association was speedily organized on a broad and liberal basis, which is a guarantee of its permanent success. That the members of the press have no sympathy with long-winded speeches, was proved by the celerity with which the preliminary work was accomplished, and other organizations would do well to profit by the wise example. A thoroughly representative list of officers was elected to serve until the next annual meeting, before which time, if we do not greatly mistake the signs, every newspaper man in the Provinces, entitled to the privilege, will have enrolled himself as a member of the Association. Great good has already been accomplished in bringing together so many members of the press, not alone in the interchange of ideas and the formation of friendships, but from the general expression of opinion that the evils of personal journalism would be greatly mollified if not entirely abolished through the medium of the organization.

OUR GOVERNMENT.

Our esteemed contributor, "Veteran," favors us in another column with some explanation of his previous article, on which we made one or two remarks last week.

We—that is to say the peoples which have grown up in the parliamentary traditions which constitute, in fact, the unwritten English constitution

—have become so accustomed to what resolves itself simply into government by the parliamentary majority, that it is only lately we have been able to conceive of any other system as other than cumbrous and unwieldy. Of late we have indeed begun to perceive that there may be points of advantage about an executive comparatively free from parliamentary control—as in the United States—and the present state of American politics, with a Senate hostile both to the President and lower House, gives material for an interesting study, which, however, we cannot now enter upon. But whatever may be the disadvantage of our system, we may, on the whole, be thankful that we are spared the regularly four-yearly turmoil of the Presidential election. We doubt if £10,000 a year, the Governor-General's salary, is too heavy a price to pay for this amount of peace and quietness; and we can indeed scarcely imagine a worse "normal condition" for a country than that of perpetual elections.

Much worse political conditions, however, would, as we may take our contributor to imply, fail to impede the progress of a country of an area so practically unlimited, and a population so energetic and ingenious.

That our constitutional Head of the Government is usually taken from the English aristocracy, is not at all, we think, a bad feature of the arrangement. It unquestionably secures to us high-minded men, whose highest and legitimate ambition is the duty of impartiality. It may indeed be said with much safety that the sense of duty is the paramount motive among such men as are sent to us in that position.

We scarcely agree with our contributor's idea that "It may for effect be said that the Governor-General is the mouthpiece of a constitution in every essential respect democratic." We are addicted to going to the substance of things, disregarding the conventionalities in which they may be clothed, and so far as we know ourselves, we never write for "effect." If the practical working of our Canadian institutions is not essentially democratic, we should like to know what constitutes democratic institutions. We have literally no privileged class, and a privileged class is the essence of an aristocratic polity. A few Canadian gentlemen have received Imperial honors, not hereditary, for special services (notably in connection with Federation) of a nature less and less likely to recur. The highest offices of the state are, as in America, open to the humblest pupil of the Common Schools, and we have literally nothing to do with "the struggle for ascendancy that has been going on between these three classes" (Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy) "ever since the days of Magna Charta." The full and matured fruits of Magna Charta, of the struggle of the great De Montfort, of the Revolution of 1688, of the American War of Independence, of the overthrow of the old Family Compact of Canada, have, without struggle or effort on our part, been long assured to Canada, which is as favored to-day politically, as it is by nature in regard to moderation of climatic influences.

We fail to see any practical correspondence between the clash of classes in European countries, where the influences of feudal traditions still survive, and the assumed similar antagonisms in Canada, where they have never in reality existed, except in the old Seigniories of Quebec, which were long ago abolished; and we have really nothing to do with the Home Rule question, except—what is the duty of every fair journalist—to endeavor to show the balance of conflicting prejudices, keeping ever in view the fundamental principles of right and wrong.

We cannot for an instant dispute our esteemed contributor's *personal experience* as to the comparative cheapness of living in Canada and in the States. All we can say is, that his experience clashes with much personal testimony we have heard tending to a very different conclusion. Moreover, our contributor makes a very significant exception—"taking the price of wages into consideration."

It is true this parenthetical statement tells in favor of our contributor's general assertion that "quite a number of young men (and women, too, sometimes) go off to * * * the United States, where they get fair wages; and in the course of two or three years, send back to their parents money enough to pay off the mortgage on the old homestead—a debt that has hung over the farm perhaps ever since the day of Confederation."

Our contributor will pardon us, if, in all courtesy, we say that this is very special pleading. What were the occupations of these young men and women? Have any of them been found in board, and so enabled to put by the whole of their earnings—still, after clothing themselves?

What would be the amount of a mortgage which could be paid off "in two or three years" of saving, involving the most absolute self-denial? Are these mortgages necessarily coincident with the "day of Confederation?"

All accounts, it seems to us, agree that mortgages are far more numerous and more serious in the States than with us, and we should like to know the precise extent of our contributor's personal observation of the "deserted homesteads" in Nova Scotia, which, he states, are "becoming painfully numerous."

THE MILITIA.

Among other Blue Books, we have had before us for some days the Militia Report for 1887. We shall presently endeavor to enable our readers to see what the country is really getting in return for its expenditure on this branch of its service. At present we must confine ourselves to one or two points of a general nature, and we pause a moment to record our appreciation of the laudable endeavor made by the Government to bring down the Departmental Reports in the earliest days of the session.

The remarks of the Lt-General Commanding are, as usual, marked by the strong, plain, common-sense which is perhaps Sir Frederic Middleton's distinguishing characteristic, and it is always evident that all that "ways and means" allow to the Service will be administered to the best advantage so far as he is concerned.

That some of his reiterated recommendations still remain uncarried out

may be attributed to two influences or conditions pulling opposite ways—the spirit of parliamentary parsimony as to this particular service on the one hand; and, on the other, the nervous tremor about votes which sits upon the politician like a chronic fever-and-ague, and to which the august Head of a Dominion Department is as susceptible as the crudest tyro of a Provincial Assembly.

It will be remembered that General Middleton has, from year to year, represented the damage to the Service of biennial drill, and the consequent expediency, if Parliament will vote no more than Ministers dare ask it to do at present, of reducing the Force to a numerical status which will allow of its entire strength being drilled every year. It goes without saying that the period of drill is far too short, but we will not enter on that point now. The strength of the Active Militia stood last year at 38,000 (less one.) Of this force, 20,500 (about 1255 over half) were authorized to drill. Enough has been said, and is known, of the pernicious effect on any corps of missing a year's drill; and it is also well enough known that throughout the Dominion there are slack corps whose extinction would be, not a loss, but a relief to the Service. These inert and useless bodies are time and again reported by the District Commanders. But what is the result? A dilettante captain and officers, and the body of uniformed loafers they play at commanding are inert and careless enough as long as they are allowed to play at soldiers after their own notions of that function. But threaten them with disbandment, and, presto, every useless man-jack of them gets on his hind legs, and brays lustily that he is insulted by the natural and proper result of his own wilful inefficiency. The Captain "goes for" his Colonel; the Colonel (if he be not himself the Member) "goes for" the Member; the Member "goes for" the Minister, and the Minister heaves a sigh of resignation. What can the poor gentleman do? Disbandment of the, in some cases, inefficient ninth company—no Battalion should be allowed nine companies—means loss of votes, and the useless Corps sticks its collective tongue in its collective cheek, and remains a permanent discredit to the Force and an embarrassment to the whole Militia scheme of efficiency. Minister and General continue to perform the duties of puppets to the enlightened military elector, and things go on as they did of yore.

The General's recommendations as to accoutrements and equipments fall under the restriction imposed by the false economy of Parliament. For two or three years Sir Frederic has strenuously insisted on the expediency of substituting brown leather belts for those which necessitate the abomination of pipe-clay. It is to be assumed that the Department does not see its way to this expenditure. Still, we think that at least a partial renovation might by this time have been accomplished. It is a change which has to come, because it is universally felt that the vital parts of a soldier should no longer be pointed out by a band of conspicuous color.

For the same reason we would change the steel scabbard and silver belt ornaments of Rifle Regiments to bronze.

But besides the matter of brown belts, the reports of all the responsible staff officers agree in representing the knapsacks, valises, pouches, ball bags, canteens, water-bottles, etc., now in possession of the Force, as generally rotten, unserviceable, and obsolete.

These fittings are most important to any Force called upon to take the field, and there is a great opportunity before the Head Quarters Staff of beginning refitment in the least expensive manner possible by the adoption of Dr. Oliver's admirable valise equipment.

This gentleman, who, having served in the 1870 Red River Expedition, is, more than most army officers, "one of us," has been shamefully treated by the Imperial war office. Everyone knows how much ingenuity and thought has for many years been devoted to the problem of disposing the burden carried by the soldier in the field so as to entail upon him the least fatigue, the least strain on certain parts of the body, the least impediment to healthy circulation, and consequently, the least detriment to his general health and strength.

These desiderata have been attained by Dr. Oliver to a degree we consider perfect—at least we fail to see how the same capacity of loadage could possibly be better distributed. But this is not all. The highest merit of an invention is simplicity. This Dr. Oliver's equipment possesses to a remarkable degree. The soldier can sling it on unaided, turn the valise to the front by unhooking a single hook, and the pack sits as lightly and fairly with the waist belt unhooked, as with it fastened. The weight rests on the strongest parts of the body, *i. e.*, the great coat high up between the shoulders, and the valise on the buttocks, leaving the small of the back free. It has the further advantage of being very light, though made of exceedingly strong materials—simply leather, stout water-proof canvas, and brass hooks and buckles. The water-bottle is the "Italian," with a decided improvement, and the canteen is extremely simple and well devised.

The Imperial war office has been mean enough, while (no doubt in the interests of contractors or previous inventors) declining to adopt Dr. Oliver's invention, to steal some of its salient points, and fit them to the clumsy equipments they see fit to adhere to, thereby making a complete botch of both.

But it is in the power of the Dominion Government to recompense Dr. Oliver, by giving the Dominion Forces the best valise equipment that has ever been invented, and there is nothing in the simplicity of its construction which should prevent it from being manufactured at a Canadian factory, which, if required, should be established for the purpose; or, if that were not feasible, the whole arrangement could be supplied by any good firm of saddlers or harness-makers, the material used being strictly inspected by Government officers.

No one is more capable of arranging a matter of this sort expeditiously and effectively, than the capable and experienced Adjutant-General, Colonel Powell, and no duty of the Department to the Service it controls is to our thinking plainer.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Utah is knocking loudly for admission into the Union. Nothing should avail except a ticket inscribed as was Artemus Ward's free passes to his lecture on the Mormons—"Admit bearer and one wife."

An old Scottish beggar, bonnet in hand, appealed to the Minister for "a bit of charity." The minister put a piece of silver into his hand. "Thank ye, sir, oh, thank ye! I'll gie ye an afternoon's hearing for this one o' these days."

It is suggested that Fashion if she will can confer a great boon on Australia, Idaho, and other portions of the globe that are ruinously overrun by rabbits, by issuing a dictate to the effect that rabbits' ears for the adornment of feminine apparel, shall be the height of style. It is believed that the result would be a rabbit famine.

At a meeting, long ago, of the general assembly of the Kirk, Principal Hills encountered a fierce onslaught from the Rev. James Burn. When Mr. Burn had concluded, the Principal arose, and said with a smile—"Moderator, we all know that it is most natural that Burns should run down Hills." It is useless to say that Mr. Hills had the laugh with him.

A FACT—A theological student from Pine Hill, doing some missionary work in Labrador, combined duty and pleasure by taking his gun with him. Entering a cottage, he asked a daughter of the house the natural question:—"Are there any Presbyterians about here?" "There now," exclaimed the damsel, "that must be it! John shot one yesterday, father said it was a 'coon; brother Jim, he said he thought it was a kind of a fox, but it must have been one of them Presbyterians."

Oscar Wyldo was lecturing to a Leadville audience on Botticelli, of whom (his name being Alessandro) it was the special delight a few years ago of the victims of the aesthetic craze to carefully designate, as evidence of their affectionate familiarity with his works, as "Sandro," just as a Scotchman would speak of his friend as "Sandie."

Botticelli—be it remembered—was a Florentine painter 1437-1515) whose works display a good deal of the crudity of the early era of art, which specially commended itself to the adorners of the "lark, lithe lily."

"Who was he?" demanded two or three of the audience in stentorian tones.

"Ah! My dear friend," said Oscar, "he has been dead many, many years!"

"Who shot him?" roared the audience in full chorus.

It was in Leadville that they considered it expedient to hang a notice in large print on the front of the piano—"Please don't shoot at the man playing the piano, he is doing his best!"

One of the most remarkable archaeological discoveries of recent times, is the finding of several royal sarcophagi in a stone vault at Sidon. Further details not only confirm the interest belonging to the discovery, but indicate that it is of extraordinary historical importance. Seven of the sarcophagi are of Greek design, and one of them of such huge proportions, magnificence of sculpture, and coloring, that from the start the finders assumed it to be the tomb of some Assyrian king. But Hamdi Bey, the Turkish official at Constantinople, after a protracted study of the sculpture, has come to the conclusion that this is no other than the coffin of Alexander of Macedon. Upon this theory, the sculpture represents the battle of Arabela, a lion hunt, and the battle of Granicus, all the relieves being splendid and of almost unexampled artistic merit. The sarcophagus is nearly twelve feet long, seven high, and five and one-half broad, and the total weight is twenty five tons, of which the cover weighs ten. It is all of fine Parian marble. A photograph of it has been sent to a number of French savants, including Renan, some of whom will doubtless make a report upon the theory held by Hamdi Bey, whose own book on the subject is soon to appear.

WHAT DARWIN THOUGHT OF HIS SCHOOL.—Nothing could have been worse for the development of my mind than Dr. Butler's school, as it was strictly classical, nothing else being taught, except a little ancient geography and history. The school as a means of education to me was simply a blank. During my whole life I have been singularly incapable of mastering any language. Especial attention was paid to verse-making and this I could never do well. I had many friends, and got together a good collection of old verses, which, by patching together, sometimes aided by other boys, I could work into any subject. Much attention was paid to learning by heart the lessons of the previous day; this I could effect with great facility, learning forty or fifty lines of Virgil or Homer while I was in morning chapel; but this exercise was utterly useless, for every verse was forgotten in forty-eight hours. I was not idle, and, with the exception of versification, generally worked conscientiously at my classics, not using cribs. The sole pleasure I ever received from such studies was for some of the odes of Horace, which I admired greatly.

When I left the school I was for my age neither high or low in it; and I believe I was considered by all my masters and by my father as a very ordinary boy, rather below the common standard in intellect. To my deep mortification my father said once to me, "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family." But my father, who was the kindest man I ever knew, and whose memory I love with all my heart, must have been angry and somewhat unjust when he used such words.

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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 enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

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

The missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Union baptized last year 9,342 converts.

The Bishop-elect will deliver an address before St. George's Church Young Men's Association, on April 30th.

The Fifth Royal Scots, of Montreal, are going to London, Ont., in June. The Victoria Rifles intend visiting Toronto on Dominion Day.

William McCoy, Esq., Q.C., has been elected to the Recordership of Halifax vice Sedgewick, appointed Deputy Minister of Justice.

Lieut.-Col. Grasett will resign command of the Tenth Royals, of Toronto, finding the duties conflict with his command of the police force.

The Parish Church of Cornwallis, having undergone restoration, was re-opened on Thursday, 22nd. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Patridge, of Halifax.

The Montreal *Witness* would like to see the wheels of waggons designed for heavy loads made wider, so that they may cut up the roads less, and it is a point well worth consideration.

It is likely that some Americans of eminence in the Church, and some of the older clergy of this Diocese, will receive honorary degrees at the coming Encœnia of Kings College.

At noon on Friday, a funeral salute of 91 guns was fired from the Citadel, in honor of the obsequies of the late Emperor William, which took place at that time, and flags were lowered to half-mast.

Sir Geo. Stephen emphatically denies that the C. P. R. is evading procedure with the "Short Line." He says that 4000 men are employed on it, and that it will be completed during the ensuing summer.

A communication from His Grace the Archbishop, on the subject of his recent interesting lecture and some remarks thereon which appeared in last week's *CRITIC*, is unavoidably crowded out of this week's issue.

The Rev J. Stenhouse, a Methodist minister, near Strathroy, Ont., is held to bail on a charge of blackmailing hotel keepers and liquor dealers. He had made himself conspicuous by his professed hostility to the traffic. There is little doubt of his rascality.

Another outlet for Canadian manufactures is due to "that mad enterprise," the C. P. R. The Hochelaga cotton company is preparing a large shipment of cotton for China. The C. P. R. will also carry a shipment of cotton from American manufacturers.

The *Rockingham Sentinel* gives as the derivation of the name of Bedford Basin the appellation *Bis Saine*, applied to it by the storm-tossed and scurvy-stricken French fleet on their recovery of its healthy air, which term Englishmen corrupted into "Basin."

Dr. Platt, the re-elected M. P. for Prince Edward County, emphatically denies, in a letter to the *Globe*, a statement attributed to him by that journal that "if there were no other method of obtaining continental free trade, he would even support annexation to get it."

Mr. Weeks moved on Tuesday in the House of Assembly that the report of the Library Commissioners, with its suggestions, be referred to a committee of the House. There is a great deal to be said on this subject, and others connected with the Provincial Legislature, when the estimates are brought down.

It is a mistake to suppose that this is the centenary year of Kings College. It is the hundredth year of the Collegiate School, but the legislation establishing the College was not sought till 1789, and the College was not opened till 1790. The Collegiate School is celebrating its centenary by building and equipping a gymnasium.

Canada has no gold coins, and all the silver and copper coins are made in England at the Royal Mint. In British Columbia it is thought the time has arrived when they should coin their own money, and the Victorians are not averse to the establishment of a mint there. A British Columbia paper suggests the coinage of guineas to represent \$5, and half-guineas to represent \$2.50.

Poor oppressed and poverty-stricken Nova Scotia can only manage to lay by in her Savings' Banks the insignificant sum of \$9,094,829, to which Halifax contributes but \$3,502,126; Yarmouth accomplishes but \$680,895; Windsor, \$560,774; Truro, \$410,580; New Glasgow, \$358,519; Pictou, \$336,441; Kentville, \$323,223, and twenty-two other places range from this amount down to pitiful sums, one as low as (Lingan) \$9,823, which, however, is the only unit of thousands.

Some interesting statistics have been published regarding the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. We learn that in 1800 there were but 9 churches and 9 ministers, now the number of churches is 373, and ministers 237. The membership at the present time is 43,553. From Acadia College 112 ministers have graduated, while 250 have studied at that institution. Fourteen missionaries have been sent to the foreign field by the Baptist Convention. In the past fifty years the increase of Baptists in Nova Scotia is said to be eight times greater than that of the population. The efforts made so far to raise the sum of \$50,000 as a Jubilee offering to Acadia College, have not been crowned with much success, only about \$3250 having up to the present time been received.

The Manitoba Ministers, Messrs. Greenway and Martin, left Ottawa suddenly on Wednesday.

The C. P. R. exhibition car, with choice products of the N. W., was opened to the public at the deep water terminus on Wednesday, and was visited by numbers of interested spectators.

The Customs Department has seized a number of copies of a publication coming from New York, entitled "Truth-Seekers' Annual and Free Thinkers' Almanac," on the ground that it is an impious and immoral work.

We have heretofore had nothing but praise for our worthy Mayor, but his excuse for paying the bill of the Electric Light Company before it had been acted on by the Council is hardly creditable to his business ability. We give below his statement of the matter, which, if correctly reported, shows a carelessness that is deserving of severe censure. "The Mayor said he wished to make an explanation concerning this matter. When he left the city building at noon he usually left two or three vouchers with the city clerk signed, so that if anything urgent came in it could be arranged. He had done so that day, and after he had left a bill had been presented, countersigned by the chairman of the board of works, and the clerk had given a voucher for the amount. When it was discovered later the money had been drawn. The clerk gave the voucher thinking the bill all right, and no one felt so sorry about it as did himself. He could, however, say that such a thing would never again occur."

On Friday last, a large delegation of journalists met in the Halifax Hotel, and organized the Maritime Press Association with the following list of officers:—President - Ex Governor Hon David Laird, of the *Charlottetown Patriot*; Vice Presidents—Prof C. F. Fraser, *Halifax Critic*; J. E. B. McCready, *St. John Telegraph*; W. L. Cotton, *Charlottetown Examiner*; Robert Drummond, *Stellarton Trades Journal*; L. M. Wood, *Albert Maple Leaf*; A. C. Bertram, *North Sydney Herald*; Recording Secretary—John T. Hawke, *Moncton Transcript*; Corresponding Secretary—William Dennis, *Halifax Herald*. Executive Committee—Alexander Lawson, *Yarmouth Herald*; V. A. Landry, *Digby L'Evangeline*; Alderman D. C. McNutt, *Fredericton Farmer*; Rev. Robt. Murray, *Halifax Presbyterian Witness*; F. W. Bowes, *Halifax Chronicle*; S. D. Scott, *St. John Sun*, and S. Boyd, *Moncton Times*. It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held in Moncton during the second week in July next, and a committee was appointed to arrange for an excursion at or about that time. After the adjournment of the evening session the visiting journalists were invited to an oyster supper, which was thoroughly enjoyed, and proved a very pleasant wind-up of the proceedings. The caterer of the evening, Mr. Murray of the Continental Hotel, fairly surpassed himself, and was duly toasted by the guests.

Halifax has scored a new success from a musical standpoint, in having from our resident professional talent been able to give such an enjoyable chamber music concert as that rendered by the Beethoven Trio at Orpheus Hall on Wednesday evening last. Mr. C. H. Porter, the pianist, and Herr Klingfield, the violinist, are so well known among musical circles, both in and out of Halifax, that it will not be necessary to refer to them further than to say, that each executed his respective part with faultless precision and excellent taste. Herr Mahr, the violincello player, is as yet only known to those who have had the pleasure of listening to the full sweet tones of his 'cello when touched by his hand. Herr Mahr has recently been engaged as an assistant professor of music in the conservatory, and we understand that his musical education is so broad and comprehensive that he may be considered as one of the best all-round men in the Province. Herr Mahr's rendition of his solo for the violincello on Wednesday evening was exquisite, and as the selection was admirably adapted for contrasting the powers of the instrument, and, under a master's hand, to express deep religious sentiment and vivacious enjoyment, Herr Mahr had an opportunity of at once stamping himself as an artiste of the best modern school; and, judging from the hearty encore which he received, his 'cello's strings were attuned to the chords of many a heart in his attentive audience. In the concerted selections for the piano, violin, and violincello, the adagio movement of Beethoven's trio Opus 11 was particularly well rendered, as was also the allegro movement in Schubert's trio Opus 100. Miss Josie Schaefer, who has been pursuing her studies in the United States for the past few months, made her first appearance in public at this concert, and was most cordially received by the audience. Miss Schaefer's voice has decidedly increased in volume, and her tones are delivered with that ease and grace which are always indicative of culture. Her first song, "Mein Lied," a German selection, was admirably rendered, and deserved the rapturous encore which it received. Miss Schaefer's rendition of Schubert's Serenade was pleasing, but that song is better adapted to a tenor voice. It was gratifying to note that Wednesday evening's concert was attended by a large number of young people who are still engaged in their musical studies, and it augurs well for the future of music in Halifax, to observe their evident appreciation of high class compositions. The audience are to be congratulated upon the absence of those chatterboxes, whose buzz buzz-buzz during concerts has hitherto greatly marred the effect of instrumental performances, but we might name several couples who unwittingly or otherwise greatly annoyed their immediate neighbors, by carrying on an animated conversation during the whole evening with little or no intermission.

Another tremendous snowstorm, said to be the worst of the season, on the 20th and 21st, extending over Minnesota, Dakota, Arizona, &c. Truly Canada is a favored country.

Farmers in Kansas have not only mortgaged everything visible, but have been endeavoring to mortgage prospective crops. The Supreme Court of Kansas, however, decides that such mortgages are invalid.

The inclemency which has distinguished the past winter resolutely maintained its hold up to the end of last week, and telegraph lines were completely paralysed in N. Y. city and state; New York was receiving some of its telegrams via London. Provisions, coal and milk ran short in the city, and several pilot boats were supposed to be lost. The Delaware coast was one long line of wreck and devastation, and much loss of life is reported.

The Emperor Frederick is expected to proclaim an extensive amnesty.

There seems to be a very general "consensus" of French ministries to sit down heavily on General Boulanger.

The Prince of Naples (Crown Prince of Italy) is to be betrothed to the Princess Sophia Dorothea, third daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

Another fearful theatre holocaust has occurred at Oporto, Portugal. The gas exploded, fire ensued, and eighty bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Many threatening letters have been received at Berlin by Sir M. Mackenzie, and the Emperor ordered special measures to be taken for his protection.

The Marquis of Grandby (Cons.) has been elected without opposition for Melton Division of Leicestershire, in the room of his father, the Duke of Sutland (Lord McManners).

Another storm of the blizzard species was raging in the south-east of England on Tuesday, as also in France, Germany and Spain, in the north of which latter country it was very heavy, while floods were doing enormous damage in the south.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Oaths Bill, which admits of affirmation where scruples exist as to swearing, passed the Commons on the 14th by 250 to 150. This measure, if not thrown out by the Lords, will be a relief to the scruples of many conscientious persons.

The present Khedive of Egypt is a monogamist, and no wonder. His wife is 26 years old, and is described as having lustrous, dark eyes, a brilliant complexion which owes nothing to art, pearly teeth, and a lovely mouth, and being, indeed, a very paragon of grace and beauty.

A reform in the constitution of the House of Lords is imminent. Monday night, Lord Roseberry moved for a committee to that end. Recognizing the hereditary principle as a weakness, he dwelt on the necessity of a large infusion of elected peers. The motion was of course rejected—97 to 50—but the principle is formally on record.

The unusually catastrophic weather of the winter revelled in destruction all over the world nearly up to the end of last week. Earthquake in China, terrific floods in Hungary; telegraph wires were down in Great Britain, in Scotland a gale and snowstorm raged with terrific violence, roads and rail ways were completely blocked, and much loss of life is reported.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and Miss Ebba Munck, (who, by the way, is not at all like Mrs. Cleveland, as some of the papers amuse themselves by saying,) were married on the 15th at Bournemouth, G. B. The Queen of Sweden, Princess Carl and Eugene, the Crown Princess of Denmark, the Duchess of Albany, and a large number of other distinguished guests were present.

It is rumored that Lord Dufferin's return from India is due to the failure of his eyesight. The enormous official correspondence, with minutes, which he has to read under unfavorable climatic conditions, is a severe ordeal; and it is said that his return is necessary to avert partial blindness. It is to be hoped the story is ill founded, but the Pull Mall Gazette fears it may not be.

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CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

Canada has good reason to be proud of its press on the whole. With very few exceptions our journals are conducted with ability; those of the cities with remarkable enterprise as well; and of all it may be said they are pure and high-minded when compared with those of, say, the United States. In my opinion, the entire absence of Sunday papers in the Dominion has done much to conserve the good character of our journalism. The American people made a terrible mistake in permitting their establishment, as they have become a pestilence which threatens even the destruction of the Republic, and a pestilence moreover which there seems no mortal method of counteracting. As a rule, the Canadian papers are sound on all moral questions. I do not know of a single paper in which the liquor traffic, for example, is openly defended; and there are no special organs devoted to that or any other questionable interest, such as flourish elsewhere. When it comes to politics, however, it must be confessed that in too many cases our papers are mere mouth-pieces of party; and in controversy display a degree of bitterness and brutality which is most lamentable. As the world grows older, however, men are getting more sense, and I think it may be truly said that Canadian journalism has improved of late in the matter of political temper. There is room for improvement in some other respects. I hope to see the day when the conductors of newspapers will give as much attention to the good deeds as to the evil of society. I am sure every murder, suicide, robbery or outrage can be offset with an account in the same column of a charitable, heroic, or brilliant action equally true and infinitely more helpful to the reader. Indeed, I do not see why crime and wrong-doing could not be altogether ignored in the newspapers, excepting where publication would manifestly do more good than evil. It is sadly true that the "average reader" even in these enlightened days hankers for low or thrilling sensations, but isn't it the fault of the editors for having created such an appetite by supplying dishes of carrion? If the press is a great educator, why can't it change all this, and cultivate a more wholesome taste in its patrons? To come down to particulars, I think it is high time that Pugilism was cut off from the list of legitimate sports; and yet to see its chronicles daily paraded in our dailies one would suppose that a prize-fighter was something better than a disgusting brute. These reforms can perhaps only be achieved gradually, but I should think any movement in their direction would be hailed with pleasure and hopefulness by all who value the press.

Modesty, of course, prevents me from dealing with the merits of Canadian humorous journalism beyond saying that for refinement, etc., it leads the world.—*J. W. Benjough in the Albert Maple Leaf.*

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR GOVERNMENT.

It was not so much of a comparison as to the relative merits of the heads of the two Governments, as it was to the similarity of the "fiscal policy" of Canada to that of the United States, that I referred in my article in THE CRITIC of the 2nd inst.

I am aware that the Canadian elections are not so frequent as those in the United States, but still, in the latter country, elections seem to be the normal condition of affairs, and notwithstanding the cumbrous and expensive machinery of their government, together with a high protective tariff, they seem to progress more rapidly than their Canadian neighbors, but then why should they not? They have almost every variety of soil, climate and production within their own domain to make them prosperous. I am also aware that the only visible bond connecting Canada with Great Britain is the Governor-Generalship. Canada consents to accept her chief ruler from the English aristocracy, providing him with an establishment at Ottawa and a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and he acts only on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, and in exchange for this slight acknowledgment of her dependence, Canada enjoys the protection of the British Arms. It may for effect be said that the Governor-General is "the mouthpiece of a Constitution in every essential respect Democratic," but still he is not, for the Constitution he represents is a compound of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. It is the struggle for ascendancy that has been going on between these three classes ever since the days of *Magna Charta*, that has worn off the rough edge of bad government from the Monarch as well as from the Aristocrat. The Democratic wing of this composite government has thus far been strengthened at the expense of the other two classes. It is this same friction between Democracy and Aristocracy that is wearing away the galling chains of misgovernment in Ireland, and paving the way for "Home Rule" in that distracted country at no distant day.

As to "living cheaper in the United States," I can speak from experience. I have resided in Nova Scotia before and since the "National Policy," and in the meantime in the United States, and I have found living there cheaper (taking the price of wages into consideration) than in Nova Scotia under the N. P.

As a proof of this assertion, I know that quite a number of our young men (and women too sometimes) go off to some portion of the United States where they get fair wages, and in the course of two or three years they send back to their parents money enough to pay off the mortgage on the "old homestead," a debt that hung over the farm perhaps ever since the day of "Confederation." This they never could have done if they had remained at home. I notice in my travels through Nova Scotia that except in mining districts, and in places where public works are being subsidized by the Dominion Government, in the way of new railways, etc., that vacant and deserted homesteads are becoming painfully numerous. This state of things, I fear, will continue as long as we live under a protective tariff on nearly all of the necessaries of every-day life.

Yours truly,

VETERAN.

SHALL AND WILL.

(Continued.)

Shakespeare rarely confounded the two words; for example, in "Coriolanus":

"Cor. Shall remain!
Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark you
His absolute shall!"

Again, in Antony and Cleopatra:

"Men. Wilt thou be lord of the whole world?
Senator His shall to the market-place."

Wordsworth, too, who is one of the most accurate writers in our literature, nicely discriminates in his use of *shall* and *will*:

"This child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own.

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face."

In the last passage determination is expressed, and therefore *shall* is properly used.

When the Bible was translated, the language was in a state of transition; hence we read in Kings ii.: "Ahab *shall* slay me," for *will*. In Genesis xlviii. 3-5, the two words are nicely discriminated.

The general rule to be followed in the use of the two words is, that when the simple idea of future occurrence is to be expressed, unconnected with the speaker's resolve, we must use *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the second and third; as, "I shall die, you will die, he will die"; but when the idea of compulsion or necessity is to be conveyed,—a futurity connected with the will of the speaker,—*will* must be employed in the first person, and *shall* in the second and third; as, "I will go, you shall go, he shall go." "I shall attain to thirty at my next birthday" merely foretells the age to which the speaker will have reached at his next birthday; "I will attain to thirty at my next birthday" would imply a determination to be so old at the time mentioned. "You shall have some money to-morrow" would imply a promise to pay it; "you will have some money to-morrow" would

only imply an expectation that the person addressed would receive some money.

Similar to the misuse of *shall* and *will*, is that of *would* for *should*; as, "You promised that it would be done"; "But for reinforcements we would have been beaten." Mr. Brace, in his work on Hungary, makes the people of that country say of Kossuth: "He ought to have known that we would be ruined,"—which can only mean "we wished to be ruined."

The importance of attending to the distinction of *shall* and *will*, and to the nice distinction of words generally, is strikingly illustrated by an incident in Massachusetts. In 1844, Abner Rogers was tried in that State for the murder of the warden of the penitentiary. The man who had been sent to search the prisoner, said in evidence: "He (Rogers) said, 'I have fixed the warden, and I'll have a rope round my neck.' On the strength of what he said, I took his suspenders from him." Being cross-examined, the witness said his words were: "I will have a rope," not "I shall have a rope." The counsel against the prisoner argued that he declared an intention of suicide, to escape from the penalty of the law, which he knew he had incurred. On the other hand, *shall* would, no doubt, have been regarded as a betrayal of his consciousness of having incurred a felon's doom. The prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Strange that the fate of an alleged murderer should turn upon the question which he used of two little words that are so frequently confounded, and employed one for the other! It would be difficult to conceive of a more pregnant comment on the importance of using words with discrimination and accuracy.

(To be continued.)

FRANC-TIREUR.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The sudden and unlooked for death of Senator Plumb, Speaker of the Senate, created a very general expression of regret, and many were the encomiums passed upon his character and ability. That section of the Short Line Railway between Halifax and Montreal, which is to connect Salisbury with Fredericton, having been reported as abandoned by the C. P. Railway Company, the members from Nova Scotia became alarmed, and called upon the Minister of Railways for a statement of facts in connection therewith, with the result that the abandonment of this section of the railway was found to be merely a baseless rumor, and that the progress of construction upon the Short Line through Maine was all that could have been desired. The prospect of the seven sister provinces of the Dominion being increased to eight in the near future is quite within the bounds of probability. Newfoundland, which stands in the very gateway of the approaches to Canada by water, is now beginning to feel her isolation, and is anxious to ascertain on what terms she may enter the Dominion family. As yet the Government of Newfoundland has taken no active measures to ascertain the views of the people of "ye ancient colony" on the question of confederation, but there are signs which indicate that the question will soon become a live political issue in the great island province. It is a difficult matter to please everybody, as the old miller found out to his cost. Some years ago the Government appointed persons to positions in the civil service without requiring them to pass any examination, or produce any certificate of their qualifications to discharge official duties; this led to many incompetent men being appointed to public offices, until at length the necessity for reform pressed itself upon Parliament, and examinations as to qualification were insisted upon; now, however, complaint is made that hundreds of young people have passed the required examination, and, hopeful of ultimately securing government billets, they do nothing towards forwarding themselves in other callings, and thus the examinations have proved detrimental to many of our most promising youths. How this abused reform is to be reformed, we leave for some of our statesmen to solve. Sir Richard Cartwright has, in a series of formal resolutions, supported by a vigorous speech, pronounced himself as out-in-out in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and the House of Commons has for many days been engaged in debating the proposals of the ex-Minister of Finance. Unrestricted reciprocity differs from commercial union, in that the latter proposes that the revenues of the two countries should be pooled, and that Canada should draw from the treasury at Washington a certain porportion of the customs revenue based upon population, whereas unrestricted reciprocity means that Canada and the United States should exchange products, manufactured and otherwise, free of all revenue charges, and that Canada should raise a revenue from direct taxation and from excise duties. The question is certainly a broad one, and we are glad that it is now being fully discussed, for its pros. and cons. can never be intelligently understood so long as the meaning of unrestricted trade relations continues to be obscured in verbiage.

PROVINCIAL.—The attention of the Government has been called to the unsatisfactory manner in which births and deaths are now registered in this Province, but as there seems to be some doubt as to whether the labor of collecting these statistics should fall upon the Dominion or Provincial authorities, the matter is likely to hang fire for many a day to come. Not long since an English lord, who was residing in Halifax, found very great difficulty in obtaining an authoritative certificate of the birth of his eldest child, who was born in Halifax. Had the certificate not been secured, the boy could not have inherited his father's title and estates. Judging from the number of acts of incorporation that are now being passed by our Legislature, electric light companies are likely to be quite numerous in this Province, and many of our towns, including Lunenburg, Bridgetown, and Annsbury, are no longer to be left in ink-darkness on moonless nights. The question of abolishing the Legislative Council has again been discussed in the House of Assembly, and from the information elicited from the Pro-

vincial Secretary, it is quite evident that the Government has fully weighed the question, and determined to take action now that the time for action is ripe. That the second chamber is of no advantage whatever is unquestionably a mistake, but that the expense of its maintenance is out of proportion to its utility may, without discourtesy to its members, be frankly asserted. Many private and local bills have been passed through their several stages, and endorsed by the Legislature. As most of these refer to church and school matters, which are only of interest in the location in which the legislation is sought, their insertion in this review will be unnecessary.

COMMERCIAL.

The storms that have prevailed during a large portion of the past fortnight over nearly the whole of Eastern North America, have very seriously retarded the distribution of goods, and the delivery of mails. In consequence, markets have been very quiet, and transactions merely nominal. There has, however, been no actual change in the general position, and a fair future business is confidently anticipated.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* again takes up the matter of Halifax as the winter port of the Dominion in its issue of the 16th instant. Our contemporary says:—"The failure of Halifax as a winter port is not alone attributable to the inability of the Government railway to furnish sufficient cars, but to the want of wharfage accommodation, as there is not sufficient room for all vessels to go alongside the wharfs and discharge cargo. Consequently shippers of cargoes to the above port have had to sustain heavy losses in demurrage ranging from £7 to £10 per diem. The effect of this will be that ship owners will want more money to go to Halifax, and therefore it will become a port to be avoided, unless its present disabilities are speedily remedied. The Intercolonial Railway excuse themselves on the ground that the new arrangements whereby the mail steamers discharge at Halifax, instead of at Portland, have entailed upon them an unanticipated pressure of business. Granted, but was not the trouble as bad last year when this extra freight did not exist? The present unsatisfactory state of affairs will have to be looked into, not only by the people of Halifax, but by the Government. To call Halifax a winter port for Canada is simply a misnomer, and some arrangements should be made whereby the recurrence of the present sad lack of wharfage and other facilities would be obviated. The matter is of such a serious nature that manufacturers have had to stop their work, owing to the raw material being detained so long on the way. The Halifaxians themselves have been frank enough to admit the want of efficiency complained of in their harbor and railway facilities, and it is to be hoped that in future Halifax will fulfil all the requirements of the winter port of Canada." We concede the fact that the wharfage facilities of this port are far short of what is necessary to meet the demands of trade, but must insist that that fact is due more to the unbusiness-like methods of the managers of the Intercolonial Railway than to any supineness or neglect on the part of the merchants or the citizens of Halifax—still less to the harbor facilities of this unrivalled port. The fact is, that the bulk of goods brought to this port by steamers, or by sailing vessels, is intended for shipment to interior points mainly by the Intercolonial, and that railway

only provided two wharves—the deep water or long wharf, and that at Richmond. Both of these wharves are of extremely limited capacity, and the warehouses in connection with them are not nearly capacious enough to contain the goods that arrive for inward and for outward shipment. This state of things is emphasized by the want of rolling stock held and run by our only inland railway line, and goods accumulate in consequence to the serious detriment of the reputation of this noble harbor as a "winter port." Our people, our papers, our representatives, and our Chamber of Commerce have repeatedly urged upon the Government the above facts, but all efforts made thus far have not availed to secure the much needed improvements. We gladly accept the assistance of the *Trade Bulletin* in pushing our claims as the winter port, and shall welcome the aid of all other representatives of the business sentiments of Canada who will work with Halifax to make her in truth the winter port, by giving her the facilities necessary to enable her to accommodate and to handle the growing volume of freight seeking an inlet or an outlet in this Dominion. A harbor nine miles long and about a mile broad, with an average depth on its western side sufficient to float the largest vessels that man's ingenuity has ever been able to place on the briny waves, and that is never frozen over so as to cause the slightest impediment to vessels in docking or in departing, needs no help from nature. All that Halifax requires to constitute it the winter port of America is full wharf accommodation in connection with the Intercolonial railway, and a largely increased amount of rolling stock to bring and take the products of the industries of the world that are even now knocking at our doors. To the maritime and central provinces the C. P. R. is, for all practical purposes, useless, especially in the winter, but the I. C. R. must always be to those regions the connecting link between them and the rest of the world.

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

	Week	Prev.	Weeks	corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.		
	Mar 16,	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	141	168	200	209	250	2,626	2,736	2,048	3,593
Canada	32	70	31	30	36	464	302	312	370

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Howard A. Munro, grocer, Bridgewater offers to compromise at 50c. on the \$; E. D. Bishop, hotel, Welfalle, off-ring hotel for sale; Thos. J. Doherty, carriage maker, Halifax, advertises business for sale; W. T. Mills, jeweller, Pictou, gang out of business; E. A. Dill, grocer, Windsor, selling off; W. A. Weir, general store, Berwick, sold out

to Joseph Andrews; estate of W. B. Fraser, general store, Springhill, sold out to McKinnon and Faulds.

Dry Goods.—No real change has occurred in the condition of the dry goods trade since our last report. The volume of business has been moderate and featureless. The import returns, both here and throughout Canada, indicate that merchants are operating very cautiously, as the returns from every quarter show a marked decrease in the quantity of goods brought into this country from abroad in the first two months of the current year as compared with those of the same period in 1887. A *Montreal* advice says:—"There has been an advance in the price of linings, foulards and jeans of about 5 to 7½ per cent., with a fair amount of business at the rise." Payments continue to be met better than was expected a few weeks since. The *Belfast Irish Textile Journal* says:—"Since last report the market has quite maintained the strong tone indicated, and buyers of cloth and yarns have operated with a greater degree of confidence than they did some time ago. Values generally have shown an advancing tendency, though as yet, the actual improvement in prices is small. Machinery continues quite fully engaged, difficulty being experienced in some branches in getting a sufficient number of trained workmen."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade has continued fairly active in iron and hardware, and orders for future delivery are coming in satisfactorily. The market for heavy goods has been steady, and moderately active. A *Glasgow, G. B.*, cable quotes:—"No. 1 Coltness, 48s. 3d.; No. 1 Langloan, 46s. 6d.; No. 1 Summerlee, 48s. 6d.; No. 1 Gortshouie, 45s. 6d.—all f. o. b. Glasgow. No. 1 Englington, 39s. 6d.; No. 1 Gledgarnock, 41s. 6d.; No. 1 Dalmollington, 40s. 6d.—all at Ardrossan."

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement in the flour market, business having continued quiet. The only demand has been for small lots, and we hear of no sales of importance. The stock of flour is light, and holders are firm and will maintain prices. The British grain markets have been quiet and steady, with unchanged quotations. The feeling in the Chicago markets has been weaker, though no real change in quotations has been made. New York advices are as follows:—"Breadstuffs were dull, weak, and closed lower on the Government report of the wheat crop, which makes 10,000,000 more in farmers' hands than a year ago, or 132,000,000 against 122,000,000, with an unusual quantity in country elevators and mill stocks. But it shows less corn in farmers' hands than a year ago, or 508,000,000 against 603,000,000 bushels a year ago. This came just before the close of our market at noon, on which corn firmed up 1 point here, and wheat lost a point, after light trading on the whole list. On the other hand, the visible supply of wheat compared with a year ago, was 19,000,000 bushels less last Monday, and will show ½ millions decrease next Monday, which would make the total less than a year ago, as no one thinks mill stocks are as large as a year ago, except at Minneapolis, though country elevators may have more. The estimate of Walker in *Bradstreets*, which was used to break the market yesterday, p.m., of 10,000,000 more wheat raised in Europe than the average for past ten years, was wired to Chicago as 117,000,000 bushels more than crop of 1886, which is a horse of another color."

PROVISIONS.—The local market for provisions has been quiet and steady. Pork in small lots has been in fair demand, though business was of a jobbing character. Lard has been steady under fair enquiry. In the Liverpool provision market no change has occurred. Pork there was quoted at 67s. 6d.; lard at 39s.; bacon at 39s. 9d. to 40s. 6d.; and tallow at 25s. In Chicago provisions fluctuated within a range of 10c., so that last week's quotations may be accepted as about the figures at which goods in this line can now be purchased.

BUTTER.—The butter market has been steady and quiet, and actual business has been confined to local wants. A report from Liverpool dated March 31d, says:—"Butter finds a dragging market, and although stocks are anything but large, prices are barely supported. Supplies of Kiel butter continue short, and the demand on the spot is active. Stocks, however, are practically cleared at from 2s. to 3s. above the advance that has taken place in Copenhagen. Fresh Irish meets with some enquiry, but stock buttier is difficult to move. In sympathy with the advance in Kiel, mixtures have risen in price to the extent of about 3s., whilst Margarino is somewhat easier." Australian butter has at length found its way into the English market, the steamer *Ormuz* having brought 1,160 casks and caes from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and 400 casks from New Zealand. That the dairy farmers of the Antipodes had cast longing eyes upon the mother country as a profitable market for butter was known in England during the holding of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, but this is the first attempt to establish an Australian trade in dairy produce. Dairying in New Zealand appears to have been overdone, for milch cows of fair quality have been selling lately at £5 each, and inferior animals at much less. Such miserable prices would be almost incredible, if it were not for the fact that butter has been selling in many parts of the Colony at 4d. per lb., and cheese at 2d. to 3d. All kinds of live stock are down in value; but store and fat bullocks sell better than cows.

CHEESE.—The market for cheese is merely nominal here, as nothing appears to be doing in this line. Advices from London report a new element in the cheese trade, namely the arrival of goods from New Zealand made and boxed after the style of Canadian. In fact makers were sent out there from Canada to introduce our system, and it seems the New Zealanders have quickly turned it to account. The quality of the recently imported goods into London showed a good average, although not equal to our fine cheese, offerings being made at from 40s. to 50s. with sales reported of several lots at 43s. to 45s. per cwt. One small parcel brought 52s. 6d. This class of goods will of course compete with the same quality of Canadian, and lessen the demand for finest which are sold at much higher figures. This year it is expected that considerable quantities of New Zealand cheese will be placed on the English market, which is a factor that will have to be taken

into account in the prices paid for Canadian goods during the coming season.

APPLES—Little is doing in the local market in apples. However all good Canadian apples arriving in England recently have realized remunerative returns to shippers, and the chances favor a continuance of satisfactory sales up to the close of the season for all sound stock. Up to date the arrivals of American and Canadian apples in Liverpool alone show a decrease of about 110,000 bbls, and it is thought the difference will be much greater at the close of the season. A report on the Liverpool, G. B., market for Canadian and American apples for week ending March 3rd, 1888, says:—"Since our last of 18th ulto. arrivals have been much larger than of late, nearly 10,000 barrels per week, and although the condition of many has been anything but good, prices continue fair, considering the severe weather we have been having. Many of the parcels were very seriously damaged by frost, and prices obtained will certainly leave a heavy loss to shippers. Canadians were not so good as usual, except some small lots, and prices were as quoted. We quote:—Canadian—Baldwins, 14s. to 19s. 3d.; greenings, 13s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; northern spies, 15s. to 30s.; toman sweets, 12s. 6d.; Ben Davis, 20s. to 30s.; Phoenix, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; golden russets, 18s. 6d. to 31s.; Canada reds, 22s." The apple export statistics for the past year are as follows:—Up to Dec. 31, 1887, 432,140 barrels of apples had been exported. From New York, 212,144 bbls.; Boston, 83,911; Montreal, 93,134; Portland, 20,006; Halifax, 12,462; Annapolis, 10,484. This is against 602,783 barrels up to the same time the previous season.

FISH OILS.—Montreal reports:—"Steam refined seal oil is steady at 48c. to 50c. as to size of lot. Straw seal oil 35c. to 37c. Cod oil is quoted steady at 34c. to 36c. for Newfoundland and 32c. for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil steady at 75c. per gallon.

FISH.—As regards fish, there is absolutely nothing new to note. The scarcity of stocks on hand, and the non arrival of any fresh supplies, keep the market without movement. Bankers have begun to arrive for the purpose of fitting out for their spring trips, and the prospect is favorable for a large fleet being sent out within the next six weeks. There is a large demand by them for frozen bait, but there is none in the market, and none procurable. Fresh herring will be coming on the coast in a week or two, and they will have to be taken instead of the frozen article. This fact will delay the sailings of the early bankers, but as fresh is preferable to frozen or salt bait, it is quite probable that nothing will be lost by the delay. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 20.—"Salt fish is firm, and prices are about as quoted, but more or less nominal. Scarcely any green fish in the market. No. 1 green cod \$5.25, No. 1 large \$7 per bbl. Dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50 per qtl. Labrador herring have sold as quickly as arrived at \$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. Fresh fish are very scarce, and prices are firm all round." Another report of the same date from Montreal reads:—"The demand for fish has fallen off, and the market has ruled quiet with little business doing, owing to the fact that most retail dealers have bought their supplies for the Lenten season. The offerings of all kinds of salt fish are light, as the bulk of the supply has been bought up. A few small lots of Labrador herrings are offering at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Green cod are scarce, in fact there are no round lots obtainable here. The demand for haddock has been slow, of which the offerings are large and prices lower, at 3c. per lb. There is also a large supply of tommycods on the market, and prices have ruled weak and declined to \$1 per bbl. Finnan haddies are slow and lower at 6½c. The supply of fresh herrings is fair, and values are lower at \$1 per 100." Gloucester, Mass., March 20.—"The market for cured codfish is unsettled, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. Mackerel are firm with last sales of Shore 1's at \$20 per bbl.; 2's \$17.50 to \$18; 3's \$15, the latter being scarce. Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; 2's \$16. We quote George's codfish at \$4.75 per qtl. for large and \$3.75 for small;rawl Bank \$3.62½ for large and \$3.50 for small; Shores \$4.25; large dry Bank \$5; medium \$3.75; large Nova Scotia pickle cured \$5. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6; Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$3.50; alawives \$3.25; trout \$14.50." Havana, March 10—"Codfish have been unchanged at our last quotations, but the demand has been better than the previous week, especially as some important orders have come in for St. Jago, where the last sale was at \$7. As we approach Holy Week, we hope to see the consumption improve—thus reducing the over-supply. Scale fish are dull in consequence of heavy stocks and low prices for jerked beef, sales being made at \$5.75 to \$6 for both haddock and hake. During the week elapsed since our last report, a very dull and heavy feeling has prevailed in our dry fish market. The receipts have been only 2865 drums, but sales have been so few that there are now over 5000 drums in first hands—a very large stock for this market." A cable from Havana, received in this city on Wednesday, states that 2000 drums of codfish have shipped thence to St. Jago, and that prices have consequently advanced to \$6 to \$7. This improvement is probably only temporary, and is not likely to last beyond Holy Week, as after Easter jerked beef will again come into competition with fish. The annual report of the Massachusetts inspector-general of fish places the amount of mackerel inspected in that state in 1887 at 77,488½ barrels—an increase of 9,444½ bbls. over the previous year, but still an exceedingly light catch. In 1885 the amount was 215,576 bbls., and in 1884 it aggregated 283,794 bbls. Of pickled fish other than mackerel, there were inspected in that Commonwealth last year 8,886 bbls. (against 5,875½ the previous year) Namely—Salmon 207½; alawives 1,469; shad 4 horns 6,15½; haddock 68; codfish 64½; swordfish 20; tongues and sounds 1621; fins and spines 561; trout 92½ barrels. The above figures refer to fish caught by vessels and boats belonging to Massachusetts only, and not to imported fish.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8½ to 8¾	
Granulated	7½ to 7¾	
Circle A	7¾	
White Extra C	6½	
Extra Yellow C	6	
Yellow C	6	
TEA		
Coucou, Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 29	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	33 to 34	
Demerara	34 to 36	
Diamond N	42 to 43	
Porto Rico	33 to 34	
Cienfuegos	none	
Trinidad	31	
Antigua	31	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	
" Bright	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	5½ to 6	
Soda	6½ to 6¾	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½	
Fancy	8 to 15	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., ree	8 to 8½
Duty on Am Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL	
Extra	14.50
No. 1	13.50
" 2 large	12.50
" 2	12.00
" 3 large	9.50
" 3	9.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August	3.25 to 3.50
" September	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	3.25 to 3.50
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75 to 3.00
ALBIVIVES, per bbl	4.75 to 5.00
COUFIH.	
Hard Shore	1.00 to 1.15
New Bank	4.00
Bay	4.00
SALMON, No 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK	2.25 to 2.50
HA & SOUNDS, per lb	30 to 35
COD OIL A.	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	23.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
FLOUR	
Graham	4.40 to 4.60
Patent high grades	4.70 to 4.85
" medium	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra	4.10 to 4.25
Lower grades	3.25 to 3.95
Oatmeal, Standard	5.75
" Granulated	6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.35 to 3.40
" —Imported	3.35 to 3.40
Bran, per ton—Wheat	23.50 to 25.00
" —Corn	21.00
Shorts	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	
" Oats, per ton	28.00 to 30.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.10 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	43 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	60
Pear " of 60 "	nominal
White Beans, per bushel	1.00 to 1.10
Pot Barley, per barrel	2.45 to 2.50
" " of 50 lbs.	5.00 to 5.40
Corn " of 50 lbs.	75 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw "	9.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool —clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6½
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5½
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4½
Cow Hides, No 1	4½
No 3 Hides, each	3½
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 75
Tallow	7

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl	3.00 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.00
" per case, Valencia	5.25
Lemons, per box	4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	5
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia	6¼ to 7¼
Figs, Elene, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	7½
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 55
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100lb. alive	4.25 to 5.90
Oxen	3.50 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 4.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.50 to 6.00
Lamb	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Miss Devereux was not a little put out at missing Mr. Slade. It was most provoking; his calling twice showed that he was undoubtedly anxious to see her, and, if they could but have met, she thought that at all events that one question would have been solved, which she was so anxious to determine—whether he was in earnest in his intentions to herself or not. Mrs. Kynaston had warned her against giving much credence to the soft speeches of "those dragoons." She had dwelt upon the fact that he had never thought it worth while to come down to North Leach for that week's hunting; she had ridiculed the idea that Charlie could not get leave, though Charlie protested himself such was the case; but, let Mrs. Kynaston laugh as she pleased, there was no getting over the fact that, during a week like the last, a week in which men's hands are full of engagements, Mr. Slade had twice endeavored to see her. She talked matters over a little with her aunt, and that lady who, in her quiet, undemonstrative way, would have been as much pleased with the girl's engagement to Bertie Slade as she had been the reverse at the idea of her marrying Ralph Furzedon, laughed merrily, and said:—

"It will be time enough to think what you will do with him when he is an avowed pretender to your hand. In the mean time, nothing will persuade me that he is not thoroughly honest in his admiration. It may be that he don't quite see the ways and means. I think, for the present, it is a case for suspending judgment, my dear. It is very unlucky our being out upon each occasion that he called."

Miss Devereux took much comfort from her aunt's counsel. Gilbert Slade would no doubt contrive to see her before the season was over. York was no distance from London, and he would find little difficulty in obtaining leave, if he wished for it.

But there was another thing which, just now, occasioned Lettie considerable annoyance. Thanks to Mrs. Kynaston's malicious tongue, the report of her engagement had been spread pretty widely amongst her friends and acquaintance. She was constantly exposed to most embarrassing remarks from her friends. One of these, for instance, would whisper into her ear, "No end of congratulations, I am so glad, dear." And when Miss Devereux retorted, "Congratulations—what about? I am sure I don't understand you," the other would reply, "I beg pardon; I'm sure I've no wish to be premature, but I thought it was quite an open secret!"

In vain did Lettie try to combat all such felicitations; it was useless; the rumor was too strong for her. It had spread about that she was to be married to Mr. Furzedon, and the world refused to believe anything else. On the contrary, it scolded Lettie behind her back for denying it. "Such nonsense!" remarked her friends. "Why cannot she openly announce it? What on earth can she want to make a secret and a mystery of it for?" Mr. Furzedon, too, contributed not a little to this belief. He contrived to obtain most accurate information of Miss Devereux's movements, and, wherever Lettie went, there, if he could manage it, was Mr. Furzedon. He played his *nil*, too, perfectly on such occasions; he was not so obtrusive in his attentions as to give the girl any opportunity of sharply declining them. He was scrupulously polite—rather too formally so, people said, for an affianced lover; but he was always there *en évidence*, and giving the idea that he was in attendance on Miss Devereux. Lettie chafed terribly under what she considered this persecution, but she was powerless to put an end to it, unless she gave up society altogether. Mr. Furzedon was far too cunning to allow her to come to an explanation, and bore the rebuffs he occasionally encountered with imperturbable serenity.

In the mean time Miss Devereux was also much troubled in her mind at not hearing from Charlie. As the month of June slipped by and brought no letter, she began to fear that he had committed some still greater folly than before; debts don't pay themselves, and Charlie had no one to go to except his father or Mrs. Connop, and in either case Lettie felt sure that she would have heard of it. What was he doing? He had told her himself that the settlement of his liabilities admitted of little delay, and still, odd enough, she heard nothing whatever of him. He had promised to write; and, bad correspondent though he was, yet, upon this occasion, she did think he would have kept his word. She had no idea that Charlie or Mr. Slade had heard anything of this silly report about her engagement. It had never crossed her mind that this rumor had reached York. Charlie never mentioned that he corresponded with Mrs. Kynaston; nor had he seen fit to tell her of that visit to town some few weeks back.

Lettie's friendship with Mrs. Kynaston had rather cooled of late, and, indeed, would have cooled considerably more still if that lady would have allowed it to do so, but Mrs. Kynaston had no idea of that. It did not suit her at all to have any breach with the Devereuxes; and when accused of the mischief she had done by her foolish speaking—for Lettie indignantly taxed her with having originated this report concerning herself and Mr. Furzedon—she was full of apologies for the mischief she had unwittingly done. She denied emphatically that she was the founder of the story; she had heard it—well, she really could not say where, how, or from whom; and she admitted that she had been indiscreet enough to mention it to two or three people. Lettie knew that she had always told her that she might see Mr. Furzedon if she willed; she really thought it would come about; and that, though not announced, it was quite an open secret. She was sorry if she had done wrong; but she honestly believed that a more harmless bit of news she had never passed on to any one; and more than that she was only sorry to hear it was not true. Lettie's aunt, however, would not quarrel, and, therefore, Lettie was contented to see the extent to which she continued the old friendship.

Mr. Furzedon had never made his appearance in Onslow Gardens since his failure; but one morning towards the end of May Lettie received a note from him to say that he would call about three in the afternoon, and most earnestly entreating her to see him alone, if not otherwise engaged. When Miss Devereux showed this letter to her aunt, Mrs. Connop's bristles were all on end.

"It's ridiculous, Lettie," she said. "No wonder this report still continues about you both, no wonder he still dangles about you as far as he dare. I never asked you particulars; but I certainly did understand that you had said 'No' to him decidedly. Of course the man is coming down here to ask you the same question over again. Now, do be resolute this time, and send him about his business."

The afternoon came. The drawing-room was duly given up to Miss Devereux, and a very few minutes after three Mr. Furzedon was announced. "I would not have intruded upon you," he observed, "except in the interests of your family. Your brother Charlie is a very dear friend of mine; are you aware that he is in most serious money difficulties?"

"He told me as much," replied Lettie; "but won't you sit down?" Furzedon took advantage of her invitation. "You are hardly aware," he continued, "I dare say, of what a very serious business this really is. I have learnt it quite lately, and by accident. It seems he was not only heavily embarrassed at Cambridge, but he has further lost a great deal of money on this last Derby. He has borrowed the money at short notice to pay his Derby losses, and this money he will have to find almost immediately. He further has the Cambridge liabilities hanging over his head; and the whole thing, Miss Devereux, unless satisfactorily settled by somebody, involves the complete ruin of his career. May I ask if he has confessed this state of things to his father?"

"Allow me to ask, Mr. Furzedon, if you are in my brother's confidence?" "No; it would be better for him if I were; but of course, as he has not thought proper to confide his troubles to me, it is impossible for me to speak to him about them."

"Still, Mr. Furzedon, I do not as yet see the object of this interview. You are not in my brother's confidence, and acknowledge you have no claim to interfere; why, then, come down to discuss the subject with me?"

"Because, as you know very well, it only rests with you to give me the best of all possible rights to interfere. I am very fond of Charlie, and could wish nothing better than to save him in this crisis. As his brother-in-law, I could step in at once; before a week was out he should be free from all his embarrassments, only give me the authority I humbly sued for the other day. Be my wife, Miss Devereux. You may not feel towards me now as I would wish; but my devotion must conquer, and I am content to wait for the love of which I shall be so proud."

"No, no," she cried. "I told you before that I cannot do this thing. Thank you, Mr. Furzedon, for the compliment you have paid me; but I cannot marry you."

"Then you refuse to save your brother from ruin at the outset of his career?" rejoined Furzedon slowly.

"You have no right to say so!" she exclaimed, vehemently. "It is himself who has wrought his own undoing. He can hardly expect me to save him from the consequences of his own folly."

"That is exactly what I appeal to you to do—to save him from the consequences of his own madness."

Furzedon had indirectly been the original cause of Charles Devereux's difficulties. He it was who had persuaded him—Charlie—to go to Newmarket; and his example, however unintentionally, it was that had led him into betting so much more heavily than he could afford.

"You have had your answer, sir," replied Lettie after a pause. "It is unfair, ungenerous, to press me further on the subject."

"I can do no more," replied Furzedon, rising, "but, believe me, unless your father comes to the rescue, Charlie's soldiering days are numbered. He would have to fly the country, for his commission money will not suffice to satisfy his creditors."

"And no doubt his father will pay his debts for him," said Lettie proudly, and with a confidence which she was far from feeling; and the Miss Devereux made him a rather ceremonious bend, as an intimation that their interview was over.

"I'm sorry you can't think better of me. I would have saved Charlie if I could, for his own sake. I should have been doubly pleased to have done so for yours. Good bye, Miss Devereux. You have twice said 'No' to an honest love. I can only say now, may all happiness await you!"

Very pretty words; but Lettie thought she detected a malicious sneer in the tone. It might have been merely her own fancy; still, it stung her pride, and made her feel that this man had, after all, been merely bargaining for her hand.

"Thank you," she replied bitterly. "Whatever your regard for Charlie may be, I strongly advise you not to let my brother know that you considered his sister's hand a fair equivalent for the liquidation of his debts."

Furzedon muttered something in reply, to the effect that she was doing him justice, and then retired, rebuffed, but by no means disheartened. He had not been unduly sanguine; and, though there could be no doubt that he had met this time with a most unqualified refusal, yet he had the intention of abandoning his suit.

CHAPTER XXXII.

IN THE USURER'S FANGS.

Bertie Slade is back in York, and is strongly impressed with that feeling which comes to all of us, and the world is not running quite to our liking—no, it is not. He has no doubt that now of Miss Devereux's engagement, and yet, as a matter of fact, he has no more grounds to go upon than he

He went up to London. Mrs. Kynaston had told Charlie that it was so when Mrs. Kynaston has told him that it is so now. Analysed, the whole story rests, as it has done from the first, on Mrs. Kynaston's word. Bertie Slade is by nature a cool, resolute, clear-headed man; but it is seldom that those points stand to one in a case of this kind; and it was not until he found himself forestalled, and that another had stolen his love, that he became the least aware of how deeply his feelings were involved. He took it as men of his type do: he was, perhaps, a little graver in manner; but otherwise no one would have guessed that a great trouble was upon him, and that he had lost, he believed, a bigger stake than any of the wild gamblers of Epsom Downs.

There are men who make plaint of their misfortunes on love's tangled pathways, who carry their hearts on their sleeves, and call upon all they come across to condole with them upon Chloe's fickleness; men who carry their tale of woe in their faces, but whose wounds are only skin-deep; a man who would weep in response to the question of the American humorist, "Has calico proved deceitful?" But Bertie Slade was not of this kind—he might not show it; but, nevertheless, he felt the loss of Lettice Devereux very bitterly. Then he wondered what on earth Charlie meant to do; he had got to like the boy very much, and knew that he must be hovering on the very brink of ruin. Young Devereux had said nothing to him since that brief conversation at Limmer's. What did he mean to do? Surely it must be getting high time that he consulted with his father about how his difficulties were to be got over. But no, he pointedly avoided all conversation with Slade on the subject; and, to any inquiries about when he was going to North Leach, rejoined carelessly, "It didn't matter for two or three weeks yet," and Bertie did not care to force his confidence. How or upon what terms Charlie had raised money to settle his Epsom debts Slade did not know; but he felt convinced that, if Charlie did not take counsel with his father, there would be an explosion before many weeks were over his head.

The fact was that, with all his gay, careless, *insouciant* manner, Charlie Devereux was by no means on a bed of roses. He, too, knew the explosion must come, and he knew, further, how very near it was at hand; but, like many men of his type, he shrank from all unpleasantness. Physical danger would have faced without a moment's hesitation; but he shirked that *quart d'heure* with his father like the veriest craner does the brook a stiff country. He knew that it must be; but that, he argued, was no reason that it should be before it was imperative. He rocked himself to sleep with the idea that he could not well ask for leave again so soon, and that it would be time enough for him to go to North Leach and make full profession when it was notified to him that his acceptances had become due.

But if Charlie Devereux took things easy, and dallied with the golden moments, it was far otherwise with Mr. Furzedon. He anxiously counted every hour that lay between him and the next step in his strange wooing, and no time was lost when the moment arrived for setting in motion the machinery of the law. Legal proceedings against Charlie Devereux followed promptly on the curt intimation that his bill was protested—followed, indeed, with a promptitude that Charlie little dreamed of. He had written, in reply to the notice he had received, to say that he would make all arrangements to settle the affair in the course of a few days; but Jordan & Co., paying scant attention to this epistle, loosed the bloodhounds of the law without more ado.

Devereux was lazily sauntering out of the ante-room one afternoon, when he was encountered by one of his special cronies, a precocious young gentleman, always keenly awake to what was going on around him.

"Hold on, Charlie," he exclaimed; "there are two as suspicious-looking rascals as ever I set eyes on anxiously inquiring for you. They are hovering about your quarters, and have got 'sheriff's officers' written in every line of their ugly faces. Stay where you are, old man, if you've any cause to be afraid of such cattle. Just fill your pocket with cigars, and wait till I come back. I'll have my pony round at the back door in ten minutes. If you pocket him into York, you'll catch the evening train easy. Bertie Slade will make it all right for you with the chief, and you can just keep out of the way for a few days while matters are arranged."

He had often pictured to himself something of this kind happening; but, at the same, the blow came rather like a thunder clap at last. He had thought there would be more notice; he had never dreamed of its being all sudden. Still, Charlie could think of nothing better than what his young messenger suggested. He turned back into the ante-room, rang the bell, called his cigar-case, sent down to the messman for five pounds' worth of champagne, and then quietly waited the upshot of events.

Young Sparshot was back within the time he mentioned. "There's no mistake about it, Charlie," he cried; "these fellows are thirsting for blood. The pony will be round in two minutes, and don't spare him. You can see him at the Station Hotel. They'll take care of him there for me. Here he is. Now, old fellow, slip quietly round the right wing of the barracks. Your quarters, which they are watching, are on the left. If you've luck you'll be through the gate before they know you've gone. At the parents, it will be quite your own fault if they catch you. I'll see a manseau is sent after you to Limmer's."

Charlie made no reply, but wrung his friend's hand and jumped into the saddle. Five minutes more, and a triumphant "Yoicks, gone away," from the post-boy startled the bailiffs on their post; but Devereux was in a hand-slip, and half way to York, before they realised that their prey had escaped them. Arrived there, he found that he had just ten minutes to spare, and, having taken his ticket, thought it prudent to lurk as far as possible in the background; but he need have been under no apprehension, for he was seen and taken by the police; and, at the appointment of the court, he was whirled away to the metropolis.

(To be continued.)

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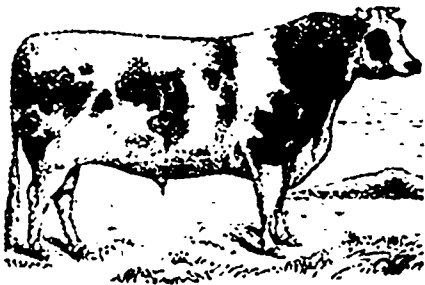
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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

MINING.

In our last issue we drew attention to the necessity of the Local Government issuing a special report on the mineral resources of Nova Scotia. A large amount of valuable material for such a report must have accumulated in the Mines' Office since the last treatise was issued, and it is time that the latest information was laid before the public. While New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and other provinces are seeking to attract capitalists and settlers by issuing special reports on the advantages they have to offer, Nova Scotia appears to remain apathetic. In the past few years the mining industry of this province has been advancing steadily, and there is a demand for authentic information in regard to our mineral resources. Shall we permit the present opportunity to pass by neglected, or shall we grasp the situation and, by timely action, secure the benefits that are sure to accrue from a little attention and a small outlay? If our legislators be true to the true interests of the Province at heart, they will not allow the proposition to close without a liberal grant for a special report on the mineral resources of Nova Scotia.

The Mines' Report for 1887 has been laid on the table of the House, and as usual, is filled with valuable statistics, which prove the steady advance of mining in this province. Turning to gold we quote as follows:—

"The returns show that 173,418 days labor were performed, 22,280 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 21,211 ounces of gold during the year.

Although there is somewhat of a decrease in the gross amount of gold returned as compared to that of 1886, it is accounted for by the fact that the protracted drouth that commenced so early in the season prevented some of the regular mines from handling the usual amount of ore. The decrease in the amount handled by the older mines is more than double the increase of the whole industry, showing that the new properties have been increased. There was a large amount of labor expended in developing new properties and re-opening old mines, putting a large amount of cash in circulation around the gold district. The expenditure of money for machinery and mills was larger than for some years. The past year has been a profitable one, and there is a better feeling among gold miners as to the outlook of the industry for 1888. Exploring and prospecting, which were helped by the dry season, were largely entered into, and some promising discoveries were reported. Some systematic efforts have been made to handle low grade ores on a proper scale. As pointed out in former reports these low grade properties are capable of supplying the bulk of the mining business. The expenditure of considerable sums of money on roads to the mining districts has greatly benefitted the traffic at the mines and made the transportation of machinery and heavy freight much easier.

The following table, taken from page 51 of the report, we slightly abrid

GOLD—GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Showing the number of Mines, Days' Labor performed, quantities of Quartz crushed, yield of Gold, &c., for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1887.

District.	Number of Mines.	Days' Labor.	Tons of Quartz Crushed.	Total Yield of Gold.	
				Oz.	Dwt.
Caribou	3	7832	2689	1861	9
Oldham.....	2	11606	2357	2599	7
Renfrew.....	1	5098	1234	750	4
Shorbrooke.....	4	9575	2413	585	3
Stormont.....	2	2964	663	293	15
Tangier.....	2	6319	738	311	10
Uniceko.....	1	10503	689	107	3
Salmon River ..	1	33774	10602	3258	0
Brookfield ...	1	13075	1691	1418	1
Whiteburn	2	7599	1094	2305	12
Lake Catcha.....	2	12116	601	2959	4
Rawdon	2	31560	5302	3507	13
Fifteen Mile Stream	1	4920	829	398	5
Unproclaimed, &c..		16487	1378	856	6
Totals.....	23	173448	22280	21211	17

It will be noticed that the Rawdon District (where there are two mines now owned by an English Company, and managed by Capt. John Nicolson) stands at the head of the gold-producers with a total yield of 3507 (1) oz., 13 dwt., 8 grs. The average yield per ton was about 13½ dwt., the maximum 17 dwt., 2 grs. Salmon River District, where there is only one mine, now famous Dufferin, comes second, with a yield of 3258 oz. The average yield per ton was 6 dwt., 3 grs., the maximum 9 dwt., 1 gr. The total product of the Lake Catcha District, two mines, was 2959 oz., 4 dwt. There must be a slight error here, as the report elsewhere shows that the Oxford mine alone produced 3050 ozs. from 886 tons. In the average yield of 3½ oz. per ton of quartz crushed, the Oxford is way ahead with 4 ozs., 18 dwt., 18 grs., while the maximum yield was about 7½ ozs. It is in reality only one mine in the District that has been systematically worked during the past year. The adjoining properties, owned by Dr. Cogwell and Dr. Anderson are being prospected, and the indications are, that this year will witness great mining activity in the Lake Catcha District. The Whiteburn District is in Queen's County, and the greater part of the gold yield of 2305 oz., 12 dwt., 13 grs. was the product of "The McGuire Mine." Its average yield was 2 oz., 2 dwt., 3 grs gold per ton; the maximum yield was 4 grs.

The claim of the Indian Paul against the owners of the Dars' Hill gold-mines, for a share as the original discoverer of the gold there, has been compromised, after several years of litigation—it has not transpired what the claim is to get, but it will make him richer than any Indian was ever before. When the case was before Judge Weatherbe, he decided that the claim was in favor of, but the law against, the Indian. The case was now down for argument before the full Bench, but has been arranged—order.

The total coal sales of this Province for the year 1887 amounted to 19,684 tons, against 1,373,666 tons in 1886, being an increase of 146,018 tons.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—From private information received, we think we are safe in reporting that the old Sherbrooke district is again coming to the front. Systematic work under skillful guidance is now being conducted, and the results, under the favorable circumstances, are almost sure of being satisfactory.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—It is said that capitalists are looking to the property at Minor Vale, Albert County, with a view to purchase. Copper and silver are the predominant metals.

The well known Hopewell Hill manganese mine, known as the Steadman mine, is offered for sale. This is beyond doubt a valuable property, and its proximity to railway and water shipment should render it well worthy the attention of capitalists. Full particulars concerning the property can be had by applying to your correspondent.

Messrs. McDougall and McKeen, members for Cape Breton, have waited on Mr. Schrieber, with Isaac Craig, of the Coxheath copper mines, to obtain certain concessions in the construction of four miles of railway from the copper mines to the main line of the Cape Breton railway. The company have already expended \$200,000 in surveys and smelting ores, and are now erecting smelting works. They also waited upon the minister of the Interior to obtain improved surveys of the iron and copper districts of the island.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF COAL.—Many persons at different times have made efforts to discover coal at Little Harbor. Hitherto all attempts have been unsuccessful. We are now assured that after diligent, extensive and systematic prospecting a three foot seam of coal has been discovered about a mile from Merigomish harbor, by W. F. Bland, A. R. McDonald and J. Kelly, of New Glasgow. The gentlemen who have been conducting the operations are confident that the seam will increase in thickness towards the "top," and that a larger seam properly underlays the one discovered. Operations will be carried on to fully determine the extent of the "find."

COPPER.—The countries which produce copper are the United States, Spain, Portugal, the Cape of Good Hope, Japan, and Australia. Supplies from other countries are too insignificant for enumeration, and the estimate of aggregation production they are bunched under the head of "other sources." In 1879, the entire supply from all countries was in round numbers, 151,000 tons; in 1880, 154,000 tons; in 1881, 160,000; in 1882, 181,000 tons; in 1883, 198,000 tons; in 1884, 218,000 tons; in 1885, 223,000 tons; in 1886, 212,000 tons. It is a remarkable feature of the copper market history in the period covered by the foregoing that parties in Paris, which is in no sense a market for copper, and France, which does not produce the metal, should have exercised a powerful influence in fixing the market value.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

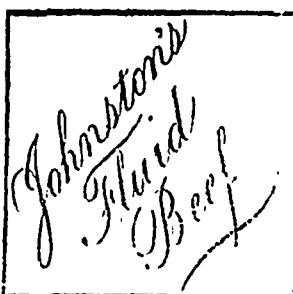
We notice that Newfoundland, a country that is a noted producer of copper, is not mentioned in the above list. We also feel that Nova Scotia should be there, but the apathy of our home capitalists who will not spend a dollar in developing our rich copper deposits, renders this impossible. Another year may tell a different story.

A NEW POWER DRILL.—Mr. John C. Blake and Mr. E. L. Sharpneck, latter gentleman being the inventor of a new diamond power drill for heavy mining purposes, came up recently from Denver upon invitation of Mr. W. G. Shedd, the manager of the Mansfield Group Mining Company, the purpose of giving the new drill a practical test in one of the shafts of the Mansfield group.

The new drill, all complete and ready for operation, weighs only 42 lbs. It is taken in the operator's hands by a top and a side handle, and sinking perpendicular holes, and is mounted upon a light standard for use overhead and horizontally. The inventor of the drill claims a speed of only from two to six inches per minute in ordinary rock, but in the case of block porphyry, at the bottom of the Capeu shaft, it has succeeded in sinking down holes three feet in depth in less than three minutes. Such holes were a little over one inch in diameter, and suitable in size for the very high explosive cartridges which are used.

The drill motor is patterned after the ordinary rotary steam engine boiler, without any gearing whatever, and can be used with either steam or compressed air, being run at a speed of from 1,500 to 1,800 revolutions per minute.

It looks as if this new drill would, in a large degree, do away with the hammer and drill process; and also with the heavy and cumbersome percussion drills, which require so long a time for setting and removal, which in many cases, neutralizes the advantages gained by them. This new diamond power drill brings up a core about one-half inch in diameter. *Herald-Democrat.*



A PERFECT FOOD.

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

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The Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Food.

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Spring Stock Now Complete.

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CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

Having been nominated at a public meeting of the Electors of the Ward, held on the 8th inst., for the office of Alderman for the Ward at the next civic election I have accepted such nomination, and, if elected, will use every effort to advance the interests of the Ward, and pledge myself to endeavor to have the affairs of the city administered as to have equal justice done to all classes of citizens and all sections of the city.

MINER T. FOSTER.

Quicksilver, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, AND Rubber & Leather Belting. FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

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Begin to thank their patrons for past favors, and would solicit a continuance of such, as well as the extreme orders of the general public throughout the province, to whom we can promise Superior Work at Moderate Prices, in Plain and Ornamental Printing, whether in the line of

Commercial and Society Work, Law Work, or Magazine and Pamphlet Printing.

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Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty-five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

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- 250 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 150 cases Champagne

—ALSO—

Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby at 10.45 a.m.

LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

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

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, 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 extract the following from the *Toronto Grange Bulletin*. We are not aware whether this particular species of swindle has ever been attempted in Nova Scotia, but it strikes us that our farmers may as well have warning in case it should:—

"Another of those clover frauds by which the farmers are being victimized has been brought under our notice, and we here expose it so that none of our readers may be caught by the sleek gentlemen who go about the country with specious stories, and by various representations, succeed in obtaining the signatures of well-to-do members of the farming class to documents all right in themselves but easily converted into something entirely different.

A smooth-tongued general agent calls upon his intended victim, explains the superior merits of his hay fork and the large percentage of profit made on sales, and offers the sole agency for the district on condition that a form is signed agreeing to pay him Thirty Dollars in one year if goods amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars are sold, and as the gain on that quantity would be four or five times thirty dollars, the name is signed and the visitor goes in search of another victim. A specimen of the form presented for signature is given below, and if it be torn or cut off at the end of the date it will be seen that it makes an ordinary promissory note without condition or reservation.

FORM AS PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE.

TORONTO, August 5th, 1885.

One year from date I promise to pay..... of order Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars for value received at six per cent per annum, payable at Toronto.

bearer Thirty Dollars if I sell by worth of Patent Hay Forks said Thirty Dollars when due.

..... Sole Agent for..... County.

Continuance of extracts from the pamphlet of the N. S. S. P. S.:—

POULTRY.—The remarks which we have already made as regards producing insensibility by a blow upon the brain may equally apply to poultry. The almost universal method of killing by chopping off the head of a fowl and allowing the body to flutter about on the ground, is not an agreeable sight, and has certainly a demoralizing effect upon those who witness it, especially upon the young and those who are not yet callous to such sights. The same may be said also of the practice of opening the blood-vessels in the necks of poultry, and allowing them to bleed to death more or less slowly. Therefore to produce insensibility, make use of either of the following modes.

1. Grasp the birds by the legs, place its head upon a block, and strike it with a smart, quick blow with a small club, or with some equally efficient weapon, and then immediately sever the head from the body by a sharp cleaver or hatchet. Retain the body in the hand until all fluttering has ceased.

2. Taking the bird up, compress the throat between the thumb and finger for a minute. Retaining the grasp, swing the body round several times, and then remove the head as above described. Hence insensibility is produced by suffocation and loss of motion by the twisting of the bone of the neck.

3. A very sharp blow, with a small but heavy stick, behind the neck, at about the second joint from the head, will injure the spinal cord so as to destroy sensation and motion, if properly executed; the head to be afterwards severed from the neck.

4. Hang up the bird by the legs, and thrust a long, narrow, sharp-pointed knife, like a penknife, into the brain through the back part of the roof of the mouth. Death is instantaneous. To do this considerable dexterity is required.

BUTTER AND CREAMERIES.—Mr. J. R. Barlow, B. A., J. P., lecturing recently at Bolton, Yorkshire, on Dairy Farming, in which he is not only theoretical but practical, adduced the following statistics in evidence of the immense importance of that industry. Mr. B. is an authority. In 1885, he said, England imported 257,500,000 lbs. of butter. This meant 773,000,000 gals of milk, which, at an ordinary average, would require 1,717,000 cows belonging to foreign farmers.

During last year cheese also was imported equivalent to 219,000,000 gals. of milk, which was equal to the produce of 448,000 cows. They were thus consuming produce which it required 2,000,000 cows to produce.

Now this enormous demand is not falling off, but is on the increase. Even if it were stationary, how much does Nova Scotia, on the threshold of exportation, contribute to it? How much might she not contribute to the still greater demand of the future? But where are her creameries and cheese factories?

At present all we discern is the discreditable fact that passably good butter is not easily obtained in Halifax. Nova Scotia farmers are sedulously trained by pessimistic politicians to sit down and fold their hands and wail, while they continue in their loose, careless and slovenly style of farming, when both they and men of capital ought to be stirring in the establishment of creameries and cheese factories.

Read what Dr. Twitchell, editor of the *Maine Farmer*, says in regard to creameries:—

"In the work of the future, too much care cannot be given to butter making, for we cannot afford to place anything but a superior article on the market. There is in all markets a demand for the choicest article of butter. These associated dairies are one of the necessities of to-day, and wherever tried have been very successful. One of the results of these dairies is, a man having a cow giving 150 pounds, supplying a factory paying 19 to 21

cents a pound, will naturally want to increase her yield of cream to 200 or 250 pounds. It is now a common thing to find cows yielding 250 pounds. If a person owns a cow having a large flow of poor milk it will pay best to feed the milk to his colts. As milk is valuable in feeding stock the article of skim milk is an important item. One butter factory in Maine paid the farmers in its vicinity \$30,000 for cream last year. It is useless for people to say that they can make better butter than these factories, because, through the uniformity of their system, their means of ripening the cream, etc., they produce results which are beyond the reach of the ordinary individual. Inexpensive co-operative dairy work is possible anywhere, and seems to be the best means of making butter."

There is another aspect too to the matter which should appeal in the strongest manner to the intelligent farmer who, if he is intelligent, we may assume to be an affectionate, or, at all events, a conscientious husband and father. An exchange says:—

CREAMERIES AND FARMERS' WIVES.—The creamery system is the one for managing milk and making butter that does not make slaves of women. It is the great emancipator of the housewife, besides making butter and of higher average quality. As a measure of economy no farmer should be without a creamery. But its use requires the putting of some ice the previous winter. Hence we speak of it now while there is yet time to get good ice." Another exchange says:—"It is much to be regretted that butter-making has not assumed greater prominence in the Province." A comparison is made with Denmark with a poorer climate, and labor conditions than Nova Scotia, yet the Danish farmers are rapidly gaining the English market for butter. In 1886 Denmark sent forty million pounds weight of butter to England of the value of \$11,000,000. The great faults are noticed in putting up butter in Nova Scotia, oversalting and poor tubs. Nova Scotia does not make enough to supply Halifax."

OUR COSY CORNER.

SPRING COSTUMES.—Popular materials for street wear are the smooth woollens in small stripes or plaids of different shades of the color, the stripes being quite narrow. Black and white in fine stripes are revived, nice wool, striped with a fine hair line of white, being a useful combination for street wear. The chief distinction of the spring goods in comparison with the materials of former years, is their smooth, delicate finish. Rough homespun have entirely disappeared, and in their places appear brilliant pongees, and glossy chuddahs. There are veilings, serges and striped, bordered goods of all kinds, but the most fashionable are the smooth, brilliant materials which were worn years ago. Artists may disapprove of smoothly finished goods, but every woman knows that they are the best of materials for "shaking off the dust" and for general wear. The plain, brilliant materials are really quite handsome, and the pongees, plaided and striped are cosy and useful. White camel's hair makes beautiful white costumes and nun's cloth, plaided with fine, white satin lines, is an exquisite material. A new goods promised for summer wear is Japanese silk in the Russian colors of red, white and blue, which will evidently be something odd and new.

As the materials are "old-fashioned" in their smoothness and brilliancy it is said on good authority that we are most certainly returning to the plain, straight lines of dresses worn at the beginning of this century, and that even now draperies are made longer and simply arranged. The woollen materials silk or velvet will be combined. When silk is used forms a loosely puffed vest, and trims the skirt in bands to simulate ruffles of ribbon. Bands of Russian embroidery are handsome trimming, and passementerie is as elegant as one's purse can afford. Fortunately, for those who have dresses to make over, different colors are permitted in combination, the beige material being used for the loose material of the blouse. Beige and blue is an artistic combination. An undergarment of the blue has a front drapery of beige cloth looped high on one side and secured by a group of cross folds, while on the other side it hangs perfectly straight. The bodice of beige has a vest of blue. These combinations are difficult to manage and require artistic treatment. The cashmeres and Henrietta cloths will be made up with plain, striped, plaided sarahs or with moire silk.

Among the affectations of fashion must be mentioned a dress gotten up for sewing for the poor. It is a dark blue serge dress and an apron made of cream colored India muslin trimmed with seven vertical and four horizontal tucks.

The fashionable spring jacket will be of a smooth black cloth, and the tan shade so popular last year. Short coats of rough homespun cloth are offered for the early spring. The edges are often double stitched, but the lapped seams do not appear. Vest fronts of a contrasting color are prophesied as more fashionable than elaborate braidings. Besides the dull shades of terra cotta, mouse and grey blues will probably be worn. The spring color will be green, though blue is not far behind in importance. Green and red will be combined. A pretty suit lately seen was terra cotta trimmed with bands of black. The bonnet was red, trimmed with black and pompons of old rose tint.

A few ideas for Easter may not here be out of place. The more attached by society to the interchange of seasonable greetings, the more they strive to find suitable little gifts to present as tokens of kindness and goodwill to friends and relations. A delightful thing for this purpose consists of a chagron (kite) made of satin and nett, and, being adorned with bows and flowers, forms an emblem of life again returning with the warmth of the sun's rays. The bill of string attached but conceals a case for a ring or other jewelry. Flowers in every form and arrangement are more and more supplanting the simple egg, as symbols of the reawakening of nature. Egg shaped arrangements holding bottles of choicest perfume are also suitable as Easter gifts.

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 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.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—
CHESS EDITOR,
 Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OTTAWA CITIZEN.—Kindly address as above.

COLUMBIA CHESS CHRONICLE.—Many thanks for back Nos.

J. W. WALLACE.—You are right; it was a misprint.

F. MACKIE, (Eng.)—Correct solutions of 4, 5, 6 and 7 received.

Correct solution to No. 12 received from F. W. Beckman, and of No. 13 from L. Johnstone.

Solution to Problem 14.—B to QB7, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, H. B. Stairs, "D.," and Mrs. H. Moseley.)

This little problem seems to have been too much for the majority of our solvers. Most of the incorrect solutions we have received may be stopped by Black playing 1.R to R2.

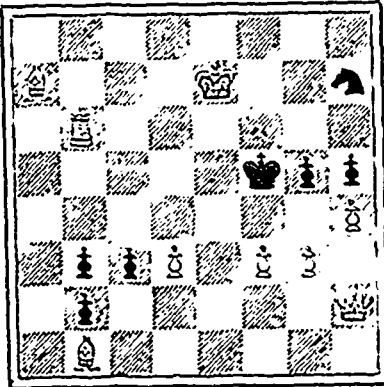
Solution to Problem 15.—Kt to Kt6, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, Edgie, L. M. Wilkins, L. Johnstone, J. W. Wallace, "D.," H. B. Stairs, Mrs. H. Moseley, and H. Delaney.)

PROBLEM No. 18.

By G. J. Slator.

BLACK.



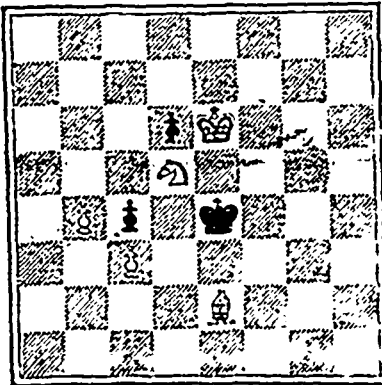
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 19, (for beginners.)

By M. D'Orville.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

The Editor is pleased to announce that he has succeeded in arranging five correspondence games between different Provincial players. We hope by next season to be able to arrange a Provincial Correspondence Tournament, further particulars of which will be laid before our readers in due course.

We take the following game from the *Sunny South* chess column for Jan. 14th. It is headed "A Youthful Genius." It is reported as having been played between Mr. W. W. Hall, of McGregor, Texas, and his little daughter Jennie, aged nine years. "Careful study of the game will increase our readers' admiration for the genius of the little lady." The game was forwarded by the fond father to the Chess Editor of *Sunny South*.—

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. W. Hall.	Jennie.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to KB4	P to Q4
3 Kt to KB3	P takes KP (a)
4 Kt takes KP	B to K3
5 Kt to QB3	P to KB4
6 Q to R5, ch	P to KKt3
7 Kt takes KtP	B to B2 (b)
8 Q takes BP	B takes Kt
9 Q to K5, ch	Q to K2
10 Q takes R	Kt to KB3
11 P to KKt4 (c)	Kt takes KtP
12 Q to Q4	Q to R5, ch
13 K to K2	P to B4
14 Q to R4, ch (d)	Kt to QB3
15 Q to Kt5 (e)	Q to B7, ch
16 K to Qsq	Q to KB6, ch
17 Q to K2	Q takes R
18 P to Q4	B to KR4
19 K to Q2	P to K6, ch
20 K to Q3	Kt to B7, ch, and wins (f)

- (a) The little lady has some knowledge of her chess books.
- (b) And of some principles inculcated by the good tutor, her father.
- (c) To release the Q; but Jennie has gained very valuable time now.
- (d) This is where the more experienced player went astray.
- (e) No more peace for the tutor now. The scholar has the upper hand.
- (f) Jennie could here have laid her parent *hors de combat* with six straight strokes; but being merciful, we cordially forgive her.

CHESS IN WINTER.

Chess in the library the fire beside,
 When the swift snow-flakes fill the bitter air,
 When winds are howling o'er the landscape wide,
 And all the trees are bare.

The plenteous legends of the old romance
 Belong alone to winter. Golden prime,
 And the sweet music made when light leaves dance,
 Crush down the ancient rhyme.

Around are seen the old romantic tomes
 Rich with a Russian odour. Deep, brown-eyes
 Gaze on the board as each new winding comes—
 As each pursues or flies.

So fly the moments. Long, long years ago,
 The royal game made bright the winter sky,
 'Mid the white turmoil of the whirling snow,
 And mad winds roaring high.
Mortimer Collins in Tomlinson's Annual.

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

THE BRITISH BLIND FOLD CHAMPIONSHIP.—A match has been arranged to be played between Messrs. D G McKelvie and W. Campbell, both of Glasgow, during the current month. The victory is to be decided by the best of 28 restricted games. Each player is to open twice in all the seven possible ways, thus making the required number. As both players are well known in the West of Scotland—each having won the championship of Lanarkshire twice—much interest attaches to this unique match, which is the first of the kind that has ever taken place.

SOLUTIONS.

W. N. Reinhardt's correct solution to Problem 8 was received too late to be acknowledged last week, but he has been credited with it.

Correct solutions to Problems 9 and 10 have been received from Mrs. H. Moseley, Dartmouth; J. McEwan, Halifax; D. Connell, Amherst; B. F. D., Springhill Mines; W. N. Reinhardt, LaHave; J. F. Hall, Lunenburg. D. Stewart, Shoburne, solved Problem 9 only.

PROBLEM 9—As solved by Mr. McEwan and B. F. D., the position being, black men, 1, 19, kgs., 11, 22; white men, 5, 12, kgs., 10, 28. Black to move and win:—

22—17	27—31	17—13	9—6
28 32	32 28	10 14	black
19—24	31—26	13—9	wins.
32 28	28 24	14 10	
24—27	26—22 (1)	22—17	
28 32	24 27	27 23	

(1).—At this point Mrs. Moseley and D. Connell vary as follows:—

22—26	32 28	27—24	28 19
27 32	31—27	32 28	6—24
26—31	28 32	9—6	blk. wins.

Had a special prize been offered for this problem, it must have been awarded to the first of the above solutions, because it is the shorter one, and is equally strong with the other. It is always advisable to pursue the shortest road to victory.

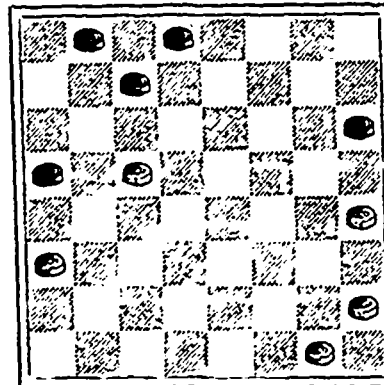
PROBLEM 10.—The above, all except Mr. Stewart, also correctly solved this problem. The position was, black men, 5, 7, 22, 27, kings, 2, 24; white men, 8, 14, 23, 32, kings, 13, 18. Black to play and win.

2—6	14 7	6—1	13 6
18 25	24—19	32 23	1 26
7—10	23 16	5—9	blk. wins.

PROBLEM 13

By Wm. Muir, Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Black—men, 1, 2, 6, 12, 13.



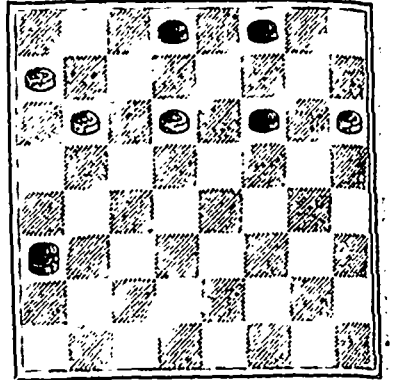
White—men, 14, 20, 21, 28, 32.

Black to play and win.

This is a very fine end game, and we hope our solvers will be very careful in their solutions.

PROBLEM 14.

By Mr. Richmond in Boston Globe. Black—men, 2, 3, 11; king, 21.



White—men, 5, 9, 10, 12. White to play and draw.

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.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH

Banker & Broker,

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Suitable for Trusts and Estates, always on hand. Correspondence solicited. Information as to Investments furnished on application.

J. C. MACKINTOSH

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1881, 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
 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

TICKETS 25 Cents.

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

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

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.
 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.