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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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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.

Twenty leading citizens of Ashland (Wis.) are said to be in jail for not shovelling the snow off their sidewalks. How many citizens of Halifax ought to be in the same predicament?

The *Chronicle* of last Saturday has an article temperately deprecating the expenditure of the Militia Department. Undoubtedly the difference between the lowest figure in 13 years, \$550,451 (1876-7), and that estimated for 1887-8, \$1,293,300, is striking, but much minute examination of statement of what has been done, and contrast of the conditions of different periods, is required to arrive at a just estimate. We propose to examine this subject when the Militia Blue Book comes to hand.

Here is a novel idea in insurances which hails from the duchy of Schleswig. Will any of our enterprising companies take it up? At the birth of a girl the father inscribes the child's name in the books of the company, and pays a certain sum every year. When his daughter reaches her twentieth year and is still unmarried, she is entitled to a certain income and to a couple of well-furnished rooms in a house belonging to the company, which is inhabited by other spinsters who have become members. In case she dies or marries all her rights are forfeited, and the money paid in reverts to the company.

The following statistics of the C. P. R., the great national highway, should be of interest to all Canadians.—The company employs about 15,000 men in operating the line, and in construction. It has 400 locomotives, 400 passenger cars, and about 10,000 freight cars, to all which rolling stock large additions are being made. The gross earnings for 1887 reached nearly \$12,000,000. The company has sold 3,250,000 acres of its land for nearly \$10,000,000, exclusive of the 6,500,000 acres repurchased by the government. The Lake Superior section, concerning which much evil was prophesied by the pessimists, is self-sustaining from its own great mineral resources, independent of the through traffic. Mr. Van Hurne states that he could transport 5,000 troops with all impedimenta from Halifax to Vancouver in 7 days. Truly the C. P. R. is a work in which the country may take a just pride!

The *Saturday Review* is down on the *London Times* in its usual caustic fashion for airing dynamite scares on insufficient information or authority. "If," the *Saturday* says, "the *Times* possesses knowledge, it is mischievous to publish it," and we certainly think the *Review* is right.

The *Bankers' Monthly* for December hopes that Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth will tell our citizens exactly how Canada can collect any revenue at our custom houses, or how we can collect any revenue at the Canadian custom houses, under the proposed commercial union pooling arrangement. "This is the point."

The *London Bulletin* says:—"The ladies of the aristocracy seem to be gifted with more common sense than their liege lords. Mrs. Wheeler, ex professional beauty, has opened a shop in Davies-street, Berkeley-square, for the sale of decorative house work. Mrs. Gurney, a lady of the same class, has started a dressmaker's business. One of the Lennoxes—the Duke of Richmond's family—has a shop for robes and dresses, and is doing well. Mrs. Kerr, Lord Dunraven's sister in law, makes and sells bonnets and hats—as yet only privately to her friends—and earns income sufficient by the business to support a large family. Two sisters, daughters of a well-known general in the army, recently opened a shop for children's clothing, and made a profit of £300 in the first few months. But these are the successful ones. How many of our Christmas and New Year's cards have this year been hand painted, if we only knew it, by ladies 'well known in society?'"

The Chinese are nibbling very cautiously round the question of railways. A small line of about two miles was permitted to be constructed and laid down in 1886, and a Chinese Viceroy honored the opening with his presence, and took a trip in a drawing-room car. The line has been running since. Another line, entirely for the conveyance of coal, has since been authorized, and it is said the authorities are not blind to its military utility also. But the Chinese are intensely averse to entrusting strangers with works of the control of them, and there is the great obstacle of the superstitious veneration for the remains of the dead, which, as the burying grounds extend to vast distances round the ancient cities, might easily be disturbed by the operations of the navy; and the desecration of the bones, even of a Chinaman's mother-in-law, might lead to a dangerous outbreak. Nevertheless, an observer of experience thinks a Chinese railway mania by no means improbable.

In reference to the subject of Gymnastic Instruction in the Public Schools, to which we alluded last week, we learn from an authority whose communication came too late for insertion in this issue of THE CRITIC, but which will appear in our next, that there are in the city schools 106 teachers, with an average of about 50 pupils each. This proportion shows the necessity of so organizing as to ensure a large amount of subordinate instruction. Half an hour twice a week would perhaps be the minimum of instruction from which any practical good would be derived. In Ontario the High Schools largely avail themselves of the provision made by the Militia Department for drill, the Department providing a Drill Instructor where application is made, under certain conditions as to numbers, &c. The corps so formed being of the nature of Cadet Corps, with their officers, selected from the senior pupils, are duly gazetted. This system, so far as we know, involves no expense, the instructors being selected from the Artillery or Infantry Schools. At least this was the case five or six years ago, and we believe it continues in force. We are not at this moment aware whether the Nova Scotia High Schools have ever availed themselves of this facility, which involves some good results in the way of wholesome discipline.

## THE STATE OF PARTIES.

The opinion of those who postulate a strong opposition as a fundamental desideratum to systems of popular government fashioned after the English parliamentary pattern, is unquestionably sound. The temptations of too secure a tenure of power are almost too strong for the purity of any party possessing it.

It is, therefore, decidedly to be regretted that "H. M. Opposition" in the Dominion Parliament is undoubtedly the weaker for the events of the last three years, and the line of action adopted during that period.

We say three years, because we think the Liberal party perhaps first seriously damaged its prestige by taking up the Riel cry. Honesty is, after all, the best policy, and the Riel cry was essentially an insincere one. Every one knew in his own heart that there was no justification for armed rebellion, and every one knew that if ever a criminal deserved his fate, Riel

was that man. It is probable that Mr. Blake felt his mistake in coquetting with the race antagonism got up, which was the more conspicuous by contrast with the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright; but Mr. Blake's record was quite pure enough to have enabled him to live down a more serious error, and it is to be deplored that the state of his health deprived the party of a leader whose place it seems at present impossible adequately to supply.

In this connection we cannot help thinking that the party would have been best placed under the control of Sir Richard Cartwright. That, however, is a point on which it should be the best judge itself. It seems certain that dignity, moderation, and abstinence from the personal abuse and petty modes of attack of opponents, would have better served both its purposes and its reputation, than their absence, which has been conspicuous. To these errors, to the tendency to a prevailing unpatriotic tone, to the constant reiteration of exaggerated views of the national debt, and the amount of taxation, to continued harping on the "exodus," and the persistent opposition to measures calculated to build us up as a nation, are doubtless to be attributed the decreased strength, and influence on public opinion, with which, as we think, they will come to the ensuing session of parliament.

Neither has the assumption of a higher comparative standard of purity very well stood the test of facts. The party methods in 1873, inclusive of the transaction with the Ontario Bank, did not afford a much more edifying spectacle than the Pacific Scandal, and in the matter of electoral corruption the Liberal party has been very far from vindicating its superiority.

There are not wanting some indications that the party is beginning to doubt the efficacy of an unpatriotic policy, and, if so, its return to more worthy modes of political warfare would be of incalculable advantage to a country which fairly groans under the heavy infliction of a political charlatanism, which disturbs and discourages its legitimate industries, and breeds a spirit of discontent, disunion and despondency in a young, really prosperous and rapidly growing country, which only needs that all should pull together with national pride, and national courage and fortitude.

On the other hand, we see little justification for the wholesale imputations of disloyalty and hypocrisy continually poured out by the Conservative press. We do think the policy of the Liberal party to have been mistaken, unfortunate and, in some cases, factious and insincere; but no party has ever quite succeeded in avoiding the pitfalls opened by the opportunities and accidental circumstances of party strife, and nothing is more natural, however much to be deplored, than the conviction of the political partizan that the entire platform he advocates is the only truth, and that every thing else is false. It is the old joke, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is everybody else's doxy."

#### KINGLAKE'S "CRIMEA."

At last—that is to say, a month or two ago—Mr. Kinglake's leisurely, sober, and ponderous, yet most fascinating, history, has come to a close with the death of Lord Raglan, of whom the brilliant author of "Eothen" was a devoted admirer. Many, who may, perhaps, have grown weary of the long intervals which separated each weighty volume from its successor, will probably now be tempted to take up the work again as a whole, with the fair expectation of that thorough enjoyment of a marvellous style, which can never be so completely realized in a piecemeal perusal.

That Mr. Kinglake is a partizan is unquestionable; but there is as little doubt in the mind of the reader who has the faculty of perception of truth, that his partizanship is justified by the character of his hero. As a matter of fact, Lord Raglan's true judgment was literally never at fault. Where he allowed himself to act in opposition to it, his action was at the instance of considerations which he deemed of higher and broader consequence than those involved in his own views. These considerations were, in every case, of importance, such as were inseparable from the almost inevitable evils of a divided command,—evils scarcely ever successfully averted but by such loyalty as that of Eugene to Marlborough; unless, indeed, we except the one or two instances in the annals of early republican Rome, as in the case of the Consul Livius, when his coadjutor Nero joined him at the Metaurus, where they inflicted on Hasdrubal that defeat which was the turning point in the fortunes of Hannibal. It is a strange freak of historical circumstance that the supreme iniquity of the Emperor should have so completely overshadowed the surpassing service to his country accomplished by the brilliant secret march of the Consul, that ninety-nine out of a hundred who have a smattering of the rudiments of history to-day, have no other association with the name of Nero than that implied in the "tremendous language" of Tacitus: "*Virtutem ipsam excindere*,"—the desire "to cut out virtue itself by the roots."

The situation of the allied armies after Inkerman was very critical. The indomitable courage and energy, joined to the extraordinary ability of General Todleben, was as nearly as possible putting the victors in greater jeopardy than the vanquished, and had not that magnificent soldier been lost to the defence by a wound, it is, perhaps, doubtful what the ultimate result of the siege might have been. The great Russian engineer is indeed, after all, the real hero of Mr. Kinglake's volumes, and whether he voluntarily or involuntarily gives him that place of honor, none can say it is beyond his deserts.

None knew that the vacillation of General Canrobert, by which he considerably damaged his strategic reputation, was due to his being continually checked by General Niel, despatched by the Emperor to prepare the stage for a grand flourish when he should arrive in person, to accomplish one of the theatrical *coups* which he seems to have experienced a morbid delight in contemplating. That vacillation, however, was as troublesome to Lord Raglan, and as mischievous to the allied armies, as it was astonishing to Todleben, who knew their advantages better than they did themselves.

But the last act came with the appointment to the French command of the iron Pelissier, who almost contemptuously put aside the Emperor's dramatic plans. He, however, lost his head with violent temper for an unfortunate eight days, and added for a time to the embarrassments which, capped by the sense of his responsibility for the ill-fated attack on the Redan, ultimately wore out the life of a splendid soldier; but one who, perhaps, a little lacked the unflinching sternness of purpose of his great master, the Duke of Wellington; a lack scarcely made up for by perfect tact and imperturbability of temper in dealing with impracticable colleagues.

At the eleventh hour Pelissier changed the preliminaries of his assault on the Malakhoff; and it is unquestionable that Lord Raglan submitted his better judgment to an illogical caprice of his ally. In accepting what was practically an ultimatum, he was influenced by what was, in his opinion, the supreme consideration of maintaining intact his cordial relations with his colleague. "Moreover, had the English been held back when the French were in movement, they would doubtless have been taxed with treachery or cowardice. The question is partly for strategists, partly for casuists. It is certain that, in opposition to his judgment and his conscience, Lord Raglan launched his soldiers on an undertaking that proved to be as desperately hopeless as he believed it to be, and sacrificed many valuable lives to speculative and ulterior considerations." But there must have been soldierly qualities of the highest order in the worn-out general who could still succeed in establishing a more than cordial understanding with the stern Frenchman who had coolly smoked to death several hundred Arabs in a cave in Algeria.

It is thus that the future Duke of Malakhoff is described:—"The short, thick-set, resolute Norman had passed his sixtieth year, but the gray, the fast-whitening hair that capped his powerful head, and marked the inroads of Time, wore an alien look, as though utterly out of true fellowship with the keen, fiery, vehement eyes, with the still dark and heavy moustache, with all the imperious features that glowed, or seemed to be glowing, in the prime or fierce mid-day of life. His mighty bull-neck, strongly built upon broad, massive shoulders, gave promise of hard, bloody fights, gave warning of angry moods and even of furious outbursts."

All this ominous promise was presently fulfilled, not improbably under irrepressible irritation at the meddling of the Emperor; but when the English Marshal lay dead, the iron Frenchman "stood by the bedside for upwards of an hour crying like a child."

#### DELAGOA BAY.

South Africa has now for some years enjoyed the privilege of being *par excellence* the chosen theatre for the perennial muddling of the British Colonial Office. Very much according to the party exigencies of the moment in Parliament, expeditions have been wrongly undertaken and backed out of at the wrong time; unjust and mischievous wars have been entered upon, and some of those which were just have only ended in disaster and disgrace to the British arms.

We crushed Cetewayo, who might have been made a safe ally, and pursued a policy, consistent only in the most pitiable vacillation, with the uncompromising Boers, whose successes were mainly due to our irresolution, and the appointment of incompetent commanders. The result of our miserable wavering has been to add contempt for British arms to malignant hatred of British rule.

Blunders in diplomacy have, of course, gone hand in hand with those in the field, and both are now beginning to bear fruit in due season.

The finest harbor on the east coast is Delagoa Bay, which belongs to Portugal. The territory was at one time in dispute, but was confirmed to Portugal by the arbitration of Marshal McMahon, when President of France. Portugal is tenacious both of honor and land, but her government is deeply in debt, and a few years ago the Delagoa Bay might have been acquired on easy terms, either by purchase delicately proposed, or in exchange for some other piece of territory. This was, of course, a piece of foresight quite beyond the Colonial Office, or the courage of a Minister to face the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Now, the Transvaal, to which Great Britain has, with an unwise facility, conceded autonomy, has no seacoast, but the shortest line to the sea is straight to Delagoa Bay. The recent gold discoveries threaten the Boers with a loss of preponderance in population, owing to the influx of British miners, and their hatred of the English suggests to them to solicit a German protectorate. Germany is pushing her trade in those regions by every means possible to her, and might be by no means inclined to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Boers. If he consented, the complications and the damage to English commerce which would ensue need no explanation. Meanwhile, a railway is actually in course of construction across the Portuguese territory, and the Transvaal Boers propose to build a line in their own country to join it. Fortunately, the Delagoa Bay line is at present in American hands, which is at all events better than being in those of Germany, and it is said that it is not even yet too late to secure a cession of the territory from Portugal, though the Portuguese government is now quite alive to its enhanced value, and the purchase would no doubt cost ten times as much as it might have been obtained for a few years ago.

Many officers, both naval and military, of large South African knowledge and experience, as well as Mr. Rider Haggard, have written on the subject with great energy, to the English press. We trust it may not be once again "too late," for the success of the combination would probably mean the extinction of British power and influence in South Africa.

We can only trust that the British government may be sufficiently roused by the appeals made to it to throw off for once its proverbial *via inertia*, and take energetic measures in time. It may be a rather forlorn hope, but we are reluctant to altogether abandon it.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

There is no action of man in this life that is not the beginning of a long chain of consequences, that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect to the end.

An old friend to a disconsolate widow: "I hope your good husband was well prepared to leave?"

The widow, sobbing violently. "Prepared? I should think so. He was insured in six companies."

Guest at country tavern.—"Have you any cheese, landlord?" Landlord—"Not a bit in the house, sir." Guest—"Not even a little piece?" Landlord—"Yes, there is, come to think! Here, Pete, run down collar and fetch up that rat trap."

A Foreman Blacksmith the other day, observing one of his men cutting out a keyhole in a large unshapely fashion, laid his hand on his shoulder and said:—"Man Wulhe, if I had kent ye was gaun to make a keyhole like that I wad hae advised them no to pit a door there at a'."

A wonderful landscape on exhibition in Paris is executed in European and foreign insects. Every desired tone is supplied by 45,000 coleopters in foreground, and 4,000 varieties of the insect tribe for the remainder of the picture. The work required four years of the artist's time.

Blanche—Have you made any conquests this summer?

Lillian—Oh, yes; Mr. Jones proposed the day before we came away.

Blanche—Doesn't he pop the question in the most awkward manner imaginable?

They meet as strangers.

"If I give yer a nice cinuar," said she to the tramp, "will yer do a little work for me?" "Certainly, madam," was the frank reply. After dinner he explained to the woman that, aside from being out of practice in wood sawing, his physicians had strictly forbidden it; "but" he went on, "I want to do something, of course, and if your husband has a new pair of boots that he wants broken in I'll undertake the job."

It takes nearly one hundred million foreign eggs a month to keep the English in cakes and puddings. The matter of the protection of the English hen from the competition of the pauper fowls of France has been thought so serious that even Gladstone has paid some attention to it. Experts estimate that the consumption of eggs in England is one hundred a year for every person. Nearly fifteen million dollars is paid every year for the eggs imported into the country.

This happened one evening, recently, not 1,000 miles from Cambridge. Two tricyclers chanced to halt by the roadside for a brief rest just as a group of Irish laborers were passing on their way from work. Attracted by the bright new machines, two of the men paused to look at them.

"If you only had a tricycle, Pat," said one of the 'cyclers to the nearest of the men, "you could ride to and from your employment."

"Ride to the devil!" said Pat, with a contemptuous look at the combination of man and wheels. "Do ye think I can' from the mould country to drive a donkey-cart, bebad, and be my own horse?"

Liberia appears to be a model republic from the standpoint of the professional politician. Mr. Taylor, the colored United States Minister to that country, who has returned on leave of absence, reports that there are a little over 2,000 voters in the Republic, and fully one-half of them are office-holders. We presume that the chief amusement there is a political game of "puss in the corner" between the office-holders. When the Liberians become a little more civilized, they will no doubt find means to double the number of offices and thus provide a berth for each voter. Mr. Taylor complains, however, that there is not a horse, or cow, or mule, or useful animal of any kind, not a single car, cart, or even a wheelbarrow in the whole country. And yet with all these offices and all this freedom from competition between man and the lower animals, Mr. Taylor does not think Liberia is a good place to live in. There is no satisfying some people.

AN ELECTRICAL STRATAGEM.—According to the *Electrical Review*, when the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucan Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilean camp. General Pinto called them together, and, pointing to the telegraph wires, he said:—"Do you see those wires?" "Yes, General." "Very good. I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them; for if you do, your hands will be held, and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously. Then the General made them each in succession take hold of the wire at both ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed:—"I command you to let go the wire." "I can't, my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped and the man released. Not long afterward the General restored them to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, the experiment was related "in the strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unimolested.

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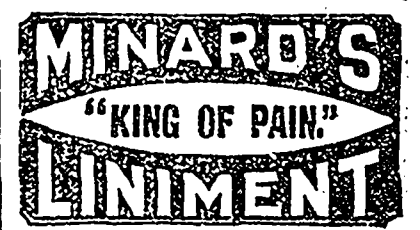
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Vessels arriving at Bermuda report passing through miles of logs.

The *Springhill News* comes to us in an enlarged form, and with every appearance of being a very "live" and well written paper.

Diphtheria is reported to be ravaging a settlement on the Gatineau, in Ottawa county. One man lost his entire family of 6 children.

A new government, under the premiership of Mr. Greenaway, has been formed in Manitoba. The new cabinet is understood to be Liberal.

The lumber trade and shipping interests of Quebec have assumed an encouraging aspect under the impetus of increased demands for lumber from Great Britain.

The population of Montreal is estimated, on grounds given in detail in the *Montreal Witness*, at 241,000, including some suburbs annexed to the city since the last census.

The snow storm of Wednesday was a very heavy one. At Truro and Liverpool the drifts were piled up to a great depth, but the railway trains have only been slightly delayed so far.

Springhill and Oxford are aspiring for the county-township of Cumberland, *vice* Amherst, which, since the burning of the Court House there, is discovered to be not so central as is desirable.

Next week will appear in THE CRITIC some of the replies with which we have been favored from a number of prominent representative men whose opinions we solicited as to the means of "Success in Life."

Mr. Purcell (Liberal) M.P. for Glengary, has been unseated and disqualified for bribery. The case seems to be a peculiarly flagrant one the Judge having intimated his intention of reporting the constituency to Parliament.

Mr. Justice McMahon has given judgment at Hamilton, Ont., for the defendant in a libel suit brought for the publication of a bogus marriage notice, both judge and jury taking the view that but little damage was done. The decision seems questionable.

A deaf mute, named Petipas, was found dead in the woods near D'Escousse, on Wednesday. An axe was found near him, and a deep cut in the arm leads to the supposition that he cut himself accidentally, severing an artery, and bleeding to death.

A terrific explosion occurred on Monday at the Albion mine, Stellarton. Fortunately, the men were at dinner, and no life was lost. A horse standing near the pit's mouth was killed, and two or three men near it injured. The damage done is enormous, and about 300 men will be thrown out of work.

The second of the series of amateur theatrical performances, in aid of the School of Art and Design, is fixed for Wednesday, the 25th inst. Gordon's Comedietta, "Dearest Mamma," and Morton's Farce, "A Regular Fix," are the pieces for presentation. The distinguished success of the last performance will no doubt be repeated, and be as well deserved.

There is a good deal of squabbling between Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the G. T. R., and C. P. R. Railways, and the Government of British Columbia, about the terms of settling in the N. W. a number of crofters who are in trouble in the Highlands, but no doubt the differences will be arranged, in view of the urgency of deporting some of them.

We have received from the *Grip* Publishing Co. of Toronto, the "Epistles O'Arlic," being a collection of letters that appeared in Canada's comic paper. We would advise our readers to send ten cents to the publishers for a copy, as nowhere can they purchase for the money a book containing so much Scotch humor, and of such good quality. Scotchmen certainly cannot afford to be without this publication.

L. Woolrich, traveller for W. & C. Silver of Halifax, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Tuesday morning, at the McKenzie House, Sydney. The deceased, who was about 24 years of age, was a Lieutenant in the 63rd Rifles, and displayed a most honorable spirit in 1885, when he resigned a commercial business in New York, and joined the Halifax Battalion at Montreal, a line of conduct in marked contrast to that of some young officers who suddenly found themselves very much indisposed (to face bullets) about that time. The unfortunate young gentleman seems to have labored under some morbid conviction of having committed a great sin, and must have been temporarily deranged.

Several deferred applications for licenses were discussed on Tuesday by the City Council, and most of them granted. An Alderman is reported to have criticized the "presumption" of Colonel Luck, of the Y. & L. Regiment, in addressing the Council in opposition to the granting of a license near the barracks, when he (Col. L.) "permitted a canteen where liquor could be had." This remark is not only in very bad taste, but displays great ignorance. A commanding officer has not only as much right as any other citizen to oppose a license, but, as a commanding officer, it is his positive duty to do so if he considers it detrimental to his command. Further—he has no option as to "permitting" a canteen. It is a subject of "Queen's Regulations." Moreover, no spirits are allowed in a military canteen.

It is our desire to draw the attention of the public, the Legislature, and medical men, to the contribution to our pages in this issue, entitled "Leprosy." The writer, we believe, knows his facts, and they are such a demand attention, and remedial and preventive measures.

During the St. Lawrence season, recently closed for Liverpool and Bristol, steamers of the Dominion line embarked 9,938 cattle, of which 992 were landed alive, two in carcass, and sixteen were put overboard on the passage; the percentage of loss being only one in 572 head.

The *Recorder* published on Monday a supplement of remarkable interest, containing a *fac simile* of its first number, issued on the 19th January, 1813. Singularly enough, it contains the report of Capt. Dacres of the *Querrier* of the capture of his ship by the *Constitution*, and the letter of Vice-Admiral Sawyer, enclosing it to the Admiralty. Another point of interest is a letter from a very competent gentleman, giving some of the palpable conditions which chiefly cost us the loss of three frigates, and some smaller craft. We intend to give shortly some brief but yet fuller details than the writer alluded to has furnished, and to extend them to the other frigate actions referred to. These, without any depreciation of the skill and conduct of the Americans, demonstrate beyond question that no discredit whatever attached to the captured English ships. It is pleasant to see that Capt. Dacres bears willing testimony to the courtesy and humanity of Commodore Hull and his officers to their prisoners.

Two more Gloucester schooners, with 24 hands, are reported given up as lost.

Mrs. Garfield, mother of the late President, is reported to be ill, and growing weaker.

New York has gone in for high license—from \$500 to \$2000 for spirits, from \$100 to \$400 for light wines and beer.

Montana has now a population of 130,000. The new alien law is hurting the development of mining property, yet the results are quite large.

Intense cold was experienced in the North Western States at the end of last week, and a stage coach was reported to be lost between Washburn and Bismarck (Mont.) in a blizzard.

A sleeping car on the Southern Pacific Railway (Cal.) broke loose last week from the train to which it was attached, dashed over an 80 foot embankment, and took fire. It was full of sleeping emigrants.

Sullivan, Smith and Mitchell, as well as some of the scullers, seem to be more occupied in abusing each other and bragging, than in anything else. Their mean and suspicious natures show out very clearly.

Fears are entertained concerning the French steamer *Britannia*, which left Gibraltar on the 22nd ultimo with 850 steerage passengers. The steamer *Venice* passed through 30 miles of logs from the broken Nova Scotia raft.

Two more railway accidents, one a collision in Iowa, in the other 8 cars jumped the track at Pittsburg; one killed in each case, and others injured. It used to be said in England that accidents would go on 'till they smashed up a bishop, a duke, and a countess or two. It is doubtful if they will diminish on this continent 'till half a dozen railway men are hanged.

The unprecedented cold weather in Minnesota, Montana, Kansas, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and other States, continued into this week, with a great storm in Minnesota, which, in addition to heavy damage, has caused the death, it is reported, of 152 persons. There is great suffering among the poor. The thermometer is reported to have been as low as 62 degrees below zero at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

A crew of Phippsburg men, owning some hundred lobster pots, have secured a vessel and go out miles to sea and tend their traps. The result is they obtain larger and better lobsters. They are known as deep water lobsters, and are quoted at \$7.50 per hundred in the market, many being sent to the city of New York. The unprecedented mild weather of the winter so far has facilitated matters, and they are meeting with good success.

A Mr. and Mrs. French, and a child 8 years old, of Camden, N. Y., have been terribly bitten by two mastiffs. The little girl was playing with them, as she had often done before, when they suddenly attacked her, and Mr. and Mrs. French, going to her rescue, were almost killed before the former succeeded in driving the beasts out with a poker. Fears are entertained for Mrs. French's life. The dogs, which had never shown vice before, have been shot.

The reports of death from the fearful cold and blizzards, with which the N. W. States have been scourged, continue to be most lamentable. Loss of stock is enormous; 15 persons perished in Custer County, Neb., alone; 133 deaths are reported in Dakota, among them a school teacher; and 16 children in Edmund county. One brave school teacher, a Miss Freeman, preserved her charge by tying them together three abreast, taking the youngest in her arms, and managing to get to a farm-house three quarters of a mile distant.

Switzerland sent 28,925 watches to Japan in 1887.

The Queen of Sweden is going to Bournemouth (Eng.) for her health. Sullivan, the pugilist, is said to have netted \$25,000 by his exhibitions in the United Kingdom.

Ex-President Grövy has had a second shock of apoplexy, and has been since confined to his bed.

Marmaduke Blake Simpson, the late city editor of the *London Times* left an estate valued at \$620,000.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie has so far received upwards of \$43,000 in fees for attending the Crown Prince of Germany.

English land sales show an enormous decline in the value and saleability of landed property during the last two years.

Mr Gladstone, Mr. Blaine, and Lord Hartington, are all expected in the same Italian town at the same time in February or March.

Mr. Cullimore, the plan of campaign leader on the Kingston estates, has been arrested on the charge of inciting tenants to illegal acts.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach takes a somewhat independent line in regard to the Irish question, which brings him nearer to the Nationalist party.

Orangemen attacked an Irish League meeting at Everton (near Liverpool) on Monday, and wrecked the hall, seriously injuring Councillor Byrne.

There is dissension in the Parnellite ranks, Mr. Parnell wishing to abstain from obstruction while the two Healeys and Dillon oppose such a programme.

There is still a good deal of disturbance going on among the crofters, who, on the Island of Lewis, resisted and routed the police sent to arrest some of them.

Mr. Gladstone is to receive an address and memorial from the students of Milan, Mr. Gladstone's old sympathy with Italy rendering him very popular in that country.

The Papal Jubilee committee gives every infant born in Rome on January 1, and christened Leo or Leoine, a savings bank book, with 100 francs deposited in the name of the child.

The Pope has provided for the distribution of his jubilee gifts after his death. Some are to form a new museum in the Vatican, some to go to St. Peter's, and the residue to the hospitals of Rome.

Prince Oscar, the second son of King Oscar of Sweden, will be married at Bournemouth, England, shortly, during his mother's visit there, to Miss Ebbs Munok, one of his mother's maids of honor.

France is on her stilts again with Italy on account of an indignity offered the French consulate at Florence, and threatens rupture of relations, and expulsion of Italians, but no doubt reparation will be made.

London was for four days last week shrouded in continuous fog, denser than has been known for some years. It extended over all the British waters, and navigation has been impeded to an almost unprecedented degree.

Serious difference of opinion is reported by the *Tagblatt* between Sir Morell Mackenzie and the German doctors in regard to the Crown Prince's case, which has, on the whole, been more favorably spoken of during the last week.

*La Lanterne* asserts that a young sentinel near Chalons was recently attacked by three men, supposed to be Germans, who knocked him senseless, and carried off his rifle. The authorities, says *la Lanterne*, hushed the case up.

Mr. Cunningham Graham, M. P. for Lanarkshire, and Burns, a socialist leader, have been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment without hard labor, for participation in the November Trafalgar Square riots. The sentence is a highly proper one.

A British sea Captain says that whales are increasing in numbers so fast that accidents to ships from running into them will be of frequent occurrence. A sailing ship under a five knot breeze might as well strike a tree as an old bull whale.

It is stated that Lord Raudolph Churchill is proclaiming everywhere that public opinion in England has undergone a great change, and that the majority of the people will never allow intervention on behalf of the central powers against Russia.

Queen Victoria will attend the marriage of her grand-daughter, the Princess Irene of Hesse, to her cousin, Prince Henry, the second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, which is expected to take place about the middle of February. The young couple will visit England during their honeymoon.

It is rumored that the Duke of Sparta (Crown Prince of Greece) is to marry one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. The bride would have to conform to the Greek Church, and marriages between first cousins are forbidden by that communion, but it is probable there is a dispensing power. The match would be very popular in Greece.

Advices from Melbourne say a French protectorate has been proclaimed in the Wallis islands, and that M. Chavrot, the French resident, has been appointed minister to the native queen. The Prime Minister of Queensland proposes to invite Gen. Lord Wolseley to visit Australia, for the purpose of inspecting the forces and suggesting means for strengthening the defences.

It is reported that the English Government is about to offer £15,000,000 in new three per cent. stock, guaranteed for repayment at par for at least 25 years. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, desires to cut the national debt into small pieces, so as to be able to in future take one block after another and compel the holders to accept reduced interest on pain of being paid off.

The hatred with which most Germans regard Russia is a hatred which has been intensified by centuries of petty warfare between the Teuton and the Slav. The German despises the Russian as being semi-civilized in peace, and decidedly barbarous in war, while the Russian, with that cool assumption characteristic of the Slavs, looks forward to the day when the more productive fields and the more temperate regions of Central Europe shall be under the sway of the Czar. German unity has frustrated Russian expansion, and hence the Russians return, with equal bitterness, the race hatred of which we read so much of late.

DARED TO BE TRUE.

A Great Physician Discards the Mantles of Royalty.

Dr. Radcliff was the most celebrated physician of England in Queen Anne's time.

He amassed a very large fortune, and was for many years the physician to the Queen as well as to most of the English nobility. For some reason the Queen took a dislike to him at one time, and dismissed him as Court physician. In her last illness, however, she sent for him.

He refused to obey the summons, declaring "since her Majesty's case is so desperate and her distemper incurable, I hardly think it proper to give her any disturbance in her last moments, so near at hand, but rather let her die as easy as possible."

Dr. Radcliff observed, a short time before his death, "when I was young and yet unskilled in medicine, I possessed at least twenty remedies for every disease. but, now, since I have grown old in the art of healing, I know more than twenty diseases for which I have not even a single remedy."

The late Dr. Holland, who was an educated physician, some years before he died, said in *Scribner's Monthly*: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

The late Dr. Dio Lewis, who seldom proscribed any medicine, wrote to the proprietor of Warner's safe cure "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use your preparation. The testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that you have fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring aid to suffering humanity."

Dr. R. A. Gunn, Dean of the U. S. Medical College of New York, sometime since wrote and published: "The ingredients of Warner's safe cure are amongst the most valuable medicines of our materia medica, and the combination is such as to insure the best possible action on the kidneys and urinary organs."

Dr. W. E. Robson of London, late surgeon in the Royal Navy, wrote to the Family Doctor: "Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all other medicines ascertainable to the profession."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F. R. S. E. editor of *Health*, London, England, advises a correspondent of his paper: "Warner's safe cure is perfectly safe and perfectly reliable."

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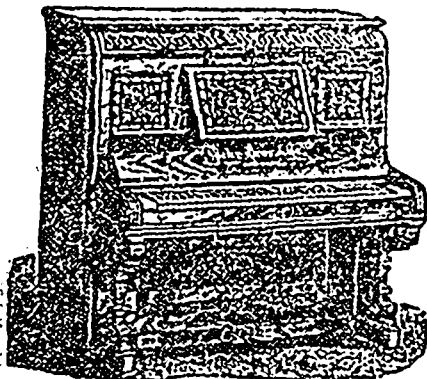
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A MOTHER'S SOLILOQUY TO HER NEW-BORN BABE.

Whence came you little darling  
With all your winsome ways?  
With smile so wondrous cunning,  
That like the sunlight plays  
Around each tiny dimple,  
From out each deep blue eye:  
Oh, say! Did the angels bring you?  
From whither and for why?

From whither? Ah, that is the question  
So many a heart would solve;  
Oh, whence in the unknown and mystic  
Did all your sweetness evolve?  
Is your smile a ray from the bright light  
That breaks on the overgreen shore?  
Does eternally stretch out behind you  
An eternity reaches before?

For why? Does a mother need answer,  
Her heart gives for answer—the best.  
You come my own precious darling  
From the beautiful land of the blest,  
A pledge of his trust from the Father,  
A gleam of the brightness above:  
To wait to my soul, darling Willie,  
A breath of the heavenly love.

Oh Father of mercies, I thank thee  
For this sure pledge of Thy love;  
And I pray Thee to grant with my darling  
Such wisdom as comes from above;  
Such patience to bear with him alway;  
Such love, which to point him to "see,  
That my stewardship may be for—  
A blessing to Willie and me.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE PAST YEAR.

"The year has passed"  
And with it many a throng of bright and  
Happy dreams.

The year has passed, but so short seems the period of time since the then young year came out from the cycles of eternity, and placed its foot upon the revolving world, that we can scarcely realize the fact that already, with his icy robes folded about him, he has gone silently out, to be gathered with the innumerable company of the dead years that come no more back forever.

Nevertheless, great events, comprehending infinite results, crowd this brief period in the world's history. Steady advances have been made in art, science, and literature. The cry of the world is forward; you can hear the tramp, tramp, of the hosts as they march forward to victory at the command of the new-born year.

The most memorable event of the year just passed, is the celebration of the jubilee festival of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. From every land and every clime, in all her vast far-reaching realms, from peasant's cot and palace hall, beneath the lofty dome of proud Cathedral or the simple spire of village church,—from all hearts and homes has gone up the glad universal cry, God Save the Queen! And from no place in all her mighty empire has the prayer ascended to the ear of God with more sincere desire than from the homes and hearts in this, our own fair Dominion.

For thee, great Queen, this is the day of glory,  
Far down the ages thy children's children  
Shall repeat the glad story—and thou!  
Because thou hast loved thy God, walking  
In his footsteps thy kingdom shall endure forever.

But mournful notes follow quickly the great anthem of universal rejoicing. Names dear to fame no longer answer to the great roll call of the world. They are written on marble tablets, and only the memory of their noble deeds and golden words are left us as "footprints on the sands of time."

Beecher, whose giant intellect held the power to thrill and sway the great heart of humanity with his mighty thoughts and prophetic utterances, has heard the summons to "go up higher!"

Jenny Lind, Madame Goldsmith, the Heaven-gifted, whose soul of divine melody had caught all notes of celestial harmony from the great orchestra of the universe, has gone her way to mingle her triumphant notes with the hundred and forty and four thousand that stand before the throne of God. "Oh, peerless woman! Oh, glorious nightingale of old Scandinavia! who, having once heard thee, can ever forget thee!" said an accomplished gentleman, after having heard her sing to an audience of 3,000 people in the oratorio of the Messiah, the grandest work of the grandest master, in the grandest department of music, in company with a perfect chorus in the grandest musical hall in the world.

As she began with the announcement—"There were shepherds abiding in the field," and passed on through recitative and aria calm and majestic to that magnificent burst of triumphant joy, "Rejoice greatly, oh, daughter of Zion; shout, oh, daughter of Jerusalem," I involuntarily exclaimed, "Thou art the woman." Then, as she opened the movement, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," it was still more beautiful. Was it the voice of the nightingale, as she is called, or was it the thought of Christ, borne upon that voice which penetrated and thrilled the inmost heart of hearts in every listener present? Perhaps it was both! But we may not linger over these recollections of mingled joy and sorrow. "Let the dead past bury its dead!" The ranks fill up thick and fast. The glad cry of this new-born year is "to the people that go forward" with brighter hopes, higher aspirations, stronger faith in the future of the world; especially in the future of the great and glorious empire of which we form a part, and espe-

cially are we called upon to exercise renewed hope and faith in the glorious future of this great Dominion—this "Canada of ours." Let the rude croaking of discontent and avarice, and the harsh discordant voice of disappointed ambition be forever silenced,—let the nations know that we are true to ourselves, true to our country, and loyal to our Queen,—that the flag of old England, the flag that "rules on land and sea," under which we live and prosper, under which our fathers fought, will *always* have its protecting folds above the hearths and homes of these fair Provinces, and around which our sons will rally in the time of their country's danger to go forth to victory or death.

MRS. J. H. HEALY.

Round Hill.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### LEPROSY.

It is perhaps unknown to many of your readers that Leprosy exists in several places in the Island of Cape Breton; and that since its introduction, which, I believe, took place some forty years ago, it has undoubtedly spread, although not to any very great extent.

This leprosy, so far as I have yet learned, is not the same as that which afflicted the Jews, but is more akin to the leprosy which is occasionally seen in Russia.

The most curious thing connected with it is, that those afflicted with it are apparently in perfect health as children, and continue so until they have reached about eighteen or twenty years of age, at which time the disease breaks out.

As the patient grows worse, the hair, beard, and eyebrows drop off, and the flesh decays from the fingers, toes, and lips, leaving the bones laid bare. The whole of the fleshy and cartilaginous parts of the nose decay, so that the nasal bones protrude, and, I believe, the teeth drop out.

This terrible and loathsome disease is said to have been introduced by some people who came from Ireland and settled at Lake O'Law. Their children having married and settled elsewhere, have carried the contagion with them, so that it is now to be found at Lake O'Law, south-west Margaree, south-east Lake Ainslie, and in other places. William Fletcher, Esq., B. A., who was attached to the Geological Survey, and who so unfortunately lost his life in the north-east Margaree, in the autumn of 1881, had for some years studied medicine, and had spent a great deal of time and trouble in investigating the disease, but before he could take any definite steps in the matter, he was drowned, leaving many to regret, not only a friend, but an able and capable man, whose loss will long be felt. The disease is undoubtedly infectious. Mr. MacFarlane, of south-west Margaree, cited several cases in which the disease had been contracted, all of which terminated fatally. In one case, a tailor had worked for a leper, in another a man had been given a cap that had been worn by one. Paper money would also prove a most dangerous channel for spreading infection, from the fact that it is carried days, and perhaps weeks, about the person.

I have, myself seen leprosy at south-east Lake Ainslie, and when accompanied, as it invariably is, by great poverty, filth, and vermin, it is truly terrible. Such a condition of things is utterly disgraceful and degrading, and should at once be remedied. So long as a spark remains, the danger of conflagration continues; and who knows but one of those subtle changes which affect epidemics may not at any time send it sweeping over the length and breadth of the land, carrying all before it.

Is it not time that some of our Legislators took the matter up, and put a stop to the spread of so terrible a scourge, before we hear that cry, alas, too often raised—"too late!"

A. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### FRESH AIR IN OUR HOUSES.

It looks as if we did not breathe fresh air at all when in-doors; and in the long winter evenings, with the house shut up tight, and fires and gas burning, we probably do get very little.

I have endeavored, so far, to show the evil effects of want of proper ventilation, and also the causes of deterioration in the atmosphere of our houses. I will now say a few words on some principal points to be borne in mind, if we wish to have a due supply of pure air.

Let it be clearly understood, at the outset, that improved ventilation will increase the coal bill, but on the other hand, it will reduce the doctor's bill, and also the bills for repairs of furniture and renewals of carpets, curtains, etc.

Let us look at a house heated by a furnace in the day-time, the owner will tell you that there is a fresh air pipe leading from the open air to the furnace; he is positive it is there, and all right, as he saw it put in himself years ago, and it has not been touched since. Now, here is where part of the trouble comes in. The pipe, if it was originally in good working order, is now, in ninety-and-nine cases out of a hundred, full of dust, waste paper, hay, oats, and all the refuse found on our roads and in the gutters, all this material has been drawn in by the draft till the pipe is half choked, and what air goes through it carries with it a good deal of this impurity. Then, as likely as not, there are cracks in the pipe inside the house through which the draft draws impure air from the cellar, to be returned to the upper rooms.

Air takes up a certain amount of aqueous vapor, according to the temperature. If there is little or no moisture present in the air we breathe, there is a greater amount in the air we exhale, and the moisture is also drawn from the surface of the skin much too rapidly, giving rise to a hard, dry feeling of the skin, a burning sensation in the throat, and often to a hacking cough. Headache and exhaustion due to yielding up the vital elements from the blood, as shown by the pallor of the face, is due to the same cause.

Panels and doors shrink and split; furniture comes to pieces, showing that this power is greater than that of nails and glue. Hence it is necessary to moisten the air in our rooms. There are various ways of doing this, especially where stoves are used. It is very common to see a vessel on a stove, too, with water in it, which, by its evaporation, will keep the air in a proper condition as regards moisture. The plan is all right, and answers the purpose capably; but for it to work, it is necessary to keep water in the vessel all the time. Heating companies nearly always furnish a pan to contain water, to moisten the air, with their furnaces or other method of heating, but in many cases these pans are taken to plant ferns in, instead of being put to their legitimate use.

At night, our houses are lighted with gas or oil, and this combustion, combined with the moisture and poisonous gasses exhaled by ourselves, produce a state of the atmosphere which we perceive by the feeling of stupor or exhaustion which comes over us. If we do not immediately retire to sleep this off, we open a window and admit the outside air. The result is magical; the temperature lowers, the air clears, and if we keep out of drafts we freshen up and feel all right again. But there is another result, not so noticeable, but quite as effective for evil. The cooling of the air reduces its power of holding vapor, and consequently the moisture in the room with all its impurities is deposited on the furniture and walls. It soon becomes too cold for comfort, and we close the window, the temperature immediately rises, re-evaporates the moisture deposited, but leaves behind all the organic matter to be stirred up and set afloat in the air as soon as the room is dusted.

It is this impure dew deposited on the furniture, curtains, carpet, etc., which produces dry rot and the musty odor of our rooms.

Good ventilation requires heat to remove the foul air of our rooms as well as to bring in and warm the fresh air, and the outgoing air carries a large amount of heat with it.

It is not to the interest of heating companies to ventilate for this very reason. Their system, if it does ventilate a house thoroughly, appears to be extravagant of coal. But nearly anyone who gives the matter serious consideration, will decide that it is much better to pay a coal bill two or three times as large as the present one, and in return get health, strength, and good spirits, avoiding the annual doctor's bill, enduring useless attacks of bronchitis and catarrh, having consumption and heart disease constantly with us, and throwing ourselves open to any contagious disease that may come upon us.

Air will not move unless we move it, and heat is the best motive power to use. It cannot escape from our houses unless we give it means of egress. Therefore, the very first requisite for ventilation is a large ventiduct connected with every room in the house, and means supplied of making a current of air ascend in the duct, strong enough to carry off all the impure air and poisonous gasses from the whole house. If we run the smoke pipe from the kitchen range and the furnace (if we have one) up this flue, it will usually generate sufficient draft all the year round to keep the air pure.

If the house is heated by a furnace, a very good plan is to let the air necessary for combustion be drawn from the house instead of through the windows and doors of the cellar, keeping the floor cold. As the draft increases, the amount of air entering the fresh air supply pipe will increase. It can be shown that the number of pounds of coal burned per hour will require for their combustion sufficient air to give a fair ventilation to any of our modern houses.

If we use grates for heating, let every fire have its own fresh air supply pipe, so as to prevent its having to draw air down the chimney that the smoke should ascend.

Bring the fresh air through a vent tube of its own from the top of the house, so as to be sure to get it free from all sewer gas, etc.

The question is asked: If you are removing the air from a room, do you take it from the floor or ceiling? I answer, better from both, but certainly from the ceiling. Experiment shows that following the law of diffusion of gases, the air in a room is practically of the same quality, as far as carbonic acid is concerned, whether at the ceiling or floor, but the latter being cooler is a little more dense. Our breath being warm, tends to rise, hence all the moisture and poisonous gases collect first at the ceiling, and should be removed from thence before they fall, or are forced down to the lower part of the room.

Much heat goes out through the windows in winter, this causes a cooling of the air and a downward current just in front of the window. The air falls to the floor, and sweeps across to the source of heat, whether fire or register, making a cold draft. Double windows will prevent this; it is also a good plan to place a register in front of a window.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Sir,—Your Industrial Notes are always worth reading, and are especially valuable, yours being the only paper issued in Nova Scotia that appears to appreciate the importance of keeping its readers well and early informed upon current commercial matters. I always peruse them with interest.

I was rather amused to see from your last week's issue that Messrs. Parks, of St. John, N. B., claim that they control concerns that together have the second largest production in Canada. This statement has appeared once before in a trade journal, and you will doubtless permit me to challenge the correctness of the claim. However, should the claim prove to be correct, your readers must not run away with the idea that Messrs. Parks' joint concerns are the second largest in Canada. Upon perusal of the following list, it will be seen that the St. John cotton mills come a very long way from the leading place in the list. It must be understood that most of the mills given only sell cloth, whilst Messrs. Parks spin more yarn than they



weave. In comparing production, the out-turn from the looms should be considered in conjunction with the out-turn from the spindles.

According to your last week's issue, the New Brunswick mill contains 20,000 spindles. No looms are mentioned, but I understand that it contains about 100. The St. John mill now contains 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, of which, I am informed, some are not working.

The totals will be as follows:—

	Spindles.	Looms.
Mills controlled by Messrs. Parks.....	32,000	400
Hocholaga and St. Ann's .....	90,000	1690
Valleyfield.....	45,000	1050
St. Croix .....	35,000	700
Cornwall .....	32,000	700
Merchants .....	25,000	625
Gibson Cotton Mill, estimated .....	30,000	600

For size, it is probable that Messrs Parks' two mills would come about seventh, and not second, upon the list.

I have also often heard it said that the Dundas cotton mill was the oldest cotton concern in Canada. Can any of your readers say which claim is correct?

Yours truly,

"HONOR TO THOSE TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The announcement in the *Times* that a new steam boiler has been patented, the use of which would effect an economy of upwards of forty per cent. in the consumption of coal, has been followed by the exhibition at Millvale of a new furnace and steam generator, for which its inventor, Mr. T. Lishman, claims even more surprising results. Its chief features appear to be the total consumption of smoke, and the utilization of the heat produced to the utmost possible extent before the gasses are allowed to escape. A large number of gentlemen connected with shipping, engineering and manufacturing attended the inspection; and, at a subsequent gathering, at which Mr. J. C. Wakefield, of the firm of Inglis & Wakefield, Glasgow, presided, Mr. Lishman explained the details of his invention, and stated that it had been practically tested at Sir William Armstrong's Elswick works and elsewhere, in comparison with the ordinary steam boiler, and, with a small consumption of fuel, had evaporated fourteen and three quarter pounds of water for each pound of fuel used, as against an evaporation of eight pounds in the ordinary boiler. The general results of the tests were to show that the new apparatus would effect a saving of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in the consumption of fuel, while its complete combustion of smoke would render chimney-shafts unnecessary. It is intended to fit up one of the generators in Messrs. Inglis & Wakefield's works, and its practical working will be watched with great interest.

Our Amherst correspondent writes.—"Noticing two loaded cars sent from A. Robb & Sons' siding, we found one contained two boilers made by the firm for B. B. Barnhill, Two Rivers, the boilers being so long that they extended the full length of the flat car. The other was loaded with one of A. Robb & Sons' (Amherst) celebrated rotary mills, also for Mr. Barnhill.

The torpedo that has been adopted by nearly every naval power of Europe is known as the Whitehead, and belongs to what may be designated as the "projectile" class, that is, having been started on its course toward the enemy, no control of it is retained by the operator. Most of the various types of this class are wholly submerged when operated against an enemy, and are generally arranged to run at a given depth below the surface, varying from five to fifteen feet.

Naturally, one of the main objects of inventors of torpedoes, as well as of those engaged in other fields of invention, is financial profit. The Whitehead is the only torpedo that has yet proved a success in this respect. It is built of thin sheets of steel, is cigar shaped, like those already described, but without the attached float, and is made in three sizes, the largest being 19 feet long by 16 inches diameter, and the smallest 9 feet long by 11 inches diameter. The motive power is compressed air, carried at a pressure of about 70 atmospheres, in a cylindrical reservoir within the torpedo. The speed attained is about twenty-five miles an hour for a distance of 450 yards. The torpedo is divided into three sections—"forward," "middle," and "rear,"—containing respectively, the charge of seventy to ninety-three pounds of cotton-gin; the adjusting mechanism, wherein lies the secret of the inventor, and by which the hydrostatic pressure of the surrounding water is made to regulate the depth of immersion; and the air-engines and steering machinery. It is designed to be carried on board a very swift torpedo boat, capable of overtaking the fastest iron-clad, and, when within effective range, to be discharged from the boat with the steering rudder of the torpedo set in such a position as to direct its course toward the enemy. The first motion, or "discharge," is effected through a guide-tube in the bow of the boat, either above or below the surface of the water, usually by means of a very small charge of powder, after which, upon reaching the water, the torpedo is propelled by its own engines. The explosion may be made to take place either upon impact with the enemy or after the torpedo has run a given distance.

## COMMERCIAL.

As we draw away from the starting point of the year, the markets begin to settle down, and business gradually resumes its normal condition. The general characteristics of trade, however, assumed no new features or material modification. A quiet and uniformly steady tone has prevailed throughout. Business has been fully up to expectations as regards volume, and though the year has not opened with the same favorable outlook as was the case with 1887, the prospects, according to our reports from all centres in the

Dominion and the United States, point to a fair amount of trade being accomplished. Advices from the West are not wholly satisfactory. The dry goods trade especially, in that section, appears to be in a grossly demoralized condition, owing to persistent rivalry on the part of the large wholesale houses in Toronto, who resorted to the most desperate cutting of prices to figures in many cases far below cost, and to forcing on customers larger quantities of goods than it was reasonable that they could sell in time to meet their obligations. Fears are entertained that notes maturing during the next two months will show more or less of a deficit.

The returns of the London, G. B., Board of Trade for the year 1887 have been published, and show a moderate expansion of British trade with Canada. Exports to Canada increased £51,439, or one per cent. over 1886, while imports from Canada increased £340,320, or 4.47 per cent. The export items are generally stationary, except in horses, of which several hundreds were brought out to go on ranches in the North-West. In imports sheep and sawn wood decreased largely, sheep falling off 60 per cent, but wheat, cheese, and butter have very much increased. These statements, so officially given, cannot but be gratifying to Canadians and to all others who desire the prosperity of this Dominion. We have seen no statement of how our trade with the United States and other foreign countries has progressed in the year just closed, but entertain no doubt that on every side it will be shown that a material advance has been made over the business of all preceding years.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* suggests a new opening for foreign trade that is worthy of attention. It says:—"The Hawaiian Islands are large producers of cane sugar, which would be well suited for this market, and now that facilities exist for bringing on the product here, it might be worth while for these Islands to consider the advantages which the C. P. R. route offers them in placing their sugar at this point. In former years the whole of the crop went to San Francisco, but now a portion of it goes to New York, and there is no reason why a new outlet should not be found in Canada, and we would advise both our refiners and Hawaiian merchants to enter into negotiations, with a view to bringing about this new trade, which, so far as the Pacific coast is concerned, is monopolized by a couple of importers at San Francisco. That the sugar would be admirably adapted to this market is admitted by the best posted men in business." The Hawaiian Islands produce little besides sugar, and therefore must draw the bulk of their supplies of the necessaries of life from outside sources. At present they procure nearly all that they require from the United States, but there would appear to be no reason why Canada should not successfully compete for a share of the work and profit of relieving them of their sugar, and giving them in return flour, meat, lumber, cotton and woollen cloths, and the thousand-and-one articles that they need, and that we can supply.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week.—Joseph E. Brokenshire, jeweller, Halifax, sold out to Wm. E. Brokenshire; Halifax Brush Co., Halifax, sold out to George Thompson; L. J. Kelly, boots and shoes, Yarmouth, selling off and going out of business; J. Burford & Co., clothing, Halifax, assigned to W. O. N. Parker; Jas. A. Currie, tailor, North Sydney, selling off preparatory to change of business.

Dry Goods.—Trade in this line has ruled quiet but featureless, and little or no change has been witnessed in the market. Travellers are getting out on the road soliciting spring orders, and some small orders are coming in, but the general current of reports indicates that buyers are pursuing a conservative policy, pending possible developments. Spring goods are now arriving with some freedom, but the general impression prevails that the volume of imports will be smaller this year than last.

IRON, HARDWARE, AND METALS.—This division of trade has, on the whole, held a firm tone, and prices all through the list have been well sustained. Glasgow warrants have declined, standing according to late advices, at 42s. 3d., but cables on finished iron, tin, copper, and lead, continue very firm, in fact copper has again advanced 12s. 6d. for Chili bars. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin, £167; three months futures, £145, market firm; G. O. B. Chili bars, £85, 12s. 6d.; best selected copper, £87; soft English lead, £15 15s.; tinplates, 15s. 3d." Philadelphia reports:—"Five furnaces have banked up on account of the coal strike, and a few others may follow unless there are signs of a resumption. All the furnaces in Schuylkill Valley can continue in operation on coke, and the majority of the twenty-eight will do so. The rolling mills all through eastern and middle Pennsylvania are abundantly supplied with bituminous coal, and there is no probability of a scarcity of either crude or finished material, so far as the strike is concerned. Prices are now very firm. The iron trade is in a good condition, but rather quiet. Very few are in urgent need of material, and are slow about placing orders for future delivery."

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has continued quiet and nominally steady. Trade, as before, has been limited to broken lots for consumption, and there has been no variation in prices. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat and corn both quiet and steady. French country markets quiet. Liverpool—wheat, spot, quiet but steady; corn do. with an upward tendency." The Chicago wheat market has been inactive, but the tone has been stronger, and prices have slightly advanced. Late quotations are:—78c. February; 78½c. March; 84½c. May. Corn was also stronger, the figures being 49c. February; 49½c. March; 54½c. May. Oats moved up a little, standing now at 34½c. for May delivery. At the seaboard wheat was stronger, and a small advance in prices has been effected.

Provisions.—There has been a fair enquiry for pork, but it has been in a small way, and we do not learn of any considerable lots changing hands. Prices are steady. The demand for green hams and flanks is fair. In the Liverpool provision market lard was weaker and declined during the early part of the week, but later it became firmer, and stood at 39s. Pork

improved to 67s. 6d. Bacon was steady, at 39s. 9d. to 42s., and tallow at 24s. 3d. In Chicago the pork market has fluctuated within narrow limits. A fair quotation would be \$14.87½ for February, and \$15.30 for May. Large Lard has shown a disposition to advance, and stood at our last advices at \$7.45 for February; \$7.52½ March; \$7.70 May.

**BUTTER.**—The demand for butter has remained quiet, and the market has made no change one way or the other. Finest grades have remained in fair request for local use, but when it comes to large lots, the demand does not exist.

**CHEESE.**—There has been no change in prices, but the market continues firm. The demand is quiet, and little new business has been accomplished. As to the Montreal market, the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"A decidedly more confident tone has been experienced in this market, and now that it has been proved beyond a doubt that stocks on both sides of the Atlantic have been greatly overestimated, buyers are beginning to realize that they are not going to secure the low-priced cheeses predicted by certain bears, and are consequently bidding full up to market values, without getting the goods. There have been sales of goods below fine in this market at 11c. to 11½c. and 11½c. is bid for finest, but the lowest figure that will fetch them is 12c. In New York 12½c. to 12¾c. has been paid by the local trade. The public cable is firm at 60s., and the outlook favors a decidedly healthy market."

**DRIED FRUIT.**—Valencia raisins have apparently worked through a weak spell, and are firmer. Currants are in good demand. This is, of course, a quiet season in this line, so that quotations can scarcely be more than merely nominal.

**SUGAR.**—The market for refined sugar has been firm, and sales have been effected at a slight advance. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"While the refrain of the position continues much the same regarding the general conditions of the raw sugar market, as we have noted for many weeks past, it makes no discord upon the ear of importers. A recent pretty full run of arrivals has been disposed of without difficulty at extreme rates in all cases, and while refiners, having secured a little stock, commence to talk independently, they gain nothing thereby in the matter of concessions from the selling side, where the strength of the statistical situation and the cost of supplies at all primary points insures an excellent support against any temporary cause in the demand. So far as can be discovered at the moment, there is nothing changing hands, and the absence of reported sales places valuation upon the usual nominal basis in such cases. Yet there is nothing to indicate that buyers could gain a fraction on any of the desirable stock available."

**MOLASSES** has been firm, but there has been little enquiry. Sellers are inclined in some instances to advance their views, and to ask better prices than they would have accepted a few weeks ago.

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal correspondent writes:—"In this market there is nothing to report in the way of new business, except in small lots, and we quote prices as follows:—32c. to 34c. for Newfoundland, and 28c. to 30c. for Halifax. Steam refined seal oil, 47c. to 48c., with little business doing. Cod liver oil, 70c. to 75c. for new, and at 55c. to 60c. for old."

**FISH.**—During the week the market has exhibited a better tone, and moderate hopes of increasing business being accomplished as the season advances are entertained by men in the trade. There has been a fair enquiry for green codfish, a demand from Boston and from Montreal having developed, under the influence of which prices have slightly stiffened up. However, we do not feel justified at present in changing our quotations. There is also an improved call for fish oils and herrings, but buyers show a reluctance to advance their offers from present prices. Mackerel are unchanged, though stocks in hand are very light indeed—especially the smaller grades. A considerable strike of herring is reported to have occurred about Grand Manan, N. B., but nothing definite has transpired as to the quantity taken. It is probable that the rough weather which has prevailed of late would seriously interfere with the fishermen securing a large catch. Our advices from abroad are as follows:—Montreal, January 16th.—"There have been a few sales of green codfish at about former quotations. Dry cod is steady and higher in the States. We quote prices here as follows:—Fresh cod, \$4.25 to 4.50 per bbl. for No. 1 and large. Dry cod steady at \$4 per quintal. Salmon is steady, with prices quoted at \$13 to 14 per bbl. Labrador herring, \$4 to 4.50. A sale of No. 1 salmon in tierces is reported at \$19. Gloucester, Mass., January 16th.—"Lalhave codfish are selling on the vessel at \$3 and 3.75 per cwt. for large and small. Mackerel in light stock. We quote bloaters at \$7.5, 1s at \$18.50, 2s at \$15.50, and 3s at \$13.25 to 13.50. Prime Georges codfish are selling at \$5 per qtl. for large, and \$3.75 for small; Trawl Bank, \$4 for large, and \$3.62½ for small; Grand line Western Bank, \$4.62½ and \$3.75; Shores, \$4.50; Large Dry Bank, \$4.75; medium, \$3.75. Cusk, \$3.50; pollock, \$2, slack-salted do. \$3.50; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.25. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5¢ per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to quality and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 to 18 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 14 cts. per box; tucks, 2 cts.; lengthwise, 13 cts.; No. 1s. 13 cts. Bloaters, 65c.; smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb.; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; hams, \$1.75. Labrador herring, \$5 to 5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50 Newfoundland do., \$5; Eastport, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8.50; alewives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$17." Havana, January 7th.—"The market for codfish has been active and strong at \$6.50 per 100 lbs, usual terms, at which price most of the landings have been sold, but we have just received cable advices from our New York office that shipments will probably be light, so we shall hold for higher prices upon opening of the market to-day—either \$6.75 or 7, as the prospect may warrant. Haddock have been called for in small lots at \$6. Hake have been fractionally lower, selling at \$5.25 to 5.50 on account of weakness in the beef." Advices from nearly every place in the West Indies indicate improved fish markets.

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.

<b>SUGAR.</b>		
Cut Leaf.....	8½	8½
Granulated.....	7½	7½
Circle A.....	7	7
White Extra C.....	6½	6½
Extra Yellow C.....	6½	6½
Yellow C.....	6½	6½
<b>TEA.</b>		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	
" Good.....	25 to 29	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39	
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		
Barbadoes.....	32 to 33	
Demerara.....	30 to 34	
Diamond N.....	40	
Porto Rico.....	31 to 32	
Cienfuegos.....	28	
Trinidad.....	30	
Antigua.....	30	
<b>Tobacco—Black.....</b>	37 to 44	
" Bright.....	42 to 58	
<b>DISCURTS.</b>		
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family.....	5½ to 6	
Soda.....	5½ to 5¾	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 16	

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal scarce, 10c. to 15c. dearer.

<b>Flour,</b>		
Graham.....	4.60 to 5.00	
Patent high grades.....	5.00 to 5.10	
" mediums.....	4.50 to 4.60	
Superior Extra.....	4.30 to 4.35	
Lower grades.....	3.25 to 3.35	
Oatmeal, Standard.....	5.05	
" Granulated.....	5.35	
Corn Meal—Halfax ground.....	3.40 to 3.55	
" Imported.....	3.40 to 3.55	
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	24.00	
" —Corn.....	22.00	
Shorts.....	21.00 to 25.00	
Middlings.....	26.00 to 27.00	
Cracked Corn.....		
" Oats, per ton.....	28.00 to 30.00	
" Barley..... nominal		
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.40	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail.....	42 to 45	
Barley " of 48 "..... nominal	60	
Peas " of 60 "..... nominal	1.00 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.30	
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.90 to 5.00	
Corn " of 55 lbs.....	75 to 85	
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw ".....	9.00 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

<b>Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....</b>	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. This Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
Cates.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.25 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra.....	11.00 to 11.50
No. 1.....	10.00 to 10.50
" 2 large.....	9.50
" 2.....	9.00
" 3 large.....	9.00
" 3.....	8.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August.....	3.25 to 3.50
" September.....	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore.....	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store.....	none
<b>ALEWIVES, per bbl.....</b>	4.75 to 5.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank.....	3.80
Bay.....	3.80
SALMON, No. 1.....	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.25
CUSK.....	1.75
POLLOCK.....	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30 to 35
COD OIL A.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), 4 to 5 25	
Tall Cans.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.25 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. lb. cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, perm.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	4.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted new	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	23 to 25
" Township.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	3
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	23 to 25

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

<b>APPLES:</b>	
Gravensteins, per bbl.....	none
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	6.00
Lemons, per box.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	5½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6½
Raisins, Val.....	6½ to 7½
figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	13
" small boxes.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	4.50 to 5.20

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	40 to 68
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 75
Chickens.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"Well," said Sir Ronald, with just the faintest shade of anxiety perceptible in his tone, as stepping from the "special" he was met on the platform by Norman Slade, "how's the colt? They've been rather knocking him about in the London market the last twenty-four hours."

"Fit to run for his life," rejoined Slade, "and, what's equally to the point, old Bill is very fit too. He is keeping himself wonderfully quiet, sticking to his horse; and is not to be drawn into sitting up and conviviality. He is in real earnest this time, but if it comes off I'm sadly afraid he will make up for his present self-restraint. If he wins on Belisarius to-day I'm afraid he'll make a royal night of it."

"They don't think much of Belisarius here, I suppose?" said Sir Ronald, as they got into the fly which was to convey them to Norman Slade's lodgings, so that the baronet might get something to eat before starting for the course.

"No," replied Slade; "Newmarket never believes in a North country horse till it has well beaten all they have got to bring against it."

On the Heath, from the very beginning of the racing, it was matter of universal comment what a dull affair the great race of the meeting was likely to prove. It was now known that the field had dwindled down to half a dozen runners, and, though all of these were backed in some fashion, still it was only Glendower and Belisarius who were backed in anything like earnest.

As a well-known member of the Jockey Club observed, "If it hadn't been for the advent of this dark colt from the North the Two Thousand would have been for all practical purposes a walk-over." Belisarius, although he might not find favour with the Newmarket people and the majority of racing men, yet had lost none of his attractions for the public. The dark horse who had never yet been seen on a racecourse, and against whom five and six to one could be obtained, had a fascination for them that outbalanced all Glendower's victories, and they steadily supported their champion in defiance of the sums that went down upon the favorite at a price that had gradually shortened to seven to four. However, the saddling-bell has rung, the competitors are paraded in the Bird-cage, and in a few minutes more make their way down to the starting-post. For a moment Bill Smith checks his horse and bends over his shoulder as he passes Norman on his way out.

"It's all right, Mr. Slade," he murmurs. "I shall just come straight away from the 'dip,' and strangle them."

Norman simply nodded in reply, and then went off with Sir Ronald to witness the race.

The tale of that Two Thousand is soon told. The handful of horses were easily despatched by the starter, and ran at a muddling pace for a good half the distance. Descending the hill Glendower assumed the lead and improved the pace. At the Bushes he came right away from his field, with the exception of Belisarius, who was going strong a bare two lengths in rear on whip-hand. As they breasted the ascent the North-country colt ran up to his antagonist and challenged, and for the next hundred yards it was a ding-dong struggle between them. Then Belisarius got the best of it, and, wearing down his antagonist Bill Smith came right away in the last fifty yards, and won easily by a couple of lengths.

A great cheer rent the air as the numbers went up; but in the Jockey Club Stand, and amongst the gentlemen generally, there was a portentous silence. Neither was there much exultation shown by the bookmakers; it was the general public that had won the money, and it was the lungs of the general public that boisterously proclaimed their satisfaction at the result of the race.

"A great coup," said Slade; "but nothing to what we shall bring off at Epsom."

"It is a coup," replied the Baronet; and we ought to have a good chance of winning the Derby, and our double-event money as well. Belisarius seems to me as sound a colt as ever I looked over."

"Yes," rejoined Slade, "he is sound enough wind and limb. I'm not afraid of the horse, it's the man. Belisarius will stand the training all right. I wish I felt as certain about Bill Smith."

"I should think he might be trusted to keep steady now till after the Derby," replied the Baronet.

"I don't know," replied Norman Slade, "you see he was short of money and shaky of reputation, and the bringing off of this Two Thousand meant a good deal to him. Men like Bill don't thrive upon success."

## CHAPTER XXI.

"YOU SHALL NEVER MARRY HIM."

Great was Charlie Devereux's exultation when the telegram reached York containing the news of Belisarius's victory. A formal line had been received by Bertie from his uncle a couple of days before, in which he notified the fact that Bertie had an excessively nice bet of six hundred to twenty-five against Belisarius for The Guineas, and now this comfortable stake was satisfactorily landed. As for young Devereux, with the sanguine nature of youth, he at once saw himself clear of all his financial difficulties.

"It's all your doing, old fellow," he cried, as he clasped Bertie's hand warmly. "I'm awfully grateful; it was a great inspiration of mine to come and bore you with all my troubles."

"Never mind about that, but just bear in mind, Master Charlie, you've a long way off being out of the wood at present. You've won three hundred pounds, but you don't suppose the holder of those bills will let you renew without a bonus, do you? You are in the hands of the money-lenders now. I'm happy to say I've never been driven to seek the services myself, but I've had something to do with them on behalf of great pal of mine, and am tolerably well versed in the ways of the gentlemen. The holder of those bills, in the first place, will make you pay pretty smartly for their renewal. I should guess about a hundred pounds. How can you pay off a thousand pounds with the remaining two hundred?"

"Don't you see," replied Charlie, with a look of preternatural sagacity. "Of course, I immediately put that two hundred on Belisarius for the Derby—he's at three to one now—providing your uncle fancies his chance. Well if that comes off, I shall have got eight hundred together towards clearing myself."

"Good!" replied Bertie; "how about the remainder? Remember there'll be another six months' interest on, which, at the price you're paying, will have added a hundred and fifty to the original debt."

"I forgot that," replied young Devereux, as his countenance fell somewhat; "I suppose there'll be nothing for it, then, but to make a clean breast of it to the governor."

"That's right," said Slade; "you do that. Wait till after the Derby and then, win or lose, let them know the worst at home. It's better anyhow, that you should be let in for one month's interest rather than six. And so it was agreed between them that Charlie should await the result of the great struggle on Epsom Downs, and then confess the scrape he had got into to old Tom Devereux.

A very few days brought a letter from Major Kynaston; and Bertie's knowledge of the ways of money-lenders proved only too accurate. The Major wrote:—

"MY DEAR DEVEREUX,—

"I have made the best terms I can with Jordan and Co., but they won't have their pound of flesh, you know. Robbers, rank robbers, every one of them, but pray bear in mind that when I first suggested your applying to them, you were dreadfully oppressed by the weight of your obligation to Furzedon. I agreed with you, as any man in the world would, that, had it been the necessity for seeking assistance from a professional money-lender, it was better than remaining under such an obligation to a friend. The rascals insist on having a hundred down, and, in consideration of that, will let the bills run on for another six months, at 15 per cent. for that time. This is the best I can do for you. Give me your consent, and enclose a cheque for the hundred, and you will hear no more of Jordan and Co. for six months.

Ever yours,

"RICHARD KYNASTON."

"The scoundrels!" exclaimed Bertie, after reading this letter. "You must stick to your resolution, Devereux; win or lose at Epsom, mind. These vultures are charging you just forty per cent. for the accommodation."

If Bertie Slade could have only guessed the state of the case, scoundrel robbers into whose clutches young Devereux had fallen. In the first place half the bonus went into Kynaston's pocket, for having introduced Mr. Devereux to Jordan and Co. Secondly, as we already know, Jordan and Co. was no other than Ralph Furzedon. Consequently, poor Charlie's reality was being shamelessly stripped and plundered by a couple of men whom he looked upon as intimate friends.

The following week brought a most satisfactory letter from Norman Slade, intimating that he had paid six hundred pounds into Bertie's account at Cox's, and saying that he fancied Belisarius's chance for the Derby very much. "The Two Thousand Guineas," he went on to say, "was a good deal more than we expected. He is as well now as one could wish him, and, should he continue so, it will take a right good colt to beat him at Epsom." Bertie need scarcely be said that this letter thoroughly confirmed Charles Devereux in his resolution. He sent off the required cheque to Kynaston, and forthwith proceeded to put the remainder of his winnings on Belisarius for the Epsom race; and that done, as he said to Bertie Slade:

"There is nothing now for me to do but to sit down and wait. I feel like a man who has insured himself to the extent of his ability."

"Yes," rejoined Slade, laughing, "we can only trust that the insurance office may not prove a bogus concern. Such insurance as yours is hardly recommended by our grave and reverend seniors."

"What a disagreeable beast you are, Bertie," cried young Devereux, laughing; "I don't see why you should always take such a very gloomy view of my affairs."

"Not at all," rejoined Slade, "you'll pull through all right enough. I was only laughing at the queer view you take of things. You speak as if you had done a highly virtuous action in endeavouring to extricate yourself from your difficulties by putting every shilling you can lay your hands on on this race. I doubt, for instance, if your father would quite view it that light."

"Don't preach, Bertie; I cannot work, and to beg I am ashamed. I only knew how to make this money by work, you'd see I wouldn't flinch from it. This is my sole chance, and I don't see much harm in dashing down my winnings again."

"Nor is there," rejoined Bertie, still laughing, "only don't take quite such a high moral tone about it. Hurrah for Belisarius! I shall trust to win with a pony myself, just to pay expenses; and, if all's well, in the Derby week we'll run up and see the race. A week's leave is always given to those who wish to assist in that festival."

Mr. Furzedon, during the autumn months, had been turning over Mrs. Kynaston's advice in his own mind. He had at last come to the conclusion, considerably swayed in his judgment, be it borne in mind, by the aforesaid Mrs. Kynaston, that Lettice Devereux would make him a very suitable wife. Shrewd, quick-witted, and cynical, the man judged for himself, and pretty accurately, in that world he knew—the world of the racecourse, of club smoking-rooms, of the Stage, the *demi monde*; but of that social world to which he aspired, Ralph Furzedon was not only very ignorant, but credulous in the extreme of those whom he believed to have its *entrée*.

The Kynastons he thoroughly believed to possess this passport. That Dick Kynaston was what he was did not in the least surprise Furzedon, he was quite prepared for lax morality in high places. The papers, unfortunately, bear pretty constant evidence that the cream of society is no better than its humbler brethren on those points. What did tickle Ralph Furzedon amazingly was, that while he, as a tacit partner with Kynaston, was, when opportunity served, introducing young men with expectations to the Major, that worthy—all unconscious—was bringing them back to Jordan and Co., *alias* Ralph Furzedon, for relief of their necessities.

But in Mrs. Kynaston Mr. Furzedon believed immensely. He looked upon her as a clever woman, moving in the very best society, and, to use his own expression, "knowing the ropes, able to hold her own with the best; little likely to make any mistake in her judgment of things." "And," said Ralph Furzedon to himself, "this woman looks upon it that Lettice Devereux will give any man with a little money, who marries her, a great social start."

In almost any other groove of life the man would have depended upon his own judgment, but upon this point he was not only crazed, but conscious of his ignorance. We have all our ambitions, and Ralph Furzedon's was to force his way into the best society. He had always admired Lettice, but had never dreamt of her as a wife till the idea had been instilled into his mind by Mrs. Kynaston. He had plenty of assurance, and perhaps rated his personal appearance as high as most people. He was a good-looking man, but there was that indefinable something which the moment he came amongst experts would be certain to arouse curiosity as to his antecedents. Still, with all his self-confidence, though he hardly liked to admit it, he had a hazy idea that Lettice Devereux was not quite the girl to be had for the asking; that she was a young lady upon whom the revelation of his wealth might produce but little impression; and, moreover, that she was quite capable of not being properly impressed with all the advantages—personal and otherwise—that he was prepared to lay at her feet.

Like the astute calculator he was, Mr. Furzedon at once began to reckon what trumps he held in his hand. He thought he could depend upon Mrs. Kynaston to forward his interests, and he looked upon her as a very tower of strength could he but prevail upon her to espouse his cause. "Then," he thought, with an evil smile, "there are those bills of Charlie's; a cornet in a fast dragoon regiment is not likely to get much nearer liquidating them, and they grow, they grow. I wonder, by the way, how the deuce he found that last hundred to renew with? Well, well, sisters before now have been known to wed to help a favorite brother out of a scrape; when the time comes, I trust Lettice Devereux will be too entangled to escape. I wish that fellow Slade didn't hang about her quite as much. Unlucky for me as Charlie getting into the same regiment; he is likely to see more of him on that account; and it strikes me he has no idea of neglecting such opportunities as fall in his way. If he ever wants to borrow money I'll make it easy for him. I'd risk a good deal to get him upon my books."

"I suppose you have given up all hope of seeing Charlie down again this season?" said Mrs. Kynaston, one afternoon that Lettice had ridden over to call upon her.

"Yes; he declares that he cannot get away, and raves about the sport he is having with the York and Ainsty, and how splendidly Polestar carries him. Brothers are awfully selfish. No; I don't quite mean that; but Charlie knew I had so reckoned upon his coming down, and our having a few more gallops together."

"Ah, well," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston, "men are fond of change; and just at present your brother is dazzled with all the glitter of mess, and the swagger of a military life generally. Still, I do wonder he has not come home. I should have thought he would have been unable to resist the pressure put upon him."

"I'm sure I've said all I can," replied Miss Devereux.

"Ah," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston, with a most provoking smile, "I was thinking of a much stronger influence than yours, my dear. If Mr. Slade had been as much in earnest as we had thought him—"

"You have no right to say 'we,'" interrupted Lettice, hotly; "I am sure I never thought—"

"Of course not," interrupted Mrs. Kynaston in her turn, "as I thought him; he'd have made Charlie bring him down to North Leach before now."

"There is nothing to prevent Mr. Slade coming here on his own account, if he pleases. Father gave him a general invitation to come and have a few days with the Brocklesby any time he liked this winter."

"What, when you were at Lincoln?" replied Mrs. Kynaston.

Lettice nodded.

"He can hardly be said to have shown himself keen to take advantage of the invitation."

"I suppose he waited to come with Charlie, and now he finds Charlie can't come, it is getting too late."

"I don't believe in that 'can't come.' I know too much of soldiering that. A man may not be able to get away a certain week, but don't let me he can't get away any week in the course of the winter. Depend on it, Mr. Slade has not been half-a-dozen years in the army without being able to tell your brother how a trifle like that could be managed."

(To be continued.)

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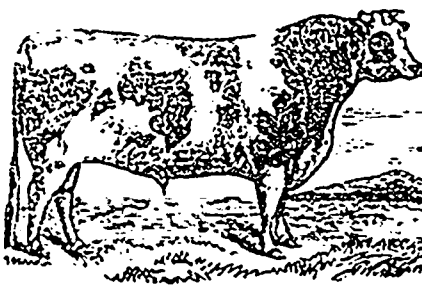
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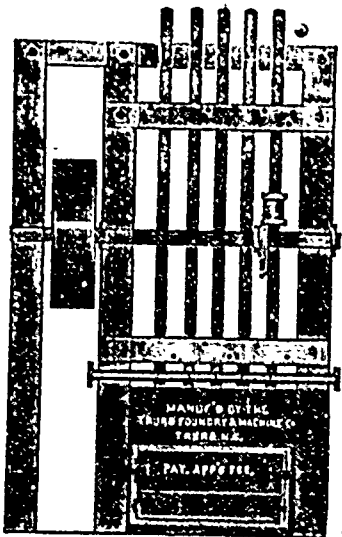
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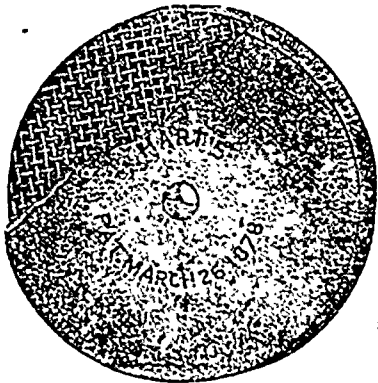
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## MINING.

Remember that the annual meeting of the "Nova Scotia Gold-Mine Association" will be held at the Halifax Hotel, at 2 30 p. m., on Friday the 3rd day of February next.

Mr. John E. Hardman, M. E., of Oldham, is generally acknowledged to be a miner of experience and ability, consequently anything he has to say about mining is worthy of attention. In a letter to the *Morning Herald* of the sixteenth January, under the heading of "How to promote the interest of mining," he makes a quotation from an editorial of the *Engineering & Mining Journal*, which all readers of THE CRITIC will acknowledge expresses the views we have always advocated in our mining column. There is not a principle laid down in the editorial which we have not tried and again advanced; and although late in the day, we are glad to number Mr. Hardman amongst our authorities.

Mr. Hardman evidently wrote his letter with waspish intentions towards us, but the sting intended in the last paragraph only weakens his case, proving, as it does, that his letter was not written with the intention of helping the mining cause, but to strike a proved friend of the miners behind the belt. The columns of THE CRITIC are always open, and if Mr. Hardman knows of any instance where our zeal for the mining cause has been mis-directed, he is neglecting his duty in not at once pointing it out.

**CARIBOO GOLD DISTRICT.—Moose River Mines.**—The last quarter returns for the months of October, November, and December, of Mr. C. Touquoy's area are as follows:—Number of days' labor, 1093½; quantity sent to crusher, 315½ tons, yielding 309½ oz. gold. Mr. Touquoy is in the city enjoying a well-earned holiday, and reports that the new 15 stamp water mill which he is building on his property, is well under way.

The gold bar brought to town by Mr. William Bruce weighed 68½ instead of 64, as first reported by us.

Mr. Andrew McGregor is conducting mining operations on his account, on the Montreal Company's property, and we trust he may meet with success.

**MALAGA LAKE.**—We were shown some very fine specimens taken from the property in this district, owned by Messrs. Wade, McGuire, Nelson, Wilson. It is the intention of the owners to at once put up a twenty stamp mill.

**MONTAGUE.**—The once celebrated Rose Mine, at Montague, with all its machinery, was sold by Shand, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12th, and bid by T. K. Jenkins, for \$2,000.

We publish below a full account taken from the *Ottawa Journal*, of an interview with Mr. E. R. Faribault, of the Geological Survey:—

Messrs. E. R. Faribault and J. McMillan, of the Geological Survey, have just returned from the gold fields of Nova Scotia, where they have been examining the gold-bearing rocks and their geological structure, with a view to drawing up topographical maps, and of ascertaining the relation of occurrence of gold to the structure of the district.

Mr. Faribault was interviewed this morning by a *Journal* reporter, and the information supplied by him proved highly interesting.

He said: "The district surveyed by us comprises the country watered by the East and West rivers of Sheet Harbor, an area of some 350 square miles. It is thickly wooded, and lumbering is carried on on a large scale on the East river by Mr. Wm. Chisholm, of Halifax, and up the West river by H. McC. Hart, of Sheet Harbor. These firms are shipping annually 10,000,000 superficial square feet of long lumber, and 3,500,000 of laths."

"What was the result of your investigation?"  
"The conclusions arrived at," replied Mr. Faribault, "cannot yet be given, but I think, in the interest of prospectors, it may safely be stated that gold-bearing belts should be looked for on, or quite near, the anticlinal folds, and more especially on the sharp ones. This information will do much to prove of value to gold hunters, as thousands of dollars are annually spent in prospecting belts where gold does not and never did, or never will exist. Many have been fooled and led on a wild goose chase into buying rocks by the sight of a particle of gold, or a piece of gold quartz, which perhaps has drifted a mile or more from the north. If gold is to be found all it will be in the places indicated."

"Is gold mining carried on to any extent in Nova Scotia?"  
"Oh, yes, it is said to be quite remunerative, and is steadily increasing in importance, and capitalists are investing with much more confidence than formerly. The amount extracted since 1862 has been 412,542 oz., 9 lbs. and 4 grs., equal in value to \$8,000,000, and in 1886 29,010 tons of ore was crushed, with a yield of 23,362 oz., 5 dwt., 15 grs., valued at \$467,000."

In an average ton of ore, there were 16 dwt. and 2 grs. of gold, and the labor of all the men engaged in the work for the year totalled up to 128,000 days, with an average earning of \$3.25 per man per day; that is to say, an average, each man got out \$3.25 worth of gold each day. Of course they were not paid that much in wages, the profits above going to the proprietors of the mines."

"Are there many mines?"  
"Well, there are four districts now being worked in the region examined. There is an "Egerton" company who bought out the Hall-Anderson company last year. They employ 18 men, and have a 10-stamp stamp crusher running regularly. The others are the Nonpariel, Hudson, Free Claim. These are doing well, with the exception of the Hudson mine which has been stopped since its crusher was burnt last spring. The

MINING.—Continued.

Claim property was the first in which gold was discovered in the district. This district is undoubtedly one of the richest in the Province. Much more gold could be taken out, but the roads are very poor. Mines are being opened up every little while, and in my opinion there is lots of room for all."

In substantiation of the paragraph which we published a fortnight ago, concerning the export of gold from South Africa being altogether out of proportion to the increased capital poured out upon the Transvaal gold fields, we print the actual figures:—

1886. Value, \$640,962, about 34,000 ounces.  
Jan 1st to Nov. 30th, 1887. Value, \$962,817, pointing to about 54,000 ounces for 1887.

Seeing that the capital invested during 1887 could not have been less than \$20,000,000 the increased export of 20,000 ounces is paltry in the extreme.

Will the shareholders be still disconsolately tracing at the end of 1888 that well-known line—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick?"

The export of diamonds from South Africa, for the month of Nov., 1887, amounted in value to \$1,706,926, or about \$20,000,000 per annum. Diamonds ought to be cheap!

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—In answer to the request of the *Financial and Mining Record*, of New York, we publish below a full statement of the Oxford Mine, kindly furnished us by Mr J. M. Reid, the manager.—

STATEMENT OF THE OXFORD MINE, showing yield of gold, etc., up to Dec. 31st, 1888:—

1883.	Tons Crushed.	Ounces.	No. of Divd.	Am't. per Share.	Total to Date.	
April.....	.....	.....	1	.05	\$ 5,000	Capital Stock \$100,000
May.....	.....	.....	2	.05	10,000	
June.....	.....	.....	3, 4	.05	15,000	
Nov.....	.....	.....	5, 6, 7, 8	.10	27,500	Capital Stock \$125,000
Dec.....	.....	.....	9	.02½	30,625	
1884:						
March.....	.....	.....	10, 11, 12	.07½	40,000	
1885:						
October.....	.....	.....	13	.02	42,500	
Total to 1887...6515.45	7563.85					
1887:						
January.....	49.	355.70				
February.....	78.50	341.35				
March.....	101.50	368.50				
April.....	88.75	300.05				
May.....	76.	167.25	14	.02½	45,625	
June.....	83.75	138.75	15	.02	48,125	
July.....	85.25	450.				
August.....	59.	184.	16	.03	51,875	
Sept.....	60.25	234.75	17	.02½	55,000	
Oct.....	73.26	206.40	18	.03	58,750	
Nov.....	61.50	191.25	19	.03	62,500	
Dec.....	69.25	112.10	20	.02½	65,625	
Total to Jan. 1st 1888...7401.45	10613.95		20	.55½	\$65,625	

The capital stock was originally \$100,000, but additional areas were purchased, and the capital increased to \$125,000. On this amount, up to December, A.D. 1887, 55½ per cent., equalling \$69,375, has been paid in dividends, and the company has, as an asset, the well-equipped mine, mill and machinery. An additional dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on Jan. 5th, 1888, and last year, from May to December, inclusive, 18½ per cent. was paid in dividends. The facts speak for themselves without comment on our part.

John Anderson has discovered a fourth lead, showing gold freely, on his eastern areas. Prospecting for new leads continues, despite of the winter weather.

Work has been commenced on the North Battery Lead, and good ore has been struck.

SOMETHING ABOUT MINING STOCK.—A well-known mining operator, who was in Delmonico's the other day, was heard to say:—"D. O. Mills and James D. Fry, a Californian financier, are owners of a small island off the Alaska coast. The island is rich in free milling gold ore, and I understand that they are scooping out \$25,000 worth a month. Mills and Fry run the island, and are working it for all it is worth, and very quietly."

"Is there any stock for sale?" asked a friend.

"Not a dollar's worth. They are the sole owners of the island. People do not issue stock when they have a good thing all by themselves."

"Suppose the find had not proved to have been as big as expected, would stock be on the market?"

"Ah, that's another question. I have heard of people who have found old mine who did not find any gold, but who got rich from the stock."

—*New York World*.

A white marble mine has recently been discovered on Calumet Island, in Upper Ottawa, the product of which is of very high quality. Steps will immediately be taken to develop the mine. It is the property of W. A. Allan.

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#### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, at 10.45 a.m.  
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis,) Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.  
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL,  
General Superintendent.  
Yarmouth, N. S.

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

#### "Pine Balsam" Protector,

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## HOME AND FARM.

We resume our extracts from the pamphlet of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty, which we noticed last week:—

**PRECAUTIONS.**—"Thus, the animal to be slaughtered should be conducted to the spot selected as quietly as possible, without the use of goad or club, and everything calculated to alarm him should be removed. All slaughtering premises should be kept thoroughly cleansed from blood and offal, and no carcasses be allowed to hang in view. No animal should be permitted to witness the death of another. Trifling as these measures may appear to the professional butcher, they are in reality of vast importance, not only in view of avoiding useless cruelty, but as affecting the wholesomeness of meat for food, and the market value of the animal slaughtered; there being no question as to the effects of torture, cruelty and fear upon the secretions, and if upon the secretions, necessarily upon the flesh."

**METHODS.**—The slaughtering of animals for food at the present day may be classified under three methods:—1. Rendering the animals insensible by a blow on the head, followed by bleeding. 2. Cutting through or injuring the spinal cord (pithing), so as to destroy the powers of motion and sensation, with subsequent bleeding. 3. Cutting the throat, deeply dividing all the blood-vessels, with or without thrusting the knife into the heart, and without previously stunning the animal. This last method is practised by the Jews.

From certain experiments conducted for the purpose a few years since in the abattoirs of Paris, it would seem that the first of these methods, namely, that of producing insensibility by some sudden shock to the brain, such as that of a direct and concentrated blow, especially if followed by immediate blood-letting, is attended by less suffering than when death is effected by decapitation, pithing or cutting the throat, without previously producing such insensibility.

A German observer (Dr. Sondermann, of Munich,) remarks upon this subject: "All methods of slaughtering have for their object the death of the animal in a more or less speedy, but always in the least painful manner possible. But what is death? and when does actual death occur? Simple as these two questions may appear, they are nevertheless very difficult to answer. A mammal whose head has been cut off by a guillotine does not die immediately. Actual death occurs some seconds or minutes afterwards. All methods of slaughtering other than the one in which insensibility is produced by a severe shock to the brain, followed by bleeding, produce, without exception, only apparent death, after which follows the actual death, the latter being always accompanied with an entire cessation of nervous and muscular excitability."

**MEDICINAL USE OF VEGETABLES.**—The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout, says the *Medical Record*. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of the cauliflower have the same value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their diet consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people, but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. What shall be said of our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion.

We would remark, in addition, that the serving-up of turnips un mashed is a practice fit only for savages. Moreover, half the turnips, (or more likely three-fourths of them) sent to market are, from their color and strong flavor, fit only for cattle. Turnips for the table should be as white as snow, and as delicate in flavor as vegetable marrow. The finest turnips we ever tasted were in Belgium, where the perfect irrigation of the country by canals and cross ditches affords the turnip all the moisture which, more than any other vegetable, except radishes, it requires. Belgian butter, too, is faultless when got at first hand in the country. Pure white turnips should be much more cultivated than they are; we get them occasionally, but far too rarely, in Halifax. Many housekeepers would far sooner pay a higher price for them, than a lower one for the coarse flavored yellow root one sees everywhere.

We go even further than the *Medical Record* with regard to the stalks of the cauliflower. We actually prefer them, we mean also the thick part of the outer leaves, when not tough and stringy, to the white head itself, but we are doubtless in a conspicuous minority in the peculiarity of our individual taste.—[Ed. Critic.]

It may be of interest to many to know that speculators in Pictou are purchasing all the potatoes they can get and having them stored, ready for shipment in March. Thirty thousand bushels will be bought and shipped to the Upper Provinces and the States; prices ruling, 25 to 30 cents. The same parties bought 50,000 bushels on the Island, and have shipped 35,000 already. There is a regular boom in this trade, and thousands of dollars will be distributed among the farmers of Pictou Co. In fact the circumstances of the potato crop and trade this year have been such as to hold out the greatest encouragement to the prosecution of the culture of this staple root in the future, and it is to be noted that the crops in the United States being very short, short crops of any kind rarely occur singly. It is therefore quite on the cards that next year's crop in the republic may also be an insufficient one, again affording the potato raisers of the Maritime Provinces an ample market. The same conditions may also recur in Ontario.

The Nova Scotia farmer, disposed to be despondent, may derive some consolation from the statistics of the Michigan labor bureau, which show many million dollars in mortgages on the farms of that State. In one county, nearly half the farms are mortgaged, the total reaching nearly one fifth of the assessed value of all the farms in the county. It is said that other counties are in a much worse condition.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

**SCALLOPED POTATOES.**—Cut up cold boiled potatoes until you have about a quart. Put in a pan a generous cup of milk, one teaspoonful butter. Set on the stove and let it thicken, then put a layer of potatoes in a pudding dish, season with salt and pepper, and pour on a little of the gravy. Continue until it is all used. Cover the top with rolled cracker crumbs and bits of butter. Bake twenty minutes.

The above seems a nice variety in the cooking of potatoes, and the following is apparently a very good receipt for bread-sauce, which ought properly always to accompany roast fowl, as well as game and turkey:—

**DRESSING FOR FOWLS.**—Take as much stale bread as you will need, pour boiling water over and cover closely until soft. Beat up well until fine, then add a lump of butter, the size depending on the condition of the fowl, whether fat or lean, add an egg for each fowl, salt and pepper to taste, and put in enough onion cut fine to give a nice flavor.

**ADVICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**—Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

The surest test of a frozen orange is its weight. If it is heavy in the hand it has not been frozen.

Use good soap in the kitchen, as it saves the hands.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

Flour should be kept in a barrel, with a flour scoop to dip it and a sieve to sift it.

Drain pipes, and all places that are sour or impure, may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

For a cold in the chest, a flannel rag rung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a spoonful of flour over them while frying.

Rub the tea-kettle with kerosene, and polish with a dry flannel cloth.

Bent whalebone can be restored and used again by simply soaking it in water a few hours, then drying them.

To clean carpets—Go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the pot water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

When the rubber rollers of your wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry, and they will be nice and smooth.

**WHITE CAKE.**—One cup heaping full of sugar, piece of butter size of an egg, rub to a cream, two thirds cup of sweet milk, two cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, white of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and add last.

Dresses with long and with short waists continue to be equally fashionable for misses, girls, and children, and for the miss and girl much freedom is allowed in the disposition of the girdle. Some prefer to belt the hips while others place the belt near the arm-pits, the avoirdupois of the wear being the arbiter. A stout figure looks best with a long waist, while the slender little figure is improved by a short waist.

Clan tartans are fashionable for costumes or parts of costumes, especially skittings, for misses', girls', and children's wear. Beside their lively effect and harmonious colorings, they have the virtue of at least partially concealing defects. A charming costume for an immature woman comprises a plain skirt and a plain basque or jacket, with a full or half width of the plaid folded and fastened upon the left shoulder under a brooch, and tied beneath the right arm, and a Tam, fez or cap, partly of plain and plaid goods. A long or short coat of the plain goods with a plain lining, or a plain garment with a plaid lining, completes a stylish outdoor dress. This partial reproduction of the Highland costume is always acceptable, but this season it is an universal favorite for both large and small children.

**FASHION NOTES.**—Silk mull is a lovely fabric for a ball gown.

Pinked edges are the latest fancy on tailor gowns.

Gloves are worn as long as ever with evening toilets.

Fans, as well as shoes and stockings, are matched with the evening ball dress.

Little girls' hats and bonnets are comically like those of their mother and older sisters this season.

A velvet peasant waist, of the same color of a ball gown of veiling, adds much to its dressy effect at a very small cost.

Some of the newest Parisian colors are Chartreuse green, pale apricot, Persian red, hebe blue, Russian green, and Roman red.

Delicate tints of Nile green, electric blue, heliotrope, and apricot are in high favor for ball dresses of tulle, lace, gauze, or crepe.

There is no prettier ball dress for a very young girl than one of veiling, white or tinted, trimmed with cascades of soft lace and flots of ribbon.

The favorite holiday dress colors for little girls are cardinal red, mink gany, terra cotta pink, turquoise blue, and Gobelins blue in the light shades, with braiding in gold, silver and tinted metals.

RELIGIOUS.  
PRESBYTERIAN.

At a reception recently given to the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, N. Y., on his retirement, after a pastorate of forty-nine years, speeches were made from representatives of the different denominations, including Bishop McQuaid, of the Roman Catholic Church, and a Jewish rabbi.

The undergraduates of Princeton College did nobly in subscribing \$1,460 for the support of a college missionary and native preacher. The Princeton Theological Seminary students also subscribed \$650 toward the salary of a missionary.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod, one of the most popular ministers in Toronto, has received a call from a church in British Columbia. In the interest of Presbyterianism in that Province, it is to be hoped that he may accept the position.

St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, one of the congregations which refused to join the Union, has decided to seek admission to the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Principal Grant, about a year ago, started out to raise \$250,000 towards the endowment of Queen's University, Kingston, and has already raised within \$15,000 of the amount. He deserves the position of Moderator at the next General Assembly.

In Syria, there are 121 Presbyterian Sabbath schools, with a membership of 5,344.

Three vacant churches in Pictou County, connected with the Established Church of Scotland, are endeavoring to obtain pastors. The congregation at Westville have extended a call to the Rev. William McMillan; the one at Stellarton are desirous of obtaining the services of the Rev. James Murray, while the church at Gairloch will call the Rev. J. Fowling, who lately returned to Scotland. It is stated two Kirk ministers are shortly expected from Scotland, to labor in other vacant churches in the county.

BAPTIST.

The death is announced of the Rev. A. Taylor, of Hampstead, N. B., one of the oldest and most prominent ministers connected with the F. C. Baptist Conference of New Brunswick. He had been ill for about six weeks, but shortly before his death it was hoped that he would be enabled to resume his duties.

Still another Baptist minister has left Nova Scotia. The Rev. J. M. Weeks, after occupying the pastorate of the Liverpool Baptist church has removed to Ontario and taken charge of a church.

Rev. Mr. Ford has yielded to the unanimous wish of the Baptist church at Milton, Yarmouth, and will continue as their pastor.

The First Baptist church, Montreal, after a protracted vacancy, has secured as pastor the Rev. Mr. Cressy, at one time assistant pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston.

There are now 2,764 Baptist churches in Great Britain, an increase of 22 over the previous year; 3,701 chapels; 301,385 members; 46,786 Sunday school teachers, 458,200 scholars; 1,860 regular pastors; and 4,118 local preachers.

Rev. John Aldis, Dr. Angus, and Dr. Alexander Maclaren, three ex-presidents of the English Baptist Union, have issued a joint letter, in which they deplored Mr. Spurgeon's secession from the Union.

The Baptists are making rapid progress in Russia, their views respecting baptism, it is stated, being acceptable to the people.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. A. C. Jones, late of Milton, P. E. I., has been inducted Rector of Hamilton and Smith, Bermuda.

The small body of struggling church people at Hantsport have succeeded, after much opposition on the part of their fellow Christians, in securing a site for their proposed new church. It is to be begun at once.

The new church at New Ross road, Hants, was opened for service on Christmas Day. The S. P. C. K. has given £50 sterling towards the building fund. Rev. John Harrison is the Incumbent of Falmouth and Hantsport.

It has been resolved to raise a Jubilee Cathedral Fund in the Diocese of Capetown, in the hope that it may be consecrated in 1897, the Jubilee year of the Anglican Church at the Cape.

At Balliol College, Oxford, long noted for ultra liberalism of Christian thought, a new movement has appeared in the establishment of the Balliol College Church Society, for the purpose of forming a university settlement in East London. Its three main lines are stated to be:—1. Academical.

Utterly devoted to Christ's poor. 3. Consequently, Christian in name, and Catholic in surname; in doctrine, practice and conception.

METHODIST.

It is said the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a pronounced ritualist, the son of a Methodist minister.

Rev. J. Strothard will deliver a lecture on "Kingly Men," in the Y. C. A. Hall, on the 24th inst.

The Evangelistic committee appointed by the last conference, have released the Rev. F. Pickles from pastoral work for a short time, and appointed him for evangelistic work. He has already conducted services at Islow and Canning. While thus engaged, the Rev. Wm. Ryan supplies the pulpit of Kaye Street Church.

A new building in connection with Kaye Street Church, for Sabbath school and other purposes, will, in all probability, be erected shortly.

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- 6 The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
- 7 Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
- 8 The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott.
- 9 The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
- 10 In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
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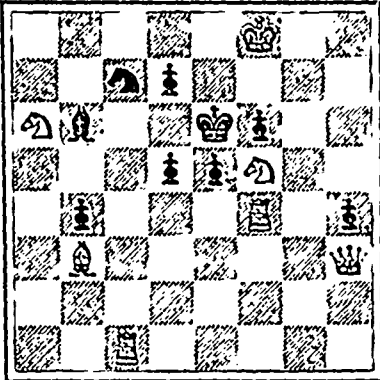
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All communications for this department should be addressed— CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

PROBLEM NO. 3. By W. E. Perry, Yarmouth, N. S. [FOR THE CRITIC.] BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Game played on the 1st December, in the third round of the British Chess Association Congress.

White. Black.

J. H. BLACKBURNE. I. GUNSBURG.

MUZIO GAMBIT.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
2 P to KB4 P takes P
3 Kt to KB3 P to KKt4
4 B to B4 P to Kt5 (a)
5 Castles (b) P takes Kt
6 Q takes P (c) Q to B3 (d)
7 P to Q3 (e) B to R3 (f)
8 Kt to B3 Kt to K2
9 B to Q2 QKt to B3
10 Kt to Q5 (g) Kt takes Kt
11 P takes Kt Kt to K4
12 Q to K4 Castles
13 B takes P Q to Kt3 (ch)
14 K to Rsq B takes B
15 R takes B Kt to Kt3
16 R to B3 Q takes P (h)
17 R to Ksq P to Q3
18 P to Q4 (i) B to Q2
19 Q to Q3 QR to Ksq
20 QR to KBsq P to Kt4 (j)
21 B to Kt3 P to QR4
22 KR to B2 P to Kt5
23 P to B4 Q to B6
24 Q to Qq R to K5
25 B to B2 R takes P
26 Q to Bsq R takes BP
27 Q to Ktsq R to R5 (k)
28 P to Kt3 (l) Q takes P
29 R to Kt2 Q to K4
30 R to Ksq Q takes P
31 B to Kt3 Q to R4
32 Q to Kt2 B to B3
33 K to Ktsq B takes R
Resigns (m)

(a) The defence to the Muzio Gambit requires so thorough a mastery of its intricacies that in general it is safer to play 4...B to Kt2. (b) The idea of the sacrifice of the Kt is credited to Muzio, but it is now known that Geronimo Cascio was the author. The attack is one of the most brilliant of any known, and it has required generations of analysts to establish its unsoundness. White is not compelled to sacrifice the Kt, but may instead enter on the complications of the Salvio or Cochrane Gambits by 5 Kt to K5. White has three good continuations, viz., (a) the text or Muzio proper; (b) 5 P to Q4, called indifferently Koch's, Donop's, or Ghulam Kassim's attack; (c) 5 Kt to B3, known as Alexander MacDonnell's attack. There is also the move 5 B takes P (ch), rightly considered weak. (a) is usually deemed the best course, and in the

case of (b) and (c), 6...P to Q4 after the capture of the Kt will be found the best defence.

(c) White sometimes plays 6 P to Q4, but Black has an effectual answer in 6...P to Q4, followed by 7...B to KKt5.

(d) Dr. Zukertort favors Horwitz and Kling's defence, 6...Q to K2, and played it against Winaver in the Berlin 1881 Tournament. Black has besides two very inferior defences in 6...P to Q3 and 6...B to K3.

(e) The usual and best move is the sacrifice of the KP to clear the K's file for the rooks by 7 P to K5. The variations consequent on that move have been so well thrashed out, and proved to result in Black's favor, that White apparently felt compelled to take refuge in a less known inferior line of play. If 7 P to B3, the books recommend Black to answer 7...Kt to QB3; and if then 8 P to Q4, to play 8...Kt takes P.

(f) The move given in Cook's "Synopsis" is 7...P to Q4, continued 8 B takes QP; P to B3, 9 B to Kt3; B to K3, 10 B takes P; Kt to Q2, 11 Kt to B3; Castles, with the better game.

(g) There seems very little sting in this attack, which only results in an exchange of pieces. However, if 16 QR to Qsq, black could play 10...Castles, or 10...P to Q3, or 10...Kt to K4. In fact, white at this stage experiences the inconvenience of his own P obstructing the king's file. The text move attains the object of opening the file, but at the expense of an exchange of pieces and the masking of the bishop.

(h) White's attack, which has never been very strong, has now practically disappeared. Black retains his extra piece, with equal pawns and a secure position; and henceforward white's game is a hopeless struggle against these odds.

(i) The black queen is now apparently shut in and out of the game; but Mr. Gunsberg was evidently prepared for this contingency, as the subsequent clever advance of the queen's pawns shows

(j) The attack has slipped from white's faltering grasp, and is now vigorously taken up and prosecuted to the end by his opponent.

(k) Threatening 28...Q to KKt6, 29 P to KR3, 30 B takes P, &c.

(l) White, in his straits, is obliged to submit to an awful slaughter of his pawns. But why not resign so hopeless a game?

(m) It is evident that white cannot capture the bishop under penalty of loss of the queen.

(The instructive notes to the above game are by Mr. R. F. Green, of the Liverpool Courier.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

All matter intended for our checker column should be addressed to the Checker Editor, Critic Office, Halifax, N. S.

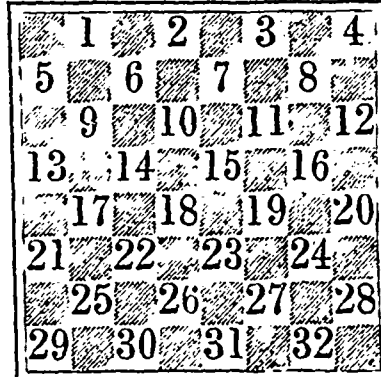
The event now pending in the checker world, which is of the most interest to students of the science, is a fifty-game match between Robert Martins, of Douglas, Scotland, and Charles F. Barker, of Boston, Mass. The stakes for which they are playing are \$1,000. What gives special interest to this match is that Mr. Barker

bears the title of Champion of America, while Mr. Martin stands second only, as regards record, to the veteran "Hord Laddie," (Mr. Wyllie), who is now visiting Australia. This match was brought about by the American challenging any checker player in Great Britain to play him a series of games. In the absence of Mr. Wyllie, the Scotch players, knowing Mr. Martins to be the strongest player in the United Kingdom, induced him to accept the challenge, and backed him with enthusiastic willingness. After a correspondence, which was brief, because both parties were eager that the contest should come off, all preliminaries were satisfactorily arranged, and Glasgow fixed as the place of meeting and of play. The first game was to commence on the 26th of December. Though no report of the progress of the match has reached us as yet, we shall doubtless be enabled to narrate to our readers in our next issue how this very interesting contest results.

LATER.—Since the above was written Glasgow papers have been received announcing that the American won by a score of three games to one. That the match was a close one is evident from the fact that there were forty-six draws. The fiftieth game was not played, because it could not affect the victory whichever won it. The only game gained by Mr. Martins was the third played in the series.

For the information of youthful students of the game of checkers, we annex a numbered board, in accordance with which problems and games will be published.

BLACK.

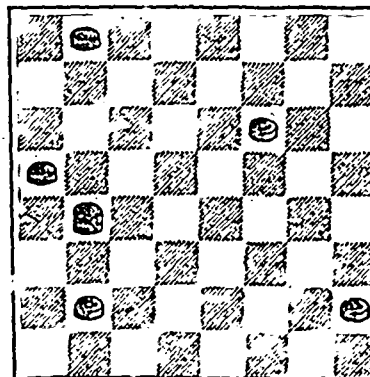


Students will note that at the beginning of a game the black men occupy the first twelve numbers, from 1 to 12 inclusive, and the white the last twelve, from 21 to 32 inclusive.

Solutions to problems will be given on the second week after they are proposed by us, and at the same time announcements will be made of the parties who have succeeded in solving them.

PROBLEM NO. 2. By Dr. Schaefer, New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The numbers of the above position are as follows:—

BLACK—Men on 1 and 13, and king on 17.

WHITE—Men on 11, 25, and 28. Black to move and win.

The above problem shows an especially fine position, and we hope to receive solutions from all who are interested.

The following is a transcript of the seventh game played between C. J. Barker, of Boston, Mass., and M. Reed of Pittsburg, Pa., for the championship of America.

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Table with 4 columns: Opening known as the "Cross." 11-15, 9-13, 13-17, 16-18, 23-18, 26-23, 21-14, 23-18, 8-11, 1-6, 10-17, 12-18, 27-23, 30-25, 25-22, 15-18, 4-8, 15-18, 17-26, 19-22, 23-19, 22-15, 31-22, 22-18, 9-14, 11-27, 8-11, 23-28, 18-9, 32-23, 24-20, 17-18, 5-14, 13-22, 11-16, 26-32, 22-17, 25-9, 20-11, 10-6, 9-6-13, 7-16, Draw, 25-22, 29-25, 19-15

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