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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 5, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Committee of the House of Commons has approved Lord George Hamilton's scheme for the increase of the Navy by 251 to 75. No doubt the details will be fought over, but the measure may be considered safe.

We believe we are not wrong in surmising that the spirit infused into the "Haliburton" is in no small degree due to the energy of Professor Roberts. It is precisely this executive capability which lends weight and force to Mr. Roberts' literary capacity, and which will prove a serious loss to Kings, and a substantive gain to Dalhousie, should he be removed to the latter institution.

It is to be feared there will be much distress in Pennsylvania from the action of the coal owners, who, after having kept ten thousand men on starvation wages for the whole winter, have condemned them to six weeks' complete idleness. The "pauper laborer" of Europe could hardly be treated with less consideration than these highly protected miners in the land of the brave and the free.

A Montreal ruffian named Andrew Manille was recently convicted there of indecent assault upon a little girl, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment (we presume with hard labor) and 15 lashes, to be administered at the end of the first fortnight's imprisonment. This is all right in principle, but deficient in quantity—at least as to the item of Cat. One taste of it is not sufficient. It is our opinion that for all such offences there should be at least two floggings to leave a permanent impression on the ruffianly mind, and that each should not be less than a dozen lashes.

The discussion of the question of how long it will be before the English coal fields are worked out, has recently been renewed. In 1861, Sir William Armstrong calculated that all the coal within 4000 feet of the surface would be exhausted in 212 years. A few years later Professor Jevons, an excellent authority, estimated the period at 110 years. In 1878, Professor Marshall corroborated Jevons and disagreed in every particular with Sir William. The latest contributor is Mr. Price Williams, who confirms the two last named. The importance of these predictions can scarcely be over-rated. They make us feel that it is full time for electricity and other generators of motive power to hurry up.

The last days of March are so frequently inclement that the sharp cold of last Sunday, and the succeeding snow, rain and slush of Monday and Tuesday, probably caused no one much surprise, and bad weather had better come now than later. Nor is the disagreeableness of this particular period apparently of any new fashion, for we find it recorded that on the 31st of March, 1829 (sixty years ago), a terrific snow storm prevailed throughout New England, accompanied with intense cold, while on the previous day the weather was so warm that people had sat at their open windows.

The last few weeks have been prolific of disaster to men-of-war. The fine English iron-clad *Sultan* went on a rock in Maltese waters, and afterwards drifted off and sunk to her upper works, and it is doubtful whether she can be raised. Three German and three American corvettes were driven on shore at Samoa, and two at least of each nationality are total wrecks with heavy loss of life. The loss to Germany is severe, but the U. S. vessels were old, and it is not improbable the Americans may take it philosophically as a clearance of some of their obsolete craft. The wreck of the *Sultan*, if she cannot be raised, will constitute an additional argument for Lord George Hamilton's great scheme for the augmentation of the British Navy.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Legislative Library, concerning which the Commissioners justly observe "that for purposes of reference and research it is notably inefficient, and a very large addition is needed from the works of the past, to say nothing of the provision to be made to keep pace with the wonderful advancement of the times in furnishing new books." \* \* At this date it is impossible to pursue any subject of learning exhaustively within this Province." In view of the great public value of this library under the liberal regulations to outsiders sanctioned by the Houses, we cannot think that any section of Nova Scotians would begrudge a handsome increase of the vote, could the Government at all see their way to it.

The Province of Ontario has, it is reported, added more than 20,000 immigrants, mostly from the British Isles, to its population last year. This is perhaps scarcely a correct way of stating it, because we have been also told that there has been a very considerable emigration from that Province to the N. W. At all events the immigration will probably obviate depletion. The direct immigration to the N. W. is also likely to be very large this year, and the general outlook is discouraging to pessimists. There may, however, remain to them some crumbs of the dreary comfort they cultivate in the announcement of the Italian Astronomer Tacchini that the present will be the minimum year of sun-spots, as there is a theory that the minimum of sun-spots corresponds with extreme droughts, crop failures and famines, and a famine in Canada would be a perfect god-send to the amiable politicians whose congenial pastime is a propagandism of discontent.

The *New York Sun* speaks of the new administration "maintaining supervision and control over the seal fisheries in the eastern part of Behring's Sea according to the intent of the treaty with Russia" Anything that can be gained by tall talk, the Americans, especially the American newspapers, will get, if tall talk can do it. The *Sun* is evidently trying that little game on, though it must well know that the maritime nations of the world will never acquiesce in such a piece of presumption as that involved in the wish to shut them off from an open sea. The idea is preposterous, and could never be conceded even if America had not ruled herself out of court at the outset by repudiating the similar claims of Russia when she had a stronger case, than the United States, by reason of her ownership of both coasts. Russia, moreover, in 1824, by special convention with Great Britain and the United States, relinquished her claim to exclusive jurisdiction in these same Pacific waters.

Although quite expected, the death of the Rt. Hon. John Bright cannot but excite a melancholy feeling. There can be little doubt that the influence of such morality in statesmanship will survive him. Without professing to be, or indeed having pretension to be styled a great statesman, he was a perfectly pure and disinterested social reformer, a thoroughly honest and clear-handed politician, and perhaps the first orator in England—at least the late Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone were the only two who rivalled him. That his ideas were sometimes Utopian was incidental to the absolute purity and rectitude of his character, and his most peculiar political acts were the outcome of the unshrinking courage of his convictions. The grace and force which distinguished his brilliant oratory was not wanting in his conduct and manners, for Quaker and strong Liberal as he was, it is well known that of Mr. Gladstone's ministers, the most respected by and personally acceptable to the Queen was John Bright. It may be long before we look upon his like again.

In a very comprehensive, though short, article, in the *Youth's Companion*, on the waste of vitality, occurs the following passage:—"Our schools waste this store by drawing too largely on the brains and nerves of their pupils through the competitive systems, the worry of public examinations, through exacting the same tasks of the bright and of the dull, and through the lack of adequate and persistent attention to the sanitary condition of the schoolrooms." These are words worthy of all who exercise an influence on educational systems. Without being alarmists, we have more than once endeavored to impress upon the public the fact that (as we believe) injury is done to the youthful brain and constitution in many cases, by the exactions of too multifarious studies and too little thought and consideration for tender years.

In reference to the question whether the Australian Colonies should send delegates to Canada, or Canada send representatives to Australia, *Imperial Federation* remarks:—"While from one point of view it would seem natural that Canada, both as the senior Colony and as the issuer of the invitation, should play the part of host, on the other hand it cannot be denied that it is easier for two or three delegates to travel round the world than for fourteen." It is then suggested that the British Government should place a man-of-war at the disposal of the Canadian delegates, and send them as the guests of the English people from Halifax by Gibraltar, Malta and Aden, to Bombay, Singapore, and Australia, and home again, either by Mauritius and the Cape, or by Hong Kong and Vancouver, as they might prefer. The idea does not seem to be a bad one, and it is added, "there will not be one Englishman in a hundred thousand who will grudge the expenditure, nor will there, we think, be one Canadian delegate who will consent on his return to forego his share in so splendid an inheritance."

The *Toronto Globe* would perhaps make a hit (which it will evidently soon be glad to do) by re-christening itself *Ishmael*, for its hand seems to be against every one, and it will naturally not be long before every man's hand will be against it. A fortnight ago, the *Globe* devoted a column and a half to an elaborate attack on Dr. Goldwin Smith, for an article in *McMillan*, in which he treats the cant of extreme Prohibitionists with reason, sound sense, and in behalf of the liberty of the individual. The article is seasoned to please the Prohibitionist palate, and in carrying out this intent even the sympathy of Dr. Smith with the *Globe's* Americanism fails to divert the assault. But the Jesuit Estates Act provokes the modern Proteus to still more extraordinary gymnastics. Not satisfied with the brilliant effect of its first grand "flop," and with bolstering up Col. O'Brien's resolution in the face of Mr. Blake's opinion of the constitutionality of the Act, it now turns round on the former gentleman, and accuses him of playing into Sir John's hands in the affair. The *Globe* just now reminds us of nothing so much as a Tom-Cat tied to a long string, at the stretch of which it rushes hither and thither and bounds to and fro after the feline fashion under such limitations. It is an amusing, if not an edifying, spectacle.

Theoretically, there are a number of reasons why it would be advisable to compel electrical companies to put their wires under ground. The multiplicity of unsightly poles, the dangers to life and limb from falling wires and the liability of the disarrangement of all overhead systems from storms, fires or other causes are a few of the most prominent. The expense of repairs from these causes alone is so heavy that the companies themselves would adopt the under ground system were not the practical difficulties so insurmountable. Take for example a stragglingly built city like Halifax, and think of the difficulties in the way. Without touching on mechanical difficulties, the question of cost alone presents an impassable barrier. The companies operating here know well that in order to meet the cost of putting their wires under ground they would have to so raise their tariff of rates that they would lose their customers, and find themselves without revenue. Rather than face certain bankruptcy, if ordered to place their wires under ground, they would simply be compelled to cease doing business here, and we should be without telephone and the electric light, and might have to go to North Street to send a telegram. In this case the practical so overrules the theoretical aspect of the case, that for the time being at least, the under ground idea must be abandoned as an impossibility.

A young gentleman, whose style, ability and good feeling do him much credit, put forth in the *Herald* last week a touching appeal to the fair sex on behalf of the birds, whose extermination their thoughtlessness is rapidly tending to accomplish. This is not the first time we have touched on this sad subject, but, albeit we have little hope of creating any impression, we shall still from time to time keep it before our readers. Some of the statistics given by Mr. Piers ought to arouse attention, for, as he aptly quotes, "Evil is wrought from want of thought," but it may well be questioned whether want of thought be not really at the bottom "want of heart." Here are some figures. "From a single locality on Long Island a man sent in four months nearly 70,000 birds to the New York market, while in the vicinity of Philadelphia 1,000,000 rails and bobolinks were killed in a single month. At Cape Cod 40,000 terns were shot, and at Cobb's Island, off the Virginia coast, 40,000 birds, chiefly gulls and terns, were slaughtered in cold blood. The agent of a Boston milliner recently repaired to Florida, taking with him fifty breech-loading guns and ammunition. These he distributed among the inhabitants, with requests to shoot as many plume-birds as possible, as he had orders to collect 50,000. Whole tracts of country which once were swarming with birds are now lone and silent. The birds are gone never to return, massacred in thousands by these miserable mercenaries who are rewarded and encouraged by our "fair ones." Next week we will see how far the "fair ones" of our city contribute to this pitiful butchery.

Indications are not wanting that the Americans—at least a considerable section of them—are really "spoiling for a fight." Another bellicose resolution has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, urging a "vigorous foreign policy" (whatever that may mean) and that the United States "should compete for the commerce of the world." We were under the impression that the foreign policy of the United States is tolerably vigorous as it is, and as for "competing for the commerce of the world"—who hinders them? But there is yet balm in Gilead and some common sense still left in the Republic, and the *Chicago News*, commenting on the resolution, distinctly takes these views, and adds:—"It is true the American flag is not often seen on the seas, and the foreign commerce of the world goes begging so far as this nation is concerned, but a vigorous foreign policy cannot mend these melancholy matters. Nothing can mend them, save a wise revision of the present high tariff. \* \* \* Apparently, he (the mover of the Resolution) has merely attempted to feed the moloch of war frenzy which is growing up in this peaceful but bumptious Republic. \* \* \* The military passion rages here like a moral scarlet fever. \* \* \* But war is not a blessing, and there is no need of wagging our heads at our neighbors unnecessarily." It is to be hoped such rational counsels may increase and prevail.

One of the most conspicuous results of the modern scientific tone of thought is the enormous number of "fads" generated in the minds of persons to whom a little knowledge is, if not a dangerous thing, a decidedly disturbing element. People find that there is disease in this, and death in that, which their forefathers ate, drank and used in happy ignorance of the perils of their practices. There is death in the old oak bucket of the well; cats, dogs, and chickens infect us with diphtheria and other terrors—anything for a new sensational idea for the timid and pseudo-scientific to gape after and chatter about. Bacteria is just now one of the most attractive fads in vogue, and accordingly, in a paper recently read before the Boston Horticultural Society, Mrs. E. H. Richards says that the "dust" in rooms is largely composed of living bacteria, and that the ordinary "dusting" of furniture with a feather duster only transfers these bacteria to the throats of the inmates. Now, there is very likely truth in this, but—what are we going to do about it? Are we to let the dust lie and accumulate? We know that dusting is not an agreeable recreation; and, no doubt, some things do get down our throats, as they do in the streets and everywhere. But we know we have got to swallow our peck, which may be accepted as the representative of, say a ton, and may we not take comfort from our experience, that we can, after all, stand a pretty good allowance of dust?

A stinging rebuke to the shameless effrontery of political warfare in virulently attacking, when in opposition, a policy which the attacking party has fully enforced when in power, has been administered by Mr. Michael Davitt to the bully of the Liberal party, Sir William Harcourt, and in a less degree, by implication, to Mr. Gladstone himself. Mr. Davitt, who suffered nine years' imprisonment under Mr. Gladstone's regime, says:—"There is not a single trick in Mr. Balfour's policy of party meanness and vindictiveness which does not bear the closest possible family relationship to the old Liberal panacea of combined toffy and stick for Ireland; and no amount of Sir William Harcourt's delightful new born zeal in a better and brighter policy can obliterate this fact from people's memories. Mr. Gladstone was not correct in saying that my treatment by Sir William Harcourt's orders when in Portland in 1881-2 was, 'in point of decency and indulgence, everything that could reasonably be desired.' I was dressed as a convict, located in the infirmary of a convict prison." It was the manner of the sudden conversion to Home Rule, not the principle, which disgusted so many and operated to swell the union ranks. The long warfare which has ensued has ventilated the whole question, and it now stands in a different light; but Sir William Harcourt assailing Mr. Balfour's treatment of prisoners is simply pot and kettle. Our own politicians may take a lesson from this episode, if they be so minded, which they are very unlikely to E.

We noticed in the *North Sydney Herald* of the 20th February the following paragraph:—"Where is he?—Brother Drummond of the *Trade's Journal* thus places a contemporary—*THE CRITIC*, professedly independent, is extremely partizan." Will *THE CRITIC* or some good friend supply the words omitted in the following elliptical sentence: The *Trades Journal*, professedly—is— And we did not happen to notice it in the original. We scarcely felt inclined to take advantage of our kindly contemporary's suggestion at the time nor do we now. On the 20th March, however, the *Trades Journal* lashes itself into parterition on some remarks we made on the *New York Herald's* defense of the *London Times*, and announces that we "seem to endorse" that defense. It then proceeds, with evident pains of labor, to invent a supposititious case which could never by any possibility occur to *THE CRITIC*. "Supposing," it says, "*THE CRITIC* were violently opposed to Mr. Fielding, a man drops into its office and produces letters," &c., &c. "*THE CRITIC* eagerly accepts the letters," &c.—instituting a parallel case to that of the *Times* and the Piggott forgeries. Now, in the first place, nothing can be more profound than the indifference of *THE CRITIC* as to opinions about its partizanship. In the next, we set forth in the Notes out of which our venerated contemporary takes such pains to make capital two or three statements of facts, without a shade of comment. The longer note of the two was entirely quotation. As a matter of fact, we had previously expressed our blank astonishment at the open-mouthed want of precaution displayed by the *Times*. There is nothing to be actually taken hold of in the meretricious elaboration of the *Trades Journal*, but we are free to suggest that that sort of thing is not quite clean journalism.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

KA-CHING! IT'S SPRING.

Ka-ching! The balmy spring has come,  
The sun shines warm on all below;  
I thought the streams would surely run,  
It seemed so warm within, Ka-choo!

Why, who had thought the wind so sharp?  
It chills me, truly, through and through;  
I wonder if the mouth of March  
Is really spring? O, dear! Ka-choo!

I saw a bird, this morning, flit  
Amid the boughs of yonder pine,  
And so, I thought, I'd walk a bit  
And sun myself. Ka-choo, Ka-ching!

Well, really, I'll not wander far,  
Ka-choo! It seems so out of place  
To sneeze so when the birds, so gay,  
Are searching for a nesting place.

—Vick's Magazine.

The total coinage of the United States Mints during 1888 was \$65,318,614, divided as follows: Gold, \$31,380,808; silver, \$33,025,606; minor, \$912,200.

THE HEIGHT OF GRATITUDE.—A Paisley minister was accosted once in the High street of that town by a poor-looking man. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "I was aince a coo-feeder in a guid way before the ploory broke oot among the kye, when I lost a'. Some o' my freends were thinkin' that if I could jist get a beginnin' again I wad dae weel, an' they hao been subscribing to buy me a coo. Wud ye mind helpin' me awee!" The minister gave the man two shillings. It was evidently more than he expected, for, with an expression of great satisfaction on his face, he said, "I'm very much obliged to ye—indeed I'm extraordinary obliged to ye! Ye are the minister o' the Middle Kirk, are nae ye? Awweel, I maun come up some time and gie ye a day's hearin'."

PASTEURISM.—Human vivisection, or, what is the same thing, experiments on a human being with a deadly disease, will seem to most too awful for belief. This last has just been practised in Honolulu to discover whether leprosy can be conveyed by inoculation. Three years ago, as appears from the record transmitted to the London Times by Archdeacon H. P. Wright, one Keanu, a criminal condemned to death in the Oahu jail, was inoculated with leprosy by Dr. Arning. Last September this sacrifice to science and medicine was examined by Dr. U. B. Emerson, president of the Board of Health, and Dr. J. H. Kimball, the Government physician at Honolulu. "It is our decided opinion," they say, "that this man is a tubercular leper." The experiment is successful. Science scores another victory. The great art of healing has a new triumph, not in curing a victim, but in killing him. —Philadelphia Press.

THE WELLS LIGHT.—The "Wells Light" which is being put on the market by A. C. Wells & Co., of Manchester, is now creating some stir, and it appears to be one of the most important inventions of modern times. The patents are owned by Messrs. Wallwork and Wells, who have worked many years to bring this lamp to perfection. By its use an intense white light is obtained from common mineral oils at a cost many times less than coal gas or the electric light. Not the least remarkable feature is its portability, and a lamp giving out the gigantic light of 5,000 candle-power, can be carried about by two men from place to place. Its use in large out-of-door works cannot be over-estimated, and we understand that it is the only light in use through the extensive workings of the Manchester Ship Canal, and that it has been supplied for the most varied purposes to some of the largest firms. With the extensive supplies of oils which are being opened up in all parts of the globe such a simple apparatus for burning them must have a very large sale in the future.

A TALE IN RHYME.—As a warning to writers who do not use plain English we submit the following as the result of an overdose of Amelie Rives' latest work:

In the swailing swirl of the soughful wind, as the gust goes glooming by,  
I sit by the bole of a bournful birch with a mean and a soulful sigh;  
The mellow mists of the eve are low, and the frog in the dankful marsh chirps  
chirpingly sad in the ghoulsome gloom, in a swiverin'; voice and harsh:

Oh where is the swing of the swoonful swish,  
And the voice of the fimm flam fowl?  
Methinks it moans from the murky mold,  
From the home of the hootful owl.

Now swivel me swift from the surging spring: I'm weary of wold and wind;  
The gruesome graik of the jabberwock comes jimmering to my mind;  
The feeble song of the spotsome frog comes solemnwise, soughing slow;  
and again I hear, by the bournful birch, the wail of his wimpled woo:

Oh, where is the swing of the swoonful swish,  
From the land of the springful sprole?  
Must the blue mists blur on the tinkor's drale,  
And freight with their fraught my soul?

I dreamed, I dreamed of Amelie Rives, in the dim of the danksome dark,  
and methought I rode on a moonful main in the prow of a pullsome bark;  
I wrought a rhyme as I roamed along in the stream of a starful gloat;  
I awoke at dawn, in the dimpled day, and above is the rhyme I wrote.

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.

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 Thrate,—  
Now aint it illigant and nate,  
And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!  
"A Dollar " "Yes, bedad its thrue:  
And Barney dear! 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 aind  
Wan to our Mick, me brother."

(Sandy at market.)—"I guess this is a' I want the noo,  
And glad I am at befa' throo.  
So I'll be toddlin' ben;—  
By George! I heana finished yet,—  
To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get  
Ane o' thae shirts ye ken.  
"Tis but a step to Claytons' place—  
There's no needessity to race  
And I'll be hame in time:  
And Janet lass—the scoldin' jade  
Seein' the bargain I hae made  
For aince will hush her chime!

SOUTH-END

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount involved 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.

Do you read City Chimes? You will find them on page 8.

J. T. P. Knight has arrived to enter upon his duties as cashier of the People's bank.

It is stated that about \$17,000 was paid out by the company at Springhill for wages last Saturday.

Monday last was the anniversary of the wreck of the steamship Atlantic at Prospect, sixteen years ago.

Maple sugar is now being made in the various camps, and syrup, wax and sugar are to be seen in all the stores.

And still they come—Another party of English people has arrived at Grand Pre, with a view to settling in that vicinity.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have made a reduction in rates from Nova Scotia to various parts of the United States.

The S. S. Vancouver on her last trip to this port brought nearly 1000 passengers, 231 of them being boys from various homes in England.

A number of seals have been seen on the ice at North Sydney, C. B., recently and several of them have been shot at. No deaths are reported.

The "Terminal City" project is at a stand still at present. It is said extensive operations will be carried on by the company early in the summer.

New Glasgow is the centre of a population of 20,000, with an adjoining constituency of 120,000 people. \$1,250,000 a year is paid for wages in that town and vicinity.

It is rumored that Professor Tufts, who has lately returned from Wolfville from taking a course at Harvard, intends leaving Acadia and taking a position in an American college.

Small-pox is prevalent at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. It is to be hoped that it will not be brought to Nova Scotia by any of the vessels running between Nfld. and N. S. ports.

Some cases of scarlet fever have recently been reported in Moncton. The disease has been epidemic in St. John and every precaution should be taken to prevent its spread in Moncton.

Bro. P. M. Arthur Curren has been appointed grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A. F. & A. M., in the room of his father, until next meeting of Grand Lodge, June 12th.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia has presented Capt. Edward T. Hankins, who has been in charge of the church army here since December last, with a license as lay missionary in St. Paul's parish.

The Moncton Times says: In the museum of St. Joseph's college, Memramcook, N. B., is now treasured that rude, broken up, but priceless souvenir of ye olden time—the key of the chapel of Grand Pre.

Two Newfoundland girls were recently arrested in Fredericton, N. B., for stealing clothing, table-ware, etc. They have since been discharged, as no one appeared to prosecute. They will be sent back to Newfoundland.

Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed in Montreal for the purpose of founding a Female Medical College. McGill would not admit ladies to study with the male students, so now the girls will have a college of their own.

Mr. Jas. F. Manning J. P., of Wolfville, committed suicide last Sunday night by hanging himself. No reason is assigned for the deed and it now appears that he was making preparations for leaving this world by settling his business matters.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau's health is completely restored and he returns to Canada on April 12th or 15th. Writing to the Canadian Gazette respecting rumors of political changes. Mr. Chapleau says:—"The question of my abandoning political life will have, I am obliged to say, much against my peace and comfort, to be adjourned sine die."

The Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals, died at Ottawa on Monday, aged sixty-five years. It is said he left a million dollars and willed a large amount to Sir John Macdonald. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was attended by every member of the commons, a large representation of the senate, and a great concourse of citizens.

We draw attention to the advertisement of the "Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company," established in 1836. The assets of this Company are \$30,000,000; their rates are low, and churches and dwellings are insured by them for three years at two-thirds rates. Their agent in Halifax is C. J. Wyld, Esq., whose office is at 129 Hollis St.

Guelph, Ont., has been horrified by a threefold murder. W. H. Harvey was accused of embezzling a few hundred dollars, and it seems that he was unable to bear that his wife and daughters should know the dishonor attendant on what he said was a mistake, so he deliberately shot them on the 26th ult. The murderer has been captured in Toronto.

There is a regular liquor war going on in North Sydney. The liquor sellers have combined to fight the temperance men. Explosive missiles have been thrown into the house of the Scott Act prosecutor, and his barn was destroyed by fire. A public indignation meeting was held on Tuesday and seven hundred dollars voted as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the deeds.

For the week ending Sunday, 1558 immigrants arrived in Manitoba. For the corresponding week last year only 677 arrived. In the whole month of March, 1888, 1599 people settled in the country, or only 41 more than in the last week. The immigration returns for 1888 were greatly in excess of those for 1887, and 1889 promises to be the best season that Manitoba has yet experienced.

Lobster fishing has commenced for the season and by all reports is doing well. There were large shipments by the LaTour recently from Barrington and vicinity, about 100 crates being sent from Clark's Harbor. Fresh bait is quite readily obtained at nearly all the stations, as "sculpins" made their appearance some weeks ago. The price of lobsters keeps up well considering the large exportations.

A young lady student at Pictou Academy narrowly escaped from a horrible death recently. She came hurrying up just as the train started to go out and attempted to jump on to the car ahead of the last. She caught hold of the outer rail by the left hand and was swung around between the cars, hanging by one hand. She was fortunately rescued by a man who stood near. Had she fallen between the platform and the car, she would have been crushed to death.

The dress makers of Wolfville have been hard at work lately, preparing costumes to be worn at the reception given by the members of the Athenæum Society of Acadia last week. It was whispered beforehand that the students wished their lady friends to look their very best on the festive occasion, and they responded nobly. The reception was an exceptional success, the music, the supper, and the conversation, not to say flirtations, all being enjoyed to the utmost.

The annual competition held at McKay's gymnasium, the "Hall of Health," was witnessed last week by a large and appreciative audience. The bayonet exercise, and the junior's arm and dumb-bell exercises were particularly admired. The medal winners were Bayonet Exercises—F. Forest, A. M. Gordon. Good work all round—J. E. Gass, W. J. Forbes. Good all round work, under 20 years—A McCulloch, W. Parsons, R. P. Forbes. Arm and wand exercises—Theakston and C. Anderson. Special medal—J. Leslie. Special mention was accorded to Ruggles McIntosh. The prizes were presented by Rev. Mr. Gordon.

Another well known man in Halifax has passed away. Early on Sunday morning Benjamin Curren, D. C. L., died of cancerous tumor in the stomach. Dr. Curren formerly belonged to Windsor, was educated at King's College, and subsequently became one of the governors of that institution. For many years he conducted a first class academy for boys in Poplar Grove, Halifax. He was supervisor of city schools for a number of years, and for 20 years he had been secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this Province. Dr. Curren was 63 years of age and leaves a wife and family. The funeral took place on Tuesday from his late residence Poplar Grove. The family have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement.

An interesting meeting of the S. P. C. A. was held on Monday evening last in the basement of the Methodist Church at Wolfville. Perhaps some of the readers of THE CRITIC may remember the case which led to the formation of the Wolfville branch of this society. A little boy sent by his mother to search for fire-wood, and not being able to procure any, remained out of doors all night, afraid to return, as his mother always beat him severely when angry; he had his feet frozen, and limped to Mr. F. Brown's early the following morning, where he was cared for, and finally sent to the Poor Farm. Mr. Naylor took the matter in hand, and the inhuman mother has not since been allowed possession of the child, who is still at the Poor Farm, and as flourishing a little lad as one need see.

The President has issued a proclamation warning all persons against violating the laws of the United States for the protection of the fur seals and salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Mr. Robert Lincoln has been appointed U.S. Minister to England. The New York Herald says:—"The son of Abraham Lincoln is sure, as the bearer and inheritor of his father's great name, of a very warm welcome from Englishmen, and when they come to know him personally they are sure to esteem him very highly."

The United States steamer Yantic, now at the New York Navy Yard, has been thoroughly fumigated and cleaned of the yellow fever which she took on board during her recent trip South, and will soon go, under the orders of Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to reinforce the fleet in the West Indies.

We notice with pleasure the marriage in Boston recently of Mr. Louis N. Geldert, formerly of Windsor, N. S., and Miss Cora Benson. Mr. Geldert is another instance of the success of Nova Scotians in advancing themselves abroad, having not only become business manager of the Standard, an Insurance journal, but having also made such a position as to enable him to take unto himself a wife, of whom and of Mr. Geldert, the exchange from which we gather our information says: "She is fortunate, and so is he." Mr. and Mrs. Geldert have our hearty congratulations.

A very bold robbery was perpetrated upon the First National Bank of Denver recently. A well dressed man walked into the bank and requested to see Mr. Moffatt, the president of the bank. He was directed to Mr. Moffatt's private room, and while there compelled him to sign a cheque for \$21,000, threatening to blow up the whole place with nitro-glycerine if his demand was not complied with. Mr. Moffatt finding resistance useless, signed the cheque and was also obliged to see that it was cashed. The bold robber disappeared around the corner and has not yet been heard of. Mr. Moffatt is completely prostrated by the shock: Detectives are after the man.

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Martell, head of the great distillery at Cognac, is dead, aged 49 years. King John of Abyssinia is reported to have died of wounds received in battle.

The condition of both the Emperor and Empress of Austria is said to be serious. The court physicians are in constant attendance.

Lord Dunraven has issued a challenge for a yacht race for the "America" cup. He is having a new cutter, to be called the Valkyria, built for the race.

The French Copper Combine has collapsed, involving the principals in a loss of 30,000,000 francs. Two prominent members of the combine have committed suicide.

Queen Victoria has sent a cable to Emperor William expressing her regret at the loss of the German men-of-war at Samoa, and her sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives.

The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews was rowed on the Thames on Saturday last, the Cambridge crew winning by four lengths in 20 minutes and 14 seconds.

The Parnell commission resumed its sitting on Tuesday last. Sir Chas. Russell opened the case for the Parnellites. His remarks have thus far been characterized by singular moderation. He declared that thoughtful minds were convinced that the time had come to try the experiment of Home Rule in Ireland.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has lost flesh and his hair has turned white. Since the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolf he has frequent fits of terrible grief, especially after conferring with Rudolf's friends. The Empress rarely eats and weeps for hours at a time. She is unable to sleep, and the doctors are puzzled over her condition.

The French Cabinet have unanimously resolved to prosecute General Boulanger, which will probably have the result of increasing his popularity. General Boulanger has, it seems, retired to Belgium at the instance of his friends, who asserted that he would be tried by an exceptional tribunal, and might not escape alive. There is a rumor of a decree of banishment being in contemplation.

The oldest son of the late Rt. Hon. John Bright, a Liberal Unionist, will, it is said, contest the seat in the Commons for the Central Division of Birmingham, vacant by his father's death. The Conservatives will try to induce Lord Randolph Churchill to stand, a fact which seems to indicate divided counsels. The Liberals are reported to have selected a candidate, but his name has not transpired.

A terrible hurricane devastated Samoa on the 15th and 16th ult. All the war ships tried to put to sea, but the only one which succeeded was the *Calliope*, an English ship. The U. S. warships *Trenton* and *Vandalia* are total losses, and the *Nipsic* was beached. The *Vandalia* lost four officers and thirty-nine men, the *Nipsic* last seven men and all were saved from the *Trenton*. The German ships *Adler* and *Eber* are total losses, the *Olya* was driven ashore. The German loss of life is ninety-six. All the merchant vessels anchored at Samoa foundered.

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.

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CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000, ALL SUBSCRIBED, Are prepared to execute orders for SHREDDED FISH, prepared expressly for making Fish Patties, etc.

This article has been more or less in use for the past six or nine months, and has been everywhere highly approved of for its superior qualities. It only needs to be prepared in accordance with directions to insure its absolute use in every family using fish. It is economic and convenient, as it can be made ready for the table in five minutes. 500 Boxes on hand for sale. Please apply to CATHCART THOMSON, Wood's Wharf, Or J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Head of Central Wharf.

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. 72 Q to B2 solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and J. W. W.

The numerous friends of Major Cutbill will be glad to note the award of first special prize to him as "winner of the most brilliant game" in the *Globe* Correspondence Tourney.

The referee, Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal has an established reputation as a careful analyst.

We subjoin the game as

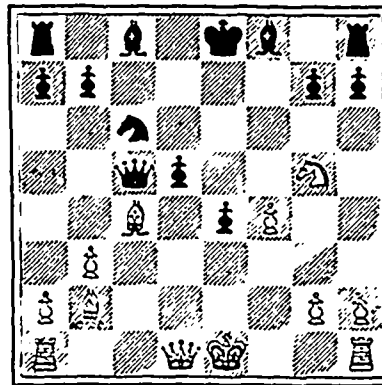
No. 56

ENGLISH OPENING.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| WHITE.                        | BLACK.                       |
| J. E. Narraway, Moncton N. B. | Major Cutbill, Halifax N. S. |
| 1 P to QB4                    | P to QB4                     |
| 2 P to KB4                    | P to KB4                     |
| 3 P to K3                     | P to K3                      |
| 4 Kt to KB3                   | Kt to QB3                    |
| 5 P to QKt3                   | P to Q3                      |
| 6 B to Kt 2                   | Kt to B3                     |
| 7 P to Q4 (a)                 | P takes P                    |
| 8 P takes P                   | Kt to K5                     |
| 9 P to Q5 (b)                 | Q to R4 ch                   |
| 10 Q Kt to Q2                 | P takes P                    |
| 11 P takes P                  | Q takes P                    |
| 12 B to B4 (c)                | Q to QB4                     |
| 13 Kt takes Kt                | P takes Kt                   |
| 14 Kt to Kt5                  | P to Q4 (d)                  |

Position after black's 14th move.

BLACK—Mr. Cutbill.



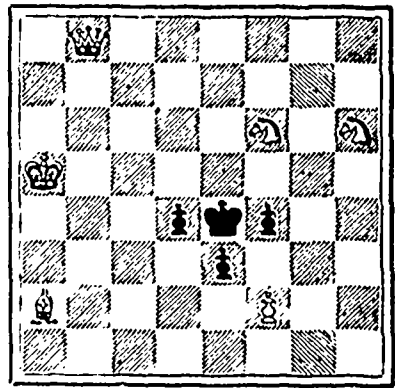
WHITE—Mr. Narraway.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 15 B takes QP (e) | Q to K6 ch    |
| 16 Q to K2        | B to QK 5 ch  |
| 17 K to Q sq      | B to KK 5!    |
| 18 Kt to B3 (f)   | Q takes Q ch  |
| 19 K takes Q      | Castles Q Kt  |
| 20 B takes KtP    | P takes Kt ch |
| 21 B takes P      | KR to K sq ch |
| 22 K to B2        | R to Q7 ch    |
| 23 K to B sq      | B takes B     |
| 24 P takes B      | KR to K7      |
| 25 P to QR3       | B to B4       |
| 26 B to B3        | R to KB7 ch   |
| 27 K to K sq      | R to QB7      |
| 28 B to B6        | B to Q5       |
| 29 B takes B      | Kt takes B    |

- (a) This was probably a little premature.  
 (b) Dangerous; the position now rapidly becomes critical.  
 (c) White, though minus a Pawn, seems to have the better game.  
 (d) A fine and very deep move.  
 (e) This, we think, was the turning point of the game; White should have played Q to R5 ch.  
 (f) Forced.

PROBLEM No. 74.

Chess Players Chronicle. BLACK—4 pieces.



WHITE—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

IT COST TOO MUCH.

THE SAD EXPERIENCE WHICH BEFELL ONE OF THE ASTORS.

In the early days of the direct tea trade with China, importers were anxious to secure the earliest cargoes of a new crop.

The first cargo brought the best price and large profits. The successful captain was always rewarded, so every known aid to navigation was adopted.

The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's clippers bought, on one of his trips, a new chronometer, and with its aid made a quick passage, and arrived first. He put the price of it into the expense account of the trip, Mr. Astor threw it out, insisting that such an item of expense for new fangled notions could not be allowed.

The captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line.

The next year he reached port long in advance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers, and the chagrin of Mr. Astor.

Not long after they chanced to meet, and Mr. Astor inquired:

"By the way, captain, how much did that chronometer cost you?"

"Six hundred dollars," then, with a quizzical glance, he asked.

"And how much did it cost you, Mr. Astor?"

"Sixty thousand dollars."

Men are often unfortunate in the rejection of what they call new fangled notions.

There are sick men who refuse, even when their physicians tell them they cannot help them, to take Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a "new fangled" proprietary medicine. The result is they lose—life and health.

Thousands of other men have been restored to health by it, as the testimonials furnished to the public show. The proprietors have a standing offer of \$5,000 to any one who will show that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they knew, entirely true.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the editor of "Health," London, Eng., says, in his magazine, in answer to an inquiry, "Warner's Safe Cure is of a perfectly safe character, and perfectly reliable."

New fangled notions are sometimes very valuable, and it costs too much to foolishly reject them.

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The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO Cambridge, Kings Co. N. S.

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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 for drapers,  
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Who want printing done,  
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CANADA.

A country whose rich plains extend from Melville's icy shore  
South to where genial suns their rays on fruitful landscapes pour;  
Westward from where Atlantic's waves round Breton's headland race.  
Westward, eye westward, till rich vines and peach-trees interlace;  
Where Britain's flag, loved, honored, waves unscullied still on high;  
Waves to a free, unfettered breeze, beneath a tempered sky.  
Where Justice rules with easy hand, and freedom from above  
Makes all men brothers— one in peace, in industry and love;  
Where blessings, scattered free and far, extend o'er every plain,  
And untold riches sleep in hill, in forest and in main;  
Where prairies yield spontaneous fruits and golden rivers roll;  
Where man attains perfection's heights in body, mind and soul;  
A land of golden promise—yes, Prosperity's own throne!  
Does such a goodly land exist? It does, for 'tis our own!

Owen Sound, Feb. 1889.

JAS A. TUCKER

**POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT SNAKES.**

King Solomon acknowledged that there were "three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not," and one of these was "the way of a serpent upon a rock," and for years the mode of progression of a snake remained to men of science as much a mystery as it was to Solomon. It is thought that the absence of limbs is a great disadvantage to snakes, but the fact is their ribs take the place of limbs, so that instead of having two pairs, they sometimes have over 200. Aristotle thought they had as many ribs as there are days in the month, but, in fact, the number varies, and reaches 400 in pythons. The movements of the snake's ribs have been likened to those of a caterpillar's legs. Each vertebra supports a pair of ribs, which act like a pair of legs, having the extremities connected by a broad plate; the hind part of this plate is free, and when the ribs are moved forward, this end is raised so that it takes hold of any roughness or irregularity of the ground. When rapid motion is required some portion of the body in front gains a purchase by means of the ventral shields on some projection in the ground, the ribs are drawn together on alternate sides throwing the body into alternate curves, some portion of the body in front gains a purchase, and the fore part is straightened out. It is an error to think that they move forward in a series of vertical coils, or that they move with rapidity. I once followed a large snake, and found a smart walk sufficient to keep up with it. Nor do snakes exercise any fascination over their victims. Popsy alleges that they ejected poison on larks in full flight so that they fell into their mouths; but, in fact, chickens, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hens, show no fear of snakes when given to the latter in a cage. A hen has been known to roost on a python, and another to peck at a snake's tongue in motion, evidently taking it for an insect or worm. When it has killed its prey either by constriction or poison, the snake is supposed to salivate or lubricate the meal by means of its tongue. This is not the case, as the tongue is too small to lubricate the tiniest bird. The snake moves its head about the prey, feeling with its tongue for the right part to begin upon, and when that is in its mouth, but not till then, the salivary glands begin to aid deglutition. The functions of a snake's tongue have also been the subjects of popular error. Job speaks of the viper's tongue slaying one, and Shakespeare is full of similar remarks. The tongue is really a very delicate organ of touch, for the eyes are so placed that the snake cannot see in front or below, and by means of its tongue it literally feels its way. The stories of two-headed snakes owe their origin to the existence of a species, *Bungarus fasciatus*, which possesses an abrupt rounded tail that is sometimes mistaken for a second head. The popular notion that every snake is poisonous is of course absurd, but the proportion of poisonous to harmless snakes is much less than is generally supposed. In India only one genus in ten is poisonous and the same proportion is probably accurate as to individuals also. In all Southern India there are only twelve kinds of poisonous snakes, the largest being the hamadryad, which reaches fifteen feet in length. A bite from one of these would probably produce death in three minutes; it has the reputation of being fierce and ready to attack on the slightest molestation. The cobra is timid; the charmers who play a pipe in front of it do not attract it by the music, for it is nearly deaf, but by the peculiar movement from side to side which is always followed by the snakes.—*Madras Mail.*

**MANNERS.**

No result of our system of education is less satisfactory than the manners it produces. Our boys and girls are, as a rule, very ill-mannered. They are only not awkward, because they have not the least sense of reverence for seniors or superiors. The absence of any expression or gesture of respect suggests that their parents and teachers have entirely failed to make themselves respected. This work is primarily the duty of parents. All parents in a new country cannot be expected to be well-bred themselves, and there is a natural reaction against the cringing manners forced on the common people in the old world, where the chief doctrine taught them is respect for their betters. To the school we look for the remedy, but judging from the result we do so largely in vain. Manners regarded as mere observances of convention may be thought a minor matter, but the outward behavior is the index of the soul, and when we see young people growing up with no sign of respect for those who are older or who are set in positions over them, as a teacher is, we see evidence of an evil which is subversive of all true manliness in the individual and all true greatness in the state. It belongs to the parent and to the teacher to see that respectfulness is taught. The system of cram rules our public schools and leaves no time, not even half an hour a week, for moral training, or that intercourse by which a teacher may call into play some emotion more noble than that of selfish emulation. In the old days, when teachers were frequently gentlemen and ladies of high breeding who had taken up the calling not altogether through

choice, what the scholar lost in their lack of fitness for their work was in a measure made up to him in getting his early impressions from persons whose superiority impressed him, and whose manners it was desirable to imitate. Our teachers are much better prepared than those were to convey knowledge to the young, being well instructed in every latest device for making the path of knowledge smooth to juvenile feet. What is, of course, comparatively scarce in a new country,—what cannot be easily conferred in our training schools, and cannot be made subject of examination, but may be very largely acquired by contact, when once the teacher sees the need of acquiring it, is a refined manner, including a refined use of his own language. When in former days the village dame used to issue her card of tuition, ending "manners a penny extra," what was meant to be given for that penny a week was a knowledge of the proper bow and curtesy and pull at the forelock which was due on the part of the peasant when he met the clergyman or the squire or any of their families. The manners the lack of which we deplore, cannot be taught in a special course for a penny extra. They must be imbibed from intercourse with people who know what good manners are; and it is the duty of all, whether teachers or parents or occupying any other relation to the boys and girls of our country, to cultivate good manners in ourselves as well as in them.—*Montreal Witness.*

### SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

The effects of the alcoholic habit vary enormously with the amount consumed and the form in which it is taken, but they are always bad. Alcohol should not be regarded as either a poison or a food. It is strictly a drug. It belongs to that class of substances which, like opium, Indian hemp, and tobacco, produces effects which habit renders agreeable, but which are followed by constant increase in the craving for larger doses of the drug. This increasing dependence upon alcohol is one of the worst effects of its habitual use, and with most persons it is inseparable from its use in small amounts. It is true that nearly all can digest without apparent damage a small quantity of alcohol, in sufficiently diluted form, it taken only occasionally. It is certain that the highest possible health may be enjoyed without the use of alcohol. This being so, its use, even occasionally and under the restrictions above stated, is attended with risk both physically and morally. But when alcohol is taken in large amounts, or in stronger forms, or is used habitually even in moderation, it does positive harm; and this harm increases rapidly as the habit strengthens. In its highest degree there is some irritation of the stomach and impairment of digestion, with slight disorders of circulation and secretion and intellection. Often enough these cause a false feeling of weakness and lead to larger excess, and of course to great harm. Perfect health can scarcely ever be enjoyed continuously by one who uses alcohol even in strict moderation. I make an exception in favor of some elderly persons with slow and feeble digestions and with weak circulation; for in them small quantities of diluted alcohol taken daily with their principal meal improve their health. When once we pass the lesser degree of the use of alcohol the effects of its habitual employment are striking and disastrous. The mucous membrane of the stomach becomes the seat of chronic catarrh. The functions of the liver is disordered and the most important processes of nutrition are disturbed. The nervous system suffers, and mind and character alike deteriorate. It is not only the injury which comes directly from alcohol which we note in such cases; there are associated with it neglect of proper diet and of proper hours of rest, and avoidance of exposure, which contribute to the sum of damage wrought upon the system. The alcohol habit if at all excessive causes organic disease directly and ruins body and mind. Its habitual use, even in very moderate amounts, renders health unstable and increases the liability to disease, and the danger of disease when it occurs. The true use of alcohol is in the treatment of disease. There, when prescribed judiciously, it does great good and is at times indispensable. But even there it should never be proscribed unnecessarily, nor without a clear recognition of the fact that the tendency to the alcohol habit is great and this habit when formed is destructive.—*Chatauquan.*

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. S. G. Kerr & Sons have an "Evaporating" establishment at Canning, which employs a number of hands in converting potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c., into a savory compound for soups, as well as other branches of the business. A 40 H. P. boiler and a 30 H. P. engine now drive the machinery, which is effective in its work. There is one machine that will pare a bushel of potatoes in a minute, and others that will make mincemeat of them as quickly. The potato parer was invented by the late Joseph Kerr, who gave his business much study and attention. The firm has shipped within the past few months 30,000 packages of the Evaporated Vegetables, and has orders on hand for 20,000 packages more. The enterprise of this firm is attested by an order for the Royal Navy, amounting to five tons, which is to be delivered at Bermuda.

It is eminently satisfactory to find that in whatever direction we direct our attention to the manufactures and businesses of the Province we find their proprietors in so large a proportion of cases contemplating enlargement of premises to enable them to fulfil expanding requirements. Among these we find Messrs. Pineo & Clark, iron foundry and machine shop proprietors of Berwick, N. S., who employ from 12 to 15 hands, and have just put in one of Burrell Johnson's new engines to supply additional power required. These gentlemen, whose business embraces the manufacture of stoves, ploughs, cultivators, feed cutters, &c., and all kinds of repairing, and mill and machine work, are making preparations for, and indeed have commenced, work on a quite extensive plow factory.

Among the industries of Oxford may be mentioned the Oxford Woollen Manufacturing Co., Oxford Furniture Co., Eureka Co., a foundry, stores, mills, etc. The Oxford Woollen Manufacturing Co., was established in 1868, and it is largely owing to this industry that Oxford may now be classed among the rising towns of the province. The present owners of these mills are John Robb, William Oxley, Mrs. M. M. Thompson, widow of the late Thomas R. Thompson who was the chief promoter of the industry, George D. Howson, H. L. Howson, and John G. Wells. Mr. Robb has been the able and efficient manager of these mills since they first started. There are between fifty and sixty employees. Upwards of 100,000 yards of cloth are manufactured annually. These cloths are second to none in the Dominion, and have been awarded prizes and medals in Europe, America and Australia, where they have been exhibited at various times. There are two wood manufacturing companies. The oldest of these, the Oxford Furniture Co., was established in 1877. With the increase of business they have found it necessary to enlarge and add to their buildings from time to time. They have forty-three employees with Mr. Harvey Treen as manager, and turn off annually about \$35,000 worth of furniture, comprising bedroom, parlor, hall and dining room suites, etc. The Eureka Co. commenced business three years ago. The erection of a large warehouse this year, and a handsome residence by Mr. Edward King, manager, go to prove that their business is a thriving one. A foundry was established in 1882 by Messrs. Hingley and McPherson. They employ twenty-five mechanics and manufacture steam engines, boilers, mill machinery, for which they receive large orders.—*Truro Blade.*

Seven new schooners, averaging about 80 tons each, have been launched from the yards here within a fortnight, five of the number going off the stocks since our last issue. They are now being fitted for the deep sea fisheries and will sail for the Banks in a few days as a part of the town fleet. Messrs. Elias Zinck, Amos Walters, Gabriel Winters, Lewis Knickle, Benj. Smith, Obed Silver and Simon Hobb will command these new crafts, and, with the exception of Messrs. Winters and Hobb, all the rest will be skippers for the first time. Should our enterprising ship-builders, Messrs. Joseph Young, David Smith and Peter Young, be as active in the future as in the past, it will be necessary to move the Head nearer South and Blockhouse hill closer to the Peninsula in order to make good and sufficient harborage for the results of their energy.—*Lunenburg Progress.*

The Exhibition Association, St. John, N. B., has been incorporated to establish a permanent exhibition similar to that in Toronto.

Mr. N. H. Phinney's Patent Rubber Bucket Pump Manufactory, at Lawrencetown, has largely increased, and the Patent Bucket Pump is known and used largely all over the Maritime Provinces, having been found to give the most complete satisfaction.

A 60 horse power saw-mill was purchased from Messrs. Leonards, London, Ont., by Messrs. Roop and Bent, Springfield, and has arrived at Lawrencetown by the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways. The freight on the car load cost \$96 from London to Windsor Junction, and \$30 from Windsor Junction to Lawrencetown. The proportion plainly goes to show the necessity of the consolidation of the western roads as part of the Intercolonial.

Work is being pushed on vigorously on the N.S. Central R'y, which, it is said, is certain to be completed within a year. With its completion Middleton will take a fresh start. At present there are signs of lively business for the ensuing summer with plenty of work.

DUTIES ON TRANSPORT CHARGES.—Mr. Wainright, acting for the Montreal Board of Trade and the Grand Trunk, had an interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, recently, relative to the duties levied on inland transportation. The duties are now collected on the first cost of the goods with added inland charges included. Mr. Wainright contended that the duties should be levied on the first cost of the goods without including the inland charges. For instance on goods purchased in London and shipped from Liverpool duty is at present paid on the first cost of the goods in London as well as on the charges levied on said goods between London and Liverpool. He considers that the Government should abolish all charges of this kind and fall back as regards this class of duty to the policy of 1879. The Minister of Customs said that the matter would be duly considered. There can be no doubt, we imagine, that Mr. Wainright's contention is just.

The Pictou Boot & Shoe Co. have secured the Dominion Government contract for supplying boots to Canadian letter carriers.

It is understood that Messrs. P. J. Gray & Son, of Salisbury, who were prominently connected with the construction of the Buctouche and Moncton, the Oxford and New Glasgow and other railways, have secured a large sub-contract on the Cape Breton railway, and will commence work shortly.

A 200 ton and a 90 ton vessel are under construction at Mount Stewart, P. E. I.

Mr. Edward Morris, of Margretille, has erected a wind-mill at Advocate Harbor, by means of which he is sawing wood for the Rockland trade.

Pine straw, the great rival of jute for cotton bagging, is manufactured from the leaves of the pine of the southern forests. The oil expressed from these leaves is sufficient to pay the cost of the fabric.



Messrs. J. F. Blanchard & Co., of Truro, have one of the best equipped dry goods houses in the Maritime Provinces. Their warehouse is one of the finest in the business—they carry a complete stock of the best quality of goods, having so special a reputation for millinery and fancy dry goods that many Halifax ladies prefer to send to Truro for these articles to buying in Halifax. They also have a most complete assortment of carpets, this line being equal to most found in large cities. Their samples are constantly on the move, being sent for by persons in every town in the Province. They employ over eighty hands, and keep five travellers constantly on the road. They buy direct from the manufacturers, sell at close prices, and their terms are as liberal as any. The cash railway system is employed in their store with great success, and the entire building is lighted with electricity. Messrs. Blanchard & Co.'s is the only house, so far as we know, in Nova Scotia that has introduced the cash railway system. In all the cities of the United States it is in use, and were a Halifax firm outperforming enough to follow the example of Messrs. Blanchard & Co. in this respect, it would be sure to pay, as every one would go to see it, and would of course buy on purpose to see it work. Truro is ahead of Halifax in some respects, and is certainly coming to the front as a distributing centre.

#### CITY CHIMES.

The "early spring" has not been keeping up its reputation. Monday and Tuesday were fair specimens of what we might have expected in March. Snow and slush, rain and mud, over head and under foot the weather and walking were alike execrable. The little birds, many of which had arrived and were thinking of going into summer quarters, suffered severely by the cold and snow. Many trees in the suburbs were filled with our little feathered friends, and the kind-hearted and thoughtful lovers of these little warblers spread crumbs where the little birdies could get them, for with the ground covered with snow they were in danger of death by starvation. Even with these reverses of fortune robin red-breast and chickadee-dee did not repine, but kept up a cheerful twittering in the cold, cold air, a brave example to "bipeds without feathers," who are, too apt to give way when fortune does not smile on them.

House-cleaning time is upon us in all its severity, and few there are who can escape the epidemic. Carpets up, curtains down, and lots of things turned inside out, there is no rest for the wicked of the masculine gender. The prudent housewife is busy now, and soon order will be brought out of chaos, and all will be well again. How the bright weather does show up faded and dingy places, and seems to make it imperative that something should be done to make the dwelling look in keeping with joyous spring! New art-muslins, and pretty mate, tidies and other knick-knacks, arranged with good taste by the mistress of the house, have a pleasant effect after all the hurry, bother and uncomfatableness of cleaning is over. So, by the time that real *bona fide* warm weather comes we shall be quite ready to receive it in a becoming manner.

Bishop Courtney and his family will almost immediately take possession of their residence on Tobin street. His Lordship has just returned from an extended Confirmation tour throughout the Province.

Several well known Halifaxians have taken a trip to Bermuda. Among them were Mr. John Doull, Mrs. Frank Doull, Mrs. Alex. Doull, Mrs. Alex. Keith and the Misses Keith. They went on the *Alpha* on her last trip.

Another of those happy events which seem to be so popular this spring, drew a gay crowd to St. Paul's church on Tuesday morning to see Mr. J. C. C. Almon united in marriage to Miss Edith Ritchie, daughter of Judge Ritchie. The bride was dressed in a white satin costume with tulle veil, and orange blossoms in her hair, and carried the usual bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Maude Ritchie and Miss Nellie Almon, wore gowns of white silk, white hats trimmed with ribbon and ostrich feathers, and carried large bunches of roses tied with white ribbon. Mr. M. B. Almon, jr., was best man. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Courtney, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hole and Rev. F. H. Almon. The service was full choral and very impressive. What a beautiful service it is, this solemnization of matrimony. Does not every one feel how solemn and sacred are the vows that are spoken that make the man and maid man and wife? Then the music too is beautiful, from the hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" to that grand, triumphant wedding march, as the newly wed go to the vestry to sign the marriage register, and then set out in the strength of youth and happiness to face the world together. Mr. and Mrs. Almon will take with them to their home in Montreal the best wishes of a host of friends.

There will be no lack of these events to chronicle as after Easter a number of them will take place. The next one is that of Miss Sophie Almon, a young lady well known in Halifax, though Windsor claims her as a daughter, to Mr. Herbert A. Hensley. It will take place in St. Luke's Cathedral, on Thursday, the 25th, at 4.30 p.m.

The People's Theatre and Comedy Company have been performing in the Academy of Music this week, but have not succeeded in commanding very extensive appreciation.

The choir of Grafton Street Methodist Church will give a sacred recital on the evening of Monday, April 15th, to commence at 8 o'clock. Mr. W. Powell is organist and choir master, and a treat may be expected. Tickets are 15c. each, or two for 25c., and can be procured at the office of the Hali-

fax Piano and Organ Co., 157 and 159 Hollis street, or from members of the choir. The proceeds will be in aid of the choir fund.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The general condition of trade has undergone no real modification, but a fair volume of business has been reached in most departments, and on that ground no very serious complaints are made. The matter of profits, payments, and the unpleasant frequency of failures of late, especially in the Western Provinces of the Dominion, have, however, attracted some serious attention, which has expressed itself in more or less anxiety, and has produced a more cautious disposition in granting credits and forcing business.

The sudden change at the beginning of the week from dry and warm weather to blustering winds and snow and rain falls has seriously checked the development of the spring trade. The country roads have been thus suddenly relegated to a state of almost impassibility, and the delivery of goods has been rendered very difficult. Still, in nearly all lines the spring trade progressed during the previous two or three weeks of fine weather as favorably as could have been expected, and our country merchants have, as a rule, fairly well supplied themselves. Leading houses report that payments are coming in a little more freely, though they are not yet quite up to the mark. As soon as the weather becomes settled again sorting orders will come in.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Shaffner and Fisher, gen'l store, Berwick, N.S., sold out to Jas. Shand; Acadia Organ Manufacturing Co., Bridgetown, assigned to W. M. Forsyth; W. H. Crosby, picture-frames, Marshalltown, removed to Digby; Mich'l McPherson, grocer, Spring Hill, assigned; Wm. Wallace, tailor, Wolfville, assigned; B. C. Munro, stationer, Annapolis, selling out; Wm. Robertson, gen'l store, Westville, sold out; M. Starr Eaton, gen'l. store, Cranston, assigned; Layton & Freeman, grocers, Amherst, assigned.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Prev. Weeks		corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	Mar. 29	week	1888	1887	Mar. 29	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States	161	242	230	227	200	3546	3053	3144	3339	
Canada	20	38	20	44	18	534	528	369	360	

**DRY GOODS.**—The volume of orders in dry goods shows a steady improvement, doubtless owing to the promise of an early spring. Travellers throughout the country districts report having met with a very satisfactory degree of success. Some of the buyers for Halifax and other Nova Scotian houses have begun to return home after placing their orders for fall goods. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Whilst in no wise discouraging home industries, we have repeatedly shown the absurdity of Canadian mills attempting to compete with the production of English cotton prints, for the reason that our market is much too limited to turn out the diversity of patterns that are offered in the English market, to say nothing of the superiority of finish in the foreign goods. The Magog mills have undoubtedly made a plucky fight in trying to satisfy Canadian tastes and establish a home industry upon a paying basis; but the Company have failed to accomplish their object, and consequently a meeting of the directors have been called for April 8th, to consider an offer made by another company to buy out their plant and stock, the latter being pretty large. Whether or not the Company which is negotiating for the purchase of the Magog mills, machinery and plant, intend running on print goods is not stated."

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There has been a fairly active business, and trade has a fair tone throughout, owing to strong cables and the generally advancing tendency of the market abroad. Great excitement has occurred in tinplates, which are cabled 6d. to 9d. higher than a week ago with indications of a further rise. No quotations can be given because makers refuse to state terms for future delivery until matters become more settled. Canada plates have also advanced, being 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton dearer than two weeks ago. In Philadelphia prices continue weak in all directions. An active demand for steel rails is expected to spring up in the current month all over the country and a large spring trade is confidently looked for, but at present everything is quiet and buyers and makers are waiting for a general improvement.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The demand for flour continues slow and the market has ruled quiet with only a small volume of business in progress owing to the fact that buyers are holding off and only taking sufficient for actual wants. Manitoba strong bakers has been in moderate demand and some business was accomplished in a jobbing way at steady prices. Bearbohm's cable reports wheat and corn cargoes both off coast and on passage and for prompt shipment very quiet. French country markets quiet. Liverpool spot wheat quiet but steady. Corn heavy. English country markets quiet. Antwerp spot wheat steady. The Chicago wheat market was active and stronger and a fair volume of trade was accomplished at an average advance in options of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In New York and Toledo wheat was weak and fell off  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c., while in Detroit and Milwaukee it was strong and moved up  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PROVISIONS.**—The feeling in the local provision market has been steady. The demand in pork was slow and the market has ruled quiet with only a small jobbing business. The demand for lard has been fair. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision market but prices have been steady. The Chicago provision market was fairly active but weaker, and pork declined 10c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard was easier and fell off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was a strong tone to the hog market and prices advanced 10c. to 15c. The cattle market was quiet and steady.

**BUTTER.**—The tone of the butter market has continued firm. New butter comes in very slowly and what is received meets ready sale at full prices. The stock of old butter remaining over from last summer and fall has been fairly well worked off and the new season will open with a very small amount of surplus butter on hand.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has a very quiet tone with business light and the position unchanged. Private cables indicate no improvement while the public remained at 55s.

APPLES.—Choice stock is scarce, and sound fruit bring very good prices under a fair demand. Poor stock, however, is hard to sell at any price. It is worthy of note that a lot of Baldwins shipped from Montreal to England brought only 7s. 6d., while a lot of the same description of apples shipped at the same time from the West fetched 16s., the difference in price being accounted for by quality and packing.

FURS.—Cables from the London spring sales show that the anticipated advance in furs was well grounded, but the increase in prices that has taken place was not expected to reach such an extent as it did. Lynx, for instance, has risen 60 to 100 per cent. compared with a year ago. Marton has advanced 50 per cent., fox 20 to 70, fisher 70, otter 25.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Owing to strong advices on the raw sugar market and the light stocks held here and elsewhere throughout Canada, there continues to be a strong tone and prices on both granulated and yellows are advancing. The demand is brisk and the market rules active, with a large volume of business. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"As we go to press, the excitement in the sugar market on both sides of the Atlantic appears to be approaching fever heat, beet having advanced another 6d. in London to 16s. 9d., which is the highest price within the past three years. In the cane product Java has advanced to 18s. 6d., and we are just in receipt of advices direct from New York which state that the feeling there is unprecedentedly strong, the price of granulated having made another spurt of 1/4c. per lb. to 8c. In this market prices are as quoted elsewhere, but it is expected they will go to 7 1/2c. for granulated today or to-morrow, and 8c. is freely spoken of as the ultimate figure." Molasses has been quiet but steady with a somewhat improved demand.

TEA.—There has been a fairly active movement in tea but the market has contained no special feature. The market has retained a firm tone with holders confident and refusing to offer except at full prices.

FISH.—Receipts of all kinds of fish continue to be extremely light. Only a few small straggling lots come forward and they are difficult to place. The outside demand has fallen off to almost nothing and, as the London season is now nearly over, no improvement can be expected for some weeks. A considerable number of bankers are in port, and others are daily arriving to fit out for the banks. There is plenty of frozen bait obtainable but the weather has been too unfavorable for the fishermen to start for their grounds as yet. Our outside advices are as below:—Montreal, April 2. "The demand for fish has been slow, and the market has ruled quiet and inactive. The stock generally has been well cleaned up, and the supply in first hands is now light. Labrador herring have been offered in round lots at \$4.50 to \$4.75, but as buyers have ample stocks on hand we do not hear of any transactions. Green cod and salmon have ruled quiet and steady. The demand for finnan haddies has been good, and some large sales have been effected both on local and western account at 7c. to 7 1/2c." Gloucester, Mass., April 2. "We quote New Georges codfish at \$4.62 1/2 to \$4.75 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bank \$3.25 to \$3.37 1/2 for large and \$3 for small. Dry Bank \$4 and \$3.50. Nova Scotia dry cured \$5; do pickle cured \$4.50. Cured cusk at \$3 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$2.87 1/2; heavy salted pollock \$2.50. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Nova Scotia do. \$6; split shore \$5.75; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; extra shore mackerel are quoted at \$35 to \$36 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1 \$28 and \$30; No. 2 \$22 and \$23; No. 3 \$19 to \$21; Bay Is \$25 to \$26. Block Island 1s. \$28 to \$29; Mess do., \$32; Best Irish, \$22 to \$23; poor do., \$14 to \$16." Barbadoes, March 22. "Dealers being temporarily supplied have not been anxious to make purchases, and the principal business has been for export. Large Newfoundland is at \$17. Medium at \$16, Labrador at \$12.67; Salmon at \$15.78 per bbl.; harrings split at \$3.57 to \$3.64; 48 barrels ex Golden Fleece are however unsold. Mackerel, a small shipment from Boston sold at \$5.17." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 15. "We had the Lunenburg cargo per Lizzie Wharton wired to us from Barbadoes, and the best bid we could elicit was \$15 drums, \$14 Tiorces, \$3.75 boxes and \$11 haddock. Since then the M. B. Daly from Halifax brought a small assortment, and the Fearnot has since arrived from same port with a cargo which is being stored for want of an outright offer. With such liberal supplies, and as yet no improvement in consumption, our market is in a very unsold position, and old stocks are being forced at auction down to \$5 per tierce. The only prospect for a speedy recovery is the near approach of the Lenten season, when a demand may spring up that will clear off the present surplus. For 150 barrels harrings ex Lizzie Wharton we obtained \$3.25, and all kinds of pickled fish are in requisition." Havana, March 21. "Another dull and quiet week has elapsed since our last report, with quickly declining values under further receipts, which, together with previous stock unsold, makes it about 1,000 drums in first hands, and it will take two months to consume them without further receipts. Codfish declined quickly from \$6.50 at which it opened to \$5.50, at which a few sales were effected, but the bulk have been done at \$5.37 1/2 and \$5.25 and this is all that can be now obtained. Haddock has been fairly active at the decline, but to-day \$4.50 is hard to get for any quantity. Hake is in less demand, and \$4.25 is barely obtained for prime. Herrings are in fair demand, but after Easter the consumption will fall off, and we can only recommend our friends to be careful in the shipments they make, as the climate will also be against them a little later." March 28, (by cable from New York).—"Codfish \$5.37; haddock \$4.25; hake \$4." Porto Rico, March 13.—"Our market is depressed, codfish retailing at \$5." Georgetown, Demerara, March 1. "Market overstocked, with no local demand for hake and haddock which are quoted at \$16 to \$18 for good, and \$12 to \$13 for inferior. Codfish, Halifax \$20 to \$21 casks; Newfoundland and Lockport \$16 to \$20 do.; boxes \$5 to \$5.25."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C), Tea (Congo, Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy).

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions including Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate), Pork (Mess, American, American clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess), Lard (Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, American), Hams (P. E. I., green), and other items like Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Mill or Mixed Feed, Oats, Barley, Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Hay, and Straw.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2 large, 3 large, 3), Herring (No. 1 Shore, July, No. 1 August, Round, Sept. mber, Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl., Bay of Islands, Split, Round), Alewives (per bbl.), Codfish (Hard Shore, Bank, Bay), Salmon (No. 1), Haddock (per qtl.), Hake (per qtl.), Cusk (per qtl.), Pollock (per qtl.), Hake Soups (per lb.), and Cod Oil A.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and skins including Wool (clean washed, per pound, unwashed), Salted Hides (No. 1, No. 2), Ox Hides (over 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 1, over 60 lbs, No 2, under 60 lbs, No 2), Cow Hides (No 1, No 3 Hides, each), Calf Skins (each, Deacons, each), Lambskins, and Tallow.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Butter (in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & over salted), Canadian Township (Western), and Cheese (Canadian).

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

BREADSTUFFS.

May wheat on the 30th of March stood at 90c. in New York, and \$1.01 in Chicago. Corn 43c. in New York and 34c. in Chicago. Oats 30c. in New York, and 25c. in Chicago. Wheat is therefore, counting the cost of transportation from Chicago to New York, about 18c. higher in Chicago than in New York, which shows either a strong speculative tendency, or that the wheat in the West is nearly exhausted. In Canada the tendency is fairly steady. We are in receipt of considerable stock, chiefly on consignment and shall be glad to fill orders and to give quotations by telegraph. Oatmeal is a little firmer, cornmeal is about steady, mill feeds are a little easier, oats very quiet and easy.

Table listing flour and meal items including Flour (Graham Flour, Patent high grades, 90 per cent. Patents, Superior Extra, Extras from Patents, Low grades in sacks, barrels), Oatmeal (Standard, Granulated, Rolled), Corn Meal (kiln dried), Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Mill or Mixed Feed, Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., Barley (of 48, of 60), Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Hay per ton, and Straw.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster products including Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, and Newfoundland Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits including Apples (No. 1, new, per bbl), Oranges (per bbl, Jamaica (new), Valencia Oranges, per case), Lemons (per case), Coconuts (per 100), Onions (American Silver Skin, Dates, boxes, new), Raisins (Valencia, new), Figs (Elemo, 5 lb boxes per lb, small boxes), Prunes (Stewing, boxes and bags, new), Bananas (per bunch), and Roxberries.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry including Turkeys (per pound), Geese (each), Ducks (per pair), and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock including Steers (best quality, per 100 lbs. alive), Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, Wethers (best quality, per 100 lbs), and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber products including Pine (clear, No. 1, per m, Merchantable, do, No 2, do, Small, per m), Spruce (dimension, good, per m, Merchantable, do, do, Small, do, do), Hemlock (merchantable), Shingles (No 1, sawed, pine, No 2, do, do, spruce, No 1), Laths (per m), Hard wood (per cord), and Soft wood.

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

# MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Don't go, sir," said the sergeant, eagerly stretching forth a hand. "It isn't as you think, sir. I have been kindly cared for. They're not all ruffians down there, and the men who assaulted me will be fully punished. I've been quite as well nursed and fed and brandied and bandaged as though I'd been carried right to hospital. Indeed, I don't need anything but rest. I'll be all right in a day."

"But I think Dr. Quin ought to see you and satisfy us you are not injured."

"Be satisfied, sir. The doctor has seen me."

"Why, but how?—where? He was here all day, and only went away at sunset. He joined me at Dunraven about nine o'clock, and hadn't returned when I came in. Did he find you and bring you back?"

Gwynne hesitated painfully again:

"The doctor saw me this evening,—down near where I was hurt; but I got back here without his help, sir Lieutenant," said the soldier, suddenly, "there are one or two things connected with this day's work that I cannot tell. Come what may, I must not speak of them even to the captain."

Perry was silent a moment. Then he kindly answered,—

"I do not think any one here will press you to tell what you consider it might be ungrateful or dishonorable in you to reveal. I will do what I can to see that your wishes are respected. And now, if you are sure I can do nothing for you, good-night sergeant." And the officer held out his hand.

"Good-night, sir," answered Gwynne. He hesitated one moment. It was the first time since he entered the service, nearly five years before, that an officer had offered him his hand. It was a new and strange sensation. It might not be "good discipline" to take advantage of it, but there were other reasons. Gwynne looked up in the frank blue eyes of his lieutenant and read something there that told a new story. Out came a hand as slender and shapely as that of the young officer, and the two were silently and firmly clasped.

"How can I question him?" said Perry to himself, as he walked slowly homeward. "Is there not something I am holding back?—something I cannot speak of? By Jupiter, can his be the same reason?"

## IX.

At just what hour the post surgeon returned to Fort Rossiter that night no one seemed to know. He was present at sick call, and imperturbable as ever, on the following morning, and the few officers who were at headquarters after guard-mounting were able to affirm that the colonel had been courteous as usual in his greeting to the medical officer, and that nothing whatever had been said about his being away so late the previous evening. Captain Stryker came home soon after midnight, had a brief talk with his colonel, and went over to the stables to inquire into Gwynne's condition before he went to bed. Parke went into Perry's room after morning stables, and told him as he was yawning and stretching in bed, that the captain had had quite a long talk with Gwynne that morning, and that "something was up,"—he didn't know what. Later in the day Perry was sent for by Colonel Brauard, and found the commanding officer in consultation with Captain Stryker and two other troop-commanders. At their request he repeated the story of his adventure at Dunraven, beginning with his instructions to the men he left at the gate, and ending with old Maitland's swooning; and about an hour after he had finished he saw the adjutant with a small escort ride away down the valley, and rightly conjectured that the colonel had sent a letter to Dunraven, inquiring into the cause of the assaults on two members of his command.

Battalion drill kept him occupied all the morning; a garrison court convened at noon and sat until skirmish began at 3 p. m.; and so it happened that not until near parade did he find a moment's time to himself. He longed to see Mrs. Lawrence and question her as to the nature of the "Dunraven stories" she had mentioned; for what had been a matter of indifference to him then had suddenly become of vivid interest. There were ladies sitting on the Lawrences' gallery, he could plainly see, as the cavalry officers came tramping in from afternoon stables, but he could not hope to ask or hear anything about a matter so near his heart in the presence of so many sympathetic and interested listeners. He kept away towards his own gate, therefore, until he saw that there, leaning on the gate-post, and apparently awaiting him, stood Dr. Quin.

Perry would gladly have avoided the doctor. The antagonism he was beginning to feel for him was of a character that would hardly brook concealment. Cordial and joyous in manner as he was to almost every man, woman, and child he met, it was all the more noticeable that to the very few whom he held in dislike or distrust his bearing was cold and repellent in the last degree. Something told him the doctor was there to speak to him about their chance meeting at Dunraven. He did not want to speak to him at all, just now. Yet how could he hope to have these matters explained without a meeting and a talk? While the other officers strolled over and stopped, most of them, in front of the group of ladies at Lawrence's, Perry stalked straight across the parade and the boundary road, with his blue eyes fixed on the doctor's face.

The latter was studying him as he came, and doubtless read that expression of coldness and distrust; possibly he resented it. At all events, something prompted him to speak in a tone less cordial than he had ever employed towards Perry,—a youngster whom he thoroughly approve of," as he said before he had known him a week. Still leaning on the gate-post, and resting his head on his hand, the doctor began:

"Mr. Perry, I have been to see you twice to-day, but could not find you, and I wanted to speak with you on a matter of some importance."

"You could have found me on drill or at the court, if anything immediate was needed. I have been nowhere else, except to stables," said Perry, shortly.

"It was a personal matter—a somewhat embarrassing one,—and I thought best to see you alone."

"Well, here I am, Dr. Quin: drive ahead and let us have it."

"I wanted to ask you if, while you were at the ranch last night, you saw anything of a large signet-ring, with a crest and motto engraved on the stone."

"I did not,—unless you mean the one Mr. Maitland wore."

"The very one! You noticed that, did you?"

"I noticed he had something of the kind on his left hand when he came down."

"And it was nowhere to be found after you went away. You may remember you were chafing and slapping that hand; and I thought you might have accidentally removed it at that time."

"The reflection is not a pleasant one, Dr. Quin," said Perry, with an angry light in the blue eyes.

"Pardon me, Mr. Perry: I put it awkwardly, but I mean no reflection whatever. Miss Maitland mentioned your efforts to restore the old gentleman to consciousness, and together we searched the sofa and the floor after we had put him safely to bed and discovered the loss of the ring. It is one to which he attaches peculiar value, and its loss has preyed upon him. While I know very well you could not have the ring, I was asked to ascertain if you remembered seeing it, and so establish Mr. Maitland's belief that it was on his finger when he went to that room."

"It was; but I do not recollect its being on his hand after he was carried to the sofa. It would surely have attracted my attention while chafing it."

"The parlor, hall, and piazza have been swept and searched, I am told by this note," and the doctor indicated a little missive he held in his hand, whereat Perry's face did not brighten, "and with no success. I was asked to inquire of you, and if it has annoyed you, as I infer by your manner, pray let that be my apology. Then I am to say you saw it when Mr. Maitland entered the room, but not again?"

"Precisely; unless you choose to add to your correspondent that the next time I am associated with missing property at Dunraven I would prefer to be questioned direct, and not through a third party."

A quiet smile shone for an instant on the doctor's grave face:

"I fear that I have not accomplished my mission very diplomatically, Mr. Perry, and I am sorry to have vexed you. The colonel tells me, by the way, that I ought to say to you that the reason I was so long in reaching your party last night was that I was detained attending to another case,—one of our own men. Good-evening, sir." And, raising his forage-cap, the doctor walked slowly and with dignity away, leaving Perry too surprised to speak.

"The colonel told him to tell me!" was Perry's wondering soliloquy at last. "Then I suppose he must have told the chief some story to account for his being away." It was pretty evident from the young fellow's manner as he entered the house that the story was not one which struck him as being entitled to confidence or consideration.

On the table in his little sitting room lay a dainty note. It was not the first he had received under that superscription, and he had not been slow to open and read them. If anything, the cloud upon his forehead seemed to deepen at sight of it. He picked it up, looked impatiently at the address, hesitated a moment, tossed it back on his desk, and went into the inner room. He would not read it now; it was almost parade-time; he had to bathe and change his dress, for after parade he was to dine at the quarters of an infantry friend, and Captain and Mrs. Lawrence were to be of the party. Already it was noted that when any of the few infantry people at the post gave a little tea or dinner at which only eight or ten were gathered together, the Belknaps were not invited on the same evening with Mr. Perry, and *vice versa*. When Parke came in, whistling and singing and banging doors and making all manner of uncouth noise in the exuberance of his boyish spirits, he bolted into Perry's domain, as was his wont, and began a rattling comment on the events of the day.

"By the way," he broke in, suddenly, "we can't both go to-morrow; and I suppose you want to."

"Go where?"

"Why, out with the hounds: to-morrow's the day, you know."

"Perry gave a whistle of perplexity. The colonel had promised the ladies that there should be a big run this very week. All the fleet hounds of the cavalry battalion were to be out, and all the officers who could be spared from the day's duties: a detachment was to go over into the valley of a stream some ten miles away, pitch tents in the shade, and there set luncheon for the entire party; horses were to be provided for the ladies who cared to go mounted, buggies and "buck-boards" were to convey the others, and it was to be a gala occasion. Antelope, coyote, or jack-rabbit,—any four-footed game the prairie afforded was to be "coursed" in due state and ceremony; the ladies "in at the death" were to be crowned and subsequently presented with trophies of the chase more sightly than the mask or brush *au naturel*. The affair had been gaily talked over that very evening of the colonel's dinner, but the events of the previous day and the perplexities of the one just closing had completely driven it all out of his head.

And yet he was engaged to ride with Mrs. Belknap,—the Amazon of Fort Rossiter! and for the first time in his life Ned Perry would have been glad of an excuse to get away from a gallop with an accomplished equestrienne.

"You don't mean to say you had forgotten it?" asked Parke in amazement.

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"Don't blow on me, there's a good fellow; but, after all my 'breaks' of yesterday,—getting an absent from drill and into a row at the ranch,—I declare it had slipped my memory. No, you go, Parke: I don't deserve to be let off anything, after yesterday. You've been sticking to duty like a brick ever since you joined, and Stryker ought to give you the preference?"

"But you're engaged to ride with Mrs. Belknap," said Parke.

"Who told you so?"

"I heard her say so. Dana asked if he might have the pleasure, just a while ago, and she smilingly replied that it would have been delightful, but that you asked her four days ago, when it was first planned."

"So I had; but I've been getting into scrapes ever since, and I oughtn't to go. By Jove! I'll write her a note now and say I can't get off. It's true enough. I wouldn't let such a fellow go if I commanded the troop. I'd make him stay in and attend roll-call a week."

"Well, Mrs. Belknap expects you," said Parke, dubiously. "Not but what Dana would be glad to take your place. Belknap can't go: he's too bulky to ride, and she'd leave him miles astern first run we had sure."

Suddenly Perry bethought him of the note, and made a dive into the sitting-room, towel in hand and shirt sleeves rolled to the elbows. It read,—

"MON AMI,—

'You go to the Spragues to dine this evening, and there will be cards, and you will not be able to get away until very late. Will you not come in a little while before parade,—without fail? There is something I greatly want to see you about.

Sincerely,

F. E. B.

Come early as possible after stables."

"Thunder and turf!" exclaimed Perry; "and there goes first call now! Here, Parke, you're dressed; run over and tell Mrs. Belknap I just this instant read her note and I can't come: I'll get a late as it is."

"How can I, man?" shouted Parke, as he fled. "I've got to get into war-paint too.—Lucky thing for me," he added, in lower tone. "I don't want to be the one to tell the prettiest woman at Rossiter that the note she sent here at noon wasn't opened until first call for parade."

Perry's dressing was completed at racing speed, but even then he was buckling his sabre-belt as the assembly sounded, and he had to go straight across to where his troop was forming,—a glittering rank of yellow plumes,—and so could only give a hurried sidelong glance towards Belknap's quarters. There was her bonnie ladyship pacing up and down the veranda; and he knew well he would have to account for his sins. All through parade his thoughts were divided between the fair face he had seen at Dunraven the night before and the dark one with the long, curving lashes sweeping those soft peachy cheeks and half veiling those wonderful, liquid, sparkling, side-glancing eyes. He saw Mrs. Belknap stroll forth a moment as though to join the group of ladies on the walk, then return to her slow, graceful, languid promenade up and down her piazza. He knew that he must hasten to her the instant the rank of officers dispersed and make his peace if possible, but as they marched to the front and saluted the commanding officer he signalled that he had something to say to them all, and moving away to the edge of the parade-ground, so that the troops might not be detained on the line, he gathered his officers about him, a silent group under the little shade trees that bounded the road-way, and took a letter from the breast of his uniform coat.

"Gentlemen," said he, "this will be of importance to some of you, and of interest to all. It explains something none of us understood, and contains matter that I deem it best you should all hear. It is a letter from the manager of Dunraven Ranch.—Mr. Adjutant you read it."

And clearing his throat, Mr. Farnham began:

"DUNRAVEN RANCH,  
Friday.

COLONEL BRAINARD,—th Cavalry, Fort Rossiter:

Dear Sir,—Mr. Maitland is confined to his bed, and too ill to personally reply to your letter of this morning, which was duly received at the hands of your adjutant. He directs me to write as follows: that, while he regrets the boisterous conduct of some of his employees last evening and their assault on Mr. Perry, he considers that in view of the results—a broken head on the part of our people and no apparent damage to Mr. Perry—the matter should not be pressed. As to the other assault alluded to, he has no knowledge of it whatever, and can find no man who has.

The distinct understanding between Mr. Maitland and the former commanding officer at Fort Rossiter was that none of the garrison should ever pass within our lines; and we agreed on the other hand that none of our people should ever trespass on the reservation. Mr. Maitland holds that it was the duty of Colonel Brainard's predecessor to acquaint him with the terms of this agreement, and the residents at Dunraven had no means of knowing that the invaders of last evening were not the very men whom the proper authorities had pledged themselves to restrain from such aggression.

Mr. Maitland begs that Colonel Brainard will in future ratify and conform with the agreement formerly entered into by his predecessor.

Respectfully,

P. EWEN, Manager."

There was a moment of puzzled silence. The colonel looked quizzically around upon the circle of bronzed and soldierly faces under the black helmets. Captain Stryker's lips were twitching with amusement behind their black fringe of beard. No one spoke at first; but presently a deep-voiced troop-commander gave vent to his emotions:

"What a bombastic old crank! Who is he?"

"An Englishman,—the owner of the biggest ranch in this part of Texas," answered the colonel. "Captain Belknap, Captain Lawrence have you any knowledge of the agreement of which he speaks?"

(To be Continued.)

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Said the poor worn out wife. But here I am  
wasting away slowly but surely. A friend  
procured for her a bottle of that Life-giving  
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And she is STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING,  
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Blood, stimulates the Nervous Organs, and  
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Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the  
9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from  
you a few years ago came out all, not even the  
paint on inside door being blistered. I may add  
the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and  
also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced  
adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
D. MONTGOMERY.

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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—Col. O'Brien brought forward on the 26th his resolution for disallowing the Quebec Jesuits' Estate Bill. It was worded with dignity and moderation, and rightly dwelt on the value to the national existence of the Dominion of the prerogative of disallowance. The principle, however, of non-interference with Provincial Legislation so commended itself to the House that, after a two days' debate, Col. O'Brien's resolution was negatived by 188 to 13. The question, therefore, of course, was in no way a party one, and the large majority undoubtedly adopted a decision of common sense.

It goes without saying that two or three of the opposition leaders should say some dirty things about "backing down," which is however always to be expected when a Government does a conspicuously right thing, as in the case of the *modus vivendi*. In answer to the enquiry of the Hon. A. G. Jones, Sir John Macdonald stated that the *modus vivendi* would be continued as had been reported in the newspapers. The Government had in this matter desired to be in accord with that of Newfoundland, which was favorable to that policy. We entirely approve of this decision. Things worked well and smoothly under the *modus* last year, and its continuance will tend to obviate any irritation, which is a great desideratum.

The Senate threw out Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for reciprocity in wrecking by a majority of eight.

There was a sharp debate in the Senate on Friday on the management of the Intercolonial, and several senators went for the officials in a lively way.

At a meeting of the public accounts committee, Mr. Mulock made an attempt to investigate the militia clothing scandal. Mr. Clarko Wallace, a Tory member, created a sensation by saying that if the opinion of the militia force of the country was taken in regard to the present minister of militia, the decision would be unanimous against him. Witnesses testified that the clothing furnished to the militia was of an inferior quality.

On Monday, Mr. Eisonhauer started a debate on the sawdust question, accusing the Government of favoritism in administering the law, which was of course repudiated by Mr. Tupper. No decision was arrived at, Mr. Tupper admitting that it was as yet altogether a moot question. Mr. Eisonhauer's suggestion of a commission to investigate the matter was objected to on account of the enormous expense attendant on visiting all the rivers in the various provinces, yet is difficult to see how the vexed question is to be settled without some such investigation.

Sir John A. Macdonald then announced, in feeling terms, the death of Hon. John H. Pope, Minister of Railways, and the House adjourned on that account.

A discussion on Tuesday on the vote for Immigration elicited the usual amount of cavil at some of the agencies, but also the fact that much progress has been accomplished in counteracting the systematized efforts of American Agents, backed up as they are by unlimited expenditure. Much has, it is claimed, been done to turn the stream of immigration to Dakota towards our own N. W.

A vote of \$40,000 for dredging in the Maritime Provinces was reached among the river and harbor items, and Mr. Tupper consented to reduce the estimate for the Montreal and Quebec harbor and river police to the amount received from the tax levied on shipping for that service.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The Provincial Assembly, like the Dominion Parliament, has had its long debate. The Franchise Bill has been a god-send to the Provincial members, whose powers of talking whole columns about nothing command our wonder and admiration. We cannot, however, congratulate the Houses on the result. The whole question has been approached in a niggling spirit, and our legislators seem to plume themselves on the minuteness of the steps by which they persuade themselves to "slowly (very slowly) broaden down from precedent to precedent" towards manhood suffrage, to which probably some of them owe a grudge from its having been in existence when Confederation was carried. As the franchise now stands, with all the self complacency of the House with what it has done, it would seem that a considerable number of miners and fishermen will be debarred from it.

We are glad to see that owners of city property are to be made to keep their cellar hatchways, etc., level with the sidewalks. It is to be hoped the legislation will be promptly enforced. The state of Ellis street in this respect is disgraceful.

On Monday the Franchise Bill came up for its final reading, no doubt to the intense gratification of verbose members "the subject is worn the ad-bare, and the number of amendments proposed and divisions insisted on seems to have been an entirely useless waste of time. Among others put and lost was one for the enfranchisement of widows, and spinsters over 21 years of age. Perhaps next year the House will take another nibble at it and concede to another dozen or two of Nova Scotians the rights of citizenship in their native Province.

On Tuesday there was some discussion of the proposed stringent new Sunday Bill. We unhesitatingly condemn paternal legislation in almost all its phases, and when it is promoted in the supposed service of religion we have always observed that it is at the prompting of pharisaism. The finger of the priest or the minister is scarcely ever discerned in secular legislation without perceptible effects of injustice and inefficiency. We recommend to our legislators the perusal of Macaulay's Essay on "Gladstone's Church and State." The Provincial Government, however, has always displayed commendable firmness and liberality on questions of this nature, and we have a good deal of confidence in the spirit and common sense of Mr. Fielding in such matters.

The Government also deserves credit for the introduction of a bill for the

establishment of a system of insurance for mining operatives. The proposed scheme, which, however, is not compulsory, is that the companies shall contribute one-fourth, and the operatives the balance. The Government proposes to meet its portion of the obligation by setting apart three-tenths of a cent per ton of the present coal royalty, and we are favorably impressed with the sense of justice, apparent in the allusion in the preamble, to the claim of the miners to beneficent legislation on account of the large sum derived by the Province from the royalties on minerals.

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## MINING.

The agitation in favor of the establishment of an Official Assay Office has evidently had the desired effect, and there now seems little doubt but that both the Dominion and Local Governments will grant the sums necessary to carry the project into operation.

We trust that in fitting up the new Assay Office, provision may be made for actual working tests of quartz. To do this it would be necessary to put up say a five stamp mill in some suitable locality where arrangements could be made to secure the necessary steam power. If this should be done gold miners all over the province could send such quantities of quartz as would give a fair average of the yield of leads, and in a few days have the actual value accurately determined by the only sure test, a working one. There would then be no groping in the dark as at present, and gold mining could be pursued with a certainty of results that would tend to its greater stability. By all means let there be a working stamp mill in connection with the Official Assay Office.

**CARIBOU.**—Mr. Henry Archibald has sold out his interest in a property in this district to his partners.

Mr. Wadsworth, manager of the Lake Lode Company, has taken over the Coffrey mill and mine and under his careful supervision good returns may be expected from both properties.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—We are informed that the Oxford Gold Mining Company have joined with John Anderson in draining Lake Catcha, and have now about completed operations that will lower the water some eight feet. If practical men are not very much at fault, some very rich leads will be opened up in the now accessible bed of the lake.

The Graves mine at the head of East Chezzacooc Harbor is reported shut down.

We gladly note that the press throughout the Province is unanimous in expressing the highest opinion of Mr. R. G. Leckie, the late manager of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Co. It is rumored that Mr. Leckie is to have the management of the Acadia Mines. As a manager Mr. Leckie has earned an enviable record, and any company securing his services is to be congratulated.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—A new mine is being opened up in this district.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Withrow mine returned for March 116½ ounces of gold from 29 tons of quartz crushed, or an average of over 4 ozs. per ton.

The following are the official gold returns received at the Mines Office for the month of February :

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Ozs.
Salmon River.....	Dufferin Mining Co.....	620	255
Cariboo.....	Touquoy.....	262	52½
South Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	23	80
* ".....	Phoenix.....	250	19½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	99	44
Whitburn.....	McGuire.....	31	91½
".....	Whitburn Mining Co.....	22	14
Millipsigate.....	Millipsigate G. M. Co.....	4	12
Wine Harbor.....	Napier Mill.....	90	49½
Central Rawdon.....	Northrup.....	90	179
Molega.....	Parker Douglas Co.....	135	67½

\*Quartz from dump.

Queens County items from the *Gold Hunter*. MOLEGA.—On the property of the Molega Mining Company there is a good deal of activity, and the opening of the spring finds everything in a prosperous condition.

The Rabbit lead is just now attracting more than ordinary attention by its fine display of ore. It has from the beginning been the best producer of high grade ore. It has been mined along the strike a distance of 300 feet, and downwards to an average depth of 40 feet, the deepest workings being 63 feet in the solid. Through the entire work it has produced with great uniformity a grade of ore yielding from 2 to 2½ ozs. The lead on the outcrop was about six inches in thickness, but has gradually increased in width until it has quite doubled this figure. Last week after the water was pumped from the workings, and work resumed, (which had been interrupted by destruction of engine house,) almost the first blast uncovered a small body of exceedingly fine ore. One ton was taken from this point, which may be safely estimated to contain gold to the value of \$1,000. The whole thickness of the lead is spotted with coarse gold, making a fine showing of the "yellow dirt." This little bonanza was taken out at a depth of 40 feet, and the indications are that this lead will furnish more good things of the same kind. The lead dips to the northward 20 deg. from a perpendicular, and is entered at intervals of about 15 feet by small spurs or angulars, and at the points of junction the lead widens, and the quantity of gold increases; of course not an unusual occurrence, but always a fortunate one.

Work on the Nugget lead is being pushed forward. The shaft is 25 feet in depth, and at that point two drifts or tunnels are being driven in opposite directions along the lead, which at present is left standing. Some good things may be expected when it is taken down.

The North lead has now a shaft 25 feet in depth, and it is making an unexpected good showing.

Boss Thomas is working a gang of men trenching across the ground between the mill and hotel, and is turning up some good things.

Prospecting on the so-called Nelson block has been rewarded by the discovery of two good leads.

A large rich boulder turned out of the surface dirt near the Hotel indicates the existence of a fine lead in the vicinity.

R. A. Logan and Alfred Wade, Esqs., both of Bridgewater, were looking over the ground this week with much satisfaction, as they are both interested in the mine.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—They are getting ready to put up a building for an engine house, and gear for hoisting, at the Brookfield mine. Mr. W. C. Gray, the manager, has been away after the machinery.

On the eastern side of the North Brookfield barrens, near the Cashman farm, Mr. Forhan has 100 acres of promising ground. The general formation is good, and several rich boulders picked up in the vicinity indicate the presence of paying leads. One vein over a foot in width has been cut, and has yielded some sights of gold. Altogether a favorable spot for some vigorous prospecting.

MILL VILLAGE.—Messrs. Godard & McKay, of Bridgewater, have a small force of men on prospecting their gold property in the vicinity of Mill Village, with a fair show of success. In many instances the surface drift is very rich.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD.—Messrs. Shaw, Spears, Freeman and Verge have gone to the 16 mile to continue prospecting on their promising ground. Hope they will strike it rich.

WHITBURN.—The mines here are flourishing again. The Graves mine, under the management of Mr. J. E. Gammon, is making things look lively again. They have opened up a new lead on the west of their property, known as the Dunbrack lead, which shows good gold. The Cole lead has also been started up, which shows nice gold at the bottom of the pit.

Mr. Charles Speers, a machinist from Yarmouth, is now here, and the new steam pump will likely be in operation this week, which will be the means of opening up their best lead, known as the McGuire North lead.

The celebrated McGuire mine is in full blast. They are working two leads, which give handsome returns. They are talking of putting in larger machinery as soon as the roads improve.

Good miners would do well to visit Whitburn, where lots of work can be had.

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MINING.

Mr. Gilpin in his report gives an interesting summary of the work done  
 during the past year in the different mining districts and we continue in  
 this issue to quote his remarks under the heading of "gold":—

It is to be regretted that I have to note the dismantlement of the fine  
 milling plant, built by Fraser and Chalmers, for Mount Uniacke, a few years  
 ago. I understand that this mill was put up to work low grade ore ground.  
 I am myself a believer in the future dependence of our gold mining on the  
 low grade ores, but have never yet seen a low grade ore mining enterprise  
 established on a firm and lasting basis, when the supply of ore was looked  
 for in broken ground. If I might venture to put in words my idea of how  
 a low grade ore property should be put on the market as a business specu-  
 lation for investors, I would say that it should comprise a block of ground  
 ample in size, that at least six separate and distinct tests of 250 tons each  
 should be made over the property, and there would then be some guarantee  
 of permanency, and a fair criterion of value. I believe, from my visits to  
 various districts, that there exists at many points large bodies of low grade  
 ores, running from 2½ to 4 dwts. to the ton, which could be profitably hand-  
 led. But such enterprises not presenting the allurements of the lotteries of  
 rich veins, they should be carefully selected, and thoroughly tested before  
 systematic work is commenced.

During the past season I have had the assistance of Mr. F. W. Christie  
 in inspecting the western mines, and of Mr. Wm Madden, Jr., Deputy  
 Inspector, who visited the principal mines east of Halifax. Mr. Christie  
 reports as follows on the Queen's County Mines:—

Gold mining has been vigorously prosecuted in the districts in the  
 northern part of the county. Most of the work has been confined to regular  
 mines in Brookfield, Malaga Barrens and Whiteburn districts. Prospecting,  
 which is always interesting to the people of new districts, has been greatly  
 hindered by the exceptionally wet season that has continued since the spring.  
 Very few new discoveries have been reported. Despite some failures, mining  
 business has materially improved, and has caused an improvement in general  
 trade of the county. Considerable interest in these districts has been awak-  
 ened by the enquiries of outside capitalists looking for mining investment.  
 Good care is shown in the underground workings and in timbering, and  
 although a great many unskilled men are employed, very few accidents have  
 occurred.

**Brookfield.**—Work in this district was resumed after the discovery of the  
 "Dunbrack" vein. This vein partakes of the character of a true fissure  
 vein in intersecting the country rock instead of conforming to it, as the leads  
 in this county do in general. The quartz or pay ore had a width in a good  
 part of the mine of from twelve to fifteen inches, and some mouths gave  
 returns of five (?) ounces per ton. The property was bought by the Phila-  
 delphia Mining Company, who have put up shaft houses and built a tramway  
 to the Brookfield Company's mill, which they leased. Prospecting was gone  
 into to some extent, but was retarded by the very wet season.

**Malaga Barrens**—Business in this district has been very brisk during  
 the past year. A large number of buildings of all kinds have been put up.  
 The population of the mines has increased to nearly 400 people. A new  
 road of six miles in length has been built from the mines to Chelsea Settle-  
 ment in Lunenburg County, making the distance between the mines and  
 Bridgewater about twenty miles. Another piece of road about a mile and a  
 half in length connects the road to Chelsea with L. Belle, giving a shorter  
 route to Liverpool and Port Medway. A small steamer has run on Poonhook  
 Lake, from points on the lake to the mines, thus affording extra accomoda-  
 tion for passenger travel and freight traffic. The Malaga Company have  
 been operating three mines on their properties, and twenty stamps in the  
 crusher. Development work has been vigorously pushed in the three mines,  
 and they are well equipped. The Parker Douglas Company have re-opened  
 their property, and are mining on two veins showing abundance of good  
 ore. The Company have built a crusher and a number of buildings for carry-  
 ing on the business of the mines on their property. They have put in a  
 plant for supplying compressed air to drills in sinking shafts and driving  
 tunnels. They have also bought a large number of areas lying east of their  
 first property, and purpose to work them during the coming season. The  
 Minneapolis and Malaga Mining Company did a large amount of develop-  
 ment work on the veins on their property, and built a 20 stamp mill, but on  
 account of the unsatisfactory nature of the yields from their ore tests, they  
 contemplate a stoppage of the work.

Reports of discoveries and prospecting were made from different parts of  
 the county, as West Caledonia, Westfield, Lake Rosignol, Greenfield, Broad  
 River, &c.

The returns show that there were 22,625 days' labor performed, 4,518 oz  
 14 dwts. 6 grs of gold extracted, and \$5,694 00 paid for rights and  
 royalties.

In Yarmouth County there is nothing new to report.

In Lunenburg County prospecting was carried on extensively at several  
 points, but not much active mining performed. There were a few lots  
 crushed by the Millisigato Company. In the fall a good deal of attention  
 was directed towards the eastern end of this district.

In Hants County, the Rawdon United Mining Company made returns  
 up to August, principally from Lease 254, when their mill was destroyed by  
 fire.

The Northrup-Dimock Company, of Central Rawdon, began milling in  
 August, and up to the end of the year had returned 835 ounces from 375  
 tons of quartz, etc. The lead here runs across the strata, and considerable  
 amounts of the surface rock are rich enough to warrant crushing.

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

(To be Continued.)

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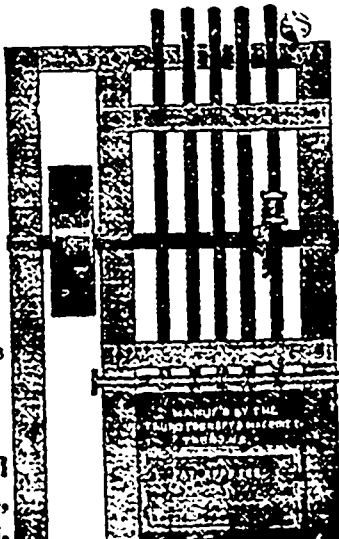
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 Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,  
 Ship, Mill and General Castings.



HOME AND FARM.

Farmers have had so many cautions against the evils of swindling travelling agents that they ought by this time to be up to every trick. It is, however, perhaps still worth while to quote from an exchange a very simple and efficient formula of defence against the urgency of the fraudulent but persistent and insinuating drummer.

**FARMERS, DON'T BE SWINDLED**— Inquiry was made last year by the government and is to be continued this year into the various methods, whereby farmers are swindled from time to time by dishonest agents, and frauds in general. One of the worst forms of swindling is seen when a man is induced to sign his name to some paper thinking it to be a certificate or recommendation and it turns out to be a note of hand which he is soon called on to pay.

A philosopher might find much to occupy him in considering the love people have in being cheated—the strange pleasure men obtain in believing a lie. If the lie is repeated often enough and with brazen impudence it will lodge in the bosoms of some simple souls, and they will, notwithstanding the evidence of their eyes, accept as gold that which is only brass.

Macaulay tells a story of a Brahmin who wishing to purchase a sheep for sacrifice went out to look for a suitable victim; but three rogues so imposed upon him by representing a dog which they had for sale as a fine fat sheep, that notwithstanding the evidence of his eyes to the contrary, he was persuaded to purchase it. He offered it in sacrifice, but the gods were so angry at the unclean offering that they inflicted a painful disease on the deluded Brahmin, who all his life suffered for believing the lies told him and acting on them.

The moral of the story is that we should be on our guard against puffing, and should not accept without inquiry statements made by interested persons, however frequently they may be repeated.

The legislature cannot make laws to prevent hoodless people from parting with their money. The farmers themselves must learn to have no dealings with the plausible rascals who prowl through the country seeking to entrap the unwary.

An honest countrywoman of our acquaintance has the most effective method known to us of smiting these lawless Philistines hip and thigh. She answers calmly to all their speeches, "we don't want it." Again and again the enemy may come to the front, only to be discomfited with the answer, "we don't want it." The calm monotony of this answer soon exhausts the patience of the most persevering agent on the road. Never argue with him. And if you must quarrel with these smooth-spoken gentry, you had better do so while your money is in your own pocket and not after they have got hold of it. Of course if you don't give an order and don't sign any suspicious documents you will have no trouble with them.

OUR COSY CORNER.

All cloth costumes are profusely braided. Red cloth gowns are much worn in London.

Green in all shades is again in high favor.

Ribbon embroideries appear on some of the richest spring evening gowns.

Tulle dipped in silver or in gold is the latest fancy fabric for ball gowns.

Crape cloth, not crape, is the preferred mourning fabric of English women.

Full gathered skirts, belted waists, and surplice bodices are the features in wash goods gowns made up for summer wear.

Steel embroidery is used on fine crêpe de chine confections as well as on cloth gowns.

Quantities of bordered woollen stuffs for early spring wear flood the dry goods counters.

Yokes will again be in vogue for summer frocks of muslin, percale, mainsook, and cambric.

Perfectly plain, full, undraped skirts, gauged on to the belt or bodice, are immensely fashionable.

Royal blue and deep sky blue come among other shades of this color in fashionable fabrics and millinery.

All fashionable skirts, whether short or demi-trained, fall as flat as possible at the back, as well as in the front.

Very strong color contrasts are seen in the grounds of the borderings and the body of the now bordered wool stuffs.

Mohair thread is the real textile that forms the "ice wools" and "ostrich feather wools" of the Berlin lady knitters.

Easy fitting jacket basques with waistcoats are the preferred style for the summer gowns of women with full figures.

Steel embroidery of a very fine artistic character appears on many handsome white and delicate tinted cloth gowns.

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

**MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,**  
BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS, ETC.,  
MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,  
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of  
**LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.**  
Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

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FOR SALE.**

A splendid Fruit Farm, in a first-class neighborhood. The farm consists of 70 acres of land, 60 of which is choice upland and 10 meadow. Also, a wood lot of 25 acres, 2 miles from the farm. The place cuts 30 tons of hay and yields 200 bushels Grain, 500 or 600 bushels of Potatoes, and 200 to 300 bushels of Vegetables, besides a great quantity of small fruit and Apples. The small fruits comprise 2 1/2 acres Strawberries, 1/2 acre Gooseberries, &c., 2 1/2 acres Cranberries, planted last spring, besides 3 acres in nursery stock, containing over 20,000 young trees from 1 to 4 years old. The orchard contains 600 trees, 1/2 in bearing, and which yielded in 1885 25 bbls., in 1886 35 bbls., in 1887 75 bbls., and in 1888 175 bbls. Good 10 roomed house and all necessary out-buildings. Price \$3,500. Apply to

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FOR RETAINING ITS COLOR.  
FOR HEALING CHAPPED HANDS  
FOR FULL WEIGHT.  
FOR DELICACY OF PERFUME

**Can Rheumatism be Cured?**

This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. R. & G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.  
A. A. WOODILL, CHEMIST,  
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COLONIZATION  
LOTTERY.**

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

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.....	40	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.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNE  
OF EVERY MONTH.  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,  
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA



# Spring and Summer, 1889.

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Show Days for Novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRESSES, SUNSHADES, Etc., Etc.,  
 Tuesday, April 9, Wednesday, April 10, & Thursday, April 11.

## J. F. BLANCHARD & CO.

### DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

S. GRANVILLE. — Correct. The solution of problem 93 is incomplete without your variation, which is certainly a fine one that we had entirely overlooked. But you leave it at a critical stage. Complete the play showing a sound draw and you will be entitled to 4 points—one for the correction and three for the best solution as promised.

It is seldom that we have the opportunity of recording any checker playing in Halifax. Therefore we take much pleasure in giving the scores made last week at a sitting between Messrs. T. B. Lynch of Shubenacadie, John Forsyth of Dartmouth and P. O'Hearn, Frank Hamilton and W. Forsyth of Halifax. The games resulted as follows.—  
 O'Hearn 2, Hamilton 2—total 4  
 O'Hearn 1, Lynch 1— " 2  
 J. Forsyth 0, Lynch 3— " 3  
 W. Forsyth 3, Lynch 1— " 4  
 W. Forsyth 2, O'Hearn 0 drawn 2— " 4  
 Totals, W. Forsyth 5, Lynch 5, O'Hearn 3, Hamilton 2, J. Forsyth 0, drawn 2. Grand total played 17.

#### SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 98.—The position was:— black men 2, 10, 12, kg. 17; white men 18, 19, 20, kg. 9; black to play, what result?  
 17-14 14-10 22-26 10-6  
 9 6 6 2 11 8 7 2

2-9	13-17	26-31	6-9
18 15	20 16	8 3	19 15
9-13	17-22	31-27	drawn.
15 6	16 11	2 7	

PROBLEM 99.—The position was:— black men 2, 5, 16, kg. 22; white men 6, 9, 14, 18, 31; white to move and win.

31 27	15-6	22 18	19-26
22-15	1 17	16-19	22 31
14 10	2-7	18 22	white
5-14	17 22	10-15	wins.
6 1	7-10	27 23	

#### GAME XXII

Being the second game in the recent Inter-Provincial match between Messrs. Gaskin and Forsyth.

Notes by Mr. Forsyth.

GASKIN'S MOVE.			
11-15	14-21	12-19	19-23
23 19	23 5	23 16	3 7
8-11	15-18	30-23	23-26
22 17	26 23	16 12	29 25
4-8	b. 3-8	7-10	26-30
17 13	23 14	12 3	25 21
15-18	10-17	23-27	30-26
24 20	32 28	3 7	7 2
11-15	6-9	11-16	20-16
28 24	13 6	20 11	c-2 6
8-11	2-9	27-20	17-22
26 23	27 23	11 8	10 17
9-14	9-14	10-15	1-10
31 26	30 26	7 10	17 14
a-5-9	21-30	15-19	10-17
21 17	19 16	8 3	21 14

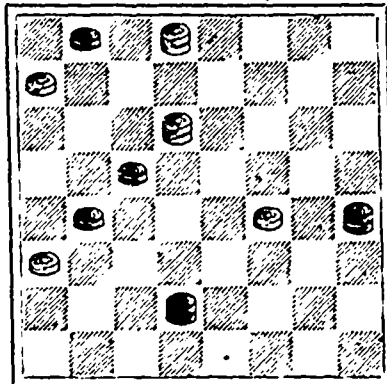
a.—This line of the Old Fourteenth has been considerably analysed and I thought that I knew something about it, but Mr. Gaskin's subsequent play was a revelation to me.  
 b.—The deviation from analysed play here commences. Will any of

our contemporaries inform us if it has ever before been published?

c.—At this point it rapidly ran through my mind that I had a win by 28 24, 16-20, 24 19, 20-24, 10 7 24-15, 7 10, etc, but, before playing, in retracing the work the position after the third move, 24 19, looked dangerous and I decided to abandon that line. We now give the position as

#### PROBLEM No. 102.

Black men 1, 14, 17, kgs. 20, 26



White men 5, 19, 21, kgs. 2, 10  
 Black to play and win.

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

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