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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.

If a railway is a one-horse affair and can't help it, it might at least be as accommodating as it knows how. But the Windsor and Annapolis it may be gathered from the Annual Report of the D. A. G. for Nova Scotia, does not know how. Speaking of transport arrangements, Col. Worsley says—"But the Windsor and Annapolis authorities are most unaccommodating, and caused a great deal of inconvenience."

The spread of American vulgarisms extends to the highest in the land. "Right here let me call your attention," said Mr. Secretary Bayard in an interview recently had with him on the subject of the Fishery Treaty. At least he is so reported, though it is quite possible this detestable, but apparently extremely popular form of emphasis, may have been the Boston *Globe* interviewer's free translation. At all events the vulgarism is almost universal. "Why on earth cannot a man say simply 'here?'"

Sir John Lister Kaye, an English Baronet, has on foot a scheme of emigration to the Canadian N. W. on a considerable scale. He proposes to deport 300 emigrants of a superior class, to operate extensive farms, and is inundated with letters of application. There are also several farms on the estate of the late Sir Albert Smith, in Dorchester County, N. B., on which it is proposed to obtain the settlement of a number of Danes. The trustees are understood to have been stimulated to this course by the success of the Danish Colony of New Denmark in Victoria County. And what is Nova Scotia about?

The recent processional demonstration in London was quiet enough. The processionists themselves evinced but little enthusiasm, and the spectators showed but a passive curiosity; perhaps, like the proverbial parrot, if they did not talk much, they thought the more. And there was food for thought. There were among the processionists a very considerable proportion of well-fed and comfortably-clad people, and the *tout ensemble* could hardly fail to bring home to the understanding of the average Englishman the alliance which has been cemented between British Radicalism and Irish Nationalism, and which may by-and-by, either for good or evil, bring forth remarkable fruit.

Referring to an article in our last week's issue, by our esteemed contributor "Veteran," we scarcely see the force of the contrast he draws between "constitutional monarchy" in Canada, and the "constitutional democracy" of the United States. As a matter of fact, we have a Head of the State, strictly limited to constitutional functions, found for us without the turmoil of Presidential elections, and he is practically nothing more than the mouth-piece of a constitution in every essential respect democratic. Would "Veteran" desire a head vested with the larger substantive powers of an American President? We further question the accuracy of our contributor's assertion that living in Canada is "much dearer now than in the United States."

The romance of the betrothal of Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden, to Miss Ebba Munck would, plainly told, form full material for a three vo. novel of the average modern length. The Duke of Gothland evidently knows his own mind, but by carrying it out he forfeits his succession to the throne, his royal titles, his palace, and a large portion of his allowances. He remains a captain in the navy, and will be known as Prince Bernadotte. His fiancée is of noble blood, and was a lady-in-waiting to the Crown Princess, but the king's consent was not won without difficulty, and the lady was more obdurate still for a length of time, being no doubt frightened at the sacrifices entailed by the Swedish constitution on her royal lover.

To-day is the 25th anniversary of the remarkable sea-fight which revolutionised naval warfare, that namely between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*; for, though the French began to build iron-clads soon after the Crimean war, this was the first encounter between armored ships, and tested more conditions than were thought of at first. It also went far to change the aspect of the whole war to the disadvantage of the South. To-morrow the Prince and Princess of Wales will celebrate their Silver Wedding, which is to be marked by the announcement of the betrothal of two or three pairs of royal young folks. The Czar, brother-in-law of the Princess of Wales, will be 43 years of age on the same day, and King Humbert, of Italy, 44 on Wednesday, 14th.

An Orillia, Ont., exchange notices with favor the strictures of one of our contributors on the American and other vulgarisms, which the Canadian Press seems to find not at all uncongenial to its tastes, to judge, at least, by the facility and apparent relish with which it adopts them. We intend, from time to time, to continue our remarks on this subject. At the present moment we draw attention to the ineffable flavor of vulgarity imparted by the change of a single letter to the hearty old exclamation "Halloo." Spelt as our elegant journalists are in the habit of spelling it "Hello," it is redolent of nasal twang, and associates itself with the graceful and musical "Gelang" of the cabman or country teamster. "Hallo," or "Halloo," although "Hallah" in German, is not, we take it, altogether Teutonic, Webster thinks it allied to the French "haler," to set on a dog, and we are inclined to think it is also connected with the musical Spanish "Ola!"

The debate in the Assembly on the respective merits of the Hansard system of reporting, and the present one of paying the Daily Papers, deserves attention. Undoubtedly constituents desire to be kept posted as to what their representatives are saying. On the one hand, the Dailies cannot, under the present arrangements, keep pace with debates fully reported. Consequently these continue to drag out their length of arrears long after the close of each session, so that the constituent, as the session advances, falls more and more behind in his information. On the other, a Hansard would not be published at all till after the close of the session, and the constituent would be worse off still. Full reports are a necessity, to guard members against misunderstanding, and against the possible charge of having said what they may not have said. The only course open to the House would seem to be to contract with the papers for full reports, under compulsion to publish them the next day, even if they were necessitated to issue a supplement. This would doubtless cost more, but we do not see how the expense is to be avoided.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

There are several projected railways in this Province which the Local Government will be called upon to subsidize, and it now seems the proper time to enquire into the advisability of the Province making such grants. Most of the projected roads, especially those for Cape Breton, are necessary, and should be assisted if the Local Government is in a position financially

to warrant the outlay. While the Provincial Government is crippled financially, and fears are expressed that direct taxation will have to be resorted to in order to raise revenue sufficient to keep up the road and school grants, it does seem the height of folly to assume the additional and unnecessary burden of subsidizing railways.

We say unnecessary, because the Dominion Government will undoubtedly, in accordance with its well-defined policy, give all necessary assistance to local roads if appealed to in the proper spirit. In the case of the missing link, the scheme of the Local Government has failed almost entirely on political grounds, and the Dominion Government has now assumed entire control of the undertaking. Mr. Plunkett has again come to the front, and latest despatches contain the information that he has secured the necessary capital in England to proceed with the work. We must recognize the fact that both parties are guided in their assistance to railroads by the political influence that is brought to bear upon them. That such a state of affairs has arisen is most deplorable, but that it has arisen there is no doubt. The party in power at Ottawa finds that the most effective way to carry doubtful constituencies is not by wise and economical conduct of affairs, but by lavish grants for public improvements, of which railways take the lead. That these grants are popular is proved by the votes of electors, and any policy that secures votes is good enough for the politician of the present day. If the people do not object to spending the millions for which they are taxed on public works, why should the politicians? All that they require is that the expenditure shall be so made to redound to the credit of the political party which keeps them in office. They do not say this in so many words, but it is the fact nevertheless, and if Nova Scotia deserves assistance to construct railways from the Dominion Government, the less that the present Local Government has to do with them the better.

If the Local Government would sink politics, the Dominion grants might be more easily obtained, but the moment that both Dominion and Local grants are secured for a proposed line, what do we see or hear? On the one hand the organs of the Dominion Government claim that the Conservative members at Ottawa have secured the building of the road; on the other, the Liberal journals are loud in their praises of the Local Government, claiming that it has forced the Dominion into making the concessions. It seems like child's play, and entirely beneath statesmen and sensible men to be moved by trifles of this kind, but nevertheless they are moved. When the Dominion Government is called upon for another grant, the fact that the Local Government reaped the greater advantage out of the previous one, will militate against it.

If the Local Government was in a position to subsidize railways, the results would not be so bad, but as they are not in such a position, their attitude tends to antagonize Dominion grants, and to keep back most necessary works. Therefore, it would seem that the sooner this Province gives up meddling with railways, the better for all concerned.

MORE PERPETUAL MOTION.

It is generally understood and believed that the Canadian Pacific Railway has a monopoly for 20 years, so comprehensive as to exclude competition of any and every kind. A very well informed contemporary denies this, and maintains that no legal monopoly exists in any part of the N. W. of the nature supposed, but that the C. P. R. is only protected against American competition by the prohibition of the construction of any line in a south-easterly direction to the boundary line to tap the Canadian traffic and carry it to American roads, and that "there is not a word in the charter, or in any contract with the government expressed or understood, to prevent the building of lines in any other direction in either Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest."

If this be so, it certainly seems extraordinary that the Dominion Government should have risked, and even courted, provincial ill-feeling by the serious step of disallowance, under circumstances which, if the *Ottawa Evening Journal* is correct, were such as at least to admit of alternative suggestion, and probably, with the exercise of some diplomatic ingenuity, of a *modus vivendi*. The Grand Trunk, for instance, could, it is said, run a line to the western seaboard parallel to the C. P. R., and no one would have a legal right to debar them from doing so. But supposing the G. T. R. to be desirous of doing so, the construction of another costly section along the North Shore of Lake Superior is not an undertaking they would at present care to enter upon. Moreover, as the *Journal* points out, "no trans-continental railway has yet been built in America without government subsidies." Here is the push. The country has already paid heavily for the C. P. R., and, important as that great work is to the Dominion, the idea of any further demand (which would necessarily be again a heavy one) in that direction, has an ill savor in the nostrils of the public.

"Suppose," says the *Journal*, "that instead of buying out the so-called monopoly of the C. P. R., that is to say instead of paying for the privilege of diverting Canadian traffic to American railways, we use the money we have taken out of our pockets for that purpose in subsidizing the G. T. R. to go to the N. W. through Canada. The subsidy need not be altogether in cash. We could give the company a large grant of land in the N. W., and a small cash subsidy." Now this is not quite so clearly worded as might be desirable. The latter part of the sentence, however, indicates that "the money we have taken out of our pockets," should read "the money we are to have taken out of our pockets," and this is confirmed by what follows: "The European money markets were never so favorable as at present; the financial journals of London are even urging Canada to borrow more money. It would cost more to suppress a rebellion in Manitoba than it would to build ten such railways." Manitoba does not, doubtless, contemplate

rebellion, but there is all the same an angry feeling existing. If the difficulty can be met in no other way, it may be best for us to put our hands in our pockets once more, and the article in the *Journal* bears all the appearance of a distinct feeler in that direction. It was our hope that we had done with N. W. railway subsidies, but it is evident that if the G. T. R. is to be conciliated in this way, the accession to the already overwhelming strength of the government will allow of no option. The only palliative would be the increase of commercial facility, and consequently to some extent, of general prosperity, and, if the opposition is too weak to resist effectually a measure involving further taxation, it will be a good deal owing to its past crooked and pessimistic policies. Of course, as we have pointed out before, the country is increasing in population and wealth, which is in some degree an offset.

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

As is only natural, the medical staff of the Victoria General Hospital differ in their ideas as to the best method of managing that institution. At present there is (we should judge from reading the minority report of the medical staff,) a wide divergence of opinion as to the best arrangement for the medical and surgical attendance. The old system provided that one physician and one surgeon should daily visit the Hospital for successive terms of three months each. This is called the "interrupted system." Under this regulation the number of patients thrown on each of the attending doctors averaged as many as from 40 to 50 daily; and it was found that no man with a busy private practice could afford to spare enough time in the Hospital to do justice to so many patients.

When the new medical staff went on duty after the resignation of the old, it was decided to improve upon the system of attendance established by their predecessors, by increasing the number of doctors in daily attendance. With this end in view, at a meeting of the Medical Board of the Hospital held April 4th, 1887, Drs. McKay and Rigby were appointed as a committee to revise the bye-laws of the institution. For various reasons the report was deferred until the quarterly meeting, which was held Oct. 4th, 1887, when Dr. Campbell was added to the committee, and the reading of the report again deferred to give the committee time to go thoroughly into the question.

"The committee met, and took up the revision of the bye-laws clause by clause, until the 9th bye-law was reached. All the members of the committee were present at the discussion of this bye-law, and devoted to it much time and consideration. It was considered under two aspects, namely, whether the attendance should be on the "interrupted" or "continuous" plan. By the *continuous* system is meant that plan by which all the members of the attending staff would be on duty together; matters being so arranged that each patient when admitted would be placed under the care of the physician or surgeon whose turn it happened to be; the patients being distributed among the members of the attending staff by rotation.

Each of these methods was seen to possess its own advantages and disadvantages, but the committee decided *unanimously* that in the *best interests of the patients* it was advisable that the *continuous* system should be adopted, and *they so recommended it* in their report, which was presented to the Medical Board at a special meeting held Dec. 19th, 1887. On that day the three members of the committee met a few minutes before the meeting was opened, and signed the report, when Dr. Campbell, who had been previously strongly in favor of the *continuous* system, signed his name, and then added a note to the effect that he approved of all the report except that part which referred to the system of attendance, as no distinct plan had been devised.

The following amendment was then moved by Dr. Farrell, seconded by Dr. Black:—"There shall be eight (8) attending physicians and surgeons, who shall divide the attendance among themselves, so that each physician and surgeon shall serve for three successive months during each year."

This amendment was passed by the following vote:—

For the amendment—Drs. Farrell, Black, Parker, T. R. Almon, Trenaman, Wickwire and Campbell (7).

Against the amendment—Drs. Oliver, Lathern, McKay and Rigby (4). Doctors Cowie and Ternan were absent when the vote was taken, and Dr. Wm. J. Almon, as president, did not vote. The minority, therefore, considering that on a full vote the question would have been settled by one vote either way, and that the *continuous* system was the most beneficial to the public, have, in a minority report of considerable length, gone into the merits of their contention, and seem to have scored a number of points in their favor. We have nothing whatever to do with the question as between the doctors, but in the interests of the patients we trust the question will not be definitely settled until the arguments advanced by the minority in their report have been thoroughly sifted.

The minority report is signed by Doctors Oliver, McKay and Rigby.

We should like to give their arguments in favor of the *continuous* system at length, but space forbids.

On one point, however, we think they are unjustly severe in their strictures on the majority. They accuse the majority of being guided in their advocacy of the "interrupted" system not by the wants of the patients, but through motives of personal convenience. Afterwards, in their arguments in favor of the "continuous" system, they say as follows:

"That system does not require more, but, on the contrary, less time from each member of the staff for attendance at the hospital, as it proposes to *decrease* the number of the sick under each physician and surgeon's care."

This being the case, we think that the report would have been more valuable had the minority confined their attention to a simple statement of facts, as the imputing of motives, creditable or discreditable, to the majority will only render the settlement of the question still more difficult.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The figures of this year, 1888, resemble three big girls and a dude as they spread themselves across the pavement on a fine afternoon.

"Is your mistress in?" said a caller to the domestic. "She is, sir." "Is she engaged?" asked the caller. "Faith, she is more than that," was the prompt response; "she's married."

Never judge men from appearances. The man in the soft hat and short coat may be a parson, while the man with a high hat and white tie may be only a deacon who thinks he can preach.

Wordsworth frequently spoke of death as if it were the taking of a new degree in the Universe of Life. "I should like," he remarked to a young lady, "to visit Italy again before I move to another planet."

Flanagan—Thim's the thinnest pair o' gents I ever seen, barrin wan.

Lannigan—An' how thin was he might I ask?

Flanagan—Begorra, he was as thin as the two o' thim put together.

London *Truth* sums up the record of Osman Digma, the famous Arab Chief, as follows: Killed, six times; fatally wounded three times; severely wounded, four times; troops totally dispersed, nine times; permanently discouraged, three times; escaped once.

"Stop that whistling! Don't you know it is Sunday, and the minister is listening to you?" said a young officer to a sailor on board an English vessel on which a Presbyterian minister was a passenger. "Nonsense!" said the minister, "Let him whistle; it keeps evil thoughts out of his mind." That man know something of human nature and of the workings of the human heart; and he had a just and generous idea of the Creator. Like Luther, he believed that "music drives the devil away."—*Home Journal*.

"Are you well acquainted with Mr. Riggsby?"

"Quite well. He is employed in the same office with me."

"I think he is such an interesting young man. He is always so melancholy. He surely must have suffered some great disappointment?"

"Yes, he has."

"Oh, how romantic! How was it?"

"Why, he expected a rise of salary on the 1st, and didn't get it."—*Nebraska State Journal*.

The registrar-general's report upon marriages in England is far from cheerful reading. The market is "flat" "depressed," and the demand, it is rudely hinted, out of all proportion to the supply. Matrimony has been steadily on the decline for the last twenty years. In 1886 the ratio was 17½ per thousand (the half does not indicate a marriage between juveniles, but 5); in 1886 it was only 14. At this rate England will in a hundred years resemble heaven in so far as there will be "neither marriage nor giving in marriage" in it; there the similarity will end.

WHAT AN ANTHEM IS.—Speaking of anthems reminds me of the story of two old British sailors who were talking over their shore experience. One had been to a cathedral and had heard some very fine music, and was decanting particularly upon an anthem which gave him much pleasure. His shipmate listened for a while and then said: "I say Bill what's a hanthem?" "What," replied Bill, do you mean to say you don't know what a hanthem is?" "Not me." "Well then I'll tell yer. If I was to tell yer, 'Ere Bill, give me that 'undspike, that wouldn't be a hanthem; but was I to say, Bill, Bill, giv, giv, giv me, give me that, Bill, give me, give me that hand, handspike, hand, handspike, spike, spike, spike, ah-men, ah-men. Bill givmethathandspike, spike, ahmen! Why that would be a hanthem."

"Yes," said the young man as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher. "I love you and would go to the world's end for you."

"You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or the earth as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in the elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when you were a boy."

"Of course I did, but—"

"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."

"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah! Emmie, if you knew the aching void—"

"There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacuum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I mean to say that my life will be lonely without you; that you are my daily thought and my nightly dream. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were in Australia or at the North Pole I would fly to you."

"Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome there will still remain, says a scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—"

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance in the savings bank and I want you to be my wife. There!"

"Well, James, since you put it in that light, I—"

Let the curtain fall.

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A WEIGHTY OPINION.

The British Medical Journal, the recognized organ of the medical faculty, says:— It is well-known that the usual extracts of meat, such as Liebig's, DO NOT CONTAIN the albumen and fibrine of meat. In

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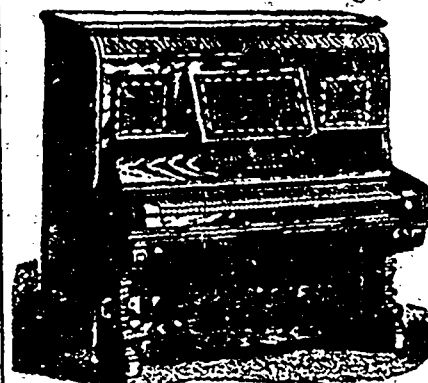
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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-five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The *Guardian* says Truro has forty-two trains daily.

The death is announced of Mr. Cloyes, (Liberal) M. P. for Missisquoi.

The repeal of the Scott Act in Halton County has been carried by a majority of about 200.

Sixty-eight women, out of 446 qualified, voted in the municipal elections held at Montreal on the 1st March.

Lt.-Col. O'Brien, M. P., commanding the 35th Batt., "Simcoe Foresters," is, it is said, to command the Wimbledon team this year.

Mr. P. F. Martin has been nominated by the Amalgamated Trades Union, and has accepted, to run as Alderman for Ward 5.

The Custom's collections in Victoria, B. C., for Jan. and Feb. last, exceed the corresponding periods of last year by \$29,000 and \$17,000 respectively.

The March number of *Woman* more than fulfils the promise of that excellent magazine's earlier issues. It is perhaps second to no periodical of the day in literary quality.

It is disheartening to find allusions to the almost certainty of the acquittal of criminals on account of race in connection with the arrests of two more Post Office thieves in Montreal.

There has been another sickening exhibition of maudlin sympathy with criminals, in the case of the "Human Tiger" McNeil, recently hanged at Toronto for murder, and who ought to have been hanged before. Flowers were sent to him.

We have received from a subscriber a letter desiring that his paper be discontinued, not on account of any dissatisfaction, but because he "cannot afford the luxury of a paper" by reason of the curtailment of his means by the limitation of the lobster fishery time.

The company which proposes to build a "summer city" at Canso, are seeking incorporation at the hands of the Provincial Legislature. It will probably be a beneficial enterprise, but the name proposed, "Terminal City," does not seem at all a well chosen one.

Mr. Greenway, the new Premier of Manitoba, has gone to Ottawa with Mr. Martin, his Attorney General, to endeavor to bring about a solution of the Manitoba difficulty. There are evidences that Mr. Greenway is a man of direct measures and considerable originality of resource.

Complaints are made that the press gallery of the Provincial House is allowed to be occupied by others than journalists. The officials of the House should see to this, which, as our large Assembly requires a deputy, as well as a sergeant-at-arms, there should be no difficulty about.

The "Tides of the Bay of Fundy," a paper by Mr. M. Murphy, C. E., Provincial Government Engineer, &c., read before the N. S. Institution of Natural Science on the 9th May, 1887, forms a highly instructive, and somewhat exhaustive, pamphlet on tidal phenomena, and their causes.

His Grace the Archbishop has, under conditions which he prescribes, rescinded his interdict on the St. Patrick's procession of 17th March. This is rather satisfactory than otherwise. If processions are permitted at all, the St. Patrick's Society has as much right to walk as the Salvation Army, Masonic, or any other body.

A sad accident occurred last Sunday in the death of Lieutenant Valentine, a promising young officer of the Artillery. Mr. Valentine, it seems, was shooting out of a boat off the rocks near Sambro Island, was seen by the look-out party, and a few minutes later had disappeared. His gun and gloves, &c., were found in the boat.

The Halifax Amateur Dramatic Club, who are to appear at the Lyceum on Friday, March 16th (St. Patrick's Eve), are making great preparations for their initial performance of "Exiled from Home, or Ireland as it is." The plot of the piece is a taking one, and abounds in many stirring and pathetic scenes. We wish them every success.

Captain Scott, after due investigation, has cancelled the certificates of Porter and Goudey, master and mate of the *Vancouver*. This is right as far as it goes, but, if no other arraignment follows, the punishment will be altogether inadequate to the almost unparalleled brutalities, for which the commander of a vessel is always primarily responsible.

The mail steamer *Oregon*, which arrived here on Sunday morning, commenced discharging her cargo of over two thousand tons at one o'clock Monday morning, and finished at ten o'clock Monday evening. The through cargo of eighteen hundred tons was all loaded into cars and on its way to destination before ten o'clock Tuesday evening. The despatch was extra good, and shows what Halifax can do as the winter port of the Dominion.

Mr. James Jack has left Halifax, and Bradstreet's Agency here, which he had managed for some years, has been taken over by Mr. Robert Moon, lately connected with the Montreal and Toronto offices of the same agency. He has also been manipulating the agency in New Brunswick for the past fifteen months, and his long experience in the business, coupled with the fact that he is no stranger here, should make him an efficient and popular manager. Mr. Jack has accepted the St. John Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co.

Opium is attracting attention, both at Ottawa and Washington. There are said to be thirteen factories at Victoria, B. C., the produce of twelve of which must be smuggled into the States.

Lord Stanley of Preston, the new Governor General of Canada, has appointed Captain Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, his military secretary, and Lieut. MacMahon and Lieut. Stanley, his son, aides-de-camp.

Lovers of Art will find in the windows of the Halifax Piano and Organ Co. four pictures by Mr. J. L. Blauvelt. There are three landscapes, representing On the Hudson (part of Hook Mountain), the Still Waters of the Charles River, Mass., and a scene from our own Grand Lake, which are worthy of every commendation. A Jar of Roses completes the group. We congratulate Mr. Blauvelt on his skilful treatment of the above. They form part of a collection of 50, an unusually attractive one, the sale of which will close about Easter.

In 1778 the United States pensions amounted to \$27,000,000. This year \$80,000,000 are asked for.

The death, at the age of 56, is announced of Miss Louisa Alcott, the popular authoress of "Little Women," &c.

General Hawley, a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, is said to be ruled out of the running because his wife (a Philadelphia lady), was born in England.

The Cunard and other steamship companies are now arranging to run extra steamers on their routes. It is expected there will be a large increase in the Irish emigration this year.

Mrs. Langtry recently received, at Chicago, the intelligence of the death of her father, the Dean of Jersey. She was reported to be much prostrated—probably she was! The "Lily" seems to have had "a peck of troubles" lately.

Fifty Canadian engineers arrived at Chicago recently to take the places of strikers on the "Q" road. The brotherhood leaders maintain that the Canadians will be promptly disposed of under the Federal statutes, prohibiting the importation of foreign labor.

Nearly one hundred Canadians were naturalized in a body in one court in Chicago on a recent evening through the efforts of the Canadian-American League. Chicago politicians are beginning to talk very seriously of the new and uncertain factor of the British vote in their city.

A respectable elderly gentleman named Oscar Beckwith was hanged for murder at Hudson, N. Y., on the 1st March. The peculiarity of his case is said to have been that he had been sentenced to death six times. The jovial old party seems to have taken it quite coolly—perhaps he had got used to the sensation—as he is reported to have solaced himself with half a pint of Bourbon before being turned off.

Mrs. "Captain" Polly Von Ericson, of the Salvation Army and bustle renown, is fulfilling her threat of making things lively for "General" Moore and the orthodox salvationists he commands. "Capt." Polly has started an opposition army of her own, in which bustles form a prominent feature of the accoutrements, and as she is said to be very pretty, she will no doubt considerably flutter the orthodox dove-cotes, and, in fact, has already produced disastrous effects in that direction.

Last year 185,000 tons of shipping were built on the Clyde, as against 172,000 in 1886.

Mrs. Gladstone looks forward with a great deal of pleasure to the celebration of her golden wedding next July.

Lieut.-General Sir Henry D'Ovley Torrens, K. C. B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.

The London firemen are to be equipped in asbestos cloth, which has already been tried in Paris. It does not burn.

The 58th or 2nd Northampton regiment, which is ordered to the Halifax station from England, was at the capture of Louisburg in 1759.

A rumor is afloat that the late Duke of Rutland left a son by a secret marriage, and that his claims are to be brought forward. Large estates go with the Dukedom.

Mr. Labouchere has distinguished himself by attacking the expenditure of the Fisheries Commission, which happens to be the most economical foreign commission on record.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is stated to have declined to become one of the five Deputy Speakers created under the new procedure rules, on account, as he alleges, of his near sightedness.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, formerly commander-in-chief on this station, and who, if we remember rightly, was married at Halifax during his command.

The author of "Lorna Doone" has just lost his wife after a brief illness. Mr. Blackmore lives at Beddington, near London, where he owns one of the largest market gardens in the kingdom.

All railway traffic in Sweden and Denmark has been stopped by snow falls. Traffic on lines in the northeast of Germany is also interrupted. Dantzic is completely cut off from the world.

Miss Ebba Munck, the lady to whom Prince Oscar of Sweden has proved so true, actually forsook the court at one time, and became a hospital nurse to avoid encouraging her royal suitor.

Mr. Wilfred Bunt, who lately went in for the cheap honor of martyrdom by wilful infraction of the Crimes Act, has been defeated at Deptford, for which place he stood. The vote was—Darling (Cons.) 4,345; Blunt 4,079.

The ship owners on the Clyde express gloomy views in regard to the prospects of shipbuilding for the coming year. Mr. Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line, predicts a total collapse of this industry before the end of the year.

The Duke of Westminster and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts have gone into partnership as cab proprietors as "The London Improved Cab Company." They have placed 950 of their cabs on the streets of the British metropolis.

Not only is the condition of the Crown Prince now generally understood to be such that his valuable life is only a question of weeks, but the venerable Emperor himself is reported to be very low, and that his death may be expected at any moment.

M. Wilson, whose corrupt proceedings in trafficking in honors and decorations, led to the downfall of M. Grövy, the late French President, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, 3,000 francs fine, and forfeiture of civil rights for five years.

It would seem that the centre-board idea is gradually making its way into the exceedingly conservative brain of the English (or Scotch) yachtsman. It has been agreed by the Clyde Yacht Club to use them in small boats. From small to large is an inevitable step.

The hamlet of Trasquera, at the foot of Sinplon mountain, and another hamlet in Bine Valley, were destroyed by avalanches. At the latter place five persons were killed. The bodies of over 200 victims of the recent avalanches in the Italian alps have been recovered.

The emigration from the United Kingdom shows a large increase, the figures for 1886 and 1887 being respectively 330,804 and 396,702. Australia has this year secured a larger number of immigrants than Canada, or 34,290 against 32,053. But the United States is, as usual, far in the van with a total of 201,603.

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber for a considerable vote in aid of the Panama Canal. In fact, as has been stated before, French investors stand to lose so heavily by the failure of M. de Lesseps' great scheme, that the fate of the Government may at any time hang on the passing or rejection of his demands.

A movement is on foot in Paris for the adoption of a more suitable evening dress for men. The costume proposed consists of buckie shoes, silk stockings, knee breeches, velvet coat (curtailed), lace ruffles, etc. The promoters are anxious to avoid the dress which causes sometimes a mistaking resemblance between guest and waiter.

The death is recorded of the Duke of Rutland, at the age of 72. His brother, Lord John Manners, born in 1818, and well known to the public by many years of parliamentary and official life, succeeds to the Dukedom. Lord John was Postmaster-General in Lord Salisbury's first Ministry, and is now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Suakim was attacked on Sunday by a large force of rebels. After four hours fighting the rebels retired, leaving several hundred killed and wounded on the field. On the British side Col. Top and five Egyptians were killed, and 14 wounded. The British gunboats *Dolphin* and *Albatian* assisted the garrison and poured a deadly fire on the retreating rebels.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE STORM.

Night! and the darkness gathers!
From the icy caves of the north, I hear
The shout of the storm king to the spirit
Of the tempest. Borne on the dark murky
Clouds, their trailing robes hoar with eternal
Frosts, they call back in wild wailing notes through
The shivering branches of the leafless trees.
High above the wailing winds, loud over
The blast of the storm, the mighty voice of
The sea sends up his majestic anthem
To the ear of God.

The stars die out—
The last fading ray of the fitful moon
Falls across the white frozen earth!
"Night and storm and darkness,"
And the roaring, rushing waters claim thy prey;
Howl and roar and shake thy frozen tresses
Thou hast universal sway!

Hark!
I hear the sea-guns mournful boom,
'Tis the cry of the dying 'tis the signal of doom—
The morning sun behold a stately ship
Sail proudly on its way—
On yonder rock-bound coast whose giant cliffs
Obscure the light of day,
It lies a broken wreck, a helpless thing,
Whilo borne upon the blast wild cries of terror ring.
The white capped seething billows roar and leap
And beat about their prey:
There are sobs and groans, and hurrying feet,
And stern men tremble, and helpless women weep.
Mast and pennon, and rudder gone,
Oh, fated ship to thy doom thou
Art hurrying on!

The winds shriek and hiss
Through the torn and icy rigging where with
Her bare shivering arm clasped about
A broken mast a woman kneels with her
Babe upon her bosom; its soft, rounded
Limbs already stiff with the icy chill
Of death, and the curling lashes resting
Lovingly on the snowy cheek—beautiful—
Yet beautiful in death!
The long dark tresses of the mother thick
With the driving pitiless sleet, fall
About the shivering form—the lurid
Lightnings flash and play around the white
Upturned face, and loud above the hollow
Rolling surge, the gathering billows mighty
Roar, the thunder lifts his awful voice.

A moment more—
A roar—a plunge—a cry, and all is o'er.
The gallant ship with all it hold
Is seen no more.

Round Hill.

MRS. J. H. HEALY.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

"The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,
And these are of them.—*Naboth, Act 1, sec. 3.*

This Twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thou-
sand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight, I should doubtless regard as a red-
letter day in the annals of my mundane pilgrimage, for have I not, for
the first, (and, haply, for the last) time witnessed the opening of the Cana-
dian Parliament with all its attendant pomp and circumstance? But human
nature is perverse. We are all familiar with Dr. Goldsmith's lines, in which
he tells of certain persons who visited a sanctuary only to scoff at ritual and
righteousness, but who were so wrought upon by the lively pulpit thump-
ing of the worthy parson that they remained to pray; and, while my experi-
ence of to day is not exactly the converse of this, inasmuch as I did not
attend the opening of Parliament with a determinate intention of entering
profoundly into the Chaplain's devotional exercises, yet I will say that, hav-
ing prepared to behold the august ceremonies with awe, I found a very
different sentiment taking hold upon me as the various features of the pro-
gramme were being enacted. For instance, it may have been very unbecom-
ing in a loyal Canadian to fancy that the gubernatorial procession from Rideau
Hall to Parliament Buildings might have been more imposing if the chargers
of the doughty dragoon guards had betrayed fewer scars that bespoke active
service in fields less renowned than that of Mars, or if their respective riders
had bestrode them in a manner less imitative of the equestrianism of the
immortal Commodore Trunnion. Even inside the awful precincts of the
Senate Chamber, where the formal business of the opening is transacted, I
found my fatal sense of the ridiculous had attended me, and that veneration
was to be a martyr to the irony of circumstance. Knights and fair ladies,
dignitaries ecclesiastical, judicial and political, were there with their
gorgeous habiliments, lending every conceivable phase of light and
color to the scene; even the tiara of the peerage was not wanting to render
the occasion not only splendid, but august. Yet, although it was the first
time I beheld such a spectacle, my unsophisticated mind was not struck so
much by the brilliant *tout ensemble*, as by the little incongruous elements
which went to make it up. If the event is to be regarded as a symphony of
grandeur there were staccato notes struck with such vehemence as to sadly
mar the unisonance of the whole. The prayers of the chaplain were merely
perfunctory, and during their recital the lips of the distinguished ladies who
occupied seats on the floors of the Chamber (many of whom I venture to
say considered themselves good daughters of the church) were more prodigal
of criticisms upon their neighbors' dresses than devout responses. I did
not hear a solitary "amen" uttered during the devotional exercises; guests,
officials, and members, seemed to regard irreverent postures as the proper
thing, and an audible sigh of relief escaped from the assemblage as soon as

the prayers were over. Better fifty times do away with the Chaplain and prayers, than perpetuate this annual solemn farce and mockery of religion in high places! There was an apparent air of satire even in the grouping of the various classes of spectators, and the fat little gentleman who rejoices in the splendid title and uniform of Usher of the Black Rod, and who looks after the accommodation of the guests, I fear betrayed a bit of waggishness in that behalf on the present occasion. Now, the Ottawa clergy, both Roman and Protestant, have of late been denouncing with unwonted vigor the customs of what is known in Canada as polite society, notably that which sanctions paucity of feminine attire in the ball-room and other public places; and, lo! here I saw prelate and parson surrounded with a perfect galaxy of semi-nude beauty,—a setting, it would seem, smacking rather more of the earth, earthy, than became these jewels who are expected to shine in the hereafter! More than this, these heavenly-minded beings did not seem to be at all alarmed at their propinquity to the subjects of their pulpit philippic, but on the contrary, by their hand-shakings and beaming smiles of recognition, apparently regarded the lack of clothing exhibited by the fair members of their respective congregations as quite the proper thing, and not at all meriting consideration in their scheme of moral censorship. *O te, vpora, O Mores!*

Although the official military staff which surrounded the vico-regal throne contained some officers of distinguished bearing, there was one of the number whose grandiose posture and general air of importance well nigh proved too much for my resistances. He is a stout gentleman with the voice of a Stentor, who trolls a ponderous bass in one of the city choirs, and everywhere else when occasion offers for him to lift up his voice. He was completely overwhelmed with the magnificence of his position in the Chambers, and such was his excitement that I momentarily expected him to give vent to his musical powers and bawl out a bar or two of "Coronation," or "Old Hundred," to the great hazard of the nerves of those present. The event, however, passed off without a vocal explosion from this interesting son of Mars.

The Speech from the Throne presented but a meagre legislative bill of fare for the session, and was read by His Excellency first in English and then in French, and I feel that I pay a tribute to his patriotism and truly British character when I say that he pronounces his French just like a native—Englishman. This ended the programme of the opening ceremonies, and the vast assemblage dispersed, every man to his own home.

Query.—Would not the Canadian people be content without all this vain attempt at grandeur and travesty upon the customs and traditions of the Imperial Parliament. I think our public affairs generally could be conducted in a much more appropriate and inexpensive way than at present, and the dignity of the executive and our constitutional rights be yet conserved. What party will be the first to make a move in the right direction? DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The newest thing in box stoves, is that being introduced by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., which not only has the top to swing, but has two boiler holes with a moveable centre piece.

The A. Christie Wood-Working Co., of St. John, N. B., employ some 30 hands, and pay out \$9,000 a year in wages. The factory is equipped throughout with the latest improved machinery of American manufacture. The facilities for turning out kiln dried lumber, which is so necessary to first-class work, are unsurpassed, their dry-room being the largest and best in New Brunswick. They manufacture doors, sashes, blinds, church-altars, pews, etc., and have, in connection with their factory, a large paint shop, for glazing sashes, painting altars, etc. Goods are shipped to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Australia.

A friend recently returned from Dayton, Ohio (population 53,000) reports 700 factories flourishing in that town. None of these factories are on a gigantic scale, but all are doing well, and the aggregate of labor employed is tremendous; while the town is rapidly growing, and all real estate is at a premium. In Halifax, we have abundant wealth, a magnificent position, and all other requirements for a manufacturing town of the first magnitude; but we have got into a groove, and apparently nothing will get us out of it. If Halifax business men and capitalists could be induced to devote even a small portion of their time and money to the establishment of a number of moderate sized factories, instead of embarking it all in shipping, insurance and banking, the effect upon the prosperity of the town would be immediate and marked. Small hardware, locks, hinges, etc., gasfittings, lead pipe, and a large variety of articles, which are imported at a duty of 25 to 30 per cent, could all be manufactured in Halifax under careful direction; while the establishment of a small paper mill to use up the old junk now shipped to New Brunswick would, if economically managed, pay a fair dividend even from the city and provincial trade.

Price & Shaw, builders of fine carriages and sleighs, whose extensive premises are situated on Main street, Portland, St. John, N. B., have been carrying on business since the year 1835. They have suffered severely from fires, having been burnt out several times, but have always raised the business "Phoenix-like from its ashes." Their last fire occurred on the 22nd May, 1877, but they immediately re-built, purchased the most modern machinery, and have added anything that has proved a success in their line of business as it was required. Thirty-five hands are steadily employed the year round; and last year (which, owing to local failures and the "Maritime Bank") was an exceptionally bad one, they built 120 carriages, farm wagons

and hearses, and about 20 sleighs and sleds, besides attending to a very large repairing trade. We have before us a very neat illustrated catalogue issued by the firm showing some 30 different styles of vehicles manufactured by them. Intending purchasers would do well to write for this, as it contains many designs suitable to the Halifax trade.

Apple River, Cumberland County, is evidently prospering, and we append the following synopsis of what has been done in the business line by some of its enterprising men. Isaac Spicer will have about eight hundred thousand feet of lumber cut, and will be able to fill orders for planed flooring, clapboards, shingles, planed pine clapboard, pine and spruce shingles, laths, frames, shelf boards, tronnails, etc. C. F. White has about 100 men and 40 spans of horses at work, and will have about eight million feet of lumber to saw next summer. There will be about 24 cargoes of piling, cut by different parties, shipped from Apple River to New York.

The Bell Cigar Factory, of St. John, N. B., at present (the dullest season of the year) employs forty hands, and is running on full time. Since commencing the manufacture of cigars in 1884, their output has been as follows:—1884, 250,000 cigars; 1885, 480,000; 1886, 620,000; 1887, 1,070,000. The steady increase of their business is attributable to careful selection of raw leaf, which is imported direct from Havana. The special attention given to high-class goods, judicious advertising, and a regulation of profits that keeps the upper Canadian cigar manufacturers in a desirable degree out of the market. A large number of their cigars are smoked by the Haligonian lovers of the "weed." The credit for the extensive business that is done in this city largely belongs to their enterprising agent, Mr. M. H. Ruggles. Their cigars are also responsible for the fragrance that sometimes permeates the atmosphere of Sherbrooke, Quebec and Montreal, in which cities they have quite a satisfactory business, all things considered.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Importers are well satisfied with the assurances of the Government that no changes in the tariff will be made during the present session, and the business of the year will have none of the uncertainties that have characterized former spring importations. Owing to the increased use of opium in British Columbia the members from that Province are advocating a restrictive duty, and it would appear time that strong measures were adopted to stamp out the use of opium, seeing that the importation of that drug has increased six fold in the past few years. The report of the department of the interior shows that the actual number of persons settling upon homesteads in the North-West Territories was greater in the last than in the preceding year. This is encouraging, as the fertility of the country avails little without a hardy population to turn this fertility to account. A movement is now on foot to induce the Government to purchase all the telegraph lines within the Dominion, but it is not thought probably that any action will be taken this session. In Great Britain the telegraphic system is owned and controlled by the Government, and the public have the advantage of a cheap and efficient service. Commercial union or unrestricted trade with the United States has been adopted by the members of the Opposition in the House of Commons as a new plank in the Liberal party's platform. It is gratifying to note that the leaders of the Liberal party have at length decided upon a definite policy, and should they have the courage of their convictions, the next great political fight will be made over a question which Conservative journals have rather hastily pronounced a "fad." The trusts, rings, or combines, such as those that have been established to raise the price of sugar and cotton, are likely to come in for a pretty severe wiggling from the select parliamentary committee which has been appointed to investigate their methods for putting up prices and putting down production, but these combinations can afford to smile on the lecturers upon commercial morality so long as parliament takes no measures to make such trusts illegal. Some reforms in the conduct of our railways are likely to result from the report of the railway commission, the recommendations of which have been very generally adopted by the Government and embodied in the proposed new railway act. A light March breeze was started in the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Laurier taking the Speaker to task for having dismissed three French translators without the permission of the Commons. Sir John appeared willing to support the action of the Speaker, which he claimed was, under the circumstances, both justifiable and expedient. Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, has made a new departure in the general routine of parliamentary proceeding by bringing down the estimates early in the session, and thus allowing the members an opportunity of carefully examining the same before the budget speech is made. The following are the estimates of expenditure of the year commencing July 1st, 1888, and ending July 1st, 1889:—

Interest on public debt...	\$11,875,381	Ocean and river service..	207,000
Charges of management.	185,018	Lighthouse coast service.	586,360
Civil government	1,304,524	Scientific institutions.....	61,250
Administration of justice	686,524	Marine hospitals, etc.....	62,000
Police.....	16,500	Steamboat inspection.....	25,000
Penitentiaries.....	352,331	Fisheries.....	375,500
Legislation	709,080	Superintendence insurance	8,500
Art, agriculture, statistics	147,950	Subsidies to provinces...	4,188,454
Immigration.....	116,389	Geological survey	60,000
Quarantine.....	78,864	Indians	1,005,702
Pensions, superannuations	336,391	Northwest police.....	748,426
Militia.....	1,326,500	Miscellaneous.....	475,189
Rivers and canals, income.	273,850	Customs	854,430
Public works, income....	1,755,350	Excise.....	351,627

Calling timber.....	54,000	Dominion lands	181,268
Weights, measures, gas...	87,970	Total consolidated fund.	35,421,440
Inspection staples.....	2,500	Redemption of debt	3,094,386
Adulteration of food	25,000	Rys and canals, capital...	5,249,790
Minor revenues.....	4,000	Public works, capital.....	310,750
Railways and canals.....	3,729,516	Dominion lands	110,000
Public works.....	190,025	Total capital expenditure	8,764,876
Post office.....	2,967,620	Grand total expenditure.	44,186,316

PROVINCIAL.—The Legislature has settled down to the work of the session in a business-like manner, and already a large number of bills have passed one or more readings. Hemeon, of Queens, and McColl, of Pictou County, constitute the radical wing of the Liberal party, and like Labouchere of "Truth," they criticize all expenditures in support of pomp and state, even proposing to make our Lieutenant Governor homeless, and oblige him to be his own Secretary. Mr. McColl wishes to abolish the office of Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Hemeon proposes to sell Government House, in which the Lieutenant Governor resides. Our embryo statesman should have felt the public pulse before undertaking to obtain legislative action; had they done so, they would have discovered that radical reforms of a penurious coloring are never popular with intelligent people.

The resolutions adopted at the Quebec conference have been laid upon the table of the House, but up to the time of our writing, nothing had been done with respect to them.

Attorney-General Longley is endeavoring to centralize the labors of the Supreme and County Courts, in Annapolis, by having one, instead of two Court Houses.

The Poor's Farm in West Hants has proved such a success that the Municipality of East Hants proposes to establish a similar place of retreat for those who, through misfortune or from other causes, may become a burden upon the county.

The assessment bill, which is similar to that introduced last session, should be thoroughly considered before it is adopted. It is one thing to count the principle of equitable taxation, but it is quite another thing to enact a law that will not apparently or in reality place an undue burden upon some individuals, or upon a particular class in the community.

Mr. Fraser is again agitating for an investigation into the cost of the school books, and no doubt many parents will feel that the question is one that should be closely investigated. The truth appears to be, that the books are got up in such cheap bindings that each member of a family has in turn to be supplied with a complete set, to say nothing of duplicate volumes. Not many years ago, a Chambers' Euclid or an Eton Latin Grammar, strongly bound, would pass successively, not only from member to member in a single family, but actually from generation to generation.

The Provincial Secretary, in laying upon the table a report of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, said that it was a matter for congratulation that, despite the fact that \$71,000 of the estimated revenue which was now due by the Dominion Government had not been received, the Provincial Government were happy to state that the deficit did not exceed \$7,000. This, he said, was owing to the large increase of royalties received through the Mines office. The Premier's statement will be read with pleasure by all those who take a patriotic pride in the development of our great mineral resources.

COMMERCIAL.

The general trade position has been without perceptible change during the past week. In most staple lines a moderate to fair business has been accomplished. Though the aggregate transactions have been fully as large as anticipated, the bulk of them have been in a quiet way. The general trade of the country may be pronounced safe, although profits are undeniably small, as the result of severe competition. It is, however, impossible at the present time to exercise too much caution, but it may be the height of prudence for banks to crowd their customers, as we learn that some in Canada are now doing. Upon the whole, a fair distribution of goods is in progress, and the prospects for an improvement as the season advances are favorable.

Advices from Washington state that a big reduction is anticipated in the U. S. tariff bill, which recommends that raw materials of every kind and nature utilized in our manufacturing industries be placed on the free list. It is understood that the duty on coal and iron ore has not been changed. The Southern States, rich in iron ore, protested against any reduction. There will undoubtedly be a cut of not less than five, and not more than seven dollars in steel rails. Even if the reduction is only six dollars per ton, no foreign rails could be imported into the United States to-day in competition with our home steel mills, as the price of American rails is less to-day by two or three dollars per ton than the price in London with freight and duties added. A general, but moderate, reduction will be made in the iron and steel schedule, but so moderate that the iron mill men of the country ought not, it is said, and cannot complain. The free list contains jute, hemp, flax, wool, lumber, salt and building stone. There is a long list of other articles, but these are the most important. The reduction on pig iron is very slight. It will simply be a drop from \$6 72 to \$6 per ton. A reduction of twenty per cent will be made on plate glass, and thirty per cent on common window glass. Earthenware will be reduced about 12½ per cent ad valorem. The duty on metals is to be reduced practically from 37 70 100 per cent to 33½ per cent.

Reports from all points west of Montreal continue to be very disquieting as far as the financial situation goes. Payments in Ontario and Manitoba for February and early March have been disappointing. The *Winnipeg Commercial* depicts the situation in strong colors. It says:—"The prolonged dullness in the retail trade of the city combined with the financial stringency,

has been apparent to all interested for some time. Owing to the fact that this state of affairs was known to exist, the announcement of several failures and rumors that other houses were in financial difficulties, created quite an unsettled feeling among the business community. The general feeling of nervousness tended to show the strain caused by financial stringency. Dealers who are now sending out spring stocks realize fully the unsatisfactory state of affairs arising from the long-credit system in vogue. Before payments of fall goods are due, spring stocks have to be sent out, and, with payments so backward as they have been lately, the position of the whole dealer is not a pleasant one. Such a state of affairs is very trying upon legitimate trade." Here in the East, we are pleased to be able to say that matters are in a far more satisfactory condition. Monday last was "quarter day" at the banks. Interviews with all the local bankers showed that notes had been very promptly met; that fully 95 per cent had been taken up; and that business continues in a generally healthy condition. Enquiry of bank managers in St. John, N. B., on Monday, show obligations of settling day satisfactorily met. The British bank reported double the business of the fourth of February, and the bank of New Brunswick an equally cheerful state of affairs, all paper being promptly met. The bank of Nova Scotia found collections satisfactory, and the Halifax banking company had no paper protested. The bank of Montreal said its business was much less than on February settling day, but there was no failure to meet English liabilities. A Montreal despatch of the 6th inst., says:—"The bankers combine, which was formed here last December for the purpose of keeping the rate of discount at seven per cent, shows signs of collapse. Two banks have withdrawn from it to-day, and the rates will probably be reduced during this week, money being plentiful and payments good."

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Mrs. I. Lawlor, grocer, Dartmouth, admitted Jas. A. Lawlor partner, as I. Lawlor & Son; Abram N. Whitman, gent. store, fishing, Cape Canso, admitted Edmund C. Whitman partner, as A. N. Whitman & Son; Wright & Rooney, grocers, Halifax, dissolved, Edward W. Wright continues; DeBlois & Co, mfrs. boots and shoes, Halifax, assigned to F. G. Forbes.

The week's failures, United States and Canada:—

	Week Mar 2	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
			March 2	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
United States.....	205	183	183	227	270	2,317	2,334	2,528	3,121
Canada.....	40	33	18	35	46	362	241	254	293

DRY GOODS.—No feature of any special character has been exhibited in the dry goods trade during the past week here, and the volume of business has continued moderate, though the general trade has been slow. Woollen dealers complain of the comparatively small number and amount of orders that have been so far taken for fall goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware trade has been fairly active at steady prices, and, on the whole, the movement has been satisfactory. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 39s. 1d., and No. 3 factory iron at Middlesborough at 31s. 6d. Nothing has been reported as accomplished in finished iron or tin plates for future delivery, but it is said that negotiations are pending. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin £166; 3 months futures £143; market quiet; G. O. B. Chili bars £78 17s. 6d.; best selected copper £79 10s.; soft English lead £14 17s. 6d.; do. Spanish do. £19 7s. 6d."

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market was quiet, there being little demand, and what business was done, was of a jobbing character. Prices, however, have been steady all round. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—"English wheat is rather firmer, the cold weather increasing the demand. The provincial markets report 6d. advance. In London prices remain stationary. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 55,308 quarters at 30s. 2d. against 40,474 quarters at 32s. 7d. during the corresponding period 1st year. Foreign wheat is dull; Russian is tending toward a decline. At Liverpool both wheat and flour are ½d. per cental lower. The corn trade is slow; in London values are unchanged; at Liverpool they have declined 1d. per cental. At to-day's market English and foreign wheats were inactive. There was no demand for flour. Corn was 3d. lower. Grinding barleys declined 6d. Common oats fell 3d. Beans, peas and linseed were unchanged." There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago wheat market, but trading was quiet, and advanced slightly. Late quotations were:—75c. April, 80½c. May, and 80½c. June. Corn was strong and fairly active, at 47½c. April, 52c. May, and 51½c. June. Oats improved, being quoted at 31½c. May, 31½c. June.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair jobbing demand for pork, and the market has continued fairly active at steady prices. The amount of Canadian pork packed this season shows a considerable decrease as compared with last year. In green hams and flanks business has been quiet, but prices have remained steady. A moderate amount of business has been done in lard, the price of which has undergone no change. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision markets, except as to bacon, which has again been weaker, and declined 6d. to 38s. to 41s. Pork was steady at 68s. 9d., lard at 39s. 6d., and tallow at 25s. 9d. A stronger tone prevailed, and more activity was exhibited in the Chicago provision market. Pork advanced 5c. to 7½c. Lard was firm at \$7 75 April, \$7.80 May, \$7.85 June. The hog market was weaker, and dropped 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—The market for butter has been quiet and unchanged. There was a fair jobbing demand at steady prices, but grades below finest had but a slow sale. A Montreal report reads as follows:—"The local demand continues good for fine qualities of creamery and dairy, sales of late made creamery being reported in single packages at 24c. to 25c., and of early made at 20c. to 22c. Eastern Township fall ends have brought from 22c. to 24c. in single packages. A better demand has been experienced for the

medium grades at prices ranging from 17c. to 19c. In round lots of course lower prices would have to be accepted. Newfoundland and the lower ports, it is expected, will want a few round lots of Western, and if they take their usual quantities we may yet have a bare market before the new make comes in. A lot of 226 packages of butter has been reshipped to this city from Liverpool, and more it is said will follow."

CHEESE.—There has been no real change in the cheese market, trade being very quiet. The public cable has remained at 58s., while the private advices so far fail to show that the shorts will be squeezed. Prices, however, have a steady tone, and there appears to be no pressure to sell.

APPLES.—There is very little stir in this market, and prices are more or less nominal. A report on the Liverpool market for Canadian and American apples for the week ending February 18th says:—"Arrivals are on a greatly decreased scale, and appearances show that we shall soon be without any appreciable weight of apples to come forward. What have come forward have sold well, and were it not for the palpable marks of frosts in many parcels, and consequent rejection on delivery, the results ought to prove very satisfactory to shippers. Russets appear to be in most demand, and will sell at high prices for the remainder of the season. Red fruit is more delicate, and the severe cold at ports of shipment has told upon them badly. Many lots of New York fruit especially were very badly frosted. Canadians especially are this week very scarce, and the few here made long prices Maine Baldwins made up to 18s. 3d.; greenings, 18s.; golden russets, 18s. to 21s. A few small lots of New England fruit made 15s. to 15s. 6d. We quote:—Canadian—Baldwins, 16s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.; greenings, 16s. to 20s.; golden russets, 18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; spics, 17s. to 22s.; Canada reds, 15s. to 25s." Our advices from Chicago state:—"Dealers report a fair business in good to choice New York stock, in car lots, and sales are making at \$3.25 to 3.50 per bbl., and for really fine stock \$3.75 is obtainable, with some lots held above this. Good apples, but not assorted are fair sale at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl. There is a good deal of common and small to fair apples on sale, and trade in such lots is slow, at an extreme range of \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bbl."

POTATOES.—The advance in the price of potatoes at the principle centres in the United States, has had the effect of bringing a number of buyers into the Province of Quebec, which has seldom failed to respond to the American demand. The principle enquiry is for Early Kees, which are getting scarce, and are gradually advancing in price. The American demand extends as far east as this province, and it would seem that all our surplus crop of tubers will be wanted, providing farmers do not advance their ideas of values above the shipping point, and thus choke off the demand. We shall no doubt see higher prices.

COFFEE.—Coffee has remained steady at the decline noted in our last. The Rio Janeiro News says:—"The Pernambuco correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* says, under date of the 10th inst., that coffee cultivation in that Province has been very much extended, and the product already meets local consumption at exceptional prices. We hear of a planter of the Province of Rio Janeiro who refused \$12 per arroba for 14,000 arrobas of coffee, and would now accept the offer of 88. Here is a loss of nearly \$60,000 to this one man, and we suspect similar cases are numerous. Late advices from Tieto, Sao Paulo, state that the next coffee crop will be one-third less than the first estimates, because of injuries suffered from wind and rain. This is quite within our expectations. Something must injure the crop, and if it is not to be drought, then of course it must be rain."

FISH OILS.—A Montreal reports says:—"A few small lots of steamed refined seal oil has been placed at 40c. to 50c., large lots being quoted at 48c. Straw seal quiet and steady at 35c. to 37c. In cod oil the market remains steady with prices firm at 34c., and Nova Scotia at 31c. to 32c. Cod liver oil is steady at 75c. per gallon."

FISH.—Nothing whatever is doing in fish in this market, merely because there is practically no stock in hand. The small catch last season has paralyzed business in this line here. Exporters keep the few fish that they have to supply their regular West Indian customers, and decline to offer any here. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 6—"There is still a scarcity of green codfish, and holders command their own prices, sales of No. 2 ordinary having been made at \$5.25 to 5.50 per bbl., and a few barrels of No. 1 large brought \$7. Last year at this time No 1 was quoted at \$3.50 to 3.75, and No. 1 large \$4 to 4.25. In dry cod there have been sales at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal. Labrador herring have advanced 25c. per bbl. to \$4.25 to 4.50, nearly all being disposed of in first hands. British Columbia salmon is steady at \$12.50 to 13 per bbl. for No. 1. Newfoundland salmon, \$20.50 to 21 per tierce. The receipts of fresh herring have been larger, amounting to 8 or 9 car loads during the week, and prices are about 10c. per 100 lower, sales of car lots having been made at 90c. to \$1 per 100. The season is about over for tommy cods, the sale of a carload being reported at \$1.70 per hbl. Fresh cod is quoted at 4c. to 5c., and haddock at 4c. to 5c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., March 6—"Codfish are unchanged. Labrador herring, \$5 to 5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to 6; pickled codfish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8.50; alewives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$19; Newfoundland do., \$18." Havana, 29th February, (by cable).—"Codfish, \$6.75; haddock, \$6 to 6.25; hake, \$5.75; market dull." Georgetown, Demerara, February 16.—"Our market is at present over-supplied, and prices are weak on account of there being six different holders—all anxious to sell. We quote best Halifax cure at \$22 per tierce; Lockeport and Newfoundland at \$20; medium, \$19; boxes, \$5 to 4.50, but in the present state of the market our dealers will only buy from hand to mouth; haddock, \$3.8; hake, \$17 to 18; split herrings, \$4.50; mackerel, no sales to report—holders asking \$12 for a small parcel."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Granulated	7 3/4 to 7 1/2
Circle A	7 1/2
White Extra C	7
Extra Yellow C	6 1/4
Yellow C	6
TEA.	
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
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	33 to 34
Demerara	34 to 36
Diamond N	42 to 43
Porto Rico	33 to 34
Cienfuegos	none
Trinidad	31
Antigua	31
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	8 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

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 quiet; Oats, higher; Flour, quiet.

FLOUR

Graham	4 60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	4 60 to 4 90
mediums	4 40 to 4 55
Superior Extra	4 25 to 4 50
Lower grades	3 25 to 3 95
Oatmeal, Standard	5 75
Granulated	6 00
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	3 35 to 3 40
—Imported	3 35 to 3 40
Bran, per ton—Wheat	25.00
—Corn	21.00
Shorts	25.00 to 28.00
Atiddings	28.00 to 29.00
Cracked Corn	28.00 to 30.00
Oats, per ton	28.00 to 30.00
Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.10 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	44 to 46
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60
Peas " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.30
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.90 to 5.00
Corn " of 56 lbs.	75 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	0.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10 50 to 11 00
" Am. Plate, "	11 50 to 12 00
" Ex Plate, "	12 50 to 13 00
Pork, Mess, American	17 50 to 18 00
" American, clear	18 00 to 18 50
" P. E. I. Mess	17 00 to 17 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15 50 to 16 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 to 14 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12 50 to 13 00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8 1/2
Do. on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.

Extra	14.50
No. 1	13.50
" large	12.50
" 2	12.00
" 3 large	9.50
" 3	9.00

HERRING.

No. 1 Shore, July	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1 August	3.25 to 3.50
September	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	3.25 to 3.50
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75 to 3.00
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	4.75 to 5.00

CODFISH.

Hard Shore	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank	4.00
Bay	4.00

SALMON, No. 1 14.00

HADDOCK, per qu. 3.00 to 3.25

HAKE 2.50 to 2.75

CUSK 2.75 to 3.00

POLLOCK 2.25 to 2.50

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.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 4 70 to 5 25	
Tall Cans	4.50 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	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
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.60

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	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted new 13 to 15	
Canadian, Creamery, new	23 to 25
Township	22 to 24
" Western	19 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	13

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	4 1/2
No 3 Hides, each	5 1/2
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 75
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	3.50 to 4.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.00
Lemons per box	4.25
Coconuts, per 100	5.50
Onions American, per lb.	5
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 66
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 " high 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.)

Norman Slade pushed his way through the raffish crew; and, clutching the jockey by the arm, exclaimed sternly, "Come here, Bill, no nonsense; I want to speak to you." And without more ado he led Smith into his own bedroom. "Now," he continued, "you've just thrown the Derby away. Sir Ronald and I, as well as yourself, have backed Belisarius to win us a hat full of money. The colt is fit to run for a kingdom, and you—do you call yourself fit to ride him?"

"Yes, I do, Mr. Slade," replied Bill Smith, doggedly; "it's all very well, living on tea and toast, and going long walks muffled up in flannels when you're a fleshy man—I ain't. Don't you be afraid. I'll weigh out all right—don't you be afraid I'm over weight."

"I'm not a bit afraid of that," said Norman sharply; "what I fear is, that you won't know where the winning-post is. You've been drinking for the last three days, and you've got the 'sun in your eyes' this morning."

"Don't talk nonsense, Mr. Slade," rejoined the jockey. "I'm just as fit to ride as I ever was in my life."

"Well, never mind that," replied Slade; "Sir Ronald and I don't think you quite your old self. We want you to hand your mount over to—"

"What! not ride my own horse!" interrupted Bill. "It's like your d—d cheek; and who, pray, are you proposing to put up in my place?"

"Well," rejoined Slade, "I've been lucky enough to secure Tom Shaddock."

"What, Shaddock ride alongside me?" cried the now thoroughly exasperated jockey; "why, I could give him seven pound anywhere, and I should think about ten here. No, Mr. Slade, you and your Shaddocks may go to—," and he named a place not usually mentioned in polite circles, and strolled angrily out of the room.

"That's the upsetting of the cockboat, our last chance," muttered Slade. "I have only made things a bit worse. I know his beastly braggadocio temper; he'll think it incumbent on him to take two or three strong drinks between this and the saddling bell, and, unless we can persuade him when he has got well round Tattenham Corner to come right away, he's certain to make a muddle of it at the finish. Hard luck!" concluded Norman, "it's rarely men have a chance to stand to win so much money as we do this time, and if that fool could only have been kept sober until it was over, I verily believe it would have been landed."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE GREAT EPSOM RACE.

Jumping once more into his fly, Slade ordered the man to drive at once to the paddock, where, as arranged, he was to meet Mr. Abrahams, Tom Shaddock, and Sir Ronald. Dismissing his fly for the present, Norman made his way into the enclosure.

"Well, Mr. Slade!" exclaimed the Israelite, "you have come to say it's all right, and that Tom, here, is to ride Belisarius; you don't want anything more than the market there," and he jerked his thumb in the direction of the betting ring, "to tell you that Bill Smith's got a pretty bad headache this morning," and Mr. Abrahams favored Norman with a most expressive wink. "I've got a few pounds on my own; but, bless you, I'd a deal rather stand in with you."

"You must do the best you can with Reflector, I shan't want your services to-day, Tom," said Norman, grimly.

"But s'help me, Mr. Slade!" exclaimed Abrahams, "why it's all over the Ring. They say Bill Smith has been drunk ever since he's been here, and that it will take him about a month to get sober now."

"Well, never mind what they say, Mr. Abrahams, Bill Smith will ride Belisarius to-day, and that's enough for you to know."

"No go, I see," said Sir Ronald, joining Slade as he walked away; "can't do anything with him, I suppose?"

"No," rejoined Norman, "I always knew it would be a delicate point. You see it is touching a man on the point of his vanity, and the suggestion that Tom Shaddock should fill his place simply drove him wild."

"It's an awful sell," replied the Baronet; "such a good stake as we stand on it, and, by Jove, old man, I really want it."

And then the pair strolled off to have a look at Belisarius.

The colt was pacing up and down at the bottom end of the paddock, looking cool and collected, and quite prepared to take his part in the struggle that lay before him. The time was getting on, and already the saddling-bell for the great race clanged out upon the ear. There were a crowd of people gathered round Belisarius, and scanning all his points. Another ten minutes, and a little man in a light overcoat pushes his way somewhat rudely through the throng. They make way for him, for the silken cap in the well-known colors tells them that it is the colt's jockey and owner, with a face flushed with drink. Bill Smith sullenly superintended the saddling of his horse; another minute or two and he casts off his overcoat, and is promptly thrown into the saddle. As he moves off with his horse, Slade walks alongside of him, and says:

"Trust to the condition you've got under you, Bill. The colt can't be fitter; don't wait too long, but come right away, and stand no humbugging."

"All right, Mr. Slade," growled the jockey, sulkily, "I'll come to you for a few riding-lessons when I've got this gallop over."

"Pig-headed brute!" exclaimed Sir Ronald, "neither you nor any one else can do anything with him to-day. He must just 'gang his ain gait,' as they say the other side of the Border."

As Bill Smith walked his horse past the drinking-booth that stood near the entrance to the paddock, a small lot of well-dressed men issued from it. They had all glasses in their hands, and two of them bore bottles.

"Here's your health, Bill!" exclaimed one of them. "Bill Smith and Belisarius!" chorused the others. "The best man on the best horse in England; we'll drink his health, and good luck to him."

"Here you are, Bill," exclaimed the first speaker, filling a glass out of a champagne bottle, "just a glass of fizz for luck, Bill," and he handed a brimming goblet up to Smith, who, bending over his saddle, took it, and called out, "All right, lads, you'll see what a mess I'll make of 'em after we get round Tattenham Corner!" then, tossing off the liquor, he threw the glass back to the man who had handed it to him.

If at first sight it seems odd that nobody interfered to prevent this tampering with the jockey on his way to the post, it must be borne in mind that Bill Smith stood in the singular position of being owner, trainer, and jockey. However, even as it was, there was an attempt to stop it. Norman Slade and Sir Ronald, following in the rear of the horse, caught sight of this little crowd, and, at the last moment, grasped their design. They both rushed forward to interfere, but it was too late; the cup was drained and tossed back to its giver before Slade could intercept it. But he turned quick as lightning upon the donor, and said, "I want your name, sir; this looks to me very like an attempt to hocus the jockey of the favorite."

"My name!" replied the other, "what the deuce have you got to do with my name, and who are you to dare to find fault with my giving a glass of wine to a gentleman riding his own horse?"

But Norman Slade had not lived all his life about town in the days when pugilism was patronised by the greatest in the land without having learnt to use his hands. He advanced determinedly on his foe, exclaiming as he did so, "Quick, Radcliffe, call the police; I'll keep this gentleman employed till they come."

But these two things produced a decided change in the blustering demeanor of the dark, florid-looking gentleman, who still held the bottle of champagne in his hand. He knew Sir Ronald Radcliffe was well known amongst all the leading gentlemen of the Turf. He knew also that the interference of the police would at once create a great public scandal, and that was the last thing Ralph Farzedon desired. Suddenly changing his manner, he exclaimed,

"You have thought proper to accuse me of hocussing a jockey. Will you have a glass of champagne? Get a couple of clean glasses there, one of you."

"Yes," said Norman, quickly, "I will, and a full one. I shall know then what it is you have put down Bill Smith's throat."

"Quite right," replied the other, with a mocking smile; "ah! here come the glasses," and from the self-same bottle he proceeded to fill them to the very brim. Handing one to Norman, he took the other himself, and said, "Now, sir, we will drink to the success of Belisarius," and with a low bow, he drained his glass to the dregs, as also did Slade.

"Well, sir," he continued, "I hope you found the wine to your liking."

"Far from it," rejoined Slade. "Racecourse champagne, and bad at that; but I withdraw my accusation. Good-day, sir. Come and see it, Radcliffe," he continued, taking the Baronet's arm, "I can swear he never changed the bottle, for I never took my eye off him. I believe it to be only what I said; but at all events," he concluded, laughing, "I shall know in less than half-an-hour."

They walked up the course until they arrived at the Grand Stand, and, looking into the betting-lawn for a few moments, found that reaction had set in in favor of Belisarius. The colt had gone badly in the market during the morning, but when he came out, looking fine as a star, and with the redoubtable Bill Smith on his back, there was a rush to back him both on the part of the public and on those who, thinking that he would have a very inferior jockey on his back, had laid against him. Drunk or sober Bill Smith was equally at home in the saddle, and, as he gripped his horse, and brought him rattling down the course, sitting straight and square in his saddle, few would have dreamt that the drink was already seething in that resolute horseman's brain. That canter past the stand done with, the colt proceeded quietly across towards the starting-post, and here at once Bill Smith's irritable temper begins to show itself.

There is always some little manœuvring for places on these occasions—some of the most eminent jockeys are notably whimsical upon this point, and Bill Smith was one of these. It was an axiom of his to have the inside from the beginning, if he could compass it, and he would dodge and make unscrupulous use of his well-garnished vocabulary to attain this end; more than one of his fellow-jockeys would yield the point sooner than encounter the lash of Bill Smith's scurrilous tongue. He was worse than usual on this occasion, and, inflamed by drink, ventured to favor the starter with some of his choice observations. He was too pre-occupied in railing at these around him to attend strictly to the business in hand, and, when the functionary, by no means prepossessed in his, Bill Smith's favor, suddenly dropped his flag, instead of making the best use of his opportunity, the bemused jockey hesitated, not quite believing it was an actual start. Even when he awoke to the fact he still further complicated matters by waiting to hurl a torrent of abuse at the starter before setting his horse going.

"They're off," roared the crowd. "Pooh! Nonsense! False start!" was the cry, succeeded immediately afterwards by the shout, "It's a go, by heaven! and the favorite's left at the post."

Yes, there, true enough, were the horses sweeping up the hill in a cluster, and the favorite at least a hundred yards in their rear.

"It's all over, Norman!" exclaimed the Baronet, as he wearily dropped his glasses; "and the best thing we've been in for many a-day is chucked away by a drunken fool."

Norman Slade made no reply: he was busy straining his eyes to catch sight of the horses, and even as they went through "the Furzes" he fancied that Belisarius had made up a little of his ground. Then the lot were all out of sight, and when next he caught sight of them, the dark blue jacket and scarlet cap of Bill Smith were still toiling far in the rear. As they came down the hill it was evident that the Bellaton horse had closed the portentous gap that separated him from his field considerably. Then they came round Tattenham Corner, and if ever a jockey shaved the rails there, it was Bill Smith upon this occasion. Muddled though he was, he knew he was so far behind them that he could not afford to throw away an inch of ground, and a bit of his old skill was exhibited in the way he crept up to his horses. But it was a long gap to make up, and the old patience and coolness began to fail him. Half way up the straight he began to get nervous at the distance he was still behind; if the race was to be won at all it could only be done inch by inch, with one determined rush on the very post. Bill Smith began to bustle his horse, and Belisarius, who had been engaged in a weary stern-chase from the commencement, soon showed signs that the struggle had told upon him. The fierce excitement of the gallop, the nervous anxiety to win such a valuable stake for himself and friends, were too much for Bill Smith on the top of the drink that he had consumed before starting; he lost his head, and instead of waiting till the last moment with that consummate coolness which had often electrified the Southerners, and brought many a roar from Yorkshire throats on Doncaster Moor, he sat down just before reaching the Stand, and commenced riding his horse in earnest. Gaily did Belisarius respond to the call, and the colt's final flash was brilliant in the extreme. For one second he threatened to overhaul the leaders, and a cry went up, "The favorite wins! The favorite wins!" but in the next half-dozen strides his bolt was shot—he died away to nothing; and, when the numbers went up, Belisarius was not amongst the first three.

The race is over, and Harold, by the Confessor, out of Dauntless, is hailed the winner of the Derby of 18—.

Norman Slade greeted the hoisting of the victor's number with a "splendid groan," like unto that with which Mr. Disraeli tells us Lord George Bentinck received the news of Surplice's triumph. As for Sir Ronald, he said nothing aloud; he was a good loser, and it was seldom the way the battle went could be traced in his calm, passionless features; but upon this occasion I think there was a muttered imprecation against Bill Smith, and a resolution to depend upon that unstable reed no more. As for that worthy, he was half mad with rage and disappointment, his language in the weighing room was what Bret Hart describes as—"Frequent, and painful, and free."

He poured forth a torrent of abuse on the starter, he vowed it was no race, he objected to everything in the et cetera, cetera race, he wanted to lodge an objection, he wanted to appeal to the stewards, and it wasn't until he had received a peremptory intimation that, if he didn't quit the weighing-room without more words, the authorities would be compelled to have him removed, the discomfited jockey could be induced to retire. As far as the general public goes, their sympathies were with Bill Smith; they did not know how it happened but they did understand that he had somehow been left behind, and were very much inclined, like Bill Smith himself, to lay the blame upon the starter. But the regular racing-men knew better; they knew very well whose fault it was, and that the famous jockey of the North had no one to blame but himself.

However, it is little use to argue the question as to how the milk was spilt, and how it all happened on this occasion. The fiat of the judge has gone forth, and is irrevocable. Some rumors there were of an "objection" in the first few minutes after the race, the consequence, these, of Bill Smith's wild ravings. But such report met with but little credence to begin with, and was speedily contradicted.

On the top of a drag opposite the Grand Stand, with some half dozen other men, consoling themselves for their disappointment with a capital lunch, was Charlie Devereux.

"Rather a facer, old man," remarked one of his companions. "They've got me for four hundred. I thought Belisarius couldn't lose; but he got such an awful bad start."

"I don't know how it happened," replied Charlie. "But I feel quite sure that he had no business to be left behind like that."

"The starter ought to be had up before the stewards," said another. "If he had only got off he must have won. Look at the ground he made up towards the finish."

"Struck me," rejoined Charlie, "that he was in rather too great a hurry to get home. If he'd had a little more patience he must have been very near winning. The horse ran game as a bull-dog; but I know what that follow-my-leader game is. I was taught the lesson the first time I rode in public; and just as I caught my horses found I had come to the end of my own."

"Yes," replied one of his companions. "It stands to reason that after making up all that leeway there can be but a very brief flash left in your horse when you call upon him for his supreme effort."

Charlie nodded assent; but the discussion was idle; the one fact remained that he had lost a lot of money, and that it had to be paid by the following Monday.

(To be continued.)

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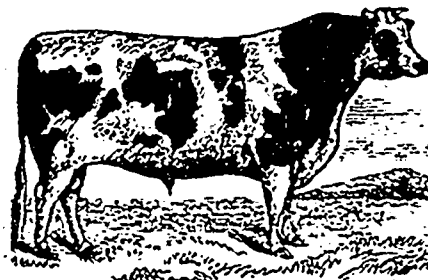
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10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.
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HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

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We are now receiving and passing into Stock our purchases for the approaching season.

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CLOSE PRICES—RELIABLE MAKES.

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Newest Fabrics—Increased Assortment.

Hosiery and Glove Department.

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Millinery Department.

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 Granville and Duke Sts., Halifax, N. S.

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Victoria Coal at \$5.25 “

S. CUNARD & CO.

NORTH END DEPOT, O'NEIL'S WHARF.

SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.

MINING.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—There was a small attendance of mining men at the meeting of the above Association on Saturday last, only seven being present. These were Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, J. E. Haidwin, J. M. Reid, George Stewart, C. E. Willis, J. G. Stomahorn, and B. C. Wilson. Mr. Wadsworth called the meeting to order, and there was an informal discussion as to the advisability of proceeding with the organization. It was finally decided that owing to the want of the active support of the mining community, as has been manifested by the small attendance at the meetings, and also by the fact that only about a dozen names had been signed to the roll, that the formation of the Association had better be indefinitely postponed. We sincerely regret that this conclusion had to be arrived at, but under the circumstances there was nothing else to be done. Several of our leading mining men have been indefatigable in their labor to bring about a successful organization, and had drafted a constitution and bye laws, which narrowed the membership down, so that only those most entitled, *i. e.*, mining engineers, mine managers, and superintendents, were eligible for membership, but owing to petty causes and the fear, entirely groundless, that some members of the organization might reap special advantages, the scheme fell through.

We understand that a secret society was eventually formed by some of all of those members present, but as our representative had left the meeting at an early stage of the proceedings, we are unable to give full information.

“More than half a million dollars' worth of gold was dug out of our mines last year, and there has been more than \$8,000,000 worth extracted during the last twenty-five years, which is about all the time that the mines have been worked.”

That, says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, was the reply given by F. W. Christie, one of the mining engineers in the employ of the Nova Scotia Government, when asked, on his recent visit to this city, about the extent of the Nova Scotia gold mines.

“Gold was not discovered there,” he continued, “until 1858, and for the first few years the discoveries did not amount to much. It was at that time thought that because of the abundance of coal in the Province, there could be no extensive gold deposits in their proximity. But valuable leads have since been struck within comparatively short distance of the coal mines. In fact, gold has been found through the entire length of the Province, a distance of more than 300 miles. It is almost entirely in quartz leads. From time to time there have been washings of greater or less extent discovered, chiefly in river sands, and at many places a diligent laborer can still wash out a dollar a day or more, with a very rude appliance. But all those washings have come from rich leads, which it is at once the object of the prospector to find by tracing back the drift of the wash. We have no auriferous deposits, properly speaking, as they have on the Australian gold fields, where the beds of old streams, fairly full of gold, have been struck at a distance beneath the surface, which was indicative of volcanic action.”

Mr. Christie is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and we are safe in saying that the Province does not contain a man better qualified to report upon our gold-mines. He has had years of actual experience, and would-be investors would consult their best interests by consulting Mr. Christie before purchasing.

Mr. T. N. Baker, of Montague, is now manufacturing slot-punched Russia Iron Screens, with lip evenly turned, which are pronounced by leading mining men to be the best and cheapest screens for the purpose that have yet been turned out. Mr. Baker is well known in this Province and abroad as one of our practical mining men. Years of actual experience in mining and milling ores, accompanied with a close observation, have given him a perfect knowledge of crushing and amalgamating. He is, in fact, a leading authority on these points, and for the benefit of the mining community, we publish below his statement of the advantages his screens have over those of other makes, and especially over wire screens:—

1st. The slot-punched Iron Screens, with lip evenly turned, are the best and cheapest by 100 per cent.

2nd. They may be closed from 40 to 80 mesh.

3rd. Will not choke with proper feeding.

4th. No gold can reach the plates unamalgamated if the mercury is fed in quantity and frequency to suit the quality of the ore.

5th. A larger proportion of the gold remains in the battery than if wire screens were used.

6th. They can be closed as often as required, without detriment to the screen.

7th. The slots being perfectly uniform, no coarse grains of ore can escape.

8th. Large pieces of ore coming in contact with the screen do not have a tendency to enlarge the openings, as is the case with wire screens.

9th. When not in use they do not become charged with rust as the wire ones do.

10th. One of his make will outlast and outwear five of the Chicago screens. When they become slightly worn they are easily made as good as new by placing them upon a hard-wood plank and tapping the lip slightly with a small hammer made for the purpose.

Experienced mill men who have tried the Baker screens, pronounce them the best made in America, and state that they will do better work and last four times as long as wire screens.

Mr. Baker got his idea of the screen from the article manufactured by Messrs. MacDonald & Co., Brass Founders, &c., of Halifax, but has made

MINING.—Continued.

most decided and valuable improvements, and now turns out an article that can't be beat. If any of our readers desire screens, they should not fail to communicate with Mr. Baker, who is now prepared to make them, of all sizes, at short notice.

It is an article of home manufacture, and we trust that Mr. Baker's skill and enterprise will be liberally rewarded.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from New York, enquiring whether there are any deposits of Asbestos in this Province. We know of none, but if any of our readers do, they would confer a favor by notifying us.

Concluding our extracts from the statistical report on the mineral production of the Dominion of Canada during 1886, we find that we have reached page 63 of the report where salt is the mineral under discussion. Here we find that "nearly all the salt produced in the Dominion of Canada is manufactured in Ontario, adjacent to Lake Huron, the largest number of working wells being situated in the County of Huron, whilst a few are being operated outside of this area in the Counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west.

There were 19 wells working during the year 1886, six of which are located at Goderich, where the salt was originally discovered. The remainder of the works are located at the following places—Dublin, Seaforth, Clinton, Elorton, and Wingham.

The industry at present is much depressed, for although a larger quantity has been sold than in past years, the prices obtained have been so low as to leave a very narrow margin of profit. In 1872-3, Mr. Smith's report gives the average price of the barrel of salt at 86c. and 95c., whilst at present 50c. is the highest price it brings; and when from this we deduct 20c. as the least cost of the barrel itself, only 30c. is left as the value of the contents, the cost of wages, commissions, &c., amounting to close on this figure.

The imports of salt, duty free, for the fisheries in Nova Scotia during 1885, were 44,994,639 lbs., valued at \$67,742; in 1886, 103,153,827 lbs., valued at \$140,458.

The total value of the imports, duty free, into the Dominion in 1886, were \$290,381, showing that nearly one-half the salt imported came to this Province.

Salt is known to exist in large quantities in Nova Scotia, notably in Cumberland and Pictou Counties. A salt mountain is also reported near Biddeck, C. B., and there are also known deposits near Upper Stowiacke. As capital flows into the country these deposits will doubtless be worked.

SILVER.—The Lake Superior district has been, and still is, the chief and almost only centre of production of the ores of this metal in Canada, and for many years Silver Islet mine was the only producer in that district. Even during the operation of the other mines, their product was quite small compared with that of this one.

From 1871 to 1875, both inclusive, the exports from this mine reached a total value of \$1,959,118.

Silver Islet mine was closed in the spring of 1884. Previous to the operations ceasing, the Rabbit Mountain mine had been started in 1883, and this was followed by the discovery of the others of that group of silver mines at present working in the Thunder Bay region. Shortly after this again, the Silver Mountain group of argentiferous lodes was discovered in the same district.

When the Joe Howe silver lead mines at Smithfield are opened up, and smelting works erected, it is more than likely that Nova Scotia will be heard from as a silver producing district of the Dominion.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—Mining matters in N. B. are very dull at present. The winter has had tendency to delay operations, and all interested in the development of our mineral wealth are anxiously waiting for the spring to appear.

The latest information is that the final deal will shortly be consummated in connection with the Stockton Manganese mine, so called. The purchasers are expected on shortly from Ballinora, where the property has been placed, and no doubt vigorous measures will be taken to develop and ship the ore in larger quantities. The price to be paid for the property is \$55,000.

The manganese property at the Glebe, in Dutch Valley, owned by Mr. F. J. Alley and others, of Bar Harbor, Maine, will be worked in good shape during the coming season. The ore is of a very superior quality.

Some capitalists from Maine are about forming a company to fully develop a property at or near Waterford, which is reported to be valuable. The metal is in combination, containing copper, silver, and gold. It is said the gold is showing in promising quantity. Considerable work in way of development has been done on this property.

There has been quite an amount of work done at or near Shaw's Mill, Dunsmo, on line of I. C. R., prospecting for coal. Quite a respectable showing has been found, and chances are that a valuable deposit of coal may be opened up. It is right close to the I. C. Railway, and about midway between St. John and Moncton. It is to be hoped the venture will prove successful.

Mining licenses have been recently sold in the northern portion of New Brunswick on Crown lands, and it is said valuable deposits of galena, manganese and iron exist thereon. Samples of iron seen by your correspondent are apparently of fine magnetic iron, and if free from injurious substances and in quantity, must ultimately prove very valuable.

Nothing more of importance at present, and will soon let you hear from us again when anything worth writing of comes up.



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

At 2 o'clock, p.m.
PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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TICKETS \$1.00.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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HOME AND FARM.

Continuation of extracts from the pamphlet of the N. S. S. P. C. —

SWINE.—There is an idea prevalent among farmers, and even among many of those who practice the slaughtering of swine as an avocation, that, if these animals are first rendered insensible by blows on the head, it is impossible to empty the blood-vessels.

There is no foundation, however for any such opinion. Any obstacles to bleeding are due, not to material differences in the anatomical arrangement of the blood-vessels, but solely to the difficulties attending the cutting through of the great mass of fat and flesh which characterizes the necks of swine in order to reach these vessels. This very difficulty is a reason why the animal should be rendered insensible before bleeding, not only on the score of humanity, but also on the score of avoiding the barbarous sights and sounds which so frequently disgrace our towns and villages.

In Europe generally, the swine are always first rendered insensible by being stunned. They should be made insensible by a blow upon the head, directed, not between the eyes, but upon a spot in the middle of a line drawn across the head three or four inches about the eyes. A long sharp knife should then be thrust through the lower portion of the brisket, at a point just above the breast-bone, severing the large vessels leading from the heart. The point of the knife after it has been thrust in should be swept about and made to cut more extensively in the deep parts than at the surface. This insures the thorough division of the blood-vessels, and the most rapid and effectual bleeding of the animal.

We have received from the Associated Fanciers, 237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, a copy of the Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book cost to produce a great deal more than the price asked—15 cents—and would advise all our readers who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

A correspondent of the *Herald* draws attention to the injustice at agricultural exhibitions of farmers being subjected to the competition of stock owned by government. The point seems well made; it is manifestly unfair that the ordinary farmer should have to compete with the choice stock of government model farms, which, as "a farmer" suggests, might well be on the ground for show, but should be debarred from taking prizes. It is also suggested that there should be prizes for the "people," as well as for "thoroughbred farmers."

The advent of spring suggests caution on the part of our farmers as to transactions with tree-agents. Some of these gentry are unquestionable frauds. A writer in the *Wolfville Acadian* in January records, as his own experience, "giving an order for some small fruit to an agent representing a very popular firm, not many years ago, who had recommended to him some very choice raspberries bearing the name *Brandywine*. An order was given, trees set and well cared for, but when they fruited he had a very good crop of our common wild raspberry. A lady of his acquaintance gave an order for two cherry trees bearing the name *Grape Clustered* or some such fancy name, but they proved to be the old fashioned *Kentish cherry*, growing uncared for in many waste places. These are only insignificant instances of the many and larger fraudulent sales that have been made in our valley.

Now what is the remedy for all this? Perhaps it is best found in the fact that there are nurseries in our own Province owned and controlled by responsible men, from whom our farmers can obtain fruit trees, and have them guaranteed true to name."

There is also another safeguard. An honest agent (or an honest man who does his own business), and who has been through the country before, might easily give references to parties he has supplied. We have a small orchard of old trees which, when we acquired it, had been neglected for years. Four years ago an American, doing his own business, came round in the fall, and we engaged to allow him to graft in the spring. His grafts of selected varieties turned out very well. He came round again in July and deducted all that had failed. We cannot recall his name without looking over some old bills, but he was an honest and thoroughly practical operator, brought two men round with him, and pruned the trees while putting in the grafts. Everything was done with true American rapidity and precision. If we can find his account, or remember his name, we will publish it. If we remember rightly he hailed from Ohio.

Does it ever occur to our farmers how very inferior is the greater part of the mutton that comes to market? If it does not occur to them, it certainly does to the purchaser. And it is very often not only poor in quality, but excessively dirty in appearance.

"I want the woman on the farm to go visiting more, and have company more. I want her to set her neighbors a good example in the method of entertaining. I want her to dress herself and her children so comfortably, healthfully, so plainly, that she need not be continually worrying over her sewing and ironing. I want her to be emancipated from bed-quilts and rag-carpets, body, mind and soul destroying appliances that they are. I want her to accustom her children to early hours for bed, and then I want her and her husband to read books together—books which will broaden the minds of both. I want her to teach the good old adage, 'Children should be seen and not heard,' when the father reads aloud to her in the few spare moments he may have in the house. I want children and mother to profit

by the outlook that the father enjoys. I want her to get outdoors, to feel such an interest in every part of the farm that she will take a walk to some part of it almost every day, or do some daily work in the garden. A carelessly kept flower garden is not outdoor exercise enough. If it be well kept it may be enough, but the woman who emancipates herself from senseless demands of dress and food may do more than keep a flower garden; she may make herself an adept in the care of small quantities of small fruits, or she may undertake to study the habits of our fast-disappearing wild flowers, and have a little bed of ferns and orchids, of delicate hepaticas and graceful dicluras, and with every breath of fresh air she will draw in fresh strength for the indoor life, and perchance will strengthen the young life so dependant upon hers."—*Mrs. A. C. Hollister, before the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.*

A FENCE FOR FIFTY CENTS A ROD.—Plow a furrow and let it lie as it falls. Plow another and throw it upon and beyond the first. Go two or more bouts in the ditch and shovel out the loose earth. Smooth off the summit of the bank, sloping it away from the ditch so that a stone a foot wide will slant two inches or so. Now lay a single rail a foot high and dig in the ditch with pick and shovel, throwing the earth over the wall to flow down naturally until the highest stones are covered. I can build an earth up a rod of wall an hour, the primary bank is made much faster—two or three rods an hour. Now lay stones six inches high and lay a rail upon the top of the wall; put in stakes and a rider, and it is done. Or posts may be driven into the primary bank for boards or wire. Rebuilding old rail fences in this way I get many extra rails and so much fire wood that I almost claim a profit; but if I had to make new rails the fence would cost less than fifty cents per rod. It tires me to see cedar posts, which have been hauled twenty miles, some of them already shattered by the maul in its attempts to force them into the subsoil, when this same stratum would yield unlimited and indestructible fencing material within a shovel's length. A load of stone will lay a rod of wall, and to get them off the fields pays for their handling.

OUR COSY CORNER.

COOKING HOLDERS.—A good cook is not likely to use her apron for a holder, but it is often a temptation to do so, unless she has a good supply of holders. Not only should there be enough for present use, but some in the pantry drawers to fall back upon. They are made in all ways. Some fold half a dozen thicknesses of cloth in a rectangle and bind the edges. Others make the inside of any clean material, stocking legs being often put to this use, and have the outside of thick material, such as cloaking, and every piece coming to the edge, sew over and over around it, taking coarse quilting through it and finishing with a loop. We half suspect one reason why the apron is so often put to the indignity of serving for holder, is because it is longer and can be placed on the dish in two places. Why not make long holders, then? When one cup towel is worn past convenient using put it aside until two or three more are in like condition; then, fastening these together, you will find the holes in one covered by good places in another, and that you have a holder worth many times its cost in time and patience saved. Try and keep your holders clean. It takes but a few moments to wash them out, and a sticky holder makes one nervous, and doubles the possibility of dropping the hot dish.—*Cor. of Lewiston Journal.*

MUTTON CROQUETTES.—Chop very fine the lean of small pieces left from yesterday's roast; crumb very fine one fifth as much stale bread, add a little grated lemon-peel to some of the gravy—say a cupful; stir together and add one well-beaten egg. Make into rolls, roll in flour till well coated, and fry a few at the time in dripping, which, if a careful housewife, you have on hand. As you take them out lay on a hot colander, that every drop of fat may dry out. Serve on a hot dish. Half a spoonful of currant jelly on each, as it is served, is very nice, but not necessary.

A POMADE FOR THE HANDS.—For very nice pomade for the hands, scrape off equal quantities of spermaceti and pure beeswax, cover with sweet oil and simmer until it becomes liquid in a small china pot, cup or jar, add a few drops of rose water and mix it with the other ingredients. When well blended, take it from the fire and let it set firm in the cup in which it has been melted. Rub this well on your hands on retiring, and wear a pair of soft kid gloves. In the morning wash them with oatmeal.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of toothache, unless the disease was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix, and apply to the tooth.

A fire burns better in a hot than in a cold furnace; it is equally true that an animal well wintered is half summered.

If open, outdoor feed-troughs are turned over at night they will not be filled with snow and ice in the morning.

If you place the axe near the stove for fifteen minutes it will cut better and not be so apt to break along the edge.

The flavor of the fuel used for smoking meat is somewhat imparted to the meat; hence the fuel should be selected carefully.

Always use salt upon nuts when you eat them, as it serves to make them digest well.

RELIGIOUS.
METHODIST.

We tender our congratulations to the Wesleyan which last week celebrated its jubilee. The jubilee number contains articles from the Lieutenant Governor, Drs. McMurray and Pickard, Revs. A. W. Nicholson, T. Watson Smith and others. Under the editorial management of the Rev. Dr. Lathern, the paper is a credit to the denomination of which it is the official organ.

As a result of special services held by the Revs. Messrs Hunter and Crossley in Ottawa, three hundred and forty persons have lately joined the Dominion Methodist church in that city.

The Methodist papers of the United States report the prevalence of a deep revival spirit in their churches throughout the North-West.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Churchmen will be interested in a full account of the parentage and career of the Bishop elect which appears in the *New York Churchman* of March 3rd. Dr. Courtney is highly esteemed by the American Church.

In the contributions of the various churches in New York to the Hospital Sunday Fund, 74 of the Episcopal churches contributed the lion's share. The next highest number was the Methodist, with 39 churches; the next, Hebrews with 16; Presbyterians 13; Baptist 9.

The retirement of Dr. Stainer from the post of organist of St. Paul's Cathedral is much regretted. The post has been filled by the appointment of Dr. G. C. Martin, who has for years officiated as sub-organist and trainer of the boys of the choir. Dr. Stainer will take up his residence at Oxford, where he was formerly organist of Magdalen College and University organist. Many good judges think him the best organist in England.

The Bishop of Southwell has expressed his willingness to make one of twenty donors of \$25,000, or one of a hundred donors of \$5,000, to raise \$500,000 towards the erection of additional churches in his Diocese.

Bishop Walsham How, suffragan of East London, has been appointed the first Bishop of the newly formed See of Wakefield. London will lose a most energetic worker, while Yorkshire will gain a most wise and holy bishop.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston of New York, at one time pastor of a Presbyterian church in Ontario, has been compelled on account of loss of voice to resign his pastorate.

Knox church, Winnipeg, of which the Rev. D. M. Gordan of this city was lately pastor, has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain the Rev. James Fleck of Montreal. It is hoped that the Presbyterian churches in Winnipeg which are now vacant may soon have stated pastors.

Rev. E. McCurdy of New Glasgow, occupied the pulpit of Park Street church last Sunday.

Connected with the Church of Scotland there are upwards of three hundred ministers without pastorates. The result is that many who would be almost immediately settled if they removed to Canada, are for years compelled to engage in home mission work.

The Established Church of Scotland reports the number of its communicants to be 571,022; the Free Church is said to have 331,055; and the United Presbyterian Church 182,063.

There is little fear of the ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church in the United States becoming very wealthy. The average salary last year was only \$552. One hundred and sixty pastors received over \$1,000. The average of the remaining 956 ministers was \$358, or less than one dollar a day.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, who has just removed to San Francisco, spent seven years in Winnipeg. When he was settled at Knox church, Winnipeg, the congregation consisted of but 41 members. The membership has now reached 821. The Sunday School, beginning with 25 scholars, now number 700. Last year \$1,700 was contributed to the schemes of the church.

Organs have just been purchased and introduced into the Presbyterian churches at Shubonacadie and Milford.

The new Presbyterian church at Upper Musquodoboit is now finished, and will be formally opened on the 18th instant. Rev. Messrs. Henry, Cairns and Bayne will conduct the opening.

BAPTIST.

The 9th of August next will be the centenary of the birth of the great Baptist missionary, Adoniram Judson. It is intended to erect a Judson memorial church in Mandalay, the capital of the Upper Burma.

In Wales there are 701 Baptist chapels, with a membership of 75,443. The number of Sunday school teachers is reported at 8,535, and scholars 77,818.

Rev. D. G. McDonald, lately engaged in Home Mission work in this Province, and at present studying at McMaster Hall, has received a call from a Baptist church lately organized in Toronto.

A special convention of the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec will be held on the 27th instant, for the purpose of deciding whether the Arts Department of McMaster University shall be Woodstock or Toronto. There will be a lively discussion before the question is settled.

Rev. J. R. Skinner has accepted a call from the Baptist church at Lower Stewiacke, and will immediately enter upon his duties.

Rev. J. F. Avery is doing a good work in connection with the Mariners Temple, New York. The outlook for that mission has not been so promising for years. The attendance at the Sunday services is increasing.

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Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

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2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
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. A romance in verse.
10. In Cupid's Net A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
11. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
12. Lady Gwendoline's Dream A Novel By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
14. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
15. John Bowerbank's Wife A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
16. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
17. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorist and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
18. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
19. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
20. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
21. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
22. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
23. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
24. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
25. Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
26. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
27. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
28. Mildred Trevanion A Novel By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
29. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
30. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
31. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
32. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
33. Reaping the Whirlwind A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
34. Dudley Cartoon A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
35. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
36. Valerie's Fate A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
37. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
38. Anne A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
39. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
40. Robinson Crusoe A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe.
41. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
42. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
43. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
44. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$4500. Illustrated.
45. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
46. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
47. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
48. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet laureate without knowing it.
49. Cardinal Richieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a masterpiece of dramatic composition.
50. Paul and Virginia. By Bernadine de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
54. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I.
55. William Shakespeare. How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
56. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
57. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
58. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
59. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens.
60. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I.
61. Part II of above.
62. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.
63. She, or, Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I.
64. Part II.
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The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. B. ROWLAND, (Dublin.)—Many thanks for card and slips duly received. We send you Nos. you require. Any contributions will be highly esteemed.

F. MACKIE, (Retford, Eng.)—Very pleased to hear from you. Your No. 2 is stopped by Black playing B to C6. Solutions of Nos. 1 and 3 are quite correct.

W. E. P.—Card received and noted. We would advise all who are about to invest in a book on the openings to wait at least a few weeks, as there are several works by recognized authorities just now in the press.

F. A. P.—You seem to have unfortunately missed the main variation in No. 8.

EDGIE—Your No. 6 is still stopped by B to K5.

J. W. W.—Q takes P stops your solution of No. 10.

REV. P. H. B.—See solution of No. 10 below. We are writing you more fully.

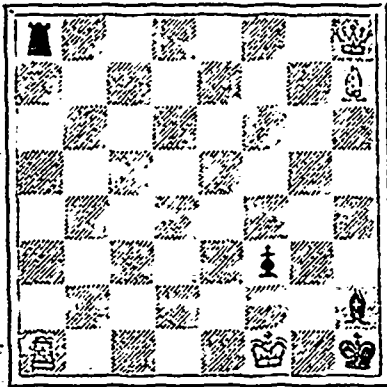
F. W. BECKMAN.—In Ihrer Auflösung (10) nach Weiss T—e3, kann Schwarz L—e4 spielen, und Matt im nächsten Zuge wird unmöglich. Auflösungen stehen unten.

PROBLEM No. 14.

By Jiri Chocholous.

(One of the prettiest 2-moves in the recently published collection of Bohemian problems.)

BLACK.



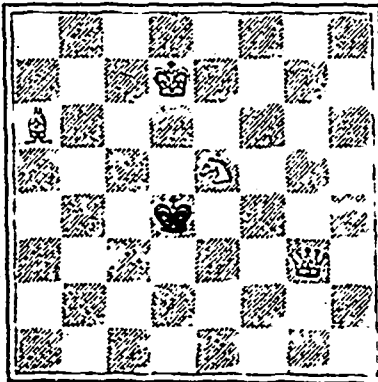
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 15.

From Brownson's Popular Chess Problems.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Solution to Problem 9.

Q to KKt3, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, Edgie, F. A. P.,

L. M. Wilkins, J. W. W., W. Lawson, "D." H. B. Stairs, Rev. P. H. Brown, Mrs. H. Moseley, H. Delaney, C. Hensley, and L. Borrodale.)

Solution to Problem 10.

Q to QB4, etc.

(Correct solutions received from C. F. Willets, Edgie, and H. B. Stairs.)

Solution to Problem 11.

R to R6, etc.

(Correct solutions received from C. E. Willets, Edgie, J. W. W., W. Lawson, H. B. Stairs, C. Cutbill, H. Delaney, and F. W. Beckman.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. STEWART, Shelburne.—Your solution to No. 6 problem is weak, as you will have doubtless observed, if you have studied our solution as given in our last issue, and compared it with yours. Yet we are pleased to have your solution and remarks on the position, for they show an intelligent interest and study of the game. As this problem has been the subject of several criticisms, we append one of your variations with others, which might properly have been given last week had space permitted. The position is as follows:—black men, 3, 12, Kgs 21, 23; white men, 8, 10, 22, 28, 29. Black to move and win. Your solution was as below:—

- 12—16 26—23 23—7 11—7
- (a) 8 4 6 1 25 21 9 6
- (1) 16—20 17—14 14—18 7—2
- 10 6 29 25 21 17 black
- 23—26 3—8 18—11 wins.
- 22 18 4 11 17 13
- 21—17 20—24 7—10
- 18 15 28 19 (2) 13 9

(a) "Here white may allow his man on 8 to be taken. Black is bound to capture one of white's men, and that is easily done. The principle on which the game is to be played is this, viz:—hold white's man which at first is on 29 from getting say past 21. This is done by keeping guard at or about 14. Then man off so as to clear the board of all but four checkers, which will occupy positions, say black kings on 6 and 10, white king on 1, and man on 21."—D. S.

(1) Instead of 16 20, move and proceed as follows:—

- 21—25 15—10 14—10 18—22
- 10 6 1 5 1 5 17 13
- 25—18 10—6 6—1 22—17
- 6 1 5 1 5 9 5 9
- 16—20 14—10 10—15 1—5
- 1 6 1 5 9 14 9 6
- 18—14 6—1 1—5 17—14
- 6 1 29 25 21 17 6 2
- (b) 23—18 10—14 5—1 5—1
- 1 6 25 21 14 9 blk wins
- 18—15 1—6 15—18
- 6 1 5 1 9 5

(b) As a variation take instead of 23—18 the following: 3—8 4 11, 20—24, 28 19, 23—7. This gives white a draw similar to that allowed in (2), which is below.

(2) Instead of 13 9, move 1 5, 11—7, 5 1, 7—2, 1 5, 2—6, 5 1. Drawn.

Solution to Problem No. 7. Position—black men, 9, 13, king 26;

white man, 29, kings, 10, 18; white to move and win.

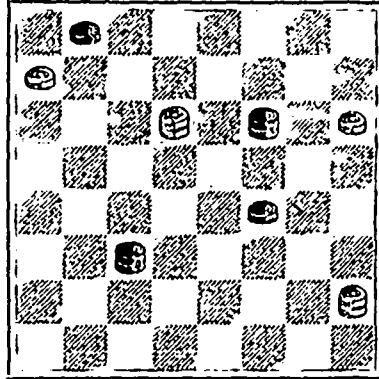
Correctly solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, Dartmouth; J. F. Hall, Lunenburg; A. J. G. McEchon, Sydney; C. B. D. Stewart, Shelburne, and an unknown party who sends a postcard from Halifax, but neglects to sign his name.

29 25 10 15 18 14 15 22
26—22 22—29 9—18 white wins

PROBLEM 9.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

BLACK.—men, 1, 19, kings, 11, 22.

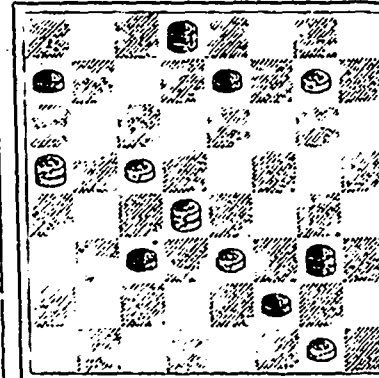


WHITE.—men, 5, 12, kings, 10, 28.
Black to move and win.

PROBLEM 10.

By Wm. Brooks, Dartmouth, (original.)

BLACK.—men, 5, 7, 22, 27, kgs., 2, 24



WHITE.—men, 8, 14, 23, 32, kgs. 13, 18.
Black to play and win.

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