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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 12, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Dr. Goldwin Smith," says the *Colonies and India*, "has written another letter to the *Times* on Canadian affairs. It is very hard lines on the Canadians that they should be obliged to afford shelter and hospitality to one who, like the Oxford Professor, while residing in their midst, is doing his best to undermine their loyalty, and to teach them that it is their interest to leave the old flag, and to ally themselves to an alien state. We entirely agree. It is a pity Dr. Smith has not some definite employment. He is a conspicuous illustration of (we think) Dr. Watts' line, 'The devil still some mischief finds for idle hands to do.'"

It is very satisfactory to find it recorded that the great wine industry of France is recovering from its long depression. Some years since the yield of wine per acre, of 5,000,000 acres, was about 250 gallons, but the Phylloxera came from America, where it is comparatively harmless, and the yield was reduced to an infinitesimal proportion. The Concord grape was then tried, and suffering but little, or not at all, and also yielding abundantly, it was soon planted over an immense area. Other vines which are Phylloxera-proof were also planted, and it is now confidently expected that, in a very few years the yield of wine will be as great as in the best year before the plague appeared. The scarcity of the grape has for years past led to the use of raisins, which not only produce a very poor wine, but lead to a very prejudicial adulteration.

The *New York Nation*, a paper whose favorable literary notices are an evidence of merit, has the following on Mr. F. Blake Crofton's "Haliburton." "The 'Haliburton' of Windsor, N. S., has just printed a paper by Mr. F. B. Crofton, of Halifax, the first of a proposed series of annual publications. It is a very scholarly and appreciative sketch of the greatest of Nova Scotian writers, and one whose influence was very marked on certain characteristic departments of American literature. Though there are few readers of the *Clock-maker* to-day, yet many of Sam Slick's shrewd sayings have become household words. Mr. Crofton takes this occasion to correct several blunders in the various biographical notices of Judge Haliburton, two of which, we regret to see, are faithfully copied by the editors of Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*."

Fifteen duels and sixteen suicides are said to have been the ghastly record of Monte Carlo since the New Year. Surely it is time some stops should be taken to stop the "carnival of crime" that unceasingly flourishes in this wretched little principality, which covers about six square miles of territory, and has a population of less than 14,000. The very existence of such a state, in which the moral sentiment of the community is overwhelmed by avarice and greed of gain, is an anomaly and a scandal.

Among other public conveniences which would be put a stop to by the passage of the proposed new Sunday Bill would be the Dartmouth Ferry-boat, and a very great inconvenience such a stoppage would be. As we have elsewhere observed, fortunately the Press is a unit on this attempt to override reason and common sense by narrowness and intolerance. The *Echo* has adopted the ingenious idea of a ballot on the question, and a correspondent (Adam Smith) in the *Mail* has a very smartly written letter about it, full of common sense, which we confidently look to see prevail.

We said last week that we would see in our present issue to what extent our own fair ladies are responsible for the terrible destruction of our birds—and a competent ornithological authority estimates that two-thirds of the victims of a cruel fashion are song birds. Mr. Piers, some statistics from whose appeal we quoted, has made some observations in his walks about Halifax, which, tho' not exhaustive, very likely involve a fairly proportionate estimate. As the result of partial investigation, he counted, in 6 days, 150 hats, out of which 109 (over two-thirds) bore the spoils of the wholesale slaughter of innocents. When will the fair sex take thought of compassion and humanity?

A remarkable increase of population is observable at the Sault Ste. Marie. In 1870, at the time of the first Red River Expedition, there might have been 100 to 150 inhabitants. It probably remained stationary, or increased but very slowly, for several years, for, in 1887, there were only 300. But in April, 1888, there were 1,820. Last year there were 1,020 arrivals, and the present population is 3,500, a good number of which are supposed to consist of Canadian families who crossed over to the American side two or three years ago, and have now returned. Every year the construction of a railway to create immigration is more and more seen to be justified.

The recent Scott Act elections have fully borne out our anticipations of the continuance of a re-actionary feeling. The decision adverse to the Act of nine counties in Ontario last year has been called a Waterloo. It may now be relegated back to the position of a Leipsic. Last week's action would seem to be the Waterloo. Eleven counties and two cities in Ontario, and the County of Colchester in Nova Scotia, have rejected the Act. No doubt the repeal was supported by numerous Prohibitionists dissatisfied with the working and efficiency of the measure, but there is probably a large margin of dislike to measures which promote all sorts of underhand work and do but very little real good.

There is a rumor afloat that the *London Times* may be financially ruined "as well," says our authority, "as in reputation," by the failure of its attempt to prove Mr. Parnell guilty of complicity in crime. As for the "reputation," public sentiment wearies of all scandals after a time, and in a year or two the *Times* would probably be little the worse for wear in that respect. But its expenses before the commission were enormous, and it is currently reported that an attempt has been made to dispose of the paper to a limited liability company in order to give it a fresh start. This may be true, but it has been generally supposed that the *Times* was rich enough to pull through even such an ordeal as this failure has been. Curiously enough, the paper went through a nearly similar crisis about 100 years ago.

Father Chiniquy, who has been lecturing recently on the Jesuits, has a singular and not very credible story about the death of President Lincoln. It is to this effect: that eleven Jesuits who were present and heard Lincoln's address determined to murder the President, and break up the republic in the interests of France. Lincoln knew it, and told Chiniquy so. A priest who came from Rome told Chiniquy that the plot had been all arranged, and another priest told a friend of Lincoln's the same story. He (Chiniquy) traced Booth, who assassinated Lincoln, to the house of the priest who formed the plot and another who was implicated in the murder was shielded by the priests of Canada and Rome. It is to be supposed the Rev. Father believes this "wonderful history" himself, but we should think very few of his hearers will, unless they are of the type of the disciples of Ignatius Donnelly.

It is assumed by the promoters of the new Sunday Bill that the Street Car employees are debarred from attendance at Public Worship. This is not the case. Only a very moderate proportion of their hands are continually employed on Sunday, and, as we understand, provision is made for each of these to attend Divine Service, if he so desire, once during the day.

One of the provisions of the proposed new Sunday measure is, we believe, that, in effect, no man is to be allowed to pursue his usual avocation on the Lord's day. One of the duties of the sexton is to ring church bells. The ringing of bells is not a work of necessity, and it has been very fairly argued that a sexton doing so might himself be found guilty of an infraction of the new law, and become amenable to its penalties.

We cordially congratulate our St. John contemporary the *Sun* on its splendid special number of the 3rd inst., in which it gives a perfect historical summary of the business of that much-alive city. To comment on it in detail is beyond our space, but a perusal of it leaves us with the impression that the enterprise of the St. John Press is the natural outcome of the energy of the city. Among the very numerous subjects touched upon is that of the Carnival, in which we wish St. John every success.

The commencement of the St. John Carnival on Dominion Day is auspicious, but we are inclined to think that ten days, which we understand are to be allotted to it, is almost too long a period not to flag towards the end. We hope it may not be so, but be that as it may it has suggested itself to many Halifaxians that the time to begin our own Carnival would be in three or four days after the finish of that of St. John—say the 15th—unless the good folks of St. John see fit, on mature consideration, to curtail their time. With a day or two's intermission, many of the St. John visitors would probably be ready to come on to Halifax and "continue the motion."

An English exchange informs us that the scheme of an ocean penny postage has now been brought within the range of practical politics. "With £60,000 saved by the revision of the post-office stationery contracts, ocean penny postage may be established with the colonies, Canada, the United States and Australia. The Postmaster-General states that in one week 2,000 postal money orders came from Australia of the value of 10s. to £5, and from Canada 6,000 of the same range of value. This is more than a thousand postal money orders a day from kith and kin to the old folks at home." If this be correct, and so great a desideratum should be attained, it would become impossible to retain the high three cent rate for inland postage in Canada for any length of time.

Whether or no the French Government is wise in prosecuting the Patriotic League, it has certainly done itself credit by cancelling the decree of banishment against the Duc D'Aumale. Of all the Orleans Princes the Duc D'Aumale is the most respectable—perhaps we should say noble—for his long career is entirely untainted by pettiness or even indiscretion. Beneficent, firm, prudent, and ever ready for any duty, his country might impose upon him, a man of letters and a good soldier, his gift to the nation of his great estate of Chantilly after his ostracism had been pronounced, evinced a calm magnanimity which places him in the highest rank of Frenchmen. As the Duke is now old and has no children, the Republic runs but little risk in recalling to his native land a man of such incontestable purity and patriotism.

We are always sorry to find ourselves in antagonism to the clergy, or any section of them, but we are compelled to unqualified condemnation of the effort now being made to impose further stringent and unwarranted restrictions on individual liberty in respect to the observance of Sunday. It is assumed by the clerical promoters of the proposed measure that such restrictions are desired by the Province at large. We have good reason to believe that the assumption is without foundation, and that the movement is simply the outcome of a determined clerical hostility to the convenience of the citizens of Halifax in the running of the Street Cars on Sunday. As we have urged before, Sunday is better observed in Canada than in any other country in the world, and ecclesiasticism should be content to leave alone that which is well.

Owing to wide-spread and disastrous floods over vast Provinces in China, thousands of the subjects of the Celestial Empire are in imminent danger of starvation. Many have already thus perished miserably, and many more must die before succor can reach them. A pitiful cry for help is wafted from across the ocean to us in America. This appeal deserves a prompt and even a lavishly generous response. These teeming millions require not only to have their immediate wants ministered to, but they must be supplied with seed that they may raise the crops that are to feed them in the future. And these Chinese—though heathen—have just claim on the sympathy and generosity of the civilized and Christian world. The Hungarians, when flooded out, the famine-smitten Irish of Connemara, the Americans, fever and panic-stricken, all have been aided by Chinese money. Indeed, we know of no great public need of help in any part of the world that has cried out to a deaf ear in China. That human ant-hill, after ages of seclusion, no sooner admitted fellowship with the rest of the world than it recognized the brotherhood of man and its fraternal obligations, and dropped its portion into the contribution when the voice of distress was heard. China felt the thrill of the fraternity of man when the Western nations needed charity, and should now be made to feel the pleasures of Christian reciprocity when their own need cries for help.

The most fearful terrors the world has known have been those which have been perpetrated in the name of religion, and instigated by men whose sincerity had blunted their every sense of humanity. The most atrocious of these horrors were those of the Inquisition. Next, perhaps, the tyranny of the witch-burning Puritans, and this last was almost equalled by the autocracy of Calvin at Geneva. The difference between the persecutions of old and the intolerance of to-day is in degree only, not in kind, and there is not an instance of clerical dictation in legislation which has not contravened the better sense of the public. Very nearly all paternal legislation is in the highest degree objectionable, but that which is prompted by ecclesiasticism is the most meddlesome and mischievous of all. We rejoice to see that the Halifax Press is a unit on this question and unites in condemnation of the proposed new Sunday measure.

"Up to 1791," said a writer in the *Week* some three years ago, "the small French population of Canada was in a position to be converted into an English colony with traces of French sentiment and language, which would have slowly disappeared. But at that date William Pitt the younger brought into the House of Commons two Quebec acts, which constituted two Provinces—Lower Canada, with a full provision of French laws, language and institutions; Upper Canada, with a production of English laws and social system. During the debate Pitt declared on the floor of the House that his purpose was to create two colonies distinct from and jealous of each other, so as to guard against a repetition of the late unhappy rebellion which had separated the thirteen colonies from the empire." It is curious to note how far reaching may be the effects of political acts, and how totally opposite to the intent of the originator may be their far distant results. Little could Pitt dream that the civil and religious privileges he was craftily conceding to the French Canadians would become a factor often troublesome, sometimes dangerous, to the cohesion in the future of another set of Provinces.

Expressions of dissatisfaction about the Militia administration are becoming more and more frequent. The clothing is now furnished by Canadian firms, and even if it costs a little more under such an arrangement, the small extra cost would be worth paying, but if the quality is bad, as it is, asserted to be, the advantage vanishes. Some very strong opinions have been expressed in the Commons even by Conservative members. The fact is politicians, from Sir John Macdonald downwards, have got firmly fixed in their heads the idea that any partizan who has to be gratified will do for a Minister of Militia. We have never had a really good one since Sir George Cartier; though it is not improbable that Mr. Jones would have made a very fair one had his tenure of office been longer. This mischievous idea extended downwards for a long time, and one D. A. G., retired some time since, was the most extraordinary instance of incapacity ever put into a staff appointment. Without a good head, department or district goes to the dogs, and good military men are not to be picked up everywhere by the waysides of the muddy roads of party. This is a matter the public should be alive to, as an able man is always cheaper in the long run than a poor administrator.

The remote dates of any intelligence we receive of the gallant Stanley leave so terribly wide a margin for anxiety as to what may have happened in the interim, as to materially temper the satisfaction of being, at long intervals, carried a month or two down the sluggish stream of time. Nevertheless it is with renewed hope and confidence that from time to time we find success attending his heroic courage and energy. We now learn of his safety and that of the equally gallant Emin Pasha up to Sept. 4th last, at which time they were reported to be marching together towards Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children. The thrill of satisfaction with which we receive this news will have been intensified to many of our fellow citizens by the accounts which accompany it of the capability and bravery of Lt. Stairs, Stanley's Chief of Staff. This gallant young officer, who, after graduating high at the Royal Military College at Kingston, was for three years a most efficient Surveyor and Civil Engineer in New Zealand, then received his commission in the Royal Engineers, and was subsequently selected by Stanley for the onerous position to which he has done so much credit. He had it appears been severely wounded below the heart by an arrow, and all Halifax will rejoice with his relations and more intimate friends that his recovery is, like his wound, a matter of the past.

The storm of aggressive ill-feeling, nonsense and opprobrium, which attended the Presidential election, having, as we expected it would, very considerably abated, it is now quite within a reasonable hope that the deeper substratum of mutual appreciation and good-will between England and Canada and the United States may experience a wholesome upheaval to its original level. Incidents sometimes happen opportunely. A new United States Minister, bearing a highly honored name, has been appointed to the Court of St. James, where he is certain of a cordial welcome, and there is no indication that the newly delegated Plenipotentiary of England to Washington will be otherwise than acceptable. Meantime, two international amenities which have recently occurred will certainly not tend to set back the returning current of good feeling. The officers of the British Channel Fleet, having cabled to the U. S. Secretary of the Navy their sorrow for the recent loss of life at Samoa, and their sympathy with the American Navy, received from Mr. Tracey a highly appreciative reply, and a similar satisfaction has been manifested in American naval circles at the marked respect shown by the English Fleet in Chinese waters to the memory of Rear Admiral Chandler, Commander-in-Chief of the American Squadron, at the obsequies of that officer at Hong-Kong. This is as it should be.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AN AIRY POEM.

Current Literature credits the following "Song of the Parachute" to the Pall Mall Gazette with these explanatory words:—

"Addressed to Pr. f. Baldwin, now performing in London, but applicable to all balloon jumpers in this country."

As a matter of fact, the poem was written a year or two ago by Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous government scout and Indian fighter, after witnessing one of Sam Baldwin's ascensions. Here it is:—

I can sit on a broncho's hurricano deck  
When he kicks as high as the moon,  
But darn my skin if you'll get me in—  
To an untamed Yankee balloon,  
That goes like a Winchester rifle shot  
Up toward Heaven's back garden plot.

I have run some risks on the wild frontier,  
When the Reds war about in the land,  
But to jump in the air from away up thar  
Would exhaust my supply of sand;  
You bet I'd hang on to that old balloon  
If she bumped her side against the moon.

Suppose that overgrown parasol  
Should happen to make a kick  
An' fail to do as he wanted it to,  
He'd drop to the earth too quick,  
And would sink so deep that his friends, no doubt,  
Would go to China to dig him out.

I'm kinder glad that the old balloon  
Refused to straddle the cloud;  
When he cut her away he meant to stay,  
Tho' he landed to fill a shroud;  
And soon or late, you hear me toot,  
He'll break his neck from that parachute.

And if I'm around when the corpse comes back,  
And is laid in the last low bed,  
And the soft winds sigh a sweet lullaby,  
O'er the poor balloonist's head,  
I hardly think it'll be amiss  
To write him an epitaph just like this:

"Here lies the body of one who flew  
Like a meteor up toward Heaven's blue,  
And then, with a reckless sort of grace,  
Flew just as fast toward the other place,  
Sometimes t'ward Heaven, sometimes t'ward—well,  
He changed so often it's hard to tell  
Whether upon his final scoot  
He works a balloon or a parachute."

Our objection to the foolhardy man is not that he is a fool but that he is hardy. He never seems to die.

The clergyman in an English town, having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk, reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Mistaken souls, who dream of Heaven."

Young lady (to turnkey)—Can I take these flowers in to the prisoners, sir? Turnkey—Yes, mem; the thieves and pickpockets 'ill be glad to get 'em. They dotes on flowers. But there ain't no murderers in now, mem. The last one was pardoned out yesterday. Young lady—Oh, I am so sorry.

Improved Appearances.—Dentist—"What can I do for you, madam?" Mrs. O'Rahilly (suddenly rich)—"I want yez to be after prying the amalgum fillin' out o' me back tooth an' puttin' in gold. Since Dinnis got the contract on ther new aquedook 't is not the expense we be minding in any ways."

Husband (pettishly):—"Why, Nellie, do you spend so much time at the looking-glass?" Wife:—"To make myself look as attractive as possible."

H:—"Pshaw? You are too vain. And what does it all amount to? I don't admire you any more." W:—"I know it, but you are not the only man in the world." H. puts on his thinking cap.

The hygroscopic quality of table salt, and its tendency to pack together in cruets and containers, may be entirely overcome by thoroughly drying the salt and intimately mingling with it a small percentage of dry corn starch or arrowroot. From 8 to 10 per cent is amply sufficient for the most humid atmosphere (as on the sea coast,) while a much less percentage of the starch is sufficient for inland points.

An Eastern potentate once asked a group of his courtiers which they thought the greatest man, himself or his father. At first he could elicit no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wiley old courtier said; "Your father, sire; for, though your are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you,—that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.

Messrs. Hancock of London have on exhibition a wonderful ruby. It is 1 inch in length, 3/4 inch in width, and weighs 24 carats, and is said to be the most important ruby in the world in respect of the three essential qualities of color, size, and brilliancy. When Messrs Hancock, after spending months in treaty for its purchase, finally secured the stone (which is supposed to have lain hidden for years among the ancestral treasures of one of the Burmah princes), it was larger, but badly cut. To sacrifice size to the requirements of art was a bold resolution, but it was taken, and the result of putting the gem into the hands of an eminent lapidary is the possession of a stone in every way unique.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

SONGS OF THE SHIRT.

(Paddy in full dress meets a friend.)—"Where did I get this shirt? Bedad I got it where they can be had  
By any decent caller,  
At Clayton & Sons on Jacob's Strate,—  
Now aint it lligant and nate,  
And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!  
"A Dollar" "Yes, bedad its thrue  
And Barney dear I if I was you,  
I'd go and git another."  
"I'll do it Pat—I will me friend—  
Wan for meself—and I will send  
Wan to our Mick, me brother."  
(Sandy at market.)—I guess this is a' I want the noo,  
And glad I am at bein' throo,  
So I'll be toddlin' ben i—  
By George I heana finished yet,—  
To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get  
Ane o' thae shirts ye ken,  
'Tis but a step to Clayton's place—  
There's no needessity to race  
And I'll be hame in time:  
And Janet lass—the scoldin' jade  
Secin' the bargain I hae made  
For ance will hush her chime!

SOUTH-END

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SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

A boating club is about to be organized in Pictou.

A large force of men are at work dredging the harbor at Parrsboro.

Hants Co. is excited over an elopement. Both parties are married.

245 students are enrolled at the Pictou Academy for the winter term.

The legislature of Newfoundland have passed a manhood suffrage bill.

The Government of Newfoundland propose establishing a model farm at a cost of \$25,000.

Measles have broken out at the Royal Military College at Kingston, and quarantine has been declared.

Rev. J. F. Dustan was inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgewater on Tuesday.

Rufus Hardwick, who has the contract for the erection of the light house at Annapolis, N. S., recently began work on that structure.

Two men were recently drowned in the Restigouche River, N. B., by breaking through the ice. Several others have had narrow escapes.

Reports of the North-west Indians show that their condition is more favorable than ever before. The industrial schools are a great success.

The majority vote for the incorporation of Amherst has been declared void, as it appears that several persons voted who were not qualified to do so.

Gabriel Dumont, whose visit to Winnipeg was kept very quiet, he remaining with friends up the river, has gone to see his brethren in the Saskatchewan.

The Toronto World says that the official announcement of the appointment of Bishop Walsh of London to the Archbishopric of Toronto will be made in a few days.

Of 1,150 votes polled in Colchester county on the Scott Act, only 43 were recorded against the repeal of the act. The town of Truro voted 200 for repeal and 13 against.

The promoters of the St. John sugar refinery are hard at work, and have taken steps to lay before the public at an early day the plans of the refinery which were prepared in the United States.

The people of Ottawa celebrated the 25th anniversary of the entrance of Sir Hector Langevin into the Privy Council, on the 30th ult., by presenting him with an appropriate address and a \$3000 dinner service.

The Minister of Militia has refused permission to the Hamilton, Toronto and Brantford battalions to go into camp this summer for four days, on the ground that he would have to assent to similar requests from all quarters.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in February were \$844,045, and the operating expenses \$643,501. In January and February the net profits amounted to \$232,298, as compared with \$116,000 in the same period last year.

The Royal Gazette announces the incorporation of Springhill. The News says:—"The provincial government cannot be accused of any undue haste in giving its decision; yet the announcement will be hailed with pleasure even at this late date."

The Pictou News says:—"Jas. A. Fraser, M.P.P., will retire from the management of the Eastern Chronicle this spring. He will give attention to gold mining, which he will no doubt find slightly more remunerative than the newspaper business."

The work of constructing the Cape Breton railway is reported as being vigorously pushed. The contractors have taken advantage of the mild winter, and have kept up the work practically without interruption. It now seems probable that the new railway will be completed considerably within contract time.

Water has recently been brought into Vancouver, B. C., from Capitona River, across Burrard's Inlet. Across the mouth of the harbor many novel engineering difficulties have delayed the enterprise, but Vancouver has now a water supply unsurpassed in quantity or purity by that of any other city on the continent.

An Ottawa press despatch says:—"Lieut. Stairs, so prominently mentioned by the Explorer Stanley in his account of the relief of Emin Bey, is a Canadian. He is a son of the late Mr. J. F. Stairs, ex-M.P., Halifax, and graduated at the Royal Military College some time ago. He is still unaware of the death of his father, who left him an income of \$2,000 annually." This is a mistake, Lieut. Stairs is a son of the late John Stairs, of Halifax, and not of Mr. J. F. Stairs, ex-M.P., who is not dead. Lieut. Stairs is a cousin of Mr. J. F. Stairs.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., five young men, three of them married, started from Avondale in a small boat for the head of the river, with a supply of chain to assist in floating a raft of timber. The expected help not arriving, the crew at the mills went to Windsor to inquire why the men had not been sent. Search parties were organized, and on Sunday they discovered the boat bottom up near Sangster's Mills two miles above Windsor. Some of the hats of the unfortunate men were found inside the boat, which left no doubt of the fate of the occupants. Windsor and all the country around is excited over the calamity.

The annual meeting of the Infants Home was held in the parlor of the Home on Monday. During the fourteen years of its existence it has sheltered and cared for 688 babies. The report for the past year was read and adopted, and the committee re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. A. McKenzie of New Glasgow.

Mr. William Gossip, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died last Friday, at the age of 80 years. Mr Gossip was an Englishman, and was warmly attached to the mother country. He was at one time Editor of the Times, a Conservative journal, but for some years had been engaged in the stationery and book business. He will be much missed by his many friends.

The Springhill News does not approve of the quality of the butter sold there. It says:—"Much of the butter sold in Springhill would seem to possess in an eminent degree two Samsonian characteristics:—strength and hairiness. If the ancient slayer of Philistines had possessed two pounds of this article, instead of the jaw-bone of an ass, the slaughter would have been simply appalling. For, unaided and single handed, this butter has been known to put to flight the most cheeky and stoutest-hearted boarders." Verily Cumberland butter has no honor in its own county, but it has a good name throughout the rest of the Province. The News hopes that the N. S. Dairyman's Association may have some influence in improving the quality of the butter.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Theo. Robinson (Publisher, Montreal) for two works recently issued by his house. "Silken Threads" and "Mr. Naydian's Family Circle." They are got up in a manner perfectly creditable to the publisher, and we wish we could say anything more in their favor, but that is impossible. The former novel is just readable, and barely that. The latter, an extraordinary account of the Christmas meeting of a large family, all the sons of which are heads of branches of the firm, is destitute of point or object. We are not even told what the business is, though the entire talk is shop, and of a most vulgar kind. The question of loyalty to the head of the firm, which is the keynote of the endless chatter, is as misty as the rest. There may be a purpose or a moral of some kind, but we confess to being too dull of apprehension to discover it. We sincerely wish Mr. Robinson better material to work upon.

President Harrison is the fourteenth lawyer to hold the Executive chair.

It is reported that Yale College has received a single gift of \$50,000 for the new gymnasium.

The United States is sending three new war ships to Samoa, the Richmond, Alert and Adams.

It is reported that an American syndicate has purchased the entire railway system of Jamaica.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln has accepted the British mission, and will sail for England about the 15th of May.

Many California vineyardists intend this season to dry their grapes, instead of selling them at low rates to wine-makers.

J. H. Kidder, of the Smithsonian Institution, died suddenly at Washington on the 8th inst. His death will be a severe loss to the scientific branch of the Government service.

The commission appointed to recommend a suitable site for a navy yard on the Pacific coast, north of California, have selected a site on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, just below Seattle.

Mrs. Harrison is substituting white for colored servants at the White House. She will take more interest in matters below stairs than either of her immediate predecessors were able to do. She likes the details of household life.

Dakota was visited last week by a sand blizzard and prairie fire which devastated a large area. Many farms, together with the live stock, were burned. The loss is calculated to be about \$2,000,000. Dakota seems to be a hard country to live in.

John McCabe, foreman of Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper for thirty years, has committed suicide in Brooklyn, while despondent over the receipt of a notice from the new management of the paper, that his services would not be needed after May.

Grover Cleveland has been appointed one of the Commissioners to assess the value of lands taken for the High Bridge Park. The salary is \$10 for every day the Board meets, and Mr. Cleveland will earn his salary by an honest effort to do justice to all concerned.

A statue of Miles Standish is to be erected on the summit of Captain's Hill, at Duxbury, Mass. The statue is to be fifteen feet high, in bronze, standing on a granite pedestal 100 feet in height. The hill is on Standish's farm. The sculptor is J. S. O'Kelly, of Boston, and the monument will cost \$75,000.

Mrs. Wilson, widely known by her maiden name, Ida Lewis, has added another to the long list of lives saved by her in Newport Harbor. Her uncle Henry Lewis, 70 years of age, while returning from fishing in a small skiff, fell overboard in the harbor near Lime Rock lighthouse, of which she is keeper. She saw the accident, put out in her boat and rescued her uncle in an exhausted condition.

Storm, fire and flood have been having things their own way in some parts of the United States during the past week. Norfolk, Va., was visited on the 6th inst., by a terrible storm which destroyed a great deal of property. The tide rose 18 inches higher than ever recorded before, and did much damage, flooding the lower part of the city. Pittsburg, Pa., and Savannah were the scenes of destructive fires.

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A Soldiers' Memorial Hall, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, is being erected at Rutland, Vt.

The Nile is said to be falling rapidly and the outlook is serious.

The Duchess of Cambridge, aunt of Queen Victoria, is dead, aged 92.

Furious storms have caused extensive damage to property in Southern Hungary.

It is generally believed in English literary circles that Alfred Austin will become poet laureate if he survive Lord Tennyson.

New Zealand does not want the English sparrows. The Government offers a bounty of five cents each for their destruction.

Miss Whatley, daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin, and founder of the British Mission School in Egypt, died at Cairo recently, after a short illness.

A wood-ranger named Gildew was recently found in the river near Kilkenny, with his brains pounded out. The outrage is supposed to be of agrarian origin.

The Imperial parliament has consented to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the value of vaccination, believing that the result will dispel the doubts as to its value.

Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, has been pronounced bankrupt. It has been decided to institute criminal proceedings against him on a charge of having made untrue affidavits.

The late John Bright was given, in accordance with his wishes, an unostentatious funeral. Wreaths were sent by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Miss Cobden, and his own work-people.

It is said that the social condition of Whitechapel has greatly improved since the murders committed there, owing to the increased exertions of the clergy and the laity for the good of the people of the district.

The death, in Italy, of J. H. Graham Loftus, Marquis of Ely in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Loftus in that of the United Kingdom, at the early age of 40, is reported. We believe the titles go to his brother, John H. Loftus.

A gold medal to commemorate the Jubilee of Phonography was presented to Isaac Pitman, at a dinner in London. The medal, which weighs about 2½ ounces, contains an excellent portrait of the venerable inventor of phonography.

An Australian firm has offered the British Government an immense sum for the privilege of having their advertisement printed on the gum side of all postage stamps, so that the purchaser will be obliged to see it whenever he moistens the gum.

There was a rumor afloat in England last week that there was a plot to shoot the Prince of Wales on the race course at Leicester. Precautions were taken and the vicinity carefully watched, but nothing occurred to disturb the Prince at the race.

The Pope is engaged on a long encyclical letter chiefly devoted to the question of state socialism. The letter will soon be completed. The Pope has of late been in frequent communication with Catholic statesmen and economists throughout the world.

A strong fireproof room has been constructed outside Hawarden Castle, and in this will eventually be deposited an enormous mass of correspondence, extending over the whole of Mr. Gladstone's public life, and consisting of upwards of 60,000 letters.

Emperor William, doubtful as to what English feeling may be towards him on his visit to London in July, has inspired the semi official declaration that the Emperor's supposed dislike to the English is a mistake, and that, after Germany, he loves England most.

Sir George Baden Powell intends to call the attention of the House of Commons to the sufficiency of the North Atlantic trade to meet the food needs of the United Kingdom in time of war, and to move that special arrangements be made to effectually protect British steam communication on the North Atlantic against interruption by hostile cruisers.

The Jewish community in London will, says the Jewish Chronicle, soon receive a rare guest in the person of a lady bachelor of arts of the Bombay University, Miss Miriam Samuels. She is the daughter of a Persian merchant settled in Bombay, and has obtained her position at the University solely through private instruction. Miss Samuels intends to study medicine in London, with the view of practising as a doctor in India.

H. M. S. Calliope is reported to have arrived safely at Sydney. Her escape from the hurricane which wrecked the German and American ships at Samoa was evidently due to perfect precaution and good seamanship. She had five anchors out, and snapped the cables of four, when Capt. Kane put to sea and worked out at half a knot an hour. Tremendous seas broke over her and did much damage, but no life was lost. All unite in praising the pluck of her Captain.

The Centennial Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, Australia, was officially closed by his Excellency the Governor on January 31. Each nation represented at the Exhibition was called in turn, and its representatives advanced to the platform and received from the Governor the awards adjudged to it. When the United States was called, and the American flag displayed, there was a demonstration by the large audience assembled amounting to an ovation. This evidence of cordial good feeling was most gratifying to the Americans there.

A BEAUTIFUL EASTER GIFT.—Scott & Bowne, manufacturers of the well-known Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, offer a most beautiful Easter gift—composed of eight artistic studies of Birds and Flowers, put up in folio—worth at least \$2.00. for 25 cents. On receipt of above in stamps, it will be mailed at once.—Scott & Bowne, 132 South Fifth Ave., N. Y.

CHESS.

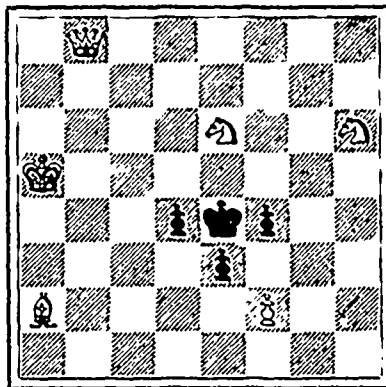
All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR CRITIC, Halifax, N. S.

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

Solution to Problem No. 73, K to Q2, solved by J. W. Wallace, Mrs. H. Mosely.

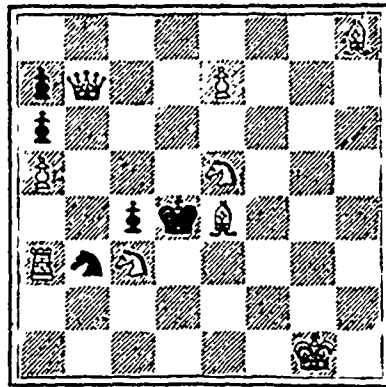
International correspondence match. We learn that Mr. G. E. Northup, of Sranton, Pa., has defeated Rev. W. Keiner, Birrie, Ont.; and that Mr. Showalter, of Kentucky has announced mate in five moves in his game with Mr. J. E. Barry, Fredrickton, N. B.

PROBLEM No. 74.  
CORRECTED.  
Chess Players Chronicle.  
BLACK—4 pieces.



WHITE—6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 75.  
From the Gleaner, Jamaica, Roy C. Planck, London, England.  
BLACK—5 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.  
The authors pet 2 mover.

GAME No. 57.  
Played in New York at the American Chess Congress.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE<br>Blackburn. | BLACK.<br>Hanham. |
| 1 P to K4           | P to K4           |
| 2 Kt to QB3         | B to B4           |
| 3 P to B4           | P to Q3           |
| 4 Kt to KB3         | Kt to KB3         |
| 5 B to B4           | P to B3           |
| 6 P to Q3           | Q to K2           |
| 7 Q to K2           | P to QKt4         |
| 8 B to Kt3          | P to QR4          |
| 9 P to QR4 (a)      | P to Kt5          |
| 10 Kt to Qsq        | B to R3           |
| 11 P takes KP       | P takes P         |
| 12 B to Kt5         | Q Kt to Q2        |
| 13 Kt to K3         | B takes Kt        |
| 14 Q takes B        | Kt to QB4         |
| 15 Kt to Q2         | Q to R2           |
| 16 Q to KKt3        | KKt to Q2         |
| 17 Q to K3          | P to Kt3 (b)      |
| 18 Castles KR       | Castles KR (c)    |
| 19 Q to B2          | K to Kt2          |

20 Q to R4 P to B3  
21 Q to R6, ch K to R sq  
22 R to B3 QR to K sq  
White announced mate in four moves.  
(a) A very necessary move to check black's advancing attack on the queen's side.  
(b) Black's game is now badly compromised.  
(c) Of very questionable merit, as it brings the king into a dangerous position.—New York Herald.

THE VAULE OF LONGEVITY.

Dr. Felix Oswald, in writing of the value of longevity, says:  
"Can there be a doubt that Burns and Keats foresaw the issue of their struggle against bigotry, or that Cervantes, in the gloom of his misery, could read the signs of the dawn presaging a sunburst of posthumous fame?"

"Spinoza and Schiller died at the threshold of their goal; Pascal, Harvey, Macaulay, Buckle and Bichat left their inimitable works half finished; Raphael, Mozart, and Byron died at the verge of a summit which perhaps no other foot shall ever approach.  
"The price of longevity would redeem the mortgage of our earthly paradise"—and it can be prolonged and should be, with care and the use of proper medicine at the right time.  
Owing to the stress, the worry, and the annoyance of every day life, there is no doubt but that tens of thousands of men and women yearly fill premature graves.

Especially after middle life should a careful watch be kept over one's physical condition. The symptoms of kidney disease, such as becoming easily tired, headache, neuralgia, feeble heart action, fickle appetite, a splendid feeling one day and an all-gone one the next, persistent cough, trouble in urinating, etc., should be diligently looked into and at once stopped through a faithful use of Warner's Safe Cure, which has cured tens of thousands of such troubles and will cure yours.

Experiencing no pain in the region of the kidneys is no evidence that they are not diseased, as those great purifying organs have very few nerves of sensation, and oftentimes the kidneys are positively rotting and being passed away through the urine before the victim is aware he is suffering from advanced kidney disease, which is only another name for Bright's Disease.

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The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

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The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Wood, Linen, and all kinds of Fine Work. Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and who are by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., CHASE & CO Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.

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That it is unsurpassed for Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Vigor, &c.

That for Lack of Energy, Nervousness, Paralysis, Loss of Brain Power, it has been highly recommended.

That as a Tonic for Children, for Invalids recovering from sickness, for Women who are Nursing it is of the greatest value.

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We print forms of all sorts  
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Or houses to let.  
Printing done quickly,  
Bold, stylish and neat.  
By HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,  
At 161 Hollis Street.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MORNING.

Behold! the eastern clouds are telling  
What they oft before have told:  
Sombre shades with glory swelling  
Flash from gray to ruby gold.

A thousand voices sweet upraising  
Gladsome greeting to the day,  
As the sun, his forehead blazing,  
Wakes the birds and paints the gray.

See the warm clear rays of sunshine  
Touch the soft cold veil of mist;  
Lakelet-like the fog was lying,  
Ere the sun the surface kissed.

Where has that smooth ocean vanished  
That just filled the valley wide?  
Into cloudlets it is banished  
Floating up the mountain side.

All the leaves with moisture glisten  
In the glory of the sun,  
While in stillest hush they listen  
'Till they feel the day begun.

Last and hear the gentle rustle,  
As the trees from sleep awake;  
Every leaf is in a bustle,  
'Tiny mist drops off they shake.

Brilliant drops, like diamond powder,  
Catch reflections of each ray;  
Dancing leaflets murmuring louder  
Shake the moisture far away.

Weak are words to show the splendor  
Of the waking of the light;  
Words all fail in power and grandeur  
To portray the death of night.

Black and awful for a season  
Night's oppression holds the world,  
All the mighty strength of reason  
Backward into dreams is hurled.

'Till the day's approaching brilliance  
Wrestles with the gloom of night,  
While the dark with stubborn defiance  
Slowly yielding dies in light.

B. MUSGRAVE, JR.

SEA-LIONS AND FUR-SEALS.

Seal-skin from the true seal has short, bristle hairs and is used for trunk covers, coats, caps, gloves, etc.; seal-skin from the eared seals is the soft, fine, glossy fur which the ladies prize so highly, and which has an important place in our luxurious winter ward-robes. These animals are carnivorous mammalia, and breathers of the air; while they hunt their food in the water, they must live out of it; hence they are found most frequently near the water, on the rocks of the coast, or floating on cakes of ice. In connection with the walrus, they have been aptly described by some writers as a kind of marine bears. Their bright, intelligent-looking faces are familiar in all our zoological collections, and their sports and antics are always amusing, and never fail to collect a crowd wherever they can be observed. The true seals live in the Northern seas. They are the main reliance of the Eskimo for his support, and supply him with food, light, fuel, clothes, thread, strings, and leather.

The sea-lion, having a head with pointed ears, "looking like the head of a dog with his ears cut off," large eyes, whiskers, a long neck, and a body raised upon its hind and fore limbs several inches from the ground, appears upon the land more like a land animal, while it is fully as much at home in the water as the seal.

The breeding habits of the sea-lions, as they are described by several authors, are extremely curious. They frequent solitary islands, away from inhabited coasts, in large numbers, and are supposed generally to return to the same place, or near it, year after year. Here they occupy the spaces between high water mark and the foot of the cliffs—to which the sailors have given the name of "rookeries"—using the beach as a playground for the pups, and fixing their sleeping-places on the tops of the cliffs. Only the old males or "married seals," and the full grown females or "mothers," are allowed upon the rookeries.

The young seals—the young males are called "bachelors"—are left to swim about in the water, or are allowed to retire behind the rookeries to the uplands back of the grounds that the old seals have appropriated to themselves. Communication between their upland haunts and the sea is given them by appointed paths, from which they are not permitted to stray to either side. The rookeries are haunted only by a few stragglers during the winter, but at the beginning of spring the older and chief males of the herd visit the place as if on a tour of inspection, swimming around cautiously; then, if it all seems safe, climbing upon the rocks and examining everything carefully. The company increases very slowly until about the 1st of June; then, if the weather has become warm, the bull-seals come up in large numbers and select their "claims," consisting of a plot of ground about ten feet square for each animal, which he must defend against all comers.

Desperate fights often take place for the possession of these little plots, at the end of which the vanquished seal withdraws humbly, while the victor quietly takes possession of his conquest.

It is said, according to Mr. Clark, "that occasionally those males who have been vanquished in all their encounters, and therefore unable to obtain a resting-place or a wife, retire together to some distant beach, there to bury their shame, far from the society of their fellows, where they sit together gloomily, grievously wounded in body and in temper."

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The cow-seals arrive in about two weeks after their lords have taken possession of the grounds and selected the places for their harems, and a "universal, spasmodic, desperate fighting" takes place among the bulls. As the females come up, they are met by the "bachelors," whose duty it is to escort them to the beach and drive them up on the rocks as fast as they make their appearance. Some of them seem to be looking for some particular male, and will climb upon the rocks and call out and listen. As soon as the female has got upon the sand, the nearest male addresses her with a noise like the clucking of a hen, bows to her and coaxes her, until he gets between her and the water, when his manner changes and he begins to drive her up with angry growls. He is not yet sure of her, however, for the seals in the next line above him are on the watch to steal the most desirable prizes that their more fortunately situated fellows have captured. They take them in their mouths as cats do their kittens. Sometimes two seals contend for the same female at once, and in this case she gets terribly lacerated and sometimes torn in two. When the distribution of females has been finished, the arrangement is permanent. Each bull-seal keeps the mastery over his twelve or fifteen wives if he is in one of the front rows, five to nine if he is in a back row, and allows no intrusion on his domain. One old bull is mentioned by Mr. Elliott that had forty females under his charge.

The pups are born a few hours after the mothers have landed; each mother brings forth one, seldom twins. The mothers show but little fondness for their young, but can distinguish their cries among the thousands, and each will suckle other than her own. The pups begin to take to the water when they are about a month old, clumsily at first, but soon becoming accustomed to the element.

The rookery at the Pribylov Islands is broken up during the last days of July and the first week in August. The young have then become able to take care of themselves, and are abandoned by their mothers, who give themselves up to lounging on the waves. The "married seals," who have been constantly at their posts and restlessly active for three months without taking food or water, go down to the sea to feed and wash. Notwithstanding their long fast and hard work, they are not emaciated, but come out in good condition, having sustained life all the time by absorption of the thick stores of fat hidden under their skins. The mothers continue to idle, and the pups and "bachelors" to sport and frolic, till the storms of autumn begin to come on, when they all depart for warmer latitudes, after which they give no account of themselves till the next spring.—*W. H. Larrabee, in the Popular Science Monthly.*

### THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

The greatest and deepest of all human controversies is the marriage controversy. It appears to be surging up on all sides around us; and every book which helps definitely to map out its lines has on that account both interest and value. It is in America that, from whatever cause, this controversy has reached a stage of development more advanced than elsewhere. Moreover, the present social life of America offers at all points a profoundly important field of observation, toward which European eyes have hardly yet begun to be turned. This social life, if it does not already embrace the largest province of the entire social life of civilized man, will shortly embrace not the largest only, but the largest beyond all comparison, and will form, in constantly growing proportions, a testing element in the general condition of Christendom, and even of humanity at large. The present social life of America may be said to be a new formation, and to have begun at a date which would warrant our applying to it the apter title of Waverly, "Tis Sixty Years Since." Mrs. Stowe must have drawn upon the experience of her early days in her admirable New England novels, such as "The Minister's Wooing;" but the Puritan life which she describes appears to have vanished, at least from the weather circles of American society. The true meaning of a discussion which calls into question the ancient and specially Christian constitution of the family is that it is a vast upthrow in the world of thought and fact which, if consummated, will change in time the whole moral surface of the earth, and shift, in a revolutionary sense, the polarity of life.

The chief spur thrown out laterally from this great upthrow is in America. Many a reader on this side the water will be startled when he learns that in the old State of Connecticut one marriage is dissolved in every ten, and in the new State of California one in every seven. He may learn with equal surprise that in South Carolina there is (as I am informed) no legal divorce whatever. I mean, of course, divorce which leads the way to re-marriage. Again, it is necessary to bear in mind that the divorce as well as the marriages of any one State are acknowledged in the courts of every other. I understand that the experience of America as well as of this country tends to show that divorce is highly associated with that portion of communities which is lacking in solid and stable conditions of life generally. America may suffer specially from the shifting of relative position and circumstances incidental to a forward movement in things material of an unexampled rapidity; and it may also be true that a State like Connecticut has to answer for many offenses not her own, though she cannot be exempted from full responsibility for the laws she has chosen to enact. We must beware of all sweeping and premature conclusions. But it seems indisputable that America is in the arena on which many of the problems connected with the marriage state are in course of being rapidly, painfully, and preciously tried out. In so far as she is intrusted, like a *prærogativa tribus*, with the destinies of others, and may do much by her example to make or mar them.—*Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in the "Nineteenth Century."*

### HOW LORD CLIVE WON HIS WIFE.

About the middle of the last century a young cadet named Maskoleyne went to India, where he became acquainted with Lord Clive. The acquaintance ripened into intimate friendship and led to constant association. There hung up in Maskoleyne's room a miniature which attracted Clive's frequent attention. One day after the English mail had arrived Clive asked Maskoleyne if he had received any English letters, adding: "We have been very much misunderstood at home and much conspired in English circles." Maskoleyne replied that he had, and read to his friend a letter he then held in his hand.

A day or two afterward Clive came back to ask to have the letter read to him again. "Who is the writer?" inquired Clive. "My sister," was the reply; "my sister, whose miniature hangs there." "Is it a faithful representation?" further asked Clive. "It is," replied Maskoleyne, "of her face and form, but it is unequal to represent the excellence of her mind and character." "Well, Maskoleyne," said Clive, taking him by the hand, "you know me well, and can speak of me as I really am. Do you think that girl would be induced to come to India and marry me? In the present state of affairs I dare not hope to be able to go to England." Maskoleyne wrote home, and so recommended Clive's suit that the lady acquiesced, went to India, and in 1753 was married at Madras to Clive, then rising to the highest distinction.—*Chicago Times.*

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Glasgow, Scotland, firm, who have been constantly trying to apply electricity to bread baking for the past year, are reported to have succeeded. It is claimed that the flavor of the product is as good as that produced by any system of baking, and that it is baked much quicker and at a reduced cost.

Paying a visit a day or two ago to the premises of G. D. Martin, 132 Granville street, we were surprised when we looked round at the great number of articles, likely to be wanted by ladies as the house cleaning season draws on, which Mr. Martin is prepared to furnish. To enumerate them would take a catalogue, but we noticed cretonne, tapestry, chenille, lace and printed lawn curtains; window poles and trimmings; every possible description of table covers; napkins, doyleys and towelling of all sorts; oiled-down and wadded quilts; an assortment of house-decoration goods, traced for embroidery, in many materials, including cloth, silk, satin and plush; together with embroidery silks, wools and yarns, and a variety of fancy goods, all in excellent style. Mr. Martin's establishment is well worth a visit.

The "Great London & China Tea Company," 191 Barrington Street, is an establishment quite worth visiting. Moreover the visitor will be furnished, if he wish it, with a biscuit and a cup of coffee made from the berry, fresh-roasted and ground while you wait for it, which is the true method of getting that beverage with all its aroma fresh. Coffee, indeed, seems to be a specialty of this house, which is a branch of an establishment with many ramifications. It has branches in Montreal, St. John, Truro and Charlottetown. We believe the teas and coffees supplied by it are of excellent quality.

Mr. Stephen Stuart of Amherst, who is the inventor of a guard-rail fastener, has sold the patent to the I. C. R. The device does away with the cumbersome chock blocks used in railway yards, and holds the guard rail opposite the frog so rigidly that it cannot be displaced, thereby avoiding a fruitful source of accidents.

We are glad to quote the *New Glasgow Enterprise's* enumeration of the attractions, business promise and capabilities of Brookfield, which has a population of about 300. It has four stores, 2 churches, 2 schools, and 1 hotel. Prohibition prevails. Within a few miles are deposits of iron and limestone. Iron at the rate of 40 tons a day has been shipped to the Londonderry mines. The iron is located three miles to the northeast. A dozen men are employed digging the ore and a dozen teams are steadily engaged hauling it to the station. Limerick is three miles south and from 20 to 30 and sometimes 40 men are employed there. The product is also sent to Londonderry—sixty two train-loads a week. Quite a quantity of milk is sent to Halifax every day. The total amount of money circulated in the district from these three industries is \$3,000 a month—\$36,000 a year. Besides these, there are the prosperous farming and lumbering operations. If the Stewarke railway made its junction with the I. C. R. here, Brookfield would soon become a flourishing town.

A flourishing industry in Pictou, N. S., is the Combination Picket and Wire Fence Manufacture of M. N. Fraser. Mr. Fraser keeps eight hands in employment, and sold last year about 50 miles length of this excellent fencing, which is familiar to every traveller on the Inter-colonial, notably to Halifax people, as there is a considerable stretch of it along the railway in the vicinity of the Four Mile House. Probably this is Mr. Fraser's manufacture, though he does not so inform us. This fencing is not only one of great efficiency, but very neat in appearance. It is made up in rolls of 5 rods ready for shipment, and is composed of pickets woven into double strands of heavy best-quality steel twisted wire. Each cable will stand a strain of 1,500 lbs. It is light and portable. The staples can be withdrawn and fence rolled up and carried to other places without injury. It will last three times as long as board or rail fence. Not being, we should imagine, could be a more perfect protection for sheep against dogs.



We desire to direct special attention to the advertisement on last page of J. F. Blanchard & Co., of Truro. They are without doubt one of the leading dry goods houses in the Maritime Provinces. They have magnificent premises, lighted throughout with the incandescent light, heated with hot water, and are probably better adapted for an extensive wholesale business than any house in Nova Scotia. They always carry a most complete stock, but this season the importations are exceptionally large, as we notice they have already received over 1300 cases and bales. Any firm handling this quantity of goods must have the *inside track* in buying. We understand their sales are very large, both in Halifax and St. John. Truro is certainly away ahead of Halifax in many respects, and as a dry goods centre is well to the front. It would pay any of our merchants to give them a call, as they have a well-deserved reputation for selling at very close prices. We understand J. F. Blanchard & Co.'s travellers will be on the road again in a few days on their assorting trip, with some very special lines.

### CITY CHIMES.

There has been nothing in the way of society events to chronicle this week, but a few lectures and other entertainments have come off with fairly good audiences. The shops, especially the millinery emporiums, are gay with new spring head-gear, and the ladies are busy trying to decide on the color and shape that will best suit the particular style of beauty of each. To judge by the varieties of hats and bonnets in the windows, all styles should be able to find the right thing. It is gratifying to those who wish to see the cruel and savage fashion of wearing little dead birds done away with to observe that flowers are to be in the ascendant this spring. Transparent lace or net hats and bonnets will be the proper thing to wear, and nothing is prettier or more becoming. A very pretty hat of this description was noticed at a fashionable wedding lately. The wearer was a beautiful blonde, and the black lace seemed to bring out the delicate tints in her complexion better than anything else could have done. It was trimmed with a wreath of pale green flowers and foliage.

The weather has been disagreeable, and walking in the park has not been a fashionable amusement for some time. Mayflowers are making their appearance, and if the weather is fine we shall soon hear of picnics to the Arm and other places where they abound. Mayflowers gathered by our own hands always seem to be different to those which the Preston people bring to market.

In one way at least Halifax is keeping up with the times. Some of our dentists are equal to the best in the United States, where they are acknowledged to be ahead of all other countries in this respect. Anyone who has a difficult operation in dentistry to be performed need not go away from Halifax to have it attended to, and the patronage accorded to our best dentists is testimony of the appreciation with which they meet. Is there anything that more forcibly reminds us that this is "a vale of tears" than a visit to the dentist? How our courage oozes out as we approach the torture chamber where we know we shall "suffer grief and pain." Then there is the trial of getting into the chair, which is only exceeded when you have to open your mouth and submit to the scraping process necessary to find out where those abominable cavities are. The electric search light with a little glass attached is one of the most frightful looking machines, and strikes terror into the heart of the boldest at first sight, but do not be afraid, it will not hurt you, reserve your fears for the inevitable cold steel, or the grind of the drill, if filling is your particular misfortune. The sounds that issue from the operating room will no doubt dismay you, for there "shriek the timid" and the brave do not always stand still. Now is the time, though, to have your teeth put in order for the summer, and, like house-cleaning and other nuisances, it is necessary to be done. So screw up your courage and have the ordeal over. Unlike the photographer who tells you to shut your mouth and look pleasant, the dentist bids you open your mouth—the looking pleasant is a matter of personal taste. Blessed are those who have false teeth, for they will no more suffer with toothache.

The Wanderers A. A. Club, at their eighth annual meeting held recently at the Halifax Hotel, passed the following resolutions:—1. That the committee lend all the assistance in their power towards making the summer carnival a success. 2. That the game of La crosse be one of the active games of the club. 3. That ladies are now eligible for tennis members. 4. That joining the amateur base ball league be left to the discretion of the incoming committee. The treasurer submitted the estimates showing a probable expenditure of \$2000.

The fire alarm and electric light wires got crossed on Tuesday night, with the result that the fire alarm was rather restless, and caused many people to think there was a fire somewhere.

### COMMERCIAL.

A fairly active and steady volume of trade has progressed during the week. However, as no strikingly new phase has been developed, there is little to add to recent weekly reviews. Owing to changeable weather and the consequent bad condition of country roads, distribution has not been active. Still it has attained fair proportions.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—R. Dickson, dry goods, New Glasgow, sold out; Photo Engraving and Printing Co., Geo. E. Fitch & John Byenton, Amherst,

Co-partnership; H. W. Davis & Philip Casey, Leicester, Co-partnership; McLean & Baillie, butchers, Port Mulgrave, dissolved; Shaffner & Dickson, Bridgetown, dissolved.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	April 5, week.	1889	1888	1887	1889	1888	1887	1886	
United States...	141	161	147	182	141	3687	3200	3326	3480
Canada.....	26	20	39	22	26	560	567	391	386

DRY GOODS.—Travellers are sending in orders that appear satisfactory to their principals. Sorting up orders are coming in freely and payments are as good as can be expected. The probabilities are very largely in favor of the present firm attitude in textile fabrics being maintained. Cotton and wool in raw state are very firmly held at producing points, and cheap goods in those lines seem impossible at the present.

IRON, METALS AND HARDWARE.—The iron and hardware business has been fairly active and quite a considerable amount of trade has been accomplished for future delivery, though prices are reported to have been somewhat shaded. Cables have continued strong throughout. Warrants in Glasgow have advanced 8d. Bar iron and hoop have an upward tendency and tin-plates are higher. Canada plates are firm. A considerable volume of trade is doing in shelf goods of all descriptions at steady prices. Spot tin in London is quoted at £95 and Chili bars at £41 10s. In the United States iron centres trade is reported active and mills are generally running up to their full capacity, with orders enough already in hand to keep them going for at least four months ahead. In fact iron may be said to be "booming."

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has continued slow and the market has ruled quiet with only a small jobbing trade doing. The volume of business transacted was light and we do not hear of any round lots changing hands. The indications are that there will be no improvement for some time, as buyers generally have ample supplies on hand for all probable present necessities. English cables report wheat a turn dearer and corn rather easier. French country markets are slow. Flour in Paris firm. Antwerp spot wheat easier. In the Chicago market wheat has continued weak and prices have broken 1½c. to 2½c. Business has been very active and a large amount of trade has been effected at the reduced prices. On the other hand corn was firmer and moved up ½c.

PROVISIONS.—Business in the local provision markets has continued quiet, and no new feature has been developed. The demand for pork has been slow, and trade was of a merely jobbing character at steady prices. The enquiry for lard has been fair, and small lots have changed hands quite freely. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision markets, and prices have remained steady at previous quotations. The feeling in the Chicago provision market has improved, and prices for pork moved up 5c. Lard improved 2½c. The hog market was weak and dropped 5c. to 15c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market has been steady under a moderate demand, though nothing important has developed. Old stock has been pretty well worked off, and new comes in very slowly. A report from Liverpool, G. B., says:—"The arrivals have been too large, and pressure to sell, with a falling off in the demand, has caused a further decline, low prices being asked for inferior goods, but sales are small. We quote finest American and Canadian here, 90s. to 100s., but this kind is scarce, though mediums are plentiful—quoted at 60s. to 80s. according to quality. Finest Kiel, 120s. to 125s. Irish—Cork Firsts, 122s.; seconds, 107s.; mediums 100s.; thirds, 96s.; fourths, 81s. per cwt." The cheese market has been very quiet and void of any interesting features. The remaining supply is being steadily worked down and as no new can be expected for six or eight weeks a temporary advance in prices is to be looked for. In Liverpool, G. B., a report received by mail is as follows:—"The market has been steady, with a quiet conservative demand at our quotations. Stocks are not large, but, in the absence of far of any speculative or brisk demand, holders do not attempt to advance prices. We quote finest cheese 55s. to 57s., and good Augusts 48s. to 52s.—colored of this grade being scarce. There are some arrivals this week of winter-made mediums, more or less skimmed, which sell at 30s. to 40s., buyers, though complaining of quality, being compelled to take them owing to scarcity of medium grades. Skims and comm. lots offered at 15s. to 26s. sell slowly."

POTATOES.—Large quantities of potatoes have recently been received in this city, mostly of excellent quality, and they are offered at very low prices. This is the result of the neglect or refusal of farmers to sell last fall when their produce was in demand. Now they have to dispose of what they have wintered at what prices they can obtain. In the meanwhile they have lost interest, storage, insurance, etc. on their holdings, and have to accept an average lower figure than they could have secured without trouble last fall. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"The large supplies of potatoes and their almost unprecedented cheapness, have played no unimportant part in keeping down the price of wheat and it may therefore not be amiss to advert to the present condition of the potato market. In this city stocks are heavily in excess of the demand; but low and unprofitable as prices are to growers, they appear to be forwarded here from different parts of the country for sale, with transactions in car loads reported at 35c. per bag, and a lot of common stock was disposed of as low as 25c. A year ago prices for round quantities were steady at 80c. to 85c. per bag. In New York there is quite a glut of old tubers, State Hebron and Peerless selling there at 75c. to \$1.05 per bbl. of 180 lbs. or equal to two bags, whilst common State descriptions have been placed at 60c. to 70c. per bbl. Potatoes, therefore, being only about half the price they brought last year, consumers have used them unstintedly and have thus been enabled to dispense with no inconsiderable portion of flour."

APPLES.—Sound Spice and Baldwins are in request but hard to

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secure. The export apple trade has met with a succession of disasters from the commencement of the season, and according to advices by last English mail, the windup shows no improvement, as the Liverpool market was thrown into quite a panic during the week ending March 23rd, owing to the continued heavy arrivals of wasty and frosted fruit. Such was the almost unprecedented depression at the close of the week referred to, that it was impossible to sell apples at any price. The arrivals were 20,000 bbls., about double the quantity needed, and many consignments brought only sufficient to cover freight and charges, whilst on some lots there were reclamations. The exports from Atlantic ports to date are in round figures about 1,370,000 bbls, against about 600,000 bbls. for the corresponding period last year, showing the large increase of 770,000 bbls. The chief cause of the heavy losses that have been sustained by dealers and shippers on this continent, was undoubtedly the unprecedentedly severe frost that set in early in November, which caught the fruit in transit all over the country without heating apparatus in cars, and piled up at country railway stations unprotected. The result was that the great bulk of the fruit going into store and moving to the seaboard for shipment was frozen.

SUGAR.—Since our last report the sugar market has been excited and strong, owing to the continued strong advices from abroad on raw sugar and the steady advance in prices thereof. The demand has been brisk and the bulk of the offerings has been taken at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3-16c. over the prices of last week. The Havana *Weekly Report* has the following important report upon the Cuban sugar crop: "It is now certain that the decrease in this year's crop as compared with the previous one, will be more considerable than calculated at first, the only localities where the production will be more or less equal to the previous one being those of Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Manzanillo, owing to the large extension given to cane planting last year in the southern part of the Island. Taking into consideration all circumstances, the 'Revista de Agricultura' estimates that the total decrease, in relation to the quantity of cane sown last year, will amount to fully 40 per cent, whilst the production, compared to last year's, will be shorter by 33 per cent., or in other words, the crop will not go over 425,000 to 450,000 tons this year. At Sagua an estate which made last year 300 hhd. muscovadoes has terminated this year's crop with only 75; and the total decrease in that locality is estimated at over 50 per cent. The decrease at Matanzas is also considerable, and several estates in that jurisdiction have concluded grinding with a deficit that varies between 25 and 40 per cent. It is anticipated that by the end of the month the crop will be thoroughly concluded in said locality. As a proof of the smallness of this year's crop and the poor yields of the cane, we may state that all the warehouses at Havana and along the coast are almost empty, and exports are much smaller than last year at same date, despite the advanced period of the season, and a large number of plantations having already terminated grinding."

MOLASSES.—Owing to strong advices from the islands, Barbadoes molasses has ruled more active and is strong at a considerable advance in prices.

TEA AND COFFEE.—In teas a fair amount of business has been transacted, there being a good demand for small lots, and the market has ruled fairly active. New York advices continue strong. In consequence the local market has a strong tone, though quotations have not changed. There has been a fair enquiry for coffee, and some small lots have changed hands at steady prices.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal, Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c. to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to quantity, and Halifax at 37c to 38c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 48c. to 50c. as to quantity. Cod liver oil, 60c. to 65c. for Newfoundland and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for Norway.

FISH.—Little or nothing worthy of note has occurred in the fish situation since our last report. Receipts of old fish are small and straggling, and the weather is too boisterous to permit of new being taken. Fresh herring bait is reported to have "struck in" along the eastern shore, but it is not specially wanted at present. There can be no doubt that the past winter has entailed very heavy losses on holders of fish in this Province, as they have been forced, through the absence of demand, to carry stocks through the season on which they cannot to-day realize first cost, to say nothing of interest, insurance, handling and other incidental expenses. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 9.—"There has been no new features in the fish market, business having continued quiet, as the bulk of buyers have filled their wants for the season, and the market has ruled quiet, with business dull. The bulk of the stock of most kinds of fish have been bought up, and the offerings are now light. Labrador herrings are in fair supply, and offerings have been made at \$4.50 without meeting with buyers. The indications are that if any reasonable bid was made holders would accept it, as they are anxious sellers. All new green cod are well cleaned up, and only a few small lots of old ropacked are now offering at low prices." Gloucester, Mass., April 9.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$4.75 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bank, \$3.25 to \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  for large and \$3 for small; Shore, \$4.25 and \$3.75 for large and small; Dry Bank, \$4 and \$3.50; Newfoundland codfish, \$6 to \$6.25; Flemish Cap, \$4.25; Nova Scotia dry cured, \$5; do. pickle cured, \$4.50; cured cusk at \$3 per qtl.; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; heavy salted pollock, \$2.50, and English-cured do., \$3.25 per qtl.; Labrador herring, \$6 per bbl.; medium split, \$6; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$6; Eastport, \$3; split Shore, \$4.75; pickled codfish, \$7; haddock, \$6; halibut heads, \$3.50; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$10; tongues, \$8; alewives, \$5; trout, \$15; California salmon, \$14; Halifax do., \$25; Newfoundland do., \$25; clam bait, \$7; slivers, \$6; halibut fins, \$14; shad, \$12; swordfish, \$14. Extra Shore mackerel are quoted at \$30 to \$35 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1's, \$28 and \$30, No. 2's, \$22 and \$23; No. 3's, \$19 to \$21; Bay 1's, \$25 to \$26; Block Island 1's, \$28 to \$29; Mess do., \$32; best fish, \$22 to \$23; poor do., \$14 to \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
<b>SUGARS.</b>			
Cut Loaf .....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9	Since our last issue New York and Chicago have more nearly evened up, Chicago having been subjected to a very heavy liquidation in prices. April wheat is quoted at 87c. in New York, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Chicago. Corn 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in New York, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Chicago. Oats 31c. in New York, and 25c. in Chicago. The tendency of markets everywhere during the past week has been easier. In Halifax the trade has been so anxious to sell that they actually discounted the lowest prices of the millers, so that flour could be bought in Halifax for less than it could be brought forward for. In oatmeal, cornmeal, mill feeds, oats, etc., the whole tone is quiet and rather easier than otherwise.	
Granulated .....	8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Circle A .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
White Extra C .....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Extra Yellow C .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Yellow C .....	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<b>TEA</b>			
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19		
" Fair .....	20 to 23		
" Good .....	20 to 29		
" Choice .....	31 to 33		
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 36		
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39		
<b>MOLASSES.</b>			
Barbadoes .....	35		
Demerara .....	36 to 38		
Diamond N. .....	45		
Porto Rico .....	36 to 39		
Cienfuegos .....	32		
Trinidad .....	83 to 84		
Antigua .....	34 to 35		
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44		
" Bright .....	42 to 58		
<b>BISCUITS.</b>			
Pilot Bread .....	3.25		
Boston and Thin Family .....	7		
Soda .....	7		
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
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 .....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate .....	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate, " .....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American .....	17.60
" American, clear .....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess .....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .....	13 to 14
" American .....	12 to 13
" Cases .....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green .....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra .....	20.00
No 1 .....	19.00
" 2 large .....	16.00
" 2 .....	none
" 3 large .....	11.00
" 3 .....	11.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round .....	3.50 to 3.75
" September .....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl .....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split .....	3.00 to 3.25
" Round .....	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl. .....	6.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore .....	4.00 to 4.25
Bank .....	2.50 to 2.75
Bay .....	2.50 to 2.75
<b>SALMON, No. 1.</b>	15.50 to 16.00
<b>HADDOCK, per qtl.</b>	2.75 to 3.00
<b>HAKE</b>	2.20 to 2.25
<b>CUSK</b>	2.00 to 2.25
<b>POLLACK</b>	2.00 to 2.25
<b>HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.</b>	30
<b>COD OIL A.</b>	26 to 30

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

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 22
" unwashed .....	12 to 16
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2 .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	4
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	5
No 3 Hides, each .....	3
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	25
Lambskins .....	25 to 1.00
Tallow .....	3

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	30
" in Small Tubs .....	25
" Good, in large tubs .....	22 to 24
" Store Packed & oversalted .....	14
Canadian Township .....	22 to 27
" Western .....	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

**FLOUR**

Graham Flour .....	5.50 to 5.75
Patent high grades .....	5.50 to 6.00
90 per cent. Patents .....	5.50 to 5.75
Superior Extra .....	5.40 to 5.50
Extras from Patents .....	4.75 to 5.00
Low grades in sacks .....	3.30 to 3.40
" " barrels .....	3.55 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard .....	4.30 to 4.40
" Granulated .....	4.60 to 4.75
" Rolled .....	4.40 to 4.60
Corn Meal—kiln dried .....	2.70 to 2.75
Bran, per ton .....	18.50 to 20.00
Shorts .....	19.00 to 20.00
Middlings .....	21.00 to 22.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton .....	26 to 29.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs. .....	41 to 42
Barley " of 48 " .....	nominal
Peas " of 60 " .....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel .....	1.70 to 1.80
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	5.25
Hay per ton .....	13.00 to 13.50
Straw .....	10.00 to 11.00

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

**LOBSTERS.**

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 5.25 to 5.50	
Tall Cans .....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat .....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS**

Apples, No. 1, per bbl. ....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new) .....	6.75 to 7.00
Valencia Oranges, per case .....	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per case .....	4.00 to 4.25
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
" American Silver Skin .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Dates, boxes, new .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	12
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	13
" " small boxes .....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Bananas, per bunch .....	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries .....	3.00 to 3.50

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

**POULTRY.**

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.**

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive .....	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen .....	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights .....	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 150 lbs .....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs, " .....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m .....	25.00 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 10.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m .....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do .....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1 .....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m .....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood .....	2.25 to 2.50

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

## MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Nothing beyond the vague talk we heard. Dr. Quin would be more apt to know what Colonel Stratton agreed to than we would," answered Belknap.

"I will ask the doctor this evening. Meantime, knowing no reason why such a policy of non-intercourse should be observed, I shall not recognize it. What is more, while you will caution your men to respect Dunraven bounds as they would other private property, let them show no hostility to the ranch-people who may have occasion to visit us. The man who brought this note tells me he was threatened and abused by some cavalymen near the stables. Mr. Maitland professes to have no knowledge of another assault; but we have evidence that Sergeant Gwynne was beaten by three fellows on the Dunraven grounds yesterday. The matter is yet to be settled. Now one thing more: troop and company commanders will closely watch their men the next few nights,—keep a sharp lookout on the quarters until midnight, to see that no men slip away; after midnight the guard must attend to it. There is an element in the ranks that would be only too glad to go down to Dunraven some night and have satisfaction on their own account for yesterday's affairs. This must not be permitted. See to it, gentlemen. This is all for the present.—Mr. Perry, will you come with me a moment?"

Perry went. Mrs. Belknap saw him go, and believed herself slighted.

## X.

The hounds were out, and all Fort Rossiter "society" was with them. The day was faultless,—neither too warm nor too cloudy; a brisk westerly breeze sent the cloud-shadows sailing steadily across the broad prairie sea and keeping the veils and skirts of the Amazons of the party in a flutter. Three there were of these, the rest of the sisterhood preferring to follow the hunt by buggy or buck-board, though frankly expressing their envy of the fortunate riders. Mounted on her own spirited little bay, admirably fitted as to habit, and sitting squarely and well, Mrs. Belknap would have been the centre of observation of all the cavalry officers even had she not been, as she incontestably was, the beauty of the garrison. The colonel had offered Mrs. Lawrence one of his own horses, and therefore was accorded the right of being her escort. Mrs. Sprague was similarly indebted for her "mount" to Captain Stryker; and a very bright and beaming little body she was as she rode over the springy turf at the side of the dark-haired troop-leader. She dearly loved fresh air, sunshine, space, healthful exercise of every kind, was the champion at tennis and an indomitable walker, but a ride was something better than all, and of course the rarest pleasure. The wife of a faithful and honest old subaltern who had reaped his four "fogies" for twenty years' service and was still looking forward to his captaincy, her opportunities for riding had been limited to those occasions when some thoughtful cavalryman would send his horse around with his compliments and an invitation to take a canter. The Eleventh were very busy during their stay at Rossiter, or very chary of their horseflesh. They never rode, said the infantry people, in speaking of them to their successors, while the —th were not only themselves in saddle hours each day, but they were constantly sending horses to the ladies; and—wonder of wonders!—all the infantry officers were invited to join in the hunt, and such as could go were provided with excellent mounts. And so it happened that a large and merry party had taken the field: the colonel with a dozen of his officers,—cavalry and infantry,—the ladies, the sergeant in charge of the hounds, with his two or three assistants, and the brace of orderlies, made a "field" that covered a goodly front as in dispersed order, chatting and laughing, they swept out eastward from the post, following in the wake of the master of the hounds and his long, fleet-limbed coursers themselves. Beautiful creatures were these hounds of the —th, many of them black as jet, others a slaty blue, others a quakerish drab, but all with huge rounded chests, powerful shoulders and haunches, and wonderful limbs for speed. There were nearly two dozen of them, springingly trotting along behind their huntsman, with lolling tongues and drooping head and tail. Yet eyes and ears were eager and alert, watching, waiting for the signal from anywhere along the extended front that should start them in a race that would leave the very gale behind. They are the coursers, the runners, the aristocrats of the chase, disdainful of the work being done by their humbler kindred,—the canine skirmishers who are bounding, bustling, scurrying, sniffing, scampering everywhere over the prairie to their front,—yet keenly observant of the results. All manner of dog—even volunteer whelp from the Cheyenne camp—is to be seen along that outer line,—spaniels, a lordly Newfoundland, all varieties of terrier and "curs of low degree," all, even an occasional bird-dog, scouting the prairie in desperate eagerness to snap and seize a rabbit or throttle a coyote, for down in their jealous hearts they well know that, once started, the quarry leaps for the far horizon, vanishes from their view like the "Split-the-Wind" of tradition, and leaves them, despite heroic effort, far behind, while the lithe-limbed greyhounds and the racers of the garrison horses alone can keep in sight of the chase.

"Hard lines on Perry, isn't it?" said Mr. Graham, as he trotted up beside Mrs. Belknap and took his place for the moment with her bevy of cavaliers. "First time he ever missed a hunt, I reckon."

"He needn't have missed this one," said Parke. "It was my week, and I told him to go; and Captain Stryker said so too; but—"

Here Mr. Parke broke off suddenly and looked in mild wonderment in Dana's face, for that young gentleman had managed, unseen by Mrs. Bel-

nap, to swing free his right foot and give the speaker's left a vehement kick. Too late, however. Mrs. Belknap had heard it.

"Are you cavalymen all so little to be trusted?" she asked, with a brilliant smile upon her flushing face. Exercise and excitement had lent unusual sparkle to her eyes and color to her cheeks—"she is positively beautiful to day," as Mrs. Lawrence confessed to the colonel at the moment.

"I had a note from Mr. Perry this morning saying he was grievously disappointed, but that some troop-duty had been assigned to him which could not be transferred and he must stay and finish it."

"What he said is true, Mrs. Belknap," promptly asseverated Mr. Dana. "The papers have all to be in readiness for muster on Monday, and the saddle-kits put in shape for inspection."

"Only in Captain Stryker's troop?" softly inquired the lady, with eyelids rising incredulously.

"No, of course not. One officer is back at the post from each troop. It happened to fall on Perry in his."

"I fancy I should prefer serving in some older captain's troop if I were Mr. Perry. It seems that while your other captains stay home and look after their companies, Captain Stryker has a subaltern attend to his while he comes a-hunting."

"On the other hand, we fellows have a dozen things to do in our troops that Captain Stryker does himself in his. It's as broad as it's long, Mrs. Belknap," said Dana. He did not fancy her criticising the methods of his cavalry associates, and was possibly a little piqued at the decided annoyance she showed at Perry's failure to attend. Meantime, Stryker, all unconscious of her censure, was chatting laughingly with Mrs. Sprague and exchanging shots with the colonel and Mrs. Lawrence. The four were getting on admirably together, and seemed too much absorbed in their own fun to note the fact that Mrs. Belknap and her knot of four or five satellites had been gradually edging away towards the right, and that the rest of the hunt was becoming widely scattered.

"It is time we stirred up a jack-rabbit at least," said the colonel. "Suppose we veer over towards the northeast a little. Whatever we do, we want no chase down there towards Dunraven: those wire fences would spoil it all."

"I wonder if those people never hunt?" said Mr. Farnham, who had joined the quartette: he always kept close to his colonel, as befitted an aspirant for the adjutancy. "Englishmen are generally game for all manner of sport."

"I can see horsemen out there on the prairie to the east of the ranch," said Stryker, whose eyes were keen, "and I could have sworn a moment ago that I saw a horsewoman."

"Nonsense, Captain Stryker!" exclaimed Mrs. Lawrence, yet with quick glance at Mrs. Sprague. "What could you have taken for a 'lady on horseback'? Do you suppose there could be ladies at Dunraven and we not know it?"

"Hardly possible," answered the captain; "and therefore I doubted the evidence of my senses. Yet something very like a lady followed by a groom rode down the slope into the valley about ten minutes ago. She is out of sight in the timber now. If Perry were only with us I'd send him off there to see."

"Yes, we miss Perry on our hunts," said the colonel to his lady friends. "He is one of our best riders and most enthusiastic sportsmen. He will be out, will he not, Stryker?"

"Yes, sir. There is really no necessity for his staying in, and I so told him; but he felt that he ought to, at least until certain work was finished. Then he said he could ride eastward and join us. Hurrah! there they go!"

Far out to the front, straight to the east, "a gray streak with a white tip to it" went shooting into space as though launched from some invisible bow drawn by giant power. A big jack-rabbit, all legs and ears, had listened quivering and trembling to the sounds of the approaching hunt, until an enterprising terrier, the most skirmisher of the line, fairly tumbled over him as he crept behind a little bunch of weeds; then with one mighty leap and the accompaniment of a wild yelp from his discoverer he sprang forth into a race for his precious life. "How! how!" yells the sergeant as he sights the quarry. "Hurrah!" shout the best huntsmen, and, with one simultaneous impulse, skimming the prairie, springing hounds, eager steeds, and jubilant riders—away goes the entire field, sweeping in pursuit. At first all eyes are turned to the spot where the rabbit is a veteran who understands the value of a stern chase is a long chase" all the world over. But in a moment his eyes fix on that one distant, shadowy blue outline on the horizon, and bear away for that, straight as the flight of laden homing-birds, and his chance for life is fair: he has fifty yards the start of the nearest hound. Let him swerve or hesitate, and, like the original of the famous comparison, he is lost. The prairie is level as a floor, the turf firm and springy: not a prairie-dog has mined the sod or dug a pit for the unwary. "Magnificent ground!—couldn't have better!" shouts the colonel to Mrs. Lawrence, who is somewhat nervously tugging at her reins and leaning back in the saddle. "Let him go. There isn't a possibility of a stumble. Look at Mrs. Belknap!" he adds. He would not do so ordinarily, but he and his fair partner are being left hopelessly behind in the race, and, though his big charger rarely lands him among the foremost and the colonel does not attempt to vie with the light riders among the youngsters, he cannot bear "drageing" Mrs. Lawrence gives one glance in the indicated direction, sees Mrs. Belknap skimming like a bird across the grassy level, riding from the right front diagonally towards the frantic chase. Gaily as she is and unobtrusively her rival's superiority in some respects, she would not be thought a coward. The color deepens on her cheek, her soft eyes flash, she bites her pretty red lips,

and, to Lawrence's amaze, her riding-whip comes viciously down upon her courser's flank and her little hands give rein. Away she flies, out to the front, leaving her lord and master and his friend, her escort the colonel, thundering bulkily in her track, but losing ground with every stride. Delighted to have so light a rider, the colonel's second horse makes play for the very leaders. Here, close behind the master of the hounds, all eyes fixed on that bounding tuft of gray and white a few score yards ahead, bending over their horses' necks and keeping just enough pressure on the bit to prevent over-riding the huntsman, ride Parke and Graham, two "light-weights," who have coursed many a mile of prairie. Just behind them, a little to their right, rides Mrs. Belknap, her veil fluttering straight out behind, her glorious eyes flashing, her dark skin flushed with triumph and the exhilaration of the dashing pace, her little hands wound about in the reins she holds so firmly. Splendidly she sits her fleet racer, and Dana has to urge and spur his clumsier troop-horse to keep in close attendance. These four are well in advance of all the others. Back of them, gallantly urging on her steady sorrel, comes Mrs. Sprague, with Stryker riding warily alongside and watching her "going" before he will satisfy himself that it is safe to trust her to her own guiding. Level as the prairie is here, he knows that a mile or so ahead there are "breaks" leading down into the valley of one of the innumerable tributaries of the Washita. Then the story may be different. He looks up in surprise at the thunder of hoofs close alongside and Mrs. Lawrence, with excitement in her eyes, overtakes, then passes them on her way to the front. "See!" he points to his partner,—"see that dark shadow across the prairie out there. We cannot ride at this pace when we pass that hollow: the breaks set in still farther." He glances over his shoulder and signals to the nearest officer to follow Mrs. Lawrence and look out for her, and the gallant does his best, but all are at top speed; the colonel and the heavy weights—infantry and cavalry—are beginning to lose ground, and still that gray "puff-ball" far to the front seems inch by inch to be slipping away from his pursuers; still the long lean greyhounds, looking almost flat against the sward in their wonderful strides, speed on in relentless chase, eager muzzles outstretched, eager eyes glaring on the bounding quarry, gleaming muscles working in the sunshine like the steel rods of the drivers of the "lightning express." A dozen of them are lunched in the track of the chase; others are farther out to right and left. Not an inch do the pursuers seem to have gained: straight as an arrow has been the flight so far, but now the "breaks" are just ahead, little ravines cut in here and there across the level. Will he keep his determined course, up hill and down, straight away to the east, or will he lose heart, tack, veer, double and twist? If he swerve he is a lost rabbit!

Far to the rear, yelping, panting, distracted by this time, the terriers and mongrels, the original leaders, have fallen. The field too, is strung out nearly a mile deep at the end of the first six minutes' run, for some of the laggards have given up and are disposed to wait for the coming of the buggies and buck-boards. Here at the front all is intense excitement. All eyes are on the rabbit, for now or never will the crisis come. The horses are breathing heavily, but with no thought of slackening speed. "Watch him now as he sights that *arroyo!*" shouts Graham to Parke, for far out to the right front a ravine bursts off to the southeast, and one of its shallow contributors stretches obliquely across the rabbit's frenzied vision. "Veer that way; he'll take it, sure!" shouts the huntsman; and, sure enough, no sooner does he reach it than the gray victim darts down the winding shelter, as though hopeful that his sudden twist would throw his pursuers off the sight; scent the greyhound has none. The move is disastrous; "Hi!" shout the leading riders, waving the pursuit to the right front, and, obedient to signal, the foremost hounds sweep in long curve into the *coulée*, striking it many a yard farther down than where the hurried chase first dived into its treacherous shadows. And now those hounds who were out on the right flank are up in line with the very leaders, and bounding along the level at the side of the ravine, yet keeping wary eye upon the chase. So, too, the horsemen. Making a deep curve in the ravine five hundred yards ahead, and confident that Bunny will blindly rush along his winding track, they strike out across the prairie, gaining twenty horselengths by the move; and now, with two or three of the oldest hounds, Parke, Dana, and Mrs. Belknap are darting on abreast of the chase. "Keep out there to the left, some of you!" shouts Dana. "He'll spring up the other side quick as he sees us. Drive him back." And, obedient to the signal of his ravine hand, two of the leading troops breast the slopes to the east, calling hal! a dozen hounds with them. Darting around a bend, Bunny's agonized eyes catch sight of the hounds and horses on the right bank, and like a flash he whirls, scampers up the opposite slope, and shoots out on the prairie again just in time to meet the hounds and troopers who have anticipated the move. Now he is wild and demoralized. Once more he dives into the ravine and sends the dust flying into the very faces of his pursuers, for now the leading hounds are so close that the foremost jaws are snapping the air at his every bound. A quick turn to the right and up the slope throws the leaders far—too far—beyond; they sweep around in long curve; but, though he has thrown them off, the hurried, senseless, helpless wretch has forgotten the trainers to the rear; they spring across the angle he has made, and are as close as the original pursuers, and much the fresher. Wildly, madly now he twists and turns, first up one bank, then the other. Far to the rear the coming riders see the signs of his breaking down, mark the scurrying to and fro of horse and hound. "Come on!" they shout. "He's gone now, and we can be in at the death!" Mrs. Lawrence on one side of the ravine is as far to the front as Mrs. Belknap on the other. One of them must lose the brush: he cannot die on both sides at once. The dark beauty has had more than one rasping disappointed in the last two days: it would be intolerable now that, after all, Mrs. Lawrence, and not she, should prove the victor.

(To be Continued.)

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5th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from  
you a few years ago came out. Al, not even the  
paint on inside of it being blistered. I may add  
the door has a non-conducting stage on it, and  
also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced  
adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The same haggling round the broad question which characterized the Franchise debate in the Provincial Houses, marks the discussion of the same question in the Commons. Whatever may be the reasons, all parties seem to be afraid of manhood suffrage, yet the time has fully arrived when extension to that basis would enfranchise a vast number of young men, sufficiently educated in our common schools, to qualify them as intelligent voters, who have grown to man's estate since Confederation. It is our opinion that every self-supporting or wage-earning young man, who can read and write, and who is not disqualified by crime, is entitled to the full rights of citizenship. The debates on the subject are little more than conventional vehicles for party accusations, and perhaps are welcome to political partisans for that very reason. Much obloquy is heaped on the existing Dominion Act, and we should imagine, from all indications of public opinion for the last three years, that the Conservative party should have at least quite as little as its opponents to fear from manhood suffrage; Dominion and Provincial Suffrage should be alike.

The House threw out, by 80 to 79, a Divorce Bill, in regard to which there were somewhat more than doubts as to collusion between the husband and wife.

On the 4th, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries brought up for its second reading a bill for the safety of ships, partly based on the English Act, which makes criminal the act of sending to sea any vessel which, by reason of age, bad repair, improper loading, or defective equipment, can be regarded as unseaworthy. The other salient points of the bill, were embodied in clauses, providing for the use of "shifting boards" to prevent the shifting of cargoes of grain at sea, and regulating deck cargoes. Strong exception was taken by maritime members to the application of these sections to Atlantic coasting vessels, and Mr. Tupper consented to the withdrawal of the word "oats" from the grain clause, and would not press the reduction of deck-loads unless the house desired it. The sections objected to by maritime members were then dropped, and the rest agreed to.

The showing of a united front by maritime, and particularly Nova Scotian, members has evidently produced its effect. On Friday, Hon. Mr. Jones moved his resolution for setting aside a sum out of the C. P. R. Company's funds for the construction of the Harvey-Salisbury section of the Short-line. In reply Sir John announced that an arrangement had been arrived at by the Government with the C. P. R., for the early construction of the section. Then was kindled the wrath of certain of the opposition, whom nothing seems to provoke to anger so swiftly, as the Government doing anything that is really and urgently required. The frothy and irrepressible Mr. Mills (of Bothwell) bounced to the front at once, with sarcastic questions as to "when?" and then attacked Mr. Jones for "sectional selfishness," precisely in the instance in which that gentleman seems to deserve some credit, as, in our opinion, do all our members, and particularly Mr. Kenny, with regard to the Short Line question. Sir John said he would bring down the arrangement during the session, and ask the House to endorse it. Mr. Jones made a long attack on the Intercolonial management, and right or wrong, there are many who agree with him in thinking there is room for improvement in it.

On Monday Mr. Tupper stated that the ordinary fishery officers had been instructed to look after mill-owners, and prevent them from throwing saw-dust into the rivers, and that no new officers would be appointed. It is said that scientific means may be expected shortly to be applicable to converting saw-dust to many uses on a large scale. If this be so it may go far towards solving the problem with satisfaction to the mill-owners.

The importation of French fish in bond was debated. Mr. Jones maintained that it did not reduce the prices paid to our own fishermen, while it furnishes employment to the shipping of the Province, and business to the maritime ports. If it were not done they would be shipped direct from Miquelon to a foreign port, and there compete with Nova Scotian fish. Mr. Bowell was satisfied the bonding privilege had not been abused, and agreed with Mr. Jones. General Laurie and Mr. Kenny held the opposite views, and Mr. Eisenhauer said that reciprocity would set the matter straight.

The C. P. R. Bill has passed the committee of the House, but it is to be feared the Government has agreed to build the Short-line for the C. P. R. to operate, which, though it is important to get it done in any way, is far from being satisfactory.

A Bill to impose restraint upon peddlers of foreign-grown nursery stock was referred to a select committee. Sir John said it was not a Government Bill, and that its object was to prevent fraud—not to restrict trade. Opposition members held a different opinion, and denounced the bill as a fraud on the people of the United States.

A Bill to provide for the examination and licensing of all persons employed as stationary engineers, or having charge of steam boilers, was rejected.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The usually tedious debates of the House of Assembly were enlivened on Saturday afternoon by a lively, if not brilliant, passage of arms between Mr. MacCoy, the Attorney-General and Mr. Weeks. Mr. MacCoy moved an amendment to the bill for providing life and accident insurance for miners, extending its provisions to the fishermen of the Province. This provoked the wrath of Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Longley following him, expressed his opinion that no one but "an idiot" would have introduced such an amendment. This was undoubtedly ill-judged, for while the Government was putting forth legislation of this nature, it would seem to have been quite within its scope, with the example of Newfoundland before it, to have considered the claims of this valuable class to similar consideration. Measures of this nature are among the few cases in which "paternal" legislation stands justified. Be this as it may, Mr. MacCoy promptly delivered a counter attack of the most lively and personal character, which must have been

quite a godsend to members ripening for amusement under the ennui of their usually rapid and prosy discussions. Mr. Fielding finally declared that he would withdraw the Miners' Insurance Bill if Mr. MacCoy's amendment should pass.

A Government Bill has been brought down to borrow \$300,000 for the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the Province. The scheme of distribution is perhaps open to the objection that it is on old lines, and it is doubtful whether localities in which there are no railways ought not to be assigned a larger proportion. Certainly \$300,000 is by no means a large sum, but it is, we believe, intimated that it may be enlarged to two millions before the work is effectively carried out. The object is undoubtedly a good, and even a necessary one, and it should not be objected to, as it no doubt will be, that it will throw increased political power into the hands of the Government. But the Province is already burdened with a heavy debt, and it is impossible to contemplate without some misgiving so serious an addition to it. This consideration should lead the legislature to very serious consideration before committing the country irrevocably to the measure, which is one that demands a very full and free discussion in all its details.

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MINING.

Amount of Royalty received by the "Department of Mines" from the different Collieries for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1888, prepared by W. H. Browne, Accountant of the Mines Department:—

County.	Name of Colliery.	Amount.	Total.
Cumberland...	Camborland Railway and Coal Co....	\$24,959 11	
	Londonderry Iron Co.....	724 09	
	Salt Springs Colliery.....	8 14	
	Minudio Mining and Transp. Co.....	236 24	
	Joggins Association .....	2,355 92	
	Milner Colliery.....	25 86	
Pictou .....	Barton Colliery.....	6 00	
	East River ".....	45 37	
	Acadia Coal Co., "Albion Colliery"....	8,126 26	
	" " "Valo and Acadia".....	12,474 71	
	Intercolonial Coal Mg. Co.....	11,000 00	
	Black Diamond Colliery .....	1,201 41	
Cape Breton.	Caledonia Coal and Railway Co.....	7,740 10	
	Sydney and Louisburg Coal & Ry. Co	7,872 29	
	Halifax Coal and Iron Co.....	381 37	
	General Mining Association .....	12,399 25	
	Franklyn Colliery .....	598 88	
	Low Point, Barrasois & Lingan Mg. Co.	6,079 25	
	Glace Bay Mining Co.....	6,055 01	
	International Coal and Ry Co.....	9,000 00	
	Gowrie Colliery.....	10,590 98	
Block House, "Current Acct.".....	665 38		
" " "Old Acct.".....	2,225 94		
			\$ 63,608 45
Inverness.	Hugh E. Ross.....		4 50
Total Coal Royalty rec'd. for yr. 1888			\$124,776 06

LAKE CATCHA.—The Manager of the Oxford Mine furnishes us with the following information:—"The finding of gold in Chezzetcook near the chapel some few weeks ago, may have been true, but 'the Manager of the Oxford Mines' did not take up any claims, as neither rumors nor prospects of a find would warrant such action. The Oxford G. M. Co. are doing the draining at Lake Catcha with some assistance from John Anderson, and will complete operations about the last of April. The object of draining is not so much the working of leads in the Lake bed as in draining the ground; and if some very rich leads exist in the Lake bed, their whereabouts is yet to be discovered, and I know of no indications of them being there."

QUEENS COUNTY ITEMS from the Gold Hunter:—

WHITEBURN.—The pump on the Graves mine, south lead, started on Friday, 29th March, is now doing good work, running thirty strokes to the minute, and taking out about seventy-five gallons of water in that time. It is lowering the water very fast. This will enable the miners to get to work in that shaft about the last of this week.

The Cole lead is being worked and is looking well. Shows better than ever.

They have taken a small test out of the Dunbrack lead which has proved good. They are going to commence work on that lead, which will make lots of work for miners.

The lively little mine on the south, known as the McGuire mine, managed by Mr. Roderick McLeod, is looking well in every respect. Plenty gold, and good level roads from the different shafts to the mill, which speaks well for Mr. McL., and shows he is a man of taste, and knows his business in every branch of mining.

MALEGA.—Mr. Editor.—I have just received a telephone message from Mr. McGuire, as follows:—"Have taken down two hundred pounds of ore, one hundred pounds of which is nearly all gold. This ore comes from a lead which lies between the Rabbit and Nine Boulder leads, about 500 feet west. The ore is quartz and talco slate, the slate and quartz being bound together with bands of gold." A few days ago I had an opportunity of seeing some of the ore referred to, and it eclipses anything I ever saw. LEVI NEWCOMB.

CAPE BRETON.—Dr. E. D. Peters, jr, left Boston on the 13th March, in company with General Manager Gragg, of the Eastern Development Company, to visit the property of the company in Cape Breton. During the trip Dr. Peters will arrange the final details of his plans for the smelting works of the company, on the large scale which the development of the mine seems now to fully warrant. The last reports from the mine show the work in ore to be progressing well; main shaft 226 feet, and the slope on vein B now 44 feet, and holding the same breadth from the bottom. The south cross-cut is now passing through strongly mineralized rock.

QUEBEC.—Mr. E. Wertheim has returned from Europe, and is at present at his asbestos mine in Colaraine. The results of the work done during the winter have been very satisfactory, although only a small force have been at work. Mr. Wertheim is making preparations for enlarged operations to be commenced as soon as the snow leaves the ground.

Mr. W. H. Walker is making many improvements on his graphite property, near Buckingham. Several substantial new stone buildings have been put up, and everything is being put into good shape for the re-commencement of mining operations.—Canadian Mining Review.

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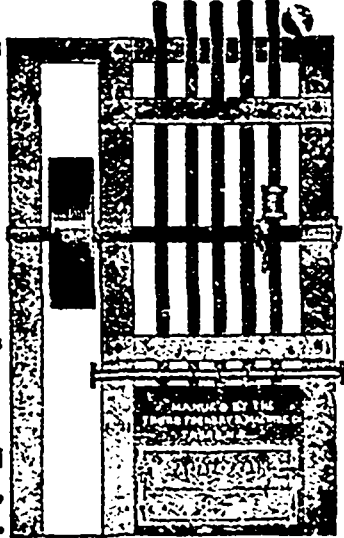
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### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

(Continued.)

**WHITEBURN.**—This district, the oldest in the county, continues to be a  
 steady producer, and the coming year is looked for with confidence, as regards  
 gold mining and the business dependent on it. The McGuire property,  
 under the able and successful management of Mr. Roderick McLeod, who  
 has been superintendent so long, continues to send in good returns. There  
 are two veins being worked on the property—the old vein and another simi-  
 lar vein a short distance south. On the old vein the underground workings  
 have been carried eastwardly, and the quantity of quartz in the vein has  
 increased. A straight shaft was put down successfully to intersect the vein  
 where trouble was feared from the brook. The quantity of ore in reach of  
 the shafts on the two veins justifies the expectation of a successful season in  
 the coming year. Indications of other veins on the property have been  
 found, and they will be developed as needed. Mr. Graves, the manager of  
 the property adjoining on the north, put down a straight shaft and inter-  
 sected the McGuire north vein on his property and worked it for a time. A  
 fire burned down his shaft-house, and work was suspended at this pit. Mr.  
 Graves opened pits on different veins on the property, and carried on min-  
 ing during the season. The Cushing property has not been working during  
 the past year, but negotiations have been in progress for the purchase of the  
 property, and a resumption of work is hoped for. The finding of some veins  
 showing gold well in the neighborhood of Corrigan Lake, have been repor-  
 ted, but the rainy weather prevented the carrying on of development work.

At Mount Uniacke proper there was no work of any note performed  
 during the year.

At South Uniacke, the Withrow property has become of importance, as  
 it has been proved to contain a valuable lead, the returns running as high  
 as 4 oz., 14 dwts. to the ton. It is expected that next season this district  
 will be further prospected.

At Ardoise last fall a large amount of ground was taken up. The Hard-  
 ing Company have put themselves in position to commence regular mining  
 and the holders of property to the west of them have found several gold-  
 bearing veins. The ground is reported as being regular, and as the gold  
 bearing boulders are from several points, it is hoped that this locality will  
 soon come to the front.

In Renfrew mining operations have been continued within any special  
 feature of interest. The returns show 642 ounces from 1,145 tons of quartz.

At Waverly but little has been done in the way of milling, as the atten-  
 tion of those engaged here has been directed to extensive preparations for  
 systematic mining. The McClure mill has been rebuilt, and Mr. Nelson  
 has been preparing to open a large tract of ground east of the mill, which is  
 known to contain several important leads. On the east side of the Canal  
 Lake a tunnel has been started at a few feet above water level to cut the  
 barrel quartz, or its westerly dip north of the bridge. There were a few  
 tons from the Wallace areas crushed at the Burkner mill. The returns showed  
 4,132 days labor.

**OLDHAM.**—The return show that 15,570 days' labor were performed, and  
 1,699 ounces extracted from 2,106 tons of quartz. The maximum yield of  
 any return being 1 oz 9 dwts 22 grs. Operations were confined principally  
 to the mines under Mr. Hardman's control.

**CARRIBOU.**—The Lake Lode Company continued working steadily, their  
 lode averaging up to three feet of quartz. The Caffrey property has been  
 opened by the same Company, and returns made from Lease 217. In the  
 Moose River diggings tributors continued working on the Montreal and other  
 properties, and operations were continued on Mr. Bruce's property.

Mr. Touquoy continued opening his property. He has built a good mill,  
 in which, in addition to the quartz mined, he has crushed a large amount of  
 surface soil, etc.

The completion of the through road from Tangier to Mooseland, and  
 thence to Copes Hill, Moose River, etc., and the Musquodoboit Valley, will  
 prove of great benefit to the mining districts it crosses, and indirectly will  
 assist the farmers and lumbermen.

**LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.**—The Oxford Mines have run steadily during  
 the year on ore from the Split and Picayune loads, both of which are still  
 looking well. Some work was also done in the spring on the Battery lead,  
 with very satisfactory results.

Owing to the weather but little prospecting was accomplished, though  
 over forty leads are now cut on the property, most of which show gold, and  
 several more are known to exist.

The yield for the year was 2161 ozs. from 1559 tons ore, making a total  
 of 12,775 ozs. from 8960 tons since operations commenced in 1882.

**TANGIER.**—A little work was done on the Brunswick Company's prop-  
 erty, and some tributing and prospecting work. At Fifteen Mile Stream the  
 Egerton Company continued working, principally on areas 992 and 993, the  
 returns showing 946 ounces from 2151 tons of quartz. At Lochaber, in the  
 fall, Mr. Ashton made all preparations for opening the main lead, and a  
 road was built into the mine from the end of the East River of Sheet Harbor  
 road.

**WINE HARBOR.**—During the summer and fall an effort was made to  
 reopen workings in this district. A great deal of time has been spent in  
 searching for the eastern part of the Plough load, and the returns are princi-  
 pally from the Napier property.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in  
 his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the  
 speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat  
 and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous  
 Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has  
 felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a  
 desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, a  
 recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent  
 by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block,  
 Rochester, N. Y.

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HOME AND FARM.

Even the wilful broncho of the wild West is amenable to civilization. "The principal characteristic of this gay and wily animal hitherto," it is well said by a Calgary contemporary, "has been his decided propensity for that exhilarating exercise, bucking." In fact, the propensity a few years ago was so decided that the broncho could rarely be ridden, and then only by the most expert and daring horsemen familiar with his habits. Many brouchos, as well as many of their trainers, have been permanently injured in the attempt at breaking. But the culling out of poor mares and the use of well-bred stallions have rapidly made a change in the character of the broncho, which, while retaining its native hardness of constitution, has improved in size and almost lost its tendency to buck. Of 127 re-mounts purchased by the Mounted Police last summer at Calgary, Macleod and Pinchor Creek, all the animals have turned out good horses. The rapid success of breeders in eradicating the objectionable features of the broncho is an encouragement to intelligent breeders of all domestic animals.

Prof. Henry has found that a pound of gain on a calf during its second year costs in food very nearly one half more than a pound of gain during the first year.

The best way to stop a hen from eating her eggs is to make a pot-pie of her, and if she has had the habit some weeks she will make a particularly nice pie; she will be fat and juicy. Ordinarily it doesn't pay to waste time trying to cure hens of this habit, for the reason that it takes more time than the hen, plus a good pot-pie, is worth.

The following extract is from the London, (Ont.) *Free Press*. It is of course written in the interest of Ontario farmers and poultry-raisers, but we again point out, as we have heretofore done in the matters of horses, butter, etc., that if Ontario experts consider that there is a fair chance of profit in the English markets for Ontario farmers, how much better is the situation of the Nova Scotian, who, as we have continuously inculcated, is at the very door, so to speak, of the demands of Great Britain? "The poultry industry in Canada and the United States is very large, and if the latest statistics from the United States are reliable the poultry production has exceeded that of wheat, cotton, the dairy, and is three times that of the pork output. Ontario has produced poultry in the like ratio. We over produce in eggs and poultry, and want to find the best market. Now, by establishing a trade with Great Britain, which annually imports \$15,385,545 worth of these commodities, a trade in eggs might be built up in that direction. The matter of storage, packing and freight-rates would be prime factors in the profitable handling of eggs and poultry. With but little more additional trouble, cold storage, and the proper packing of eggs, this commodity could be placed in the British markets with bigger margin of profit than is possible in the larger cities of the United States. The minimum price of eggs in England is 25 cents a dozen, and the following recent report from the Metropolitan poultry market (London, England,) will show how poultry sells there:—Chickens, 50 cents to \$1.25 a piece; ducks, 75 cents to \$1 a piece; turkeys, \$2.50 a piece; goslings or young geese, \$1.50 to \$2 by the single bird. If a regular trade were established ship-loads of poultry and eggs could be profitably sent to London and Liverpool, just as well as cheese, butter or dressed meat; and where there is a want of \$15,385,545 annually in England we in Canada could supply a large amount of this demand. Let us try it."

OUR COSY CORNER.

We are in receipt of *The Delineator* for April. This periodical stands in the first rank of journals of Fashion, and is profusely illustrated. The styles of dress delineated for this month are graceful and handsome—a little too handsome perhaps, a marked feature being an elaborate ornamentation, which does not, we confess, appeal to our individual taste. We prefer simplicity as a general principle, but that is only our individual taste. We are glad to observe a general decrease of the bustle to the rational dimensions of a graceful curve, in place of the unnatural and ungraceful table-like protrusions we have been of late accustomed to see, and which suggested more than anything else to the masculine mind a facility for a game of onchro. A few plain dresses are everything that could be desired, both in outline and simplicity of ornament, notably No. 2619, p. 242. We refer to number and page because we should imagine few ladies or dress-makers will be without the *Delineator*. We notice some very broad sashes (2596, p. 227), and two very handsome skirts, figures 6 & 12 p. p. 268 & 269. A reference to p. 279 gives the fullest information as to the colors which will prevail in spring millinery, which are numerous enough, comprising *platain* (silver-gray), *old-blue*, *vieux-serres* (old-China), *Italic* (straw-yellow), *Suedo* (light lemon), *mille or* (deep gold), *sable* (light but dull brown), *mordoré* (warm brown), *monsereau* (old rose) of several shades, *coelus* (mahogany red), *parot* (poppy), *japon* (japanese red), *orseeaux sacre* (a beautiful shell pink), *empire* (grass green), *saule* (misty green), *verveine* (pale sage), *verdurette* (leaf green), *vert tendre* (green the exact shade of a willow when its leaves begin to sprout), *santulle* (grasshopper green), and, of course, black and white. These last with bright-red, grass-green, and black and yellow are, however, predicted as the favored colors.

The *Delineator* is published by the Butterick Publishing Company, 7 West Thirteenth St., N. Y., \$1.00 per annum. Single copies 15 cents.

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

Justice SOAP

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NOTICE.

The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited.

Has purchased the patents of the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York, for the manufacture of Storage Batteries for Canada. These are the most perfect Storage Batteries yet invented. Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax. Estimates, prices and catalogues will be furnished on application by letter to the

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CLASS D.

The 22nd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, April 17th, 1889. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth ..... \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

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# Spring and Summer, 1889.

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### DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ANDREW WHITE, Newfoundland.**  
 —Your welcome letter received. Would like to hear oftener from you. Its contents will be investigated and reported on at an early date. We thought that the missing No., Dec. 14, had been mailed to you, but will see to it once more.

**THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF DARTMOUTH.**  
 A friendly match of fifty games for the above title is being played between W. Forsyth (a nephew of the editor of this column) and Henry Moseley. We will give the result at the finish.

**CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.** — A match for \$250 dollars a side and the championship of Canada will be commenced at Markham, Ont., on the 27th instant, between Mr. Fleming, of Markham, the present holder, and Mr. Kelly, of Winnipeg. We would be greatly obliged if some of our friends in that vicinity will favor us with a record of some of the games played at this match. *Toronto Mail* please copy.

#### SOLUTIONS.

**PROBLEM 100.**—The position was: —black men 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19; white men 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32; white to move and win.

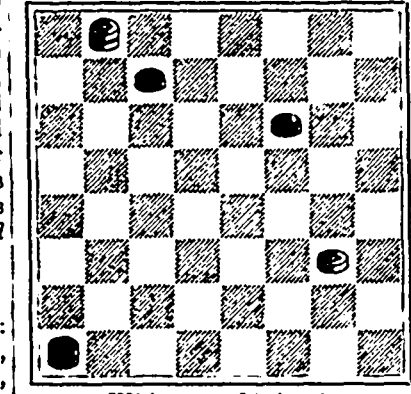
26	23	14	10	25	2	29	25
1-19-26	7-14	11-18	11-15			white	
30	23	27	24	32	14	wins.	
13-22	18-27	8-11					

VAR. I.							
13-22	7-14	18-27	32	14			
23	16	27	23	25	2		
12-19	19-26	11-18	white				
14	10	30	23	wins.			

**PROBLEM 101.**—The position was: —black men 3, 16, kg. 30, 31; white men 10, 18, 21, 23, kg. 22; white to move. What result?  
 18 15 10 6 10 6 18 15  
 1-30-26 26-23 24-27 23-19  
 23 18 6 2 6 1 15 10  
 26-17 16-2J 27-31 26-22  
 21 14 15 10 1 5 10 6  
 31-26 20-24 31-26 w. wins

VAR. I.							
31-27	22	26	27-23	10	7		
23	19	3-8	19	26	white		
16-23	26	19	30-23	wins.			

**PROBLEM No. 103.**  
 By O. H. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Black men 6, 11, kg. 29.

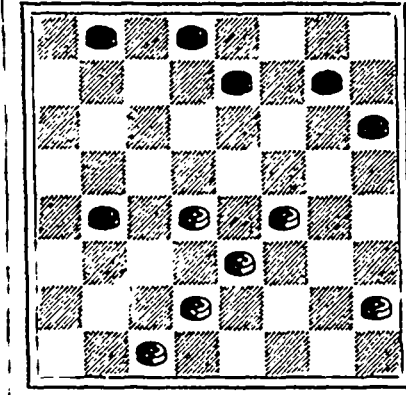


White man 24, kg. 1.  
 Black to move and win.

**GAME XXIII.**  
 "Dundee" played between Frank Hamilton (black) and W. Forsyth (white).  
 12-16 6-10 11-15 4-8  
 24 20 24 19 20 11 22 18  
 8-12 9-14 15-24 14-17  
 27 24 18 9 28 19 21 14  
 10-15 5-14 8-24 10-17  
 22 18 29 25 32 28 \*24 19  
 15-22 3-8 24-27  
 25 18 25 22 31 24

\* This brings us to the following position which we present as

**PROBLEM No. 104.**  
 Black men (Hamilton) 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17.



White men (Forsyth) 18, 19, 23, 26, 28, 30.  
 Black to move, what result?

**Can Rheumatism be Cured?**  
 This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODDILL'S L. R. & C. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.  
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