

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 6 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 13, 1888

{ VOL. 5
No. 15.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL	
Sepharvaim	2
Halifax the Right Place for a Mint	2
Rodney's Victory	2
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Mr. King's Letter	7
E. D. King.	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 6
Industrial Notes	7
Parliamentary Review	7, 8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Saddle and Sabre	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14
Cheese	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

We understand that the grant for the Legislative Library has been increased to \$800, but that the benefit of the increase has been entirely neutralized by the adoption of a suggestion to defray out of it the cost of cataloguing. The hon. member who moved the amendment was, no doubt, actuated by a conscientious regard to economy, but he is evidently unaware of the requirements of modern cataloguing. The unfortunate result at all events is that the library will be worse off than ever.

Much comment has been evoked by the appearance of the Attorney-General's name as a corporator of the Annapolis and Liverpool Railway Company. There is no doubt that its continuance in that connection would constitute a grave impropriety, and it is satisfactory to note that public opinion has led Mr. Fielding to declare, as reported, that if the company should apply for subsidy while Mr. Longley remained a shareholder, either he or Mr. Longley would have to leave the government. Mr. Fielding could not, we think, have well acted otherwise.

One is sometimes tempted to think there is a curious vein of inconsiderateness, not to say rashness, in the temperament of the Conservative Chieftain, which leads him to play with edged tools in a somewhat reckless and inexpedient manner. The recent concession to the requirements of Manitoba was scarcely arrived at in the most dignified manner possible, and it is quite difficult to understand why the opprobrium was courted of hesitating to reciprocate the placing on the American free list of certain articles, and incurring by the delay the imputation of ungraciousness.

We notice the following report in a morning contemporary of Monday: "In the morning they," the jury in the Preeper case, "attended the Grafton St. Church, and in the evening St. Paul's. * * * In both services reference was made to the trial for their benefit, (italics ours.) Rev. Mr. Brown at the former church in pressing on them that should one doubt exist in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoners, their decision should be on the side of mercy." We think a clergyman who allows himself to influence a jury in a case before the courts, is deserving of the severest censure.

More complications have developed in the Balkan States question, which may again upset the possibilities of peace. Russian intrigue continues to brew fresh troubles, and the proposal to marry the Kaiser's daughter to Prince Alexander is specially distasteful to the Czar. Prince Bismarck has threatened to resign if the marriage is carried out, and the recently developed German dislike of the Empress is intensified by the Queen's visit to Berlin, and her supposed resolution to aggrandize the Battenbergs at all risks.

We received recently a highly intelligent communication from a Nova Scotia Militian on the subject of the Glengarry Forage Cap. We know all about it, and what our correspondent says is absolutely correct. The Glengarry is neat, but it is a torture to men in a hot sun, or even on a dull day with a glare. The Germans disregard the rakish appearance (of hanging a peakless cap on three hairs,) which the English cavalry soldier would sooner die than relinquish. But, cavalry or infantry, the eyes of the soldier should be protected by a peak. Major Cotton, of the Mounted Police, in his annual report, says:—"For years I have been in favor of discarding helmets and forage caps. * * * I think the forage caps might be replaced by large soft felt hats. Such a hat is in general use by U.S. Troops in the west." It might be added that the Italian "Bersagliari," (rifles,) have worn this head-gear since the Crimean war, ornamented with a plume of hackles, (cock's feathers.)

The action of the house on the monopoly clause in the Pictou and Cape Breton Iron and Railway Company's bill, commonly known as the "Van Shooten Bill," will meet with general approval. The matter was discussed on Saturday last in committee of the whole, and the clause granting the company a monopoly of the manufacture of iron in Nova Scotia outside of Colchester County for ten years, was defeated by the very decided vote of 22 to 13. Mr. McCall introduced an amendment offering the monopoly to any company that would deposit \$50,000 in the provincial treasury within six months, commence to erect furnaces within eighteen months, have its works in active operation within two years, and thereafter produce 25,000 tons of pig iron annually. Even this sugar coating of the monopoly bill did not render it palatable to the house, which rightly refused to swallow it under any conditions. With the severe lessons taught by the monopoly granted to the Canada Pacific, it would have been almost suicidal for the house to have adopted any other course. King monopoly must not get a foothold in the prosperous province by the sea.

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Reports of the Commissioners of the N. W. Mounted Police should contain a list of the officers of the force, the number of N. C. O's. and men, and their distribution, as well as statistics of the number of horses, and the stock of waggons, buckboards, &c. The Reports are, on the whole, satisfactory enough, but there is room for improvement. Why do not the Superintendent's Reports embody "states?" Verb: sap.

The Emperor Frederic, despite his physical weakness, is manifesting his courage and breadth of mind in regard to the violent anti Jewish prejudices of his subjects. "The bases of religious toleration," he declares, "which, for centuries past, were held sacred by my house, shall continue to be extended to all my subjects, of whatever religious community or creed. Every one of them stands equally near my heart, for all have shewn equally complete devotion in times of danger."

The movement to invest with a national importance Gen. Boulanger's pretensions to pose as a popular idol, has been decided and wide-spread. A well conceived strategy has been to nominate him for the Chamber in several Departments. Of course the inevitable Rochefort is one of his chief promoters. Hitherto the government has shown commendable firmness in punishing the general's military disobedience. With rural France opposed to war, which his success would render imminent, it is doubtful if the general is a man of the calibre to command the wave of popularity he is courting.

It is very sensibly remarked in the Sydney, C. B., Advocate of 29th March, commenting on the report of Superintendent Perry, of the N. W. Mounted Police, that the exaggerated claim of the Half-Breeds to a proprietary right in the whole land, though absurd, is the excusable error of an ignorant people, and should suggest care in dealing with them, but that it is disgraceful that politicians should, in order to make political capital, stir up discontent among them at the risk of another rising. Superintendent Perry distinctly states that they are excited and made self-important by the exaggerated references to them and their pretended wrongs; which come back to them from the political papers. Their excitement affords fresh food for the sensationalists, and "so the two act and re-act on each other," and, however serious the consequences, what do the politicians care?

SEPHARVAIM.

Great as is the interest of Egyptian archæology, it is beginning to be surpassed by that of Chaldea. Egypt is but dimly, if at all, connected with the Biblical record before the visit of Abraham; but in Chaldea we have the land from which he emigrated, and whose traditions exercised a considerable influence on the early Hebrew records.

The very ancient city of Sepharvaim has now been identified by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, whose name is now inseparable from Assyrian excavation and investigation. Sepharvaim is Sippara, that "City of the Sun," which, according to traditions recorded by Berosus, existed before the Flood, and in the chambers of whose ancient temple the records of the beginning and progress of ante-diluvian civilization were placed by Xisuthros, the Chaldean Noah. Explorations have in fact revealed inscriptions which clearly prove the existence of the city and temple in the 39th century, B.C. A cylinder of Nabonidus, the historical statements on which are in all other respects accurate, confirms the antiquity of an inscription of the primeval Sargon, (B.C., 3800,) which was restored in B.C. 550.

Other inscriptions record the restoration by Khammurabi, a monarch who reigned about B.C. 2200, of the great canal known as the Nahal Malka. These inscriptions, coupled with others written nearly 15 centuries later, by Nabopolassar, the founder of the new Babylonian Empire, show that, during the time which had elapsed, the Euphrates had shifted its course to the westward. In the remote period of Sargon (B.C. 3800) it flowed close to the walls of Sippara, but in B.C. 2200, a canal had to be cut to connect the city with it, and, in B.C. 550, this canal had to be prolonged to meet the still receding river.

The temple discovered by Mr. Rassam bears the closest resemblance to that of the Jews, its internal arrangements, and even the names of different portions, being identical. The Holy Place (*hekhal*) was separated from the Holy of Holies (*paroket*) by a veil. Close parallels also exist with the Mohamedan mosque. The temple was both the treasury and the school, and was supported by glebe estates, and by a regular tithe. One tablet records the payment of tithes by the majordomo of Belshazzar, and a list of dues paid by that Prince on behalf of himself and his father. In the treasury were stored several thousand tablets. These are of great importance, though not in regard to the extreme of antiquity, but they cover a period reaching from the fall of Nineveh (B.C. 625) until the time of Alexander the Great. These archives throw the fullest light on Babylonian customs, and enable the archæologist to restore the life of the people in the bygone past with the most minute detail.

Such are the results already accomplished, but far the greater part of Sepharvaim yet remains to be explored, and it is impossible to conjecture the value of what may yet be brought to light.

HALIFAX THE RIGHT PLACE FOR A MINT.

The Dominion of Canada is rapidly advancing in wealth and population, and it seems a strange oversight that steps have not been taken to secure a coinage of our own. It is true that we have a copper and a silver coinage, but the supply at present, we believe, is coined in London. Why we have no gold coinage of our own, is something, as Dundreary would say—"That no fellow can understand." We produce in the Dominion, annually, over one and a-half millions of gold, which is mainly sold to the U. S. Mints. If a portion were coined here, it would not only be a substantial and satisfactory proof of our mineral wealth, but it would give us the advantage of whatever work there is in connection with the minting of the money, besides furnishing our miners with a home market for their gold. Everything that tends to cement the Union of the Provinces should be adopted, and a national coinage would prove an important factor in bringing about the results desired. We have adopted the decimal system of currency as in use in the United States, and the English gold coinage is in no way suited to our wants. In fact, U. S. gold is generally used and greatly preferred. A handsome gold coinage of our own, including one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, and twenty dollar pieces, is almost a national necessity. It would expand the circulating medium of the country, and thereby prove a commercial blessing. The banks have (most illegally, we think) adopted the same policy of deducting from one to five per cent from the bank bills of other Provinces. A traveller going to Montreal with Nova Scotia notes, which are as good as gold, finds them at a discount. If we had a gold coinage of our own, this most unnecessary tax would be avoided. Ontario produces large amounts of silver, and copper is found in different parts of the Dominion, and yet to day we are dependent upon London for our supplies of silver and copper coins! With a National Policy in force in the Dominion, we actually send abroad for coins which we could and should produce at home. A mint has now become a necessity, and this session of Parliament should not be brought to a close without the adoption of a gold coinage, and a sufficient grant to establish one or two Government Mints in the Dominion. If only one is decided upon, Halifax is the place where it should be located. Gold mining is still in its infancy, and should be encouraged in every possible way. With a mint in operation here, our gold miners would not be obliged as at present to send their gold to the States, paying the necessary expenses and commissions thereon, but could hand it direct to the mint, and receive its value without delay. There would also be a competent staff of assayers, and one great want of the Province, *i.e.*, an Official Assay Office, would be provided for. This, in itself, would be a boon that the mining community would greatly appreciate. British Columbia is now agitating for the establishment of a mint in that Province, and it behooves our members of Parliament to be on the alert, and not allow the superior advantages of Halifax to be passed over without

vigorous promotion. Our Local Government should look into the question, and by a suitable motion draw the attention of the Dominion authorities to the advisability of locating the mint here. The present seems the time to act, and we trust that no delay will be made in agitating the question.

RODNEY'S VICTORY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of one of those naval victories which England used to think great before the actions of Rodney, Howe and Jarvis, were thrown into shadow by the greater achievements of Nelson. As naval actions went, Lord Rodney's was indeed a very considerable one. It was rare in those days that a great victory resulted in the capture of more than six or seven of the enemy's line of battle, and that of Rodney on the 12th April, 1782, fully attained this standard by the capture of seven ships of the line and two frigates. It was, however, important in more ways than in the mere number of vessels taken. The Count de Grasse had some little time previously been master of the situation on the American coast and in the W. India seas, and Rodney, two years previously, had been cruelly balked of destroying this supremacy by the misconduct of some of his captains, who failed to support him properly in an action fought off Martinique, which their refusal to follow their Admiral rendered indecisive. The battle of 12th April 1782, not only reversed the position, but is also remarkable as having been that in which Nelson's famous manoeuvre of breaking the enemy's line was first put in practice.

A very singular controversy, marked by much contradictory statement of a most positive nature by several distinguished officers, arose out of this. Previous to Rodney's departure from England, Mr. John Clerk, of Edinburgh, had published a work on naval strategy in which undoubtedly the manoeuvre had been first advocated, if we except a long previous work of a French Jesuit. Père LaHoste's work had no doubt never been seen by Mr. Clerk, and it appears equally certain that Rodney did not take his idea from Mr. Clerk. It seems more than probable indeed, that the Admiral's course at the decisive moment was partly due to his own conviction, possibly somewhat to the suggestion of his captain-of-the-fleet, Sir Charles Douglas, and a good deal to a flaw of wind, which partly broke the French line and presented the opportunity. Whatever considerations may have led to the manoeuvre, the defeat of the enemy was at once assured from its execution. Its nature is precisely analogous to that of breaking the line of an army, and "rolling up" one or both of its wings. In naval tactics it was generally the rear which was detached and over-matched. Previous to Rodney's action, the only tactic generally carried out by naval commanders was the "hammer-and-tongs" idea of laying one ship alongside another, and fighting it out, ship to ship. The English Admiral had in this battle an apparent superiority of force—35 sail of the line to de Grasse's 33; but the French ships of that day were larger, freer at quarters, threw a heavier broadside, and were far better sailers than the British; consequently, victory was by no means well assured on the old lines.

It is doubtful whether, with the exception of the immortal Blake, as far back as the Commonwealth, the name of Rodney does not stand second alone to that of Nelson in British Naval records. He had previously, though with a very superior force, captured seven Spanish line or battle ships, and with them the Spanish Admiral, and had taken the Dutch Island of St. Eustatia, and a Dutch Admiral with it; facts which enabled him to write—"In two short years I have taken a Spanish, a Dutch, and a French Admiral."

Whatever place, however, the student of Naval History may assign to him, it is tolerably certain that, of all his predecessors in ocean fame, Rodney is the man to whose record the "greatest sailor since the world began," was most indebted for his broad grasp of naval strategy.

What will happen in the next great naval encounter is "*in nubibus*," but the probabilities point to something like a mediæval tournament with the great iron pots for knights and chargers, most writers of the day on sea-tactics considering that dodging and feinting for a successful ram will be the crucial manoeuvres.

The serious blunder made by some of our merchants in petitioning the Imperial authorities to withdraw the subsidy of the Cunard line of West India Steamships is daily made more apparent. Instead of benefitting the trade of our vessels, the fish now largely finds its way to the West Indies by U. S. steamships via Boston and New York. Inquiries in the Dominion Senate have elicited the facts that fish to the value of \$1,250,000 annually were exported from the Maritime Provinces to South America through the medium of American middlemen "who make huge profits thereby." Mr. Abbott said:—"The Government recognized the importance of direct steamship communication with the West Indies and South America, and had now under consideration the question of affording facilities by subsidizing a steamship line." A few of our merchants, by their insane action, deprived us of the benefits of a direct steamship line to the West Indies, which was subsidized by the Imperial Government, and now the Dominion authorities will have to rectify the mistake at the expense of our own exchequer. The stoppage of the Cunard line entailed heavy loss on the part of Halifax, and the movers in the petition are deserving of severe censure.

From different parts of the Dominion it is reported that C.P.R. officials are giving themselves all the airs of owning the country. This will not do. The C.P.R. is a grand institution, and the spirit of its syndicate is deserving of all praise; but it must remember that it has cost the country a very pretty penny, and that insolence and presumption on the part of its officers will cost the government many a supporter.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FAMILIAR WITH THE LANGUAGE—Irishwoman (to Chinaman in street car) "Shove yerself ferminet the corner wid yer bluo shi-rt, and giv'e a ledy a chance to set down, bad cess to yez!"

Chinaman—"Wow!"

Irishwoman—"Can't yez talk English, yo yaller hathen!"

Chinaman—"If I couldn't talkoe English muchos beetlo old Ilish woman, yob, I shooteo my glandmothio!"

It gives many readers a singular pleasure to find a writer telling them something they have long known or felt, but they have never before found any one to put in words for them. An author does not always know when he is doing the service of the angel who stirred the waters of the pool of Bethesda. Many a reader is delighted to find his solitary thought has a companion, and is grateful to the benefactor who has strengthened him. This is the advantage of the humble reader over the ambitious and self-worshipping writer. Blessed are those who have said our good things for us.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Amongst the additions about to be made to the British Navy are two cruisers of a somewhat remarkable character. The Blake and the Blenheim will surpass in speed, coal, endurance, and armament anything hitherto attempted. Their speed will be 22 knots on the measured mile and 20 knots in continuous steaming! At a speed of 10 knots their coal endurance will give them a radius of action of 15,000 knots and at a speed of 20 knots of 3,000. Their displacement will be about 9,000 tons. Their armament will include heavy bow and stern chasers, a large number of quick-firing guns, some of a heavy type, and several torpedo tubes. The protection will consist of a steel deck extending throughout the length and over the machinery, with a maximum thickness of 6 in. and a minimum of 3 in. They will have no side armour, a point which is likely to excite some controversy. Whether side plating is given or not the vessels will be very formidable cruisers.

TAKE CARE, GIRLS.—There are some things that a well bred young lady never does:—

She never accepts a valuable present from a gentleman acquaintance unless engaged to him.

She never turns around to look after any one when walking on the street. She never takes supper or refreshments at a restaurant with a gentleman after attending the theatre unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

She does not permit gentleman to join her on the street unless they are very intimate acquaintances.

She does not wear her monogram about her person or stick it over her letters and envelopes.

She never accepts a seat from a gentleman in a street car without thanking him.

She never forgets her ball-room engagements or refuses to dance with one gentleman and immediately dances with another.

She never snubs other young ladies, even if they happen to be less popular or well favored than herself.

She never laughs or talks loudly in public places.

She never raises her lorgnette and tries to stare people she doesn't know out of countenance on the street.

She never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public.

She never speaks slightly of her mother and says she "don't care whether her behaviour meets with maternal approbation or not."

A shadowy resemblance strikes us in this record of the Lime Kiln Club to a certain class of amiable (and strictly private) citizens, who sometimes desire, with innocence or righteous indignation, as it may happen, to use the Press for the ventilation of their private grievances:—

Col. Tragedy Walker moved to take from the table the following resolution:

"Resolved, Dat de washin' machine is a greater public benefactor dan de railroad."

Samuel Shin supported the motion, but Brother Gardner passed it by and asked:

"Brudder Walker, didn't you start fur Toledo a few days ago?"

"Yes, sah."

"Started to go on de railroad kyars?"

"Yes, sah."

"An' you was put off bakase you couldn't pay yer fare?"

"I was put off bakase I'd forgot my money, sah."

"Exactly, an' dis resolushun is in de way of revonge?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"De object ar' to weaken public confidence in railroads?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"An' build up a feelin' of security in de washin' machine, which nebber jumps de track or goes frew a bridge?"

"Dat's it, sah."

"Well, de resolushun will be taken from de table an' placed in de stove. If you want to be revenged on de railroads you must lie in ambush an' lick a conductor. No man can use dis club to grind his private axes."

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

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

This season we have an immense Stock of the very Finest Imported Materials, at Prices never before heard of in this city.

Finest Worsted Trowserings and Suitings,

Fancy Tweed Suitings, Trowserings and Light Overcoatings.

Owing to the great depression in the woollen trade, of which we shall give our Customers

TO ORDER:

Business Suits, \$12.00; Pants, \$3.00.

Business Suits, \$15.00; Pants, \$3.75.

Suits of the Finest Imported Stock, \$18.00; Pants, \$4.75.

Our two Custom Cutters are men of many years' experience, and the most skillful in the city.

CLAYTON & SONS, JACOB ST., HALIFAX.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.
ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

Gold Mining Machinery

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



MANUFACTURED BY

WINDSOR
FOUNDRY
COMPANY,
WINDSOR, N. S.

J. E. WILSON, Halifax, Agent,
208 HOLLIS STREET.



J. R. FOSTER,

MONCTON, N. B.

Importer and Breeder of

Thoroughbred Holstein-
Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

—ALSO—

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Proprietor of Monoton Steam Flouring Mill

Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Canada is condemned to the slow Allan line for another year.

A few weeks ago Scott Act detectives shot and killed a bar-tender. Now a publican, convicted of violating the law, shoots a Scott-Act detective. This is a very lamentable state of things.

The murderer of the unfortunate Mary Tuplin paid the just penalty of his dastardly crime on Tuesday morning. He left a statement which, without confessing his guilt, does not affirm his innocence.

Over 1800 emigrants landed at Halifax last Saturday and Sunday, and were duly forwarded west. It never seems to strike any one as remarkable that none of these masses are ever destined for Nova Scotia.

Within the last two years Canada has lost \$3,000,000 through embezzlers, who have escaped to the United States with the money. During the same time American embezzlers have taken more than \$20,000,000 into Canada.

Another sad accident is reported from near where Lt. Valentine lost his life. A boat containing an engineer and two artillerymen capsized on Morris Point shoal, between Ketch Harbor and Sambro Island, and all three were drowned.

A prospectus has been issued in London inviting applications for £678,000 stig, of 3½ per cent. debentures of the Western Counties Railway of Nova Scotia, guaranteed on the Ottawa subsidy. The stock is to be issued at par, at least so it is said.

The editorial management of the King's College Record should be changed at once. It has become afflicted with the criminal and diabolical desire to inflict upon the innocent public the horrible Volapuk, from which may Heaven long preserve us!

The ambiguities of the Dominion Franchise Act, result in the country having to submit to the (unfortunately not novel) spectacle of several members of Parliament undoubtedly guilty of gross corruption, sitting and voting as duly elected representatives of the people.

"The Etruria," says the Quebec Morning Chronicle, dilating on the damage to Canada of an inferior line of steamers, "made her last passage from New York in six days, and yet the voyage from that port is nearly 500 miles longer than that from Quebec. Let us pay for the best or pay for none."

The Baptists of the West are showing considerable courage and disinterestedness on the exemption question. At a recent convention at Guelph, (Ont.) it was vigorously urged that the denomination should not support exemption, and it is believed they will, as a body, carry out the principle.

The number of graduates of the Kingston College, given by THE CRITIC last week as holding commissions in the Imperial Army, did not include some 32 gentlemen who received commissions about two years ago, before they had completed their four years course. These would raise the total to about 68.

Lieut. W. Ridout, R.E., a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, has been appointed to one of the much-coveted positions on the engineer staff of the War Office. One of these appointments was recently held by Lt. Lang, R.E., another Canadian, who was subsequently intrusted with important work at Victoria, B.C.

The Canada Gazette of the 23rd ult. contains the names of five Lieutenants of the Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery who have passed a special course at the Royal School of Artillery, and whose provisional rank is consequently confirmed. This is a good showing for the Brigade, which is fast getting into improved order under the new regime.

The Dominion Government, which has been so long "between the devil and the deep sea" in the matter of the Manitoba railway affairs, has found the tension so strong that it has been compelled to extricate itself by conceding the Manitoba demands. What effect connection with the U. S. railways will have on the trade of Eastern Canada remains to be seen.

The following, from the St. John Globe, scarcely bears out the popular idea of the "exodus," or the advisability of Canadians committing themselves wholesale thereto:—Owing to the extensive shutting down of Massachusetts factories, large numbers of French Canadians are returning to Lower Canada with their wives and children, and their household effects.

The Gilbert Opera Company has continued throughout the week to afford pleasure to the opera going public of Halifax. The rare occurrence of a second week's engagement bears sufficient testimony to the general excellence of the performances, and the complimentary benefit tendered to Miss Florence Bate Gilbert emphasizes the appreciation by our citizens of the efforts of the company.

Special attention is invited to the Exhibition of Wax Works, to be held at the Orpheus Hall on Tuesday, the 17th instant, in aid of the Church of England Institute Building Fund. This entertainment will give ample value for the price of admission, (reserved seats, 35c., others 25c.) little enough, indeed, to pay for the privilege of hearing the singing of the celebrated Peak Sisters from Alaska.

Reliable information from a private source confirms the reports of the Government Surveyors that a little back of the line of the C. P. R., north of Lake Superior, there are large areas of fertile and sheltered valley land, where the leaves remain in the trees three weeks after they have fallen on the Lake shore. The actual Lake shore is to be no test of the climate further inland.

We regret to learn the demise last week of Lt. Col. G. H. Perry, of Ottawa, a gentleman to whom, as the Militia Gazette justly explains, the Militia of the Dominion owes much. The deceased officer is particularly regretted by some of our staff, to whom he was a valuable personal friend, and who were connected with him in his conduct for many years of the Volunteer Review.

Owing to the depression in the fishing industry along the coast of Scotland, there is likely to be considerable emigration from that country. Several persons have left there for Halifax in order to ascertain the prospects of settlement in Nova Scotia, others have left for the North-West and British Columbia. Again we draw attention to the expediency of accrediting a Nova Scotia agent to the old country.

The cold from Sunday to Thursday morning has been unusual for the season. From Sunday to Wednesday inclusive, the thermometer kept steady throughout the day at about 30 to 32. On Wednesday morning at 5.30 it was as low as 18. On Wednesday evening the wind went round to the E. and S. E., and by Thursday morning the ground was again white with snow. We may now probably look for a decided change.

H. M. S. Buzzard, about to be commissioned at Sheerness, is stated by some of our daily contemporaries to be intended to relieve the Bullfrog. It is more probable she is the relief for a larger vessel. The Buzzard is a new-class sloop (a sloop means a commander's command,) of 8 guns, 1140 tons, and 2000 horse power. The Bullfrog is one of the slow and almost obsolete gun-boats of 4 guns, 465 tons, and 420 horse power.

Truth is great, but where shall we find it? On Wednesday morning a Liberal contemporary squarely announces the defeat of a resolution in the Newfoundland and House to send a delegation on Confederation by 20 to 1. The Conservative organ, of the same date, affirms that an amendment, leaving the time of departure to the government, was carried by a large majority! Any way the subject will be submitted to the people at the polls, and, meantime, what earthly object is gained by misleading statements?

Peeper was found guilty on Tuesday of the murder of Peter Doyle, with a recommendation to mercy. Again, it is to be remarked that juries stultify themselves by these recommendations. Either they believe a man guilty or not. If they do not believe him guilty, they should acquit. If the contrary, there is no ground for invoking the clemency of the Crown, which is evidently sought to ease a half-entertained sense of doubt. Peeper denies his guilt. Mrs. Doyle was acquitted, but is re-arraigned as accessory after the fact.

Even General Middleton is not more urgent on the score of equipments than was General Luard. That officer repeatedly represented the worn out condition of the saddlery of the cavalry, the unserviceable state of infantry pouches, etc. But little of these deficiencies has been made good. Last year, a troop of the 1st Cavalry went into camp without carbines, because they had no carbine buckets! As regards the infantry, we earnestly hope that this year will witness a decided beginning of supplying the available force with Dr. Oliver's efficient valise. Cut down the infantry force till all can be drilled every year, but let those that remain be perfect in the absolute necessity of equipment.

One of the greatest proofs that Halifax is steadily progressing is the great improvement everywhere visible in the fittings and decorations of the shops. The young and enterprising firm of Hattie & Mylius, young as partners, but veterans in the drug business, always abreast of the times, have greatly improved the Acadia Drug Store, by the addition of a handsome front to the dispensing department. The centre piece is a sheet of polished mirror plate, four feet wide and eight feet high. On either side are upright show cases filled with the choicest of perfumes, neatly arranged on polished walnut shelves resting on adjustable supports. Beautiful panels of French burled walnut ornament the lower part of each of these cases, while access to the upper part is gained by sliding glass fronts. The top is finished with turned and carved woodwork, with the word "Acadia," and the initials of the proprietors in gold letters. The arched passages on either side of the centre piece leading into the office and dispensary are draped with curtains, and give a cosy comfortable appearance to the shop. The woodwork is all of black walnut, and the workmanship reflects great credit upon Gordon & Keith, by whom the front was designed and made. That enterprise pays is proved by the rushing business done by this popular firm.

A tremendous south-easterly gale, accompanied by hail, visited the town of Fairville, (Nun.) yesterday week, unroofing buildings, etc., and causing damage to the amount of \$100,000.

A Chicago train going west on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway ran into a creek yesterday week, the bridge having been washed away. About 12 persons were killed, and 15 or 20 injured, some fatally.

Lieut. Woodruff, of the United States army, in Military Service Institution Journal, has an elaborate article on the probable strategy of England and the States, in the event of war. He gives full weight, both to England's naval power and the strength of Imperial and Canadian troops, which might at once be called into operation, but considers the States would gain in relative position every week. It is a calm discussion of probabilities, but it is a little curious that such an article should appear at all just now.

The great Burlington strike of railway employees, which threatened such serious inconvenience to the public, seems to be dying a natural death; the men are by degrees seeking employment wherever they can, and funds to maintain idle strikers will not apparently last long.

A Washington despatch to the *Tribune* thinks that a new convention will have to be held to determine the Bahrng's S. seizures claims. Some disagreeable talk is indulged in about the "bluster" of Canada, and the claim is made with unblushing effrontery that half the sea is American and half Russian.

The Lake Charles *American*, a Louisiana paper, gives a nearly complete and correct list of the British naval force in North American and West India waters, and remarks, in urging provision for an enlarged American force, that though this is the weakest of the numerous English foreign squadrons, it is far more powerful than any the United States could at present put afloat.

The Church Army has opened outposts in the Parish of Shelburne.

The trial by court-martial of Major Templar, charged with divulging army secrets to mercantile firms, has resulted in an honorable acquittal.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were in Florence last week, and together with H. M. the Queen, lunched with the King and Queen of Italy at the Pitti Palace.

The Pope is about to invite the priests throughout the world to celebrate on the last Sunday in September a mass for souls in purgatory, as a crowning memorial of his jubilee.

Another monster iron-clad, the *Nile*, a sister ship to the *Trafalgar*, has just been launched at Pembroke. These great ships are of 11,940 tons and 12,000 horse-power, carrying 12 guns.

The Queen is said to have determined not to visit Berlin, probably on account of the strong feeling excited in Germany against Her Majesty and the Empress, on account of the Battenburg imbroglio.

Disastrous floods continued to prevail up to last week in Hungary and Germany. 79 villages have been inundated, and a large area of the richest land in the latter country will yield no crops this year.

The death is announced, at the age of 61, of Cardinal Martinelli, one of the most learned theologians of the church. He was created in 1873, and at the first ballot for a successor to Pope Pius the 9th, headed the list.

An enormous spot, 300,000 miles in diameter, is said to have been recently observed on the face of the sun, and it is now conjectured that the epidemic of bizzards, cyclones and floods, is largely due to its presence.

The West India Press denounces in the strongest terms, and, in the case of a prominent Jamaica newspaper, with marked ability, the superficiality, inaccuracy, pessimism, and exaggeration of Mr. Froude's recent work on the West Indies.

Robert Browning is described as a short, stout, red faced Englishman, very fond of roast beef and port wine. This is in reality very natural. A healthy poet will probably be in a much better vein for poetry after a good dinner than when hungry.

The troubles of storm and flood in Europe seem never ending this year. A waterspout burst over the city of Pesh on the 7th inst., causing sewers to burst, and flooding about a thousand basements, and also 1,500 acres of land, by the bursting of dykes.

The first record we have of coal is about three hundred years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 752, and in 1244 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

General Warner, who has succeeded Boulanger in the command of the 13th army corps, is an officer of high merit, who has seen service in every war in which France has been engaged since 1852, and has gained distinction at every step. He is 59 years of age.

Prince Bismarck's property on the Elbe has been damaged to the extent of several thousands of dollars, and the Empress and her three daughters have been sent by the Emperor to Posen, to inquire into the condition of the sufferers from the floods in that locality.

It is reported from Moscow that a beautiful daughter of a Russian army officer rented a room in that city. The police forced the door, and the lady jumped out of the window and was mortally injured. Her trunk contained dynamite bombs, intended for the assassination of the czar.

Lamentable disturbances occurred in Ireland, on Sunday, at Kiltrush, Ennis, and Lougha. Various M. P.'s and others, endeavored to hold meetings contrary to the law. Fifty persons were arrested, and many injured by the police and the 66th (Berkshire) Regt in dispersing the gatherings.

A terrible tragedy occurred on the 1st inst., at Celaga, Mexico, where a bull fight was in progress. The arena was set on fire, and between the fire and the bulls, some 30 persons were killed, and a large number injured. This is the Mexican way of enjoying Sunday! If that half savage people were not as ignorant as cruel and heartless, it might be said to serve them right.

It appears that Prince Bismarck's allegation of illness as the cause of his desire to resign, was not altogether an excuse. The great Chancellor has been deeply affected by the death of the Emperor Wilham, as well as by his strained relations with the present Emperor and Empress, arising out of the Battenburg marriage episode, and is seriously ill. Details of his illness are kept profoundly secret, but the excitement over the whole episode, and the Prince's health, is daily growing more violent.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal, writing to us under recent date, says:

"For over thirty years I have been drinking Chocolate and Cocoa, and have at various times used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market, but I have met with nothing equal to your preparation. Your

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, Especially is superior to any I have seen for use by Invalids."

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.
34 Bedford Row.

Tenders for Poles.

The subscriber is prepared to receive tenders from persons desirous of entering into a contract to supply and erect poles for a Telephone Line between Saint-John & Annapolis.

Poles must be of Juniper, 26 feet long, 5 1/2 inches in diameter at top, straight, and stripped of bark, placed 69 yards apart on main post road.

State price per pole delivered along road and also—price per pole erected and sunk 5 feet in ground.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of above.

Address at once
A. MILNE FRASER,
Critic Office,
Halifax.

NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at
De Wolfe's Show Rooms,

The largest assortment of
CARRIAGES

Yet offered.
A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ones left.

CALL AND SEE AT
De Wolfe's Carriage Factory,
NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
FADER BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Meats of all descriptions, Poultry,
Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, &c.

—ALSO—
Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.
Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

TRURO FISH MARKET,

INGLIS STREET.

Fresh and Dried Fish of all kinds always on hand. Orders left at above place promptly attended to.

CHAS. ROSS, Prop'r.

MONTREAL, 172 DALHOUSIE ST.
BALTIMORE, 220 SOUTH HOWARD ST.
TORONTO, 253 TO 271 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, 11 McWILLIAM ST. E.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and
Manufacturer,

Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets,
Works and Iron Yard—Cor. Sheffield and Charlotte Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Spectacles on Scientific Principles.



D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN
OFFICE:

53 Germain Street,
ST JOHN N. B. - NEAR MARKET,

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely scientific Principles he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.
Office hours—9 a.m., to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

OVER 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO.
are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO'S
Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced
SEED ANNUAL

For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it.

Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden Field or Flower Seeds should read the

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for **DOG BUYERS' GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?

Then send for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages; beautiful colored plates; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds, how to caponize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?

If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock a Aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts. **ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,** 237 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Amherst Stove and Machine Works.

Established 1818.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

A. ROBB & SONS
CELEBRATED
ROTARY SAWMILL

The "Nonarch" Patent Inclined Tubular Boiler and "Hercules" Engine. Robb's Celebrated Rotary Saw Mills. Hodgson's Pat. Shingle Machines and Saw Grinders.

Latest Improved Planers and Tath Machines, Grout Mills, Wood-working Machinery, Etc. Heavy Stock of Mill Supplies of every description. Send for circulars. **A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N. S.**

NEW WATER JACKETED CUPOLA FURNACE

H. W. KEIM'S New Water Jacketed Cupola produces superior castings with a saving of a laborer and 10 per cent of fuel. It is especially adapted for the use of stove, brass and iron foundry, also for the treatment of phosphor-bronze, copper and bell metal. It is constructed that by the addition of 14 per cent of aluminum a steel casting can be produced. It requires little, if any, repair, and the bottom need not be dropped for months. Estimates furnished for portable reduction works for the smelting of gold silver lead or copper ore. Assaying and analyzing promptly attended to by the chemist. Your correspondence is solicited. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Box 456. **The HARTSFELD FURNACE CO., (LIMITED),** GILKINPATRICK, Ont.

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
conducted Hotels in the city. Table always well
supplied with the best the market will afford.
Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city.

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r

Globe Hotel,

12 Buckingham Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

SPECIAL rates for Commercial
Travellers. Parties arriving
by Train can take Horse Cars
to door.

HARRIS L. WALLACE, PROP.

THE Acadian Hotel

The subscriber notifies the public
that the ACADIAN HOTEL will
re-open on

MONDAY, 26th Inst.,
with best accommodation for Perma-
nent and Transient Boarders.

GEO. NICHOLS,
88-Granville Street-88

J. L. BLAUVELT.
Portrait Artist,

Has taken a Studio in MR. SICHEL'S
BUILDING, HOLLIS STREET,
No. 87, ONE FLIGHT UP.

City Foundry & Machine Works

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
Engines.

COALS.

FOR ONE MONTH

We will sell the undermentioned Coals
at the following

LOW PRICES.

Sydney Coal at \$5.75 per Chaldron.

Victoria Coal at \$5.25 " "

S. CUNARD & CO.

NORTH END DEPOT, O'NEIL'S WHARF.

SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.

1888—**SPRING**—1888.

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

Staple Department.

CLOSE PRICES—RELIABLE MAKES.

Dress Goods and Mantle Department.

Newest Fabrics—Increased Assortment.

Hosiery and Glove Department.

Immense Variety—Solid Value.

Millinery Department.

Our preparations in this Department are
on a more extended scale than usual, and
worthy the attention of all dealers in this
class of Goods.

SMITH BROS.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Millinery,

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

Are Second to NONE
in the Maritime
Provinces.

Our Type }
Our Prices }
Our Facilities }

Opposite Western Union
Telegraph Office, Halifax, 161 HOLLIS ST

HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
A SPECIALTY.

We print by hand,
Print by steam,
Print from type,
Or from blocks—by the team.

Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants,
And land agents, too;
We print for any
Who have printing to do.

We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers,
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.

We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And will come or may call.

We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too;
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, sirs,
Especially fit for
The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts,
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.

Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat,
By HALIFAX PRINTING COY.
At 161 Hollis Street.



CURES PAINS—External and Inter-
nal.

RELIEVES Swellings, Contract-
ions of the Muscles,
Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains

HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts,
Cracks and Scratches

Best Stable Remedy in the World!

CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA,
Hoarseness Sore Throat, Croup
Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.

LARGE BOTTLE!
POWERFUL REMEDY!
MOST ECONOMICAL!

AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.
Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the
best selling Medicine they have.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
of which there are several on the market.
The genuine only prepared by and bearing
the name of
G. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.

GENTS.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT
in my family for some years, and believe it the
best Medicine made, as it does all it is recom-
mended to do
Yours truly,
DANIEL T. KIERSTEAD
Canaan Forks, N. B.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining
Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,
Reported on, and Titles Searched
Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold
Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air
Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam
Drills for Railroad Contracts
Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia
Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STA-
TION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MR. KING'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Halifax, March 31st, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I must assume that the statement you make in to-day's issue of your paper is correct, and that in reference to our firm in your issue of the 25th February you "had no desire to say anything for or against the firm of King & Barss." You must, however, on reflection, see that the statement complained of was of a most damaging character, considering the time of its appearance, and if not true, would be regarded by me as most offensive on that account also. Now, I claim that portion of your article on "Professional Etiquette," quoted by me before the Council of the Bar Society is untrue in every respect. It is not true that we are the first to be investigated under the new law. Another Barrister was up before the Society a little over a year ago, under the new law, on a charge of a very serious character, but after much fuss and fury the same was dropped, without investigation so far as I know. It is not true, that on a previous occasion we admitted most unprofessional relations with a layman. It is not true that we have ever violated any rule or bye-law of the Society, as you clearly infer. It is not true that we were "let off," in consideration of certain promises made by us, for you must know that the Society had no power to punish us in any way—not even the power to summon us before them. The conference between our firm and the Bar Society referred to by you was purely voluntary on our part, as everybody knows who knows anything about it. We sought the conference for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment prevailing at the Bar on a question of professional etiquette then wholly undefined; and you will agree with me, I think, that your way of putting the case was, to say the least, not quite justifiable. Then you say in the article complained of: "The evidence now seems to show that they have continued the same relations, only in a more guarded manner." This, if true, is, I frankly admit, most disingenuous and censurable on the part of King & Barss; for that firm had some two years ago sought the opinion of members of the Bar in regard to their relations with a layman; and after hearing expressions of disapprobation, as well as of approval, had openly, and of their own free will, declared that, with regard to those relations, there should no longer be "just cause for complaint." I know, as a matter of fact, that they have not "since continued the same relations." Where is the evidence that seems to show that they have done so? This, it occurs to me, is just what Mr. Tremaine and his counsel—and perhaps for aught I know, some members of the Council of the Bar Society—have been searching after during the past six weeks, and if you know of any such evidence, surely you owe it to yourself, to the public, and especially to these weary seekers to disclose it. "The statement of facts complained of was taken from the daily press," you say. Now, nothing can be easier, it seems to me, than to point it out, since you know where to look for it. There are persons who have been struggling with the evidence for weeks past, and are yet undecided. If the matter be so simple as one would infer from reading THE CRITIC, you are in the position to give just the needed relief, and should not hesitate.

Yours, etc.,

EDWIN D. KING.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Sussex, New Brunswick, is a thriving town, and a prominent industry is the nursery of Messrs. Culbert & Theal, which is situated on the Wards Creek road, a quarter of a mile from the I. C. R. Station. The stock consists of two hundred thousand apple trees of the hardest varieties, plums, cherries, shade trees, and ornamental shrubbery. Also, rhubarb, currants, goosoberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, and strawberry plants of the best known varieties. The firm sell annually from ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of stock, and employ from ten to twelve men in the summer. Eight or nine are kept on the road soliciting orders, and the balance take care of the nursery. The business is steadily increasing, and the prospects of large sales this year are most encouraging. The stock shipped in the spring is all taken up in the autumn and kept in a large outside cellar during the winter, the roots being covered in earth. They have now in cellar or pit about forty thousand, one half of which will be shipped, and the balance transplanted in May. Collaring trees may be considered an unusual process, but it would be almost impossible to dig so many in the spring. Besides, they would be out in leaf before reaching their destinations, while those kept in pits remain cool, and do not start until after planting. The bark is also firm, and not so easily bruised. In reference to plum trees, the firm strongly recommend planters to lay their trees down in the fall as this will prevent the winter killing of the fruit buds. This advice is particularly applicable to growers in Eastern Nova Scotia.

The Royal Labor Commission, composed of the following gentlemen, has been investigating the labor question in Halifax for the past week:—Hon. J. Armstrong, C.M.G., chairman, Sorel, Que.; Hugh McLean, London, Ontario; A. T. Freed, Hamilton, Ontario; R. S. Hoakes, Toronto, Ontario; John Armstrong, Toronto; Wm. Gibson, Ottawa; Uriah Carson, Ottawa; Jules Helbromer, Montreal; G. Boivon, Montreal; Louis Cote, St. Hyacinth; Patrick Korwin, Quebec; J. Alfred Clarke, Carlton, N. B.; John Kelly, Portland, N. B.; W. Hagarty, Sydney, N. S.; Michael Walsh, Halifax, N. S.; A. N. Blakeby, of Galt, Ont., Secretary. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and much information of a valuable nature elicited.

CLAYTON & SONS.

W. J. Clayton, one of the partners in the well known firm of Clayton

& Sons, wholesale and retail manufacturers and dealers in men and boys' clothing, gave interesting testimony in relation to their business. As most of this information has already appeared in THE CRITIC, and as Messrs. Clayton & Sons, by their liberal advertising, have made their business familiar to all in the Maritime Provinces, we will not go into the details of the testimony, but pass on to the evidence of the next witness.

MCDONALD & CO.

Rufus Bayer, of McDonald & Co., brass founders, machinists, steam fitters, copper-smiths and plumbers, said the firm employed between 85 and 95 men, the youngest being 15. Work is frequently done at night, for which the men are paid extra. They found their workmen, as a rule, good, intelligent, and sober, although a few were too fond of strong drink. We will not go into Mr. Bayer's evidence in relation to the men employed, as we desire more particularly to draw attention to the work done. Brass-casting is an important branch of the firm's business, but other kinds of casting are not attempted, except an occasional iron casting to help a job along. Brass castings are sold in the Lower Provinces chiefly, although some are disposed of in Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Bermuda, but none are sent west. Very little ingot copper is used, as a large quantity of that metal is obtained from wrecked vessels. Copper bolts are used which are equal in quality and cheaper than ingot copper, the freight being less from Great Britain. We may add that McDonald & Co. have an enviable reputation for the superiority of all the work turned out of their manufactory. They do a large steamship repair business, and any mining work entrusted to them is completed in a most satisfactory manner.

DOULL & MILLER.

This firm, which is one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the Maritime Provinces, if not in the Dominion, has in its senior partner, John Doull, one of our foremost business men. He is thorough in all branches of business that he engages in, and when some years ago he added a department for the manufacture of wholesale clothing, he placed it under the most competent supervision. The business has increased rapidly, and the quarters of the operatives have from time to time been enlarged until to-day the establishment is most extensive. Mr. W. H. Gibson, head of the clothing department, testified before the Commission, and below we give some extracts from his testimony. The firm at present employ 100 hands, but 125 would be the general average of those; 55 work in the establishment, the balance outside. On the whole, the business improves from year to year. They commenced this branch of the business some 15 years ago, at which time it amounted to \$15,000, but it is much larger now. The only competition outside local was Upper Canadian, and the materials used are about half Canadian and half English.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The Government, during the Easter recess, had under discussion the communication from Sir Lionel West, with reference to the articles which are now admitted duty free into the United States, and urging Canada to act in a broad spirit, and place the same articles upon her list of undutiable goods. When Parliament re-assembled after the short holiday, it was announced that the Government had decided to place upon the free list all such articles as were now admitted free into the United States. The Opposition characterized the action of the Government as a backdown, and was not slow in bringing the ministers to book for their tardiness of action in the matter. Sir John MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper met the taunt of tardiness by pointing out that the Opposition had never called attention to this question of undutiable articles until the present session of Parliament, whereas, these articles had been upon the American free list for the past five years. Hon. A. G. Jones, in an amendment to Cartwright's resolutions on unrestricted trade, proposes a reciprocity between Canada and the United States in the coasting privileges of steamers and sailing ships. The amendment finds favor in the eyes of the majority of the members from the Maritime Provinces, but as it is embodied in a resolution endorsing unrestricted trade, its fate will depend entirely upon the action taken by the House upon the more weighty commercial question. Several Government measures are now being considered by the House, among which may be mentioned that which has to do with the election of members. In the bill now under discussion, it is proposed to relieve members from the unfair disability which now rests upon candidates when irresponsible parties resort to illegal methods of aiding the election of their friends. The measure is one that proposes to do justice to honest candidates, such as many we might name, who in the past have suffered from the zeal of their supporters. The debate upon Cartwright's trade resolutions, which has already been dragged out to an undue length, was resumed on the re-assembling of Parliament, but a perusal of the Hansard only serves to show that everything that has been said in favor of, or against unrestricted trade, has been said many times over, and it is quite evident that the endeavor to convince by argument has been abandoned, and that each member regards the debate as merely the means for expressing his views, and placing him on record before his constituents.

PROVINCIAL.—Session after session the manner of applying the road monies comes up for discussion, but evidently this is a question that members are inclined to be extremely conservative in dealing with. During a debate upon road monies, the present system of allowing each or any man to discharge his public obligation by his own labor upon the highway is generally criticised as illadvised and unsatisfactory, but here the matter is generally allowed to rest. There can be no doubt, that under a competent supervisor the road monies could be more economically and effectively expended; and it is equally evident, that if each person were obliged to pay

their road tax, its equivalent in labor would far exceed the statute labor performed by a large percentage of those who work upon our highways. Some of these fine days, the Government will have to wrestle with this question in good earnest; and when it does so, we shall give over persistently urging it to mind its own ways. Year by year, the wisdom of the policy of shortening the poor of the county in a commodious central establishment is finding favor throughout the Province, and each year adds one or more municipalities to the list of those who provide for their poor in county farm homes, instead of following the pernicious system of farming them out among people who, in too many cases, are not able to properly provide for their own support. The County of Colchester is about to adopt this new policy of dealing with the poor, and thus she places herself in line with the more progressive Municipalities of the Province. An effort has been made to divide the County of Inverness into two Municipalities, the name of the more northerly one to be Margaree. As the Municipal County of Inverness, which is virtually the county's parliament, had never had the question of division under discussion, the Legislature very properly decided to allow the matter to stand over for another year. The Legislative Council having rejected the Quebec Resolutions, the House of Assembly decided to act independently of the Upper Chamber, and his honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been requested to forward these resolutions to the Governor General for transmission to the Imperial authorities. The resolutions unquestionably embody many good suggestions, but the policy of Provincial Governments requesting the British Parliament to make changes in the federal constitution of Canada can only find a fitting parallel when the Municipal Councils of this Province petition the Federal Parliament to alter and amend the constitution of Nova Scotia. Seeing that the Municipal Councils are virtually represented in the Provincial Legislature, the Federal Parliament would, in this supposed case, very properly refuse to interfere, and so will, doubtless, the Imperial Parliament with respect to the Quebec Resolutions. Quite a number of railway charters have been sanctioned by the House during the present session; and if the promoters carry them all out within the next ten years, we shall be much surprised, and the Province will have unparalleled railway facilities. However, some of these railways will probably be built in the near future, and this means that the Province will be called upon to grant them a mileage subsidy. In view of this fact, some of the representatives claim that it is not expedient that the names of members of the Legislature should appear as incorporators; but as a member of Parliament is not debarred from being a shareholder in any company, it is of little moment whether his name appears or not in the Act of Incorporation. The Assessment Bill has called forth a pretty vigorous debate, and attempts to radically alter some of its clauses have been made in several quarters. The measure itself is in a degree quite a radical one, as it purposes to impose an income tax, and makes many alterations in our old plan of assessment. It will probably be found to bear somewhat heavily upon some individuals and classes, but as the law is not a cast-iron one, those who feel they are not getting fair play, will have to make their protests felt. In general it may be said, that the new Assessment Act is a decided improvement upon its predecessor. The members from the counties outside of Halifax appear to think that the city gets more than its share of the plums in the provincial cake. When the matter of the Hospital arbitration was being considered, some of the members protested against the sum of \$38,000 being paid to the City of Halifax for the Hospital buildings, which the Legislature had by Act of Parliament appropriated. As the City borrowed the money for these buildings, and is now paying interest upon its debentures, it does seem strange that any members of the Legislature should vote to assume the control of municipal property, and then demur at paying for it.

COMMERCIAL.

Little or no change has occurred of late in the general condition of the business situation. It has certainly made no improvement, which, however, is perhaps not surprising, in view of the cold and uncertain weather with which we have been favored, and the wretched condition of the roads in both the city and the country. Until better transportation facilities prevail, we may expect trade to run quiet. To the careful observer signs are not wanting of awakening interest which promises to develop into greater activity as the season advances. In general a healthy tone may be said to prevail, although in some quarters a little stringency is felt, and it has rather hard to collect money. On the whole, however, obligations are fairly well met. There is certainly no lack of funds with which to prosecute business, and with a reasonable amount of prudence, which our merchants as a rule seem disposed to exercise, there are good grounds to anticipate an at least fairly satisfactory season.

A purchase of real property, or the assignment of a mortgage thereon for an antecedent debt, does not make the vendee or assignee a purchaser for a valuable consideration so as to entitle him to protection against a prior conveyance of or right in or to such property. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, in the case of Gest vs. Packwood et al. The Court said:—Where a conveyance is made or a security taken, the consideration of which is an antecedent debt, the grantee or person taking the security is not regarded as a purchaser for a valuable consideration. He has not parted with anything of value. He loses nothing by the transaction, and therefore there is no reason why equity should interfere to protect him against a prior right, although he may have taken such conveyance or security without notice thereof. The only cases cited in which an antecedent debt is held to be a valuable consideration are from Indiana and California. In New York and Massachusetts the rule is well established that a prior indebtedness is not a valuable consideration in such a case.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	April 6.	Prev. week.	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States.....	147	230	182	141	225	3,200	3,320	3,480	4,277
Canada.....	39	20	22	20	21	507	391	386	461

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Cyrus F. Hamilton, saddler, Windsor, assigned to W. M. Christie; Elisha Payson, genl. store, Digby, assigned to Thos. C. Shreve; J. & F. W. Harris, pianos and music, Halifax, dissolved; G. A. Mader, carriage maker, M'hone Bay, sold out to Eisenhauer & Jodrey.

DRY GOODS.—The market in this line has been dull and featureless. Owing largely to the bad condition of the country roads, which retards the retail distribution, travellers report the sorting up trade indifferent. As the weather becomes more spring-like, and the country roads improve, it is believed that a satisfactory trade will be developed in seasonable fabrics. Many buyers have already sailed for Europe to make their fall purchases. Payments are fairly well met, all things considered. Though keen competition reduces the profit margin to a minimum, still the increased volume of business done makes the dry goods trade one worth pursuing and legitimate. Mail advices from English woollen fabric centres are as follows:—Leeds—"The only business to test prices was the executing of orders received by post from a few provincial centres. This showed that all first class coatings and suitings, both plain and fancy, as well as the best lines of tweeds and chevots, are quite firm in prices. Light colored fabrics for ladies' summer consumption appear to have been ordered last week to a larger extent than was then apparent. Fancy wools are largely in preparation for a coming demand, and competition in this branch is likely to be as keen as ever. Some assortments of witty overcoatings, black milled serges, heavy twills and fancy ulsterings were supplied at former quotations. Business with the United States is somewhat suspended until greater certainty is felt as to the revised tariff proposed there. Our doings with Canada are expanding a little. The German houses are doing nothing." Huddersfield—"The continuance of severe weather to this late period has seriously checked the demand for spring goods. Though retail merchants and those who supply ready-made clothing houses suffer first, the slackness seriously affects general wholesale houses and manufacturers; consequently, though some manufacturers of the finest goods are busy upon orders, a few even running their machinery overtime, many are far from employed, and a considerable number of weavers are frequently waiting several days together for work. The export trade is very well maintained, especially in the best makes for the United States, Canada and the Continent." Bradford—"The protracted winter is unfavorable to business in the piece trade, but in the home trade there is a limited inquiry, which keeps the mills fairly engaged. The worsted coating trade is also moderately good, and in some other heavy goods there is business to be had. Prices are very low." If our importers are in a position to take advantage of the English markets as they now stand, they should be able to offer fall goods at abnormally low prices to their patrons.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—While nothing special has happened in this department a healthy feeling has prevailed, and a fair amount of business has been done, and some orders for future delivery are reported to have been placed. Throughout the list prices have a firm tone, and the indications warrant the anticipation of a fair season's trade. From Glasgow warrants are cabled at 39s. 1d., which is 1d. better than the last report. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin £166; three months futures £125. Market quiet. Chili G. O B bars £80. Best selected copper £80. Soft English lead £14 15s.; do. Spanish do. £14 5s." Pittsburg reports the iron trade inactive. Six mills there are idle, throwing 4,200 men out of employment. Orders arrive slowly. Pipe mills are running to 60 per cent. of capacity. Nails are in increasing demand. Merchant bars, plates, and steel rails there are quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement in the flour market, the demand being slow, and business of a merely jobbing character. The receipts continue light, and the stock on hand is small. In fact some dealers claim that it is less than it has been for some time past. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"The flour situation has recently been unusually dull even for this dull season of the year, and neither shippers nor dealers expect any material improvement until just prior to the opening of navigation. A few lots of flour, it is true, have been taken for shipment via Boston to Newfoundland, but the aggregated sales are known to be small. There are enquiries in the market for low grades for St. John's, N. B., but the stocks of fine and superfine are comparatively light, and holders ask too much money to admit of any business being done worth speaking of. Ocean freights are too high for any business on English account, ship agents asking 15s per ton by first boats. The trade is therefore a waiting one. A number of dealers are keeping down their stocks as much as possible, as they appear to have very little confidence in the ability of the present dyke to prevent a flood, and they maintain that in case of a recurrence of such a disaster, their flour would sustain greater damage than ever. Until the opening of navigation, therefore, the chances favor a continuance of the present quiet state of the market." Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn quiet and firm, with a good demand for cargoes near at hand. A better feeling has prevailed in the Chicago markets, and corn was the strongest on the list. Trading was active, and prices advanced somewhat, quotations being for wheat 75½c. May; 76½c. June; 76½c. July. Corn 52½c. May, 51½c. June, and 52c. July. Oats were also firmer, and advanced slightly, standing at 30½c. May, 30½c. June, and 30½c. July. New Southern wheat will be coming to market in say seven or eight weeks, and it is evident that enormous grain surpluses are held everywhere, while reports from practically all quarters promise a very large crop this year. Everything therefore promises very low prices for grain in the future, and even a general European war

—which, by the way, is not among the probabilities—could scarcely stimulate prices to any great extent. We feel justified in predicting a very low range of prices in 1888-9.

PROVISIONS.—A fair amount of business has been done in the local provision market. The demand from country buyers for pork has been good. The stock on hand is believed to be rather small, as compared with that held at this season in recent previous years. Hams and bacon are in fair enquiry at steady prices, and the demand for lard continues good, that article moving freely. The Liverpool, G. B., provision market has been steady, except lard, which was weak, and declined 3d. to 38s. Pork is quoted there at 67s. 6d.; bacon at 39s. to 40s. 9d.; and tallow at 25s. The tone of the Chicago market was stronger, and though trading was inactive, prices improved, the quotations being \$13 45 May, \$13 47½ June, and \$13 55 July. Lard was quiet and firm, at \$7 52½ May, \$7 57½ June, and \$7 62½ July.

BUTTER.—Receipts of new butter, without being extensive, have had a perceptible effect on the sale of old stock, the outlet for which has been proportionally curtailed. The demand for finest grades of new is active, and a good trade is doing in that line. Old goods, especially when off flavor—have been slow of sale and ruled low.

CHEESE.—This article has been dull, as is usual at this season. Stocks held in New York and Liverpool are practically the same in quantity as they were last year in April, but English prices are 5s. lower than they then were. Here there is a scarcity of finest qualities, but the demand being merely nominal that fact does not affect the market to any appreciable extent.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market for dried fruits has been more active, and a good business was done in Valencia raisins, which have changed hands freely for this time of the year. Stocks have been pretty well exhausted. Late private advices report the Greek markets for currants very firm at high prices. France has been an unusually heavy buyer of currants this season, which is due to the abrogation of the treaty between that country and Italy, which has resulted in the cessation of the importation of Italian wines. Currants, therefore, have been in active demand, as they form the basis for the manufacture of cheap wine, which consumption has in turn affected the world's markets for this fruit.

TEA.—The tea market has passed through a quiet week both in the wholesale and the jobbing way. The general impression seems to prevail that values have about touched bottom, and it is believed that holders, especially of Japans, would willingly make concessions to good buyers. Jobbers report trade quiet, with few orders from the country.

COFFEE has ruled quiet, and about steady, with trade restricted to a small volume.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There has been no change in the sugar market, which has ruled quiet and steady at the recent decline. The demand for molasses has been dull, with business slight, at nominal prices.

SEAL FISHERY.—A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says:—"The reports of the results of the seal fishery are commencing to arrive. The steamer *Esquimaux* is reported with 15,000 seals on board, and the *Eagle* with 10,000, while 40,600 seals have been taken at Partridge Point, and 18,000 at the Herse Islands. The *Terra Nova* has few seals. Six steamers passed Cape John yesterday, and their prospects of seals are good."

FISH OILS.—A Montreal report says:—"The past week has been remarkably quiet, and brokers' commissions have been very small. Cod liver oil is in limited supply, but the demand is slack, still prices remain firm at 35c. to 36c. for Newfoundland, and 33c. for Nova Scotia. A few small sales of steam refined seal oil are reported at 49c. to 50c., at which prices the market holds firm. Cod liver oil, 70c. to 75c."

FISH.—No change has occurred in the local markets, the demand at fair figures being quite good, but holders insist on prices that buyers are unwilling to pay, having no faith in the future. A moderate quantity of herring have struck in on our western shores, and what have been taken of course command a ready market as bait for the bankers that are now impatiently awaiting an opportunity to start on their spring trips. Practically the market is bare of both dry and pickled fish, and consequently no business is doing in either. Our quotations are, therefore, merely nominal. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 10.—"The season is now virtually over, and prices will now partake of a nominal character. British Columbia salmon have sold at \$11 50 per bbl. and a round lot of dry cod at \$4.25 per quintal. In other kinds there is very little doing." Gloucester, Mass., April 10.—"We quote Shore mackerel at \$20 per bbl. for 1's; 2's, \$17 50 to \$18; 3's, \$15. Bay 1's, \$17.50 to \$18; 2's, \$16. Bloaters, \$25. Georges codfish at \$4 50 per qtl. for large, and \$3 50 for small; Trawl Bank, \$6 24 for large; Shores, \$4; large Dry Bank, \$5; medium, \$3.75. Cusk, \$3 25; pollock, \$2 25; slack-salted do, \$3; haddock, \$3, and hake \$2.50. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4 50; Newfoundland do, \$5; Nova Scotia do, \$5 to \$6; Eastport, \$3 50; pickled codfish, \$6 50; haddock, \$5 50; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8 50; alewives, \$3 25; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$10; Newfoundland do., \$18." The Boston market is reported to be bare of dry codfish. Havana, April 10.—"The receipts of dry fish during the past quarter, January, February and March, were 16 423 drums, against 31,598 drums for the same period last year. This heavy falling off in consumption can only be attributed to the high values of fish at points of shipments, and to the cheapness of pickled beef, which was last year about 18 reals, while this year it has ranged from 13 to 14 reals. We quote codfish weak at \$7.25; haddock, \$5.75; hake, \$5.50 to \$6 for prime Halifax. Stock in good condition is rather small." Georgetown, Demerara, 15th March.—"Our market is in a rather better condition, and we look for improved prices. Old stocks are now being worked off." Later cable advices announce an advance there of prices for dry fish of about \$3 per qtl. There are no split herrings or mackerel in the market, and they are wanted. Haddock are quoted at \$20, and hake at \$16.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	9 to 9½	
Granulated	6¾ to 7	
Circle	6¾	
White Extra C	6¾	
Extra Yellow C	5¾ to 6¾	
Yellow C	5½	
TEA		
Congou, Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 29	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 38	
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	31	
Trinidad	31	
Antigua	31	
Tobacco, Black	34 to 41	
" Bright	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	5¼ to 6	
Soda	5¼ to 5½	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7¼	
Fancy	8 to 15	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10 50 to 11 00
" Am. Plate	11 50 to 12 00
" Ex Plate	12 50 to 13 00
Pork, Mess, American	18 00 to 18 50
" American, clear	19 50 to 20 00
" P. E. I. Mess	17 00 to 17 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15 50 to 16 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 to 14 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 50 to 13 00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	14 50
No. 1	13 50
" 2 large	12 50
" 2 small	12 00
" 3 large	9 50
" 3 small	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 qtl.	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	14 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 50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour		
Graham	4 40 to 4 60	
Patent high grades	4 60 to 4 85	
" medium	4 40 to 4 50	
Superior Extra	4 10 to 4 25	
Lower grades	3 25 to 3 55	
Oatmeal, Standard	8 75	
" Granulated	6 00	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3 35 to 3 40	
" Imported	3 35 to 3 40	
Bran, per ton—Wheat	23 50 to 25 00	
Shorts " —Corn	21 00	
Middlings "	25 00 to 28 00	
Cracked Corn	26 00 to 28 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	43 to 45	
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60	
" " of 60 " "	1 10 to 1 10	
White Beans, per bushel	2 45 to 2 50	
Hot Barley, per barrel	5 90 to 5 40	
Corn " of 56 lbs.	75 to 85	
Hay per ton	13 00 to 14 00	
Straw "	9 00 to 12 00	

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian, Township	19 to 21
" Western	16 to 18
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	18 to 20
" unwashed "	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	6½
" under 60 lbs, No 1	5½
" over 60 lbs, No 2	5
" under 60 lbs, No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5½
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 75
Tallow	22

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 50
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	7 50
" per case, Valencia	5 50 to 6 00
Lemons, per case	5 00 to 5 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5 50
Onions American, per lb.	8½
Dates, boxes, new	5 to 5½
Raisins, Valencia	6½ to 7½
Figs, Elcmé, 6 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6½ to 7½
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	30 to 50

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4 25 to 5 00
Oxen	3 50 to 4 50
Fat Steers, Heflers, light weights	3 00 to 4 00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4 50 to 6 00
Lambs	3 50 to 4 00

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Norman Slade, as he sped rapidly back to Bellaton Wold, pondered a good deal over what Bertie had just told him. True, he had seen that fatal glass given to Bill Smith in the Paddock at Epsom; had he not interfered and insisted upon drinking a glass out of the same bottle? That wine was not drugged, or he also must have felt the effects of it, and, if Smith in accordance with his besetting weakness, had been unable to withstand the temptation of a glass too much, then there would be no call for the interference of the Jockey Club in the matter. An intemperate man had failed to keep sober in order to ride his own horse in the great race of the year, and there was no more to be said. It was of more moment to him, Bill Smith, than any one, and as for the misguided public who chose to pin their faith on a drunken jockey-trainer, they had only themselves to blame for their exceeding folly.

This time Norman Slade and Sir Ronald had determined not to let the bibulous Bill out of their guardianship. They knew from bitter experience that when once he had broken out and given way to drink he got beyond all control, but that if carefully watched over from the first it was possible to restrain him. It was during that unlucky week, when neither Norman Slade nor Sir Ronald had been able to keep guard over him, that Bill Smith got so completely out of hand before Epsom, but this time there had been no relaxation of vigilance. Norman Slade had taken up his abode at Bellaton immediately after Goodwood, and Sir Ronald had also been a frequent visitor. Bill Smith had never been left by himself for some weeks past, and though there was no such golden harvest to be reaped at Doncaster as might have been gathered at Epsom, still both Slade and the Baronet had managed to back Belisarius for the St. Leger to win themselves a nice stake. Although the racing fraternity knew that, as far as Smith's horse went, the Derby running was not to be relied on, yet the general public only knew that Belisarius had been well beaten in the big race. Rumors of course there were that his rider had been drunk, but then excuses were always made for a prominent favorite when he failed to realise the expectations formed of him; and so, though the book-makers would offer no great price against the North Country horse, in consequence of the public not fancying him, the odds against him were larger than might have been expected.

Another thing, too, that still further expanded the price at which Belisarius stood for the great Doncaster race was due in part to accident, and in part to a piece of Turf strategy suggested by Norman Slade. Fearing that the horse-watchers who infested Bellaton Wold should get knowledge of their proceedings, Slade had suggested that the trial of Belisarius just previous to the St. Leger should take place at York, and this manoeuvre had been attended with complete success. Belisarius had been tried over the Knavesmere, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of all connected with him, and, what is more, without any of the few spectators being a bit the wiser, they indeed being unaware of what horses they were; whilst there occurred another thing which Slade had not foreseen, namely, that the horse-watchers of Bellaton Wold telegraphed to their employers that Belisarius had not left his stable, which to the racing world meant that there was something amiss with him. When a horse is stopped in his work a week before a big engagement it is usually the presage of his defeat, and consequently it was not surprising that the bookmakers extended their offer against Belisarius. Flushed by the successful issue of their trials, Slade and Sir Ronald took this opportunity of again backing the horse on more favorable terms, the Baronet in particular laying out a considerable sum of money to—as he said—recoup him for his Epsom disappointment; and a few days later saw the little coterie on the Doncaster Town Moor, trusting to see Belisarius redeem his laurels.

The Wednesday dedicated to the great race of the North came at last, and saw Bertie Slade and several of his brother officers all bound for Doncaster. "If you fellows want to bet," said Bertie, "you had better wait till I have seen my uncle, and, if he says Belisarius and his jockey are all right, I think you will find him good enough to have a flutter on!" and it was accordingly settled that, if Norman Slade spoke favorably, they should all indulge in a joint plunge upon that noble animal. Bertie, indeed, had been unable during the railway journey to resist explaining the cause of his Uncle Norman's sudden interest in cavalry manoeuvres. "Couldn't make it out at all," said Bertie; "his military knowledge goes no further than just knowing a horse-soldier from an infantry man"—and then Bertie told his story—which elicited roars of laughter. Arrived at the course, Bertie made his way straight to the Paddock, where, as he rightly conjectured, he found his uncle.

"You'll have a good run for your money to-day," said Norman, as they shook hands; "both horse and man are thoroughly fit, and I think you will see that the Two Thousand form was right, and not the Derby."

"Right. Excuse me, I'll be back in a minute; but I promised to let some of our fellows know if you fancied Belisarius."

"Tell them I do," rejoined Norman, curtly.

Bertie hurried across the Paddock and told that little syndicate that had been formed in the train that they might commence operations at once; that his uncle thought Belisarius would about win; that it was the jockey, not the horse, who lost the race at Epsom, and that this time Bill Smith was sober as the traditional judge. As Bertie made his way back again he met Furzedon, who would have fain stopped and spoken, but Bertie passed him with a nonchalant nod, and rejoined his uncle.

"I told you Furzedon would be at Doncaster. I have just met him. I will point him out to you presently."

"Ah, do," replied Norman Slade. "I should like to see him. Bill

Smith still sticks to it that last glass of wine he had was drugged. He admits he was the worse for liquor, but declares that he was hounded to boot. Now I know he was drunk, and that the wine in that bottle was not doctored, for I drank a glass of it. Of course it does not follow that there was not something dropped into Smith's glass, but I cannot prove it."

"Surely some of the gang with the giver of that last glass were privy to it if it was so?"

"No doubt," said Norman; "but I don't know how to get at them."

"Whenever a lot of scoundrels have been engaged in a transaction of this sort, one of them is safe to turn Queen's evidence," said Bertie. "The story is safe to come to your ears before long, but here comes our man. That's Furzedon, Uncle Norman."

"By Heavens, the very fellow, that's the man who handed Bill Smith the glass of wine in the Epsom Paddock—"

"And was one of the largest winners over the defeat of Belisarius," commented Bertie.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE ST. LEGER.

Spurred on by his hatred of Furzedon, Mr. Prance has been untiring in his endeavors to unravel the whole history of Belisarius's defeat at Epsom, or, to speak more properly, of the drugging of Bill Smith, which led to it. The story was current enough amongst the lower order of professional racing-men; and Prance had, with some little trouble, got at the names of the very men who had been employed to ply the reckless jockey with liquor. It was not difficult to scrape an acquaintance with them, and Prance speedily ascertained that they conceived themselves to have been by no means liberally dealt with by Furzedon, and were quite willing to tell all they knew to any one who would make it worth their while. This question of money, however, put an insurmountable bar to further investigation for the present, although Mr. Prance anticipated no difficulty about procuring the requisite funds when he should deem it expedient to launch his thunder-bolt against the object of his detestation. He was quite aware that he must get hold of somebody of standing and position to bring forward such a charge as this. No one would even listen to such a story from the lips of a nameless vagrant like himself; and he thought that whoever he induced to take up the case would make no demur to finding the necessary funds to unloose the tongues of his witnesses. He had, in the first instance, fixed upon Sir Ronald Radcliffe as the instrument of his vengeance. He knew that the Baronet had lost a considerable sum by the overthrow of Belisarius, and his status as a racing-man made him a very fit person to take up the case. He had found no difficulty in attaining access to Sir Ronald; for, like Major Kynaston, that sporting gentleman was accustomed to receive strange visitors; but the interview had proved by no means satisfactory.

"I don't believe your story," rejoined the philosophical and somewhat cynical Baronet. "You say you have witnesses who demand to be paid before they will testify. As Shakespeare hath it, 'that makes against you'; but, secondly, we'll suppose it all true, what the devil does it all matter to me? The race was lost, and our money has been paid. Whether Bill Smith was drunk, or drugged, or both, makes but little difference. Poo! my good fellow, I'm not going to trouble myself with unearthing a dead scandal like this. Your best chance is to try and drive a bargain with a sporting newspaper; it might suit them to buy it all up as copy for the dead season, now fast approaching. That will do, my good fellow! Your narrative has no interest for me." Mr. Prance walked down the staircase of Sir Ronald's house considerably depressed in spirits. He had counted confidently on the Baronet at once taking up the case hotly. He forgot that Sir Ronald had no personal vengeance to gratify, and that the race was, as he says, a thing of the irrevocable past, the which there was no undoing; and now Mr. Prance was nonplussed to whom to apply. He knew Norman Slade by name, but Norman was a man who was seldom a prominent figure on a race-course. He passed most of his time in the Paddock, and was given to looking on at a race from the trainers' stand—inner precinct which impecunious vagabonds like Prance are not privileged to enter. He had had a tolerably successful year, and, in consequence, was in possession of more money than usual, still it was a firm part of his scheme that his vengeance should be carried out at some one else's expense; and when Mr. Prance arrived at Doncaster he by no means saw his way towards this.

He was wandering vaguely down the course, trying to make up his mind as to whether he should invest his stake on Belisarius, whom two or three of his fraternity had informed him would be sure to reverse the Epsom running. More prudent he thought to wait till he saw Bill Smith in the saddle, and could assure himself that the jockey was fit to ride, when suddenly his eyes fell on a cardboard ticket close to his feet. Mr. Prance at once pounced on it—it was probably, he thought, an admission to the Stand; he was not far wrong, but instead of the Stand it was a ticket to the Paddock. Most racing-men are more or less superstitious, and Prance hailed this bit of luck as a good augury, and without more ado made his way to that privileged inclosure which of late years he had never penetrated. It was the very thing he wanted. He would doubtless see Bill Smith inside, as well as the horse, and be able to judge for himself of the condition. Once inside the Paddock, Prance had no difficulty in finding what he wanted. Belisarius was walking up and down, and round him were gathered a little knot, two of whom Prance at once recognised. One was the famous North-country jockey, and upon this occasion there could be no doubt that he was in a very different state from that in which he had appeared at Epsom, the other was Sir Ronald Radcliffe; the remainder of the group were unknown to Prance, though the keen, dark, saturnine features of Norman Slade were not easy to forget by any one who had seen

seen them. Mr. Prance's mind was at once made up on one point, to wit that Belisarius was worth backing to-day; but as the saddling-bell had not yet rung, there was plenty of time for that, and Mr. Prance took advantage of his good fortune to inquire the names of such notabilities as were unknown to him by sight; most especially anxious, for example, to know all those in that group of which Bill Smith was the centre. There were plenty of people there who could tell him who Norman Slade was, and Prance became at once deeply interested in that gentleman. Could this be the man he was looking for? It is a stern unforgiving face, thought Prance. A man little likely to forgive those who had done ought to his detriment. He never recollected having seen him before, but he had heard him spoken of; he knew that he was a great supporter of Bill Smith, and he further knew that he was a loser over the Derby. Perhaps he could induce Mr. Slade to take up the case against Furzedon. At all events he must try, for he could think of no one else now that Sir Ronald had failed him. However, it would be time enough to think of all this after the race. If there should be no opportunity, as was most likely, of telling Mr. Slade the whole story at Doncaster, he would doubtless be enabled to obtain access to him in London. At all events, he would find out where he lived, and whether he was willing to help him wreak his vengeance on Furzedon. Mr. Prance was a man of decision; he dashed out of the Paddock, and turning his way to the outer-ring, at once made his investment on Belisarius, and there sought some coign of vantage from which to see the race. The St. Leger of that year only proved to the backers of Belisarius how their money had been thrown away at Epsom, and the story of the race may be told in very few words. Bill Smith, on his favorite battle-ground, and upon this occasion strictly sober, occupied a prominent position all the way up to the Red House turn, and no sooner was he round than he took his horse to the front, was never again reached, and landed Belisarius a winner by a good three lengths.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Prance, as he jumped off the rough stand, for the occupation of a foot-hold on which he had been mulcted of the sum of one shilling, "if that don't make Sir Ronald and Mr. Slade feel heavenly I don't know what will. When they think of all the money that ought to have gone into their pockets last May, and remember that it went out instead, they must surely feel rather wolfish about it, and be hungry to punish the man who hounded their jockey. Mr. Slade, at all events, don't look one of the forgiving sort."

No sooner had he been paid his winnings than Prance once more repaired to the Paddock with the object of getting speech with Norman Slade, which, he thought, the big race being satisfactorily got through with, would now be easy to accomplish. The race-course, as Mr. Punch once observed of the hunting-field, "brings people together who would not otherwise meet," and certainly affords opportunities to such men as Prance to address their betters, if they can only come across them, and this the fortunate finding of the Paddock ticket had placed within that worthy's power. Bill Smith's triumph had been received with very moderate cheering, and not with that "Yorkshire roar" with which the big county was wont to proclaim the victory of the North over the South country horses. Too many of the Tykes had suffered over the Epsom business to feel much enthusiasm about the success of Belisarius on the Town Moor; and Bill Smith was not a little nettled at missing the ovation which usually greeted his winning the St. Leger. Even the impassive Sir Ronald could not suppress a groan as he thought of that lost golden opportunity on Epsom Downs.

The Baronet, however, having congratulated Bill Smith on his victory, speedily returned to the Grand Stand to chat over the race with his friends, and speculate on the following events, and this gave Prance the opening he wanted. He did not wish to speak before Sir Ronald; but, no sooner was the Baronet's back turned, than he walked up to Norman, and, touching his hat, said, "Can I have a word with you, Mr. Slade?"

Accustomed to be addressed on a race-course not infrequently by persons of whom he had no knowledge, Norman replied curtly, "All right, what is it?"

"You saw what won to-day, sir. You know what ought to have won at Epsom."

"If you have merely to tell me that Belisarius ought to have won the Derby—but didn't, because his jockey was drunk—you are a little behind-hand with a well known story. All the world's known that for some time."

"Bill Smith was more than drunk, sir: he was drugged. You know the man that did it; for I'm told you saw it done."

"I saw him give that last glass of wine in the Paddock—if you mean that. I suspected it might be so, and I insisted on having a glass out of the same bottle. I know it was not changed, for I never took my eye off it—that wine was not drugged!"

"Not the wine you drank, sir; but the wine Bill Smith drank was. They didn't change the bottle—but they did the glass."

"You know that? You can prove what you assert?"

"I can prove it, sir," replied Prance. "This Furzedon was one of the heaviest layers against Belisarius for the Derby. I can bring you the men he employed to make Smith drunk; but at the last moment his nerve failed him, and he was afraid that would not be sufficient to prevent the horse winning. He ordered them to drug him besides, but they were afraid to do that, and so, at the last moment, he was compelled to do the hounding himself. Of course they were with him, and helped him, and saw the phial emptied into the glass. Surely, sir, such a robbery as this ought to be exposed!"

A queer smile flitted around Slade's mouth as he replied, "And these hands of yours would be willing to give evidence confirmatory of all this, I presume?"

(To be continued.)

**To the Electors of Ward 5
CARD.**

Having been requested by a number of the Rate-payers of Ward 5, and nominated by the Amalgamated Trades Union, as well as at the public meeting held in Temperance Hall, Cornwallis St., on March 8th, to allow myself to be their representative in the City Council, I have decided to place myself in the hands of the Electors of this important Ward, and I pledge myself, if elected, to serve them faithfully and independently.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
P. F. MARTIN.

WARD THREE.

To the Electors of Ward III.
In acceding to the request of a large number of electors of Ward III, to offer us a candidate at the ensuing elections for the City Council, I beg to say that if elected, it will be my constant aim, by strict attention to the interests of Ward III and the City generally, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

WILLIAM DENNIS.
Halifax, March 27th.

HALIFAX, FEB. 28TH, 1888.
H. F. WORNALL, ESQ.
Halifax, N. S.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, fully appreciate the personal sacrifices you have made in the discharge of your aldermanic duties in the past, and are fully convinced that the interest of the Ward will be best observed by your continuing to represent it in the City Council for another term.

We therefore request that you will become a candidate at the ensuing Civic Election for the representation of Ward Six.

In case you decide to accede to our request, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure your re-election.

- We are, Sir, Yours, etc.
- A. W. West
 - J. A. Turnbull
 - Dan'l Rutherford
 - John Ekersley
 - James Hillis
 - Wm. Lithgow
 - Wm. Longard
 - Joseph Flemming
 - Loran Mosher
 - Joo. A. McDonald
 - E. O'Bryan
 - Wm. Nisbet
 - R. J. Griffin
 - F. D. Hillis
 - Michael Kenny
 - J. Overy
 - A. C. Layton
 - John J. Bennett
 - Samuel G. Medley
 - Robert Heffer
 - A. W. Drysdale
 - Wm. Gunn
 - James Burns
 - W. H. Tully
 - E. B. Richardson
- And 200 other signers.

GENTLEMEN,
I thank you for your numerous signed Requisition, and accede to your request.
Should I have the honor of being re-elected, I trust no action of mine will cause any of you to regret having again placed confidence in me.
I am, gentlemen,
Yours, obediently,
H. F. WORNALL.

To R. McDonald, A. W. West, G. M. Connor, J. A. Turnbull, and the other signers of the Requisition.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD III.

GENTLEMEN,
Having been requested by a large number of the electors of Ward Three to become a candidate for your suffrages at the election for Alderman to be held on the 25th April next, I have concluded to offer myself as representative.

Interested as I am very largely in Real Estate in your ward, and feeling the necessity for increased and improved sewerage and other facilities in parts of this ward, and also the necessity for a wise and economic administration of Civic affairs, I shall, if elected, endeavor to carry out the well understood wishes of the electors on the subject above indicated.

E. W. O'DONNELL.
March 17, 1888.

To the Electors of Ward Two.

GENTLEMEN, At the request of a majority of the Ratepayers of the Ward, to allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate for alderman, I now accede to the request, and, if elected, will do what lies in my power for the best interests of the ward and city.

W. D. HARRINGTON.
Halifax, March 21, 1888.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

Having been solicited by a number of influential residents of this portion of the city, and having been nominated at a public meeting called to select candidates to represent the Ward in the City Council, I accept the nomination so readily made without my knowledge. I beg to thank those gentlemen who so freely voted for the resolution naming me as their candidate; also beg to thank the electors who have so willingly supported me in past contests, and trust that my conduct in the past has been such as to merit your confidence in the approaching election.

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM WOODILL.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,
Steam Book & Job Printers,
125 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX,
Beg to thank their patrons for past favors, and would solicit a continuance of such, as well as the esteemed orders of the general public throughout the province, to whom we can promise Superior Work at Moderate Prices, in Plain and Ornamental Printing, whether in the line of Commercial and Society Work, Law Work, or Magazine and Pamphlet Printing.
At their Brick Building, Four Doors North of the Queen Hotel. OFFICE ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,
Printers of the College Papers, "KING'S COLLEGE RECORD" and "ACADIA ATHLETIC" and the Monthly Newspapers, "CHRISTIAN WORKER," and "ROCKINGHAM SENTINEL," and Publishers of the Celebrated JUDICATURE BLANKS for the Legal Fraternity.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH
Banker & Broker,
166 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N.S.
DEALER IN
STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES, &c.

A FULL LINE OF
SECURITIES,
Suitable for Trusts and Estates, always on hand. Correspondence solicited. Information as to Investments furnished on application.

J. C. MACKINTOSH.
THOMAS MAJOR,
DEALER IN
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES,
Provisions, Fruits, &c.
VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.
—ALSO—
HAY, OATS AND BRAN ALWAYS ON HAND.
Cor. of Queen St. and Spring Garden Road,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow
HALIFAX, N. S.
CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—
Heavy Hardware
In the Maritime Provinces.

Pig Iron	Iron Boiler Plates
Bar Iron	Steel "
Lead	Boiler Tubes
Tin	Boiler Rivets
Antimony	Steam Tubes

—ALSO—

Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
Moulders' Sand,
FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,
Linsced Oil, White Leads, Cordage,
Oakums, and a full assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY
—AND—
SHELF HARDWARE.

JONES' MUSIC WAREROOMS,
57 Granville, Cor. Sackville St., Halifax.
Pianoforte, Cabinet Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

W. & C. SILVER.**CARPET DEPARTMENT.**

New Wiltons, New Brussels, New Tapestrys, New Wools and Stairs, Kensington Squares, Reversible Rugs, Curtains and Curtain Poles, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleum.

CORNER GEORGE AND HOLLIS STREETS, HALIFAX, N. S.

234--Argyle Street--236, and 8 Jacob Street, Halifax, N.S.

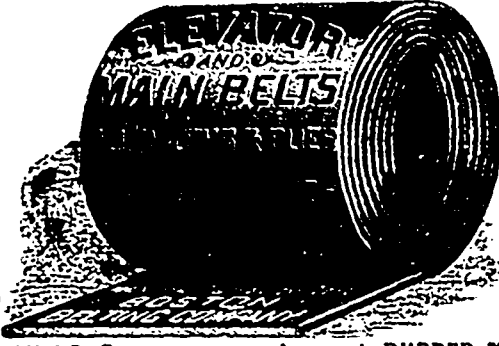
As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

DAVID ROCHE.**BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.**

ORIGINAL
RUBBER

Established 1828

Suction Hose
Garden Hose



MANUFACTURERS
BELTING.

Incorporated 1845

Conducting Hose
Fire Engine Hose

STEAM PACKING, flat, square and round, RUBBER MATTING, &c. Manufacturers of all articles of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, for mechanical and manufacturing purposes.

WARRANTED THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

H. H. FULLER & CO., - HALIFAX, N. S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

DEALERS IN METALS, MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

A PERFECT FOOD.

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

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

which is acknowledged by the leading Medical and Scientific men to be

The Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Food.

**ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.****James Scott & Co.**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Wine Merchants,
117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid.

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

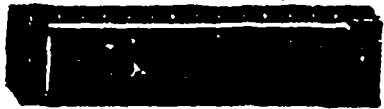
—ALSO—

Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

John F. Stratton's MOUTH HARMONICAS.

"Capt. Jenks" "Pinarofc"
"Mascol" "Tony Pastor"



"SILVER REED."

John F. Stratton's ROYAL HARMONICAS.

The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.
"Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"
"Prinzessin" "Sultana" "Golden"
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Harmonicas and General MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
40 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Spring Stock now complete,

Consisting of

Fine West of England and Scotch Tweed Suitings ranging from \$16.00 to \$23.00.

Wide Wale Worsted and Fine Cork Screw Overcoatings, all Shades, about \$16.50.

TROUSERINGS

Extra full line in all the latest designs and makes, ranging from \$3.75 to \$7.50.

ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR,

166 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country, Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD, Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.

MINING.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—*Editor Critic.*—DEAR SIR.—The yield of the Ezerton mine at Fifteen Mile Stream for March was 86 oz. 10 dwt., from 185 tons of quartz. The "May" lead looks very well at present, the yield being steady and regular. The company anticipate at an early date increasing their capacity by the erection of a large mill driven by water power. An additional sum is to be spent in repairing the road this spring, and there is every prospect of an active season in this district.

A tremendous gamble is at present going on in South African diamond-mining shares. Prices are ridiculously inflated far beyond prospective results. Such a condition of things always brings about a crash sooner or later, and we should say, from appearances, it will be sooner. The returns of the Sheba gold mine are 1,908 ounces from 508 tons crushed in February. The battery consists of only twenty stamps. The mine is one of the wonders of the world, and upon its reputation hundreds of frauds are launched. It is steadily producing 23,000 ounces of gold per annum, equal to the output of all the Nova Scotian gold mines. The original 85 shares are worth \$500, or a total value of \$7,500,000. It is quite certain that nothing like one-quarter of this amount is embarked in Nova Scotian gold mines, and remembering both that fact, and the proverb of all the eggs in one basket, we think the comparison of value very much in favor of Nova Scotia.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—*Crow's Nest Gold Mining Company, Limited.*—This company has been organized in London with a capital stock of £100,000, shares £1 each, to purchase the mining property and estate known as the Crow's Nest mines, or otherwise to acquire and work the property.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

There are rumors afloat about this transaction, but the details are still too indefinite to admit of publication.

TANGIER DISTRICT.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Patrick Coffee, the manager of the Brunswick Co. He had with him a bar of gold weighing 50 oz from about 70 tons of quartz crushed. He reports that work on the Dunbrack lead is suspended for the present, but he intends sinking upon it shortly. It gives every indication of proving very valuable and increases in width as it is sunk upon. The Forrest lead is now being worked by horse power, but steam hoisting machinery is being put up. The lead has been well developed, and the gold streak proved to extend for a long distance. Considerable poor rock had to be removed before the pay streak was reached, but now the mine is in splendid condition for future operations, and good returns may be expected from this out.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy is in town, and reports that his new mill is almost ready for work. He has a large amount of quartz, which gives every indication of a heavy gold yield, ready for the crusher. The leads are increasing in size as they are worked to the westward, and show some gold very freely. Mr. Bruce, who is tributary on the Moose River Co's property, and who has also some 16 feet of one of the Touquoy leads under lease, is doing a paying business.

MONTAGUE.—Mr. Baker has made a "strike" on the Sutherland property, which we trust may turn out well. He has been steadily at work in the district for some 18 months, and his perseverance deserves to be rewarded.

We are indebted to E. R. Faribault, C. E., of the geological and natural history survey of Canada, for a copy of the "Reports on Geological Surveys and Explorations in the Counties of Guysborough, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 1882 to 1886, by Hugh Fletcher, B. A., and E. R. Faribault, C. E." In laying the report before Doctor Selwyn, director of the geological and natural history survey, Mr. Fletcher explains that "Mr. Faribault has devoted himself to an investigation of the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast, and was assisted in the field by Messrs. M. H. McLeod and Archibald Cameron, while I have been aided, both in the field and office work, by Mr. J. A. Robert, B. A. Sc., and Mr. John McMillan. As in previous years, the greater part of our time has been spent on topographical surveys, and a map, on a scale of one mile to an inch, has been constructed almost wholly from these surveys, and laid down on a projection prepared by Mr. Scott Barlow, who also reduced, from the Admiralty Charts, the coast line between the Strait of Canso and Pictou Harbor, thus connecting the present map with that of the Pictou coal-field, drawn by him on the same scale for Sir William Logan, and published in the report for 1866-69." The report is embellished with two full-page photographs, but as it is not accompanied by maps, it is rather difficult to follow the authors. Turning to page 131, Mr. Faribault's report, we learn that "the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia cover nearly one-half the superficies of the Province; that is, according to various authorities, from 6,000 to 7,000 square miles. Of this area, which stretches along the Atlantic coast from Canso to Yarmouth, rocks supposed to be of Lower Cambrian age, occupy about one-half, and granite the remainder. The eastern part only, as far as Sheet Harbor, has been surveyed and mapped, and is here reported upon. Chedabucto Bay forms the northern boundary to the mouth of Salmon River, where it leaves the shore, and keeps immediately south of the river as far as Ogden, thence along the old Bantry Road to the outlet of Hurley Lake, beyond which it runs in a southerly course, striking Country Harbor River one mile and a-quarter below the Cross Roads. From this point the line runs a few degrees north of west to Trafalgar, keeping south of the Country Harbor Road, Melrose, and the West River of St. Mary's. On the south these rocks extend to the Atlantic Ocean, and form the numerous outlying rocks, reefs and islands so dangerous to navigation."

this coast." On page 159 he continues: "There are ten gold mining localities in the region examined between Cape Canso and Sheet Harbor. Mining operations are at present carried on in the six following: Darr's Hill, or Salmon River, Goldenville, Cochran's Hill, Narrows of Country Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, and Wine Harbor. In some of these several mines are, or have been, worked to some extent"
(To be continued.)

PROSPECTUS.

Amherst Coal & Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, - - \$80,000,
In 4,000 Shares of \$20 each.

CHARTER GRANTED.

The property of the Company is situate at Maccan, in the County of Cumberland, on the line of the Juggins Railway, about two miles from the I. C. R. and Maccan River, and comprises one square mile, held under lease from the Government of Nova Scotia.

It is underlain by at least 3 seams of coal from 2 to 7 feet in thickness, containing about ten million tons. Operations have hitherto been confined to two seams, about 2 feet in thickness each. These are contiguous, and can be worked together. The coal is free from explosive gas, cokes, is clear burning, with a strong heat, leaving a small quantity of fine blue ash. For any use it has no superior.

The towns and villages along the line of the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick afford an excellent and remunerative market, easily accessible, and the surrounding districts in the vicinity absorb a large amount. For want of facilities for shipping, the output hitherto has been necessarily limited, notwithstanding the active and increasing demand for the coal at remunerative prices. The operations have been chiefly confined to exploring, developing, and equipping the mine with the necessary steam power, plant, etc., for extending the operations and increasing the output of the mine, in which about \$12,000 have been expended.

Unfortunately, in November last, when the railway facilities were about completed, the mining machinery and buildings were destroyed by fire. The machinery is now replaced with temporary buildings, the mine again in operation with railway facilities complete. To equip the mine efficiently for the business intended, will require a further sum of about \$12,000, to be applied as herein stated.

The capacity of the mine thus equipped is over 100 tons per day. The cost of raising the coal to the mouth of the pit will not exceed \$1.25 per ton, and will probably be less. When the coal is in the cars at Maccan, it will command the market to all points west on the Intercolonial Railway. Shipping facilities on the Maccan River are also available. We sell at present at the mouth of the pit for \$2 and \$2.50 per ton, according to grade.

The operations of the mine may be estimated as follows:
Mining and delivering the coal on the cars at the mine, \$1.25 per ton. An output of 50 tons per day for 240 working days in the year, which is a moderate calculation, and allowing 15 per cent. for contingencies, will give a dividend of over 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

The special advantages of this mining enterprise may be summed up as follows:

1. The quality and quantity of the coal.
2. The favorable location, being close to the Railway and shipping.
3. The markets ready for its disposal, and the facility with which they are reached.
4. The low price at which the property is placed, and the small capital required for its complete equipment and working.
5. While it is proposed at present to work it on an economical and limited scale, so as to meet only the requirements of a market certain, it is capable of extension to many times the volume of the figures given.

The features thus briefly set forth are not problematical. The mine is now in actual and profitable operation. They are certain and exhibit themselves to inspection. They have all been proved, and nothing is left to uncertainty. The operation of the mine for one month since the railway facilities have been completed has fully confirmed all the calculations and figures given above, and under this conviction the stock is offered to capitalists as a desirable and profitable investment.

The application of capital is as follows:

Value of Mining Property.....	\$32,000
Working Capital.....	48,000
	<hr/> \$80,000

Fifty per cent. of the working capital of \$24,000 will be sufficient to complete the equipment of the mine, as set forth in the foregoing prospectus, and it is not intended that the remaining balance of 50 per cent. shall be called up.

Further information may be had on application at
THE CRITIC OFFICE.

A. E. McMANUS,
TAILOR.

Spring Stock Now
Complete.

139 HOLLIS STREET

Wm. Bannister,

IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
SPECTACLES,

PLATED WARE.

136 Granville St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

ESSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

American and West India
Produce,
TEAS, ETC.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TO INVESTORS.

The N. S. Telephone Co. (L'd),

Having acquired by purchase the plant and good will of the Bell Telephone Co. in N. B. and N. S., now offers to intending investors assured dividends, and those desirous of purchasing first-class securities such as this stock affords, should apply for further particulars without delay to

C. F. FRASER,
Critic Office,
161 Hollis Street,
Halifax.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

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

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

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

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

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.

Yarmouth, N. S.

Quicksilver,
Emery Wheels,
Lacing Leather,

AND

Rubber & Leather Belting.
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for
Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co.
(LIMITED.)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing March 11th.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a.m. every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate station.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, being fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc., etc. S.S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other information, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways. W. A. CHAFFE, L. E. BAKER, Agent, President and Manager.

An Extraordinary Offer to all Wanting Employment.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, on ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each, and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its suitability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial, and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ADVANCE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us, and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO
Address, at once 514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOK-BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Law and Library Books neatly bound in Sheep, Roan, Calf and Morocco. Having a good stock of colored Calf, Persian, and Morocco Leathers, I am prepared to Bind Works of Art, such as Picturesque Canada, in good style, plain or embossed sides.

Subscribers to magazines and other valuable publications of the day, can have their numbers or parts bound in a neat volume of 6 months or a year.

Orders from the country solicited.
All work promptly done.

E. J. SMALL,
197 Hollis Street,
OPPOSITE PROVINCE BUILDING.

Canada Atlantic Steamship Co.
(LIMITED.)

This Company has been formed for the purpose of putting first-class steel steamships on the route between

Charlottetown, Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston,

And it is the intention to commence the service on or before JULY 1st. One hundred and ninety shares of the stock of the Company yet remain to be allotted. Intending purchasers can obtain further particulars by application in person or by letter to

C. F. FRASER,
Critic Office, 161 Hollis St.,
Halifax.

HOME AND FARM.

A recent debate in the House of Commons, England, discloses the satisfactory decision of the military authorities not to entirely abandon the purchase of remounts in Canada, but to continue it on a limited scale experimentally. In this connection the *Canadian Gazette* advises the introduction of thoroughbred stallions into Canada, if horses are to be bred on this side of the Atlantic for the English army. The idea is a good one, and might be turned to practical account by the Maritime Provinces breeders, who, being so much nearer the English market than their brethren of Ontario and the "Far West," could raise remounts at a lower selling price and yet make greater profits, owing to the cost of transportation from the west. Our climate, too, is even more suitable for the perfection of the horse than is that of the prairie provinces.

E. J. K.—We cannot give you better general advice than the following:

The time to lay the foundation of a superior horse is in the first twelve months of the life of the colts. Take care of the weanling and you will have a well developed yearling, and, if your breed is not absolutely "scrub," a good and sound horse. Progressive breeders do not allow colts to shift for themselves. They assist the growth and development of the young animal with milk, and due proportion of oats and hay, with regular exercise, and above all, sufficient shelter. Feed the mare well after foaling with a liberal amount of grain. If the flies are bad as the season advances shelter her during the heat of the day, and give her the range of succulent pasture at night, but house her if it turns cold. A foal may be fed a little grain at from a fortnight to three weeks old; of course it is best for the young digestive powers if it is crushed. Wean at from four to five months, and take care it has a sunny and sheltered yard when out of the stable in the ensuing winter.

A prominent breeder of trotters in the States has made experiments in this direction. One colt was allowed to test the common idea that the freezing process is hardening, and was allowed plenty of opportunity to shiver in the open. The result was stunted growth, and he grew up "a pocket edition of a trotter," standing but a shade over fifteen hands. With his brother, the general course we have indicated was pursued, with the result that he grew "a powerful and rangy horse of 16.1 hands, and weighed more than his sire." Of course the whole thing is a matter of common sense.

J. H. C.—Yes. Your communication appears to have been delayed, and the season is passed to render comments available for this year, but points may be doubled down for next. We think more might be made out of maple-sugar than is made. As in everything else, care and skill and attention to what seem small points will assuredly pay. We give you the following, which we have only just opened. It seems to us that our farmers scarcely make the most of spontaneous natural production, which a little thought and attention might utilize to greater profit. For instance: Why do we import American home-made pickles, and pay a heavy duty on them, when our farmers have it, we should think, in their power to make enough for home consumption themselves?

"The sugar industry of Vermont, in its importance, reaches not more than half the proportions to which it might attain, and the quality, as a whole, is far inferior to what it should be, and what it might be, with but little extra expenso, though we are fast improving, and in a few years may reach the maximum. But when I see the grand old rock maples taken from our already sparse woodlands and sold for a mere pittance, it seems like wanton desecration.

Many people are erroneously educated as to the quality of this luxury, thinking that it must be dark in color, and of a strong, smartly taste to be desirable, while that which is pure in color and flavor is considered a fraud. If this luxury could be properly and honestly placed before the people in all the markets of our country, the demand for it would be largely increased and its value greatly enhanced.

Without assuming any new discoveries in the process of manufacturing, I wish to emphasize a few essential points necessary to the production of a first-class article. Cleanliness and dispatch are the important requisites; the apparatus, from the spout to the syrup-can, must be clean. It is just as necessary as it is in the dairy. The necessity for dispatch in the work is because the sap changes rapidly after dripping from the trees, especially in warm days; so the sooner it is reduced to syrup the better. Strain the sap and syrup *four times* in the operation; first into the gathering tub, then into the sap holder, next out of the evaporator, and lastly from the pan when finished. A skillful hand is necessary to successfully operate the evaporator. There should be a brisk, steady fire all the time to keep the liquid boiling rapidly so that it will pass steadily along through the evaporator without any lingering or simmering intervals. To do this, *dry wood* is indispensable. To avoid the settling and scorching of the malate of lime in the rear end of the evaporator, which would impart an unpleasant flavor to the syrup, I draw it off before this substance forms and finish in an old-fashioned galvanized iron pan. In completing the work in the small pan, after the syrup begins to boil keep it boiling *rapidly* until finished.

A good article for keeping syrup is a tin can with a cap lined with cork, which, when screwed tightly down, shuts out the air quite securely. Syrup kept in this way can be reduced to sugar at any time of the year, and when the article is first-class you have a luxury fit to set before the most fastidious."
—H. W. Walker, in *New England Farmer*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

SOME SMALL ECONOMIES.—Few people like to economize, and one reason is, perhaps, that many believe that to be economical really means to be

stingy, while in fact the two qualities are as unlike as possible. Very often economy puts it into one's power to be generous, for the gain that comes from proper care will often permit the willing hand to minister to the needs of others. True economy is seldom to be learned by rules, although they may assist; but experience is generally the teacher and often its lessons are hard. But the subject is worthy of study for the results that will surely follow—a fact that is often forgotten amid less important affairs. Economy to the general woman does not mean what shall be done with the surplus in the treasury, or how to dispose of certain stocks or bonds, but how to make last season's gown do service this season, and what shall be done to make baby's soiled blue kid boots look presentable. These questions are really of greatest importance, for while the disposition of the money of the nation may interest the statesmen or banker, it does not enter the home question or bring wrinkles to the face of the housewife and mother.

The baby, being of most importance, deserves first consideration. If the soiled shoes are of a light color, a bottle of bronze varnish will change them to a glistening brown, and they will really be much prettier than if they were originally. Bye-the-bye, instead of getting the small boy patent-leather shoes, it will be an economy to get calf-skin and varnish them, applying three coats and allowing plenty of time for each coat to dry. By this means the admired glossy effect is obtained without the danger of a cracked surface.

Appropos of shoes, it must be remembered that if one has several pairs of nice low shoes, heavy enough for outdoor wear, it is quite permissible to wear them in cold weather, drawing over them a pair of buttoned stockings and gaiters. The gaiters should be black.

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

R. RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech,
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.



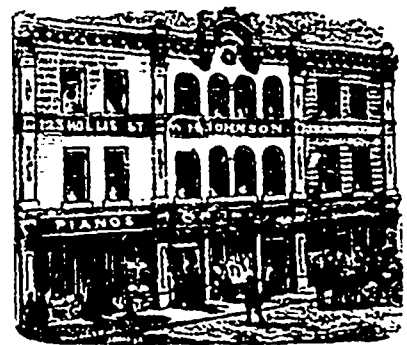
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, ETC.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Pianos,

Pianos,

Pianos.



Organs,

Organs,

Organs.

Too Much Stock!

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE REASONS WHY

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST

RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS,

THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs,

BECAUSE Its scientifically proportioned composition is not a secret and is based on scrupulously pure materials.

BECAUSE Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs.

BECAUSE Being, so to say, mechanically digested, those stomachs refractory to oily or greasy substances support and assimilate it.

BECAUSE By the association of Hypophosphites, Pure Cod Liver Oil and Chemically Pure Glycerine, scientifically proportioned, its

POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES,

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children,

Anaemia, Emaciation,

General Debility, Rheumatism and Skin Diseases,

BECAUSE By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to **THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WITH THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL.**

BECAUSE Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience.

BECAUSE Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastrical disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

Sold by all Druggists in Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Halifax, N. S.

CHES.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REV. P. H. BROWN.—P takes P steps your No. 18; No. 19 is correct.

W. W. WRIGHT.—Yours received with thanks. We do not intend to publish any 3-movers for some time yet.

A. F. MACKENZIE, (Jamaica).—Many thanks for paper and slip duly received; an intimation, we trust, of your willingness to exchange.

"D."—Your correct solutions of 18 and 19 to hand.

DR. E. S. CREED.—Your solution of No. 18 was correct.

F. W. BECKMAN.—Auflösungen 18 und 19 sind beides richtig.

F. MACKIE.—Correct solutions of Nos. 12, 13, 15, received.

T. B. ROWLAND.—Yours received with thanks.

SOLUTIONS.

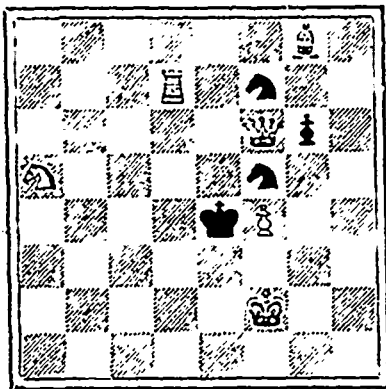
Solution to Problem 20.—R to Kt 8, etc.

Solution to Problem 21.—P to B3, etc.

(Correct solutions to Nos. 20 and 21 received from Rev. C. E. Willets, H. B. Stairs, L. M. Wilkins, Dr. L. Johnstone, J. W. Wallace, "D," Mrs. H. Mosely, W. J. Calder; and of No. 21 from A. I. and H. E. Borrodaille.

PROBLEM No. 24.

By M. Horn from "Brüderschaft." BLACK

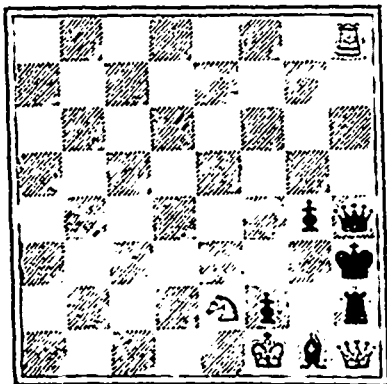


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 25.

By S. Loyd. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

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.

CHES EDITOR.—Checker clippings from you are received with thanks. I can send you chess cuttings from the New York Clipper and the Montreal Weekly Gazette, if they would be acceptable or useful to you.

J. F. HALL.—At your second move in Problem 15 if you ply 10 14 instead of 16 15 white can win

SOLUTION—PROBLEM 15.—The position is as follows:—black men—1, 19, 20, k. 30; white men, 13, 27, 28, k. 10; black to play and draw.

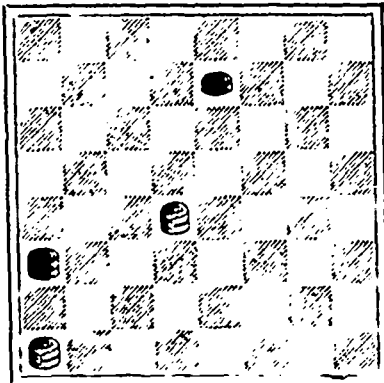
1—6 25—22 (a) 17—22 19—24 10 1 6 9 13 9 28 19 30—25 22—17 22—18 18—15 1 6 9 6 6 10 drawn.

(a) If 17—14, 13 9 white wins.

PROBLEM 16.—As we only gave the terms of this problem last week, we must defer giving the solution till our next issue.

PROBLEM 19.

By Dr. Brown, of Limerick, Ireland. Black—man 7, k. 21.



White—kings, 18, 29.

White to move and win. This problem has two lines of correct solution. We would be pleased to have as full solutions as possible.

"FUN AT CHECKERS."—Under the above caption we find in, and extract from the Checkerist, of Tavares, Florida, U.S.A., the following:—

A correspondent writes:—Your "Fun at Checkers" column is very interesting. There are plenty of such incidents afloat, and we'd enjoy to see some of them recorded. He then relates the following:—Some time ago at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a fine-looking gentleman had impressed those present as being a marvelously fine player, and I found myself the unanimous nominee for being the vicarious object on which he was to exhibit his skill. Choosing the blacks and being too intimidated to commence 11—15, I decided to rely on native strength, and open irregularly 9—14, 23 19, 5—9, 24 20, 9—13. "My young friend," here spoke my opponent more to the crowd than to me, "you've opened very weakly. I'll make that evident to you in a few more moves," and he moved 26 23! The catastrophe which followed evoked such noisy hilarity that the stranger with drew without much confusion, and we haven't seen him since. Charles Hefler thinks this probably the soonest win on record, but I have, and

doubtless every other player has scooped in a scrub with the well-known "Dunder Cross" scheme:—12—16, 24 19, 16—20, 23 18, 8—12, whereby 'tis evident the win is decided to the whites.

The Checkerist is a small but lively sheet, and students of the game might do far worse than to subscribe to it. \$1 per year.

SILK RIBBONS

Those who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet strings, Neckwear, scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, B-ws, Fancy Work &c, can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamp), to the address we give below.

As a SPECIAL OFFER this house will give you the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering, and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 80 cts each. Address—LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH FADER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Meats, Groceries, Vegetables,

Fresh and Corned Beef and Pork, Cheese Butter, Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes.

17 & 19 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX N. S.

Manufactured Meats, Sausages, Bolognas, Puddings, &c, prepared on the premises, having an immense Refrigerator, we carry a heavy stock of goods, which are fresh at all times, and can fill orders by mail or otherwise promptly. Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

YOUR

Blood wants toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat distresses you. You feel low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this result you must take Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

It is not a new thing, but has been thoroughly tested, and hundreds can testify to its merit. Ask your Druggist for it, and see that you get the genuine. Every bottle bears our Trade Mark and signature. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT. Halifax, March 28, 1888.

Applications, in writing, for the positions of HOUSE SURGEON and CLINICAL CLERK at the Victoria General Hospital will be received at this office until four p.m. on THURSDAY, the 26th of April next. Applications to be subject to the By-laws and Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained at this office.

By order. R. T. MURRAY, Secretary.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Bays and Fawns. Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne County, N.Y. We offer a very large and assorted stock of stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogues free. Address: STRAUB & PARTER, Detroit, Mich.



LEITH HOUSE, (ESTABLISHED 1818.)

KELLEY & GLASSE

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

196, 203 and 204 Hollis Street

Have the largest and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC

INCLUDING:

Piper Heidsieck, Cabinet, Imperial Sillery. CHAMPAGNE.

Royal Perrier's

Duff, Gordon & Co's Old Brown Sherry,

Duff, Gordon & Co's Old Pale Sherry,

Old Newfoundland Port.

Sauvignon's Po

Various Brands ('LARET',

LIQUEURS,

Assorted SYRUPS,

Fine Scotch Ginger Wine,

John Bull and Angostura Bitters,

*** and *** Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy,

Royal,

William's, SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Celtic,

Mackie's,

Geo. Koe's and ***,

Kinahan's L. I.,

Dunville's,

Mitchell's,

Plymouth,

Old Tom. GIN.

Holland,

Walker's Old Rye,

Gooderham & Worts's 5 and 7 years Old Rye,

Corby's I X L Old Rye Whiskey 7 summers

wood,

Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey.

Wholesale and Retail.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Label

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,

32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the Benefit of

the Diocesan Societies of Colo-

nization of the Province

of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The Tenth Monthly Drawing will take place

On WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.

FIRST SERIES.

PRIZES VALUE..... \$50,000

Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth..... \$ 5,000 \$ 5,000

1 Real Estate worth..... 2,000 2,000

10 Building Lots in Montreal 300 300

15 Bedroom or Drawing-room

Suites to choice..... 200 3,000

20 do do do 100 2,000

100 Gold Watches..... 50 5,000

1000 Silver Watches..... 20 20,000

1000 do do..... 10 10,000

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES.

PRIZES VALUE..... \$10,000

Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$1,000

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth..... \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000

100 Gold Chains worth..... 30 3,000

1000 Toilet Sets worth..... 5 5,000

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

TICKETS 25 Cents.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prize

cash, less a commission of 10 per cent

Winners' names not published unless specially

authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,

19 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the

co d, chilly winds of January, the system is liable

to a constitutional change, and the lungs become

weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one

with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing pro-

perties to the lungs, both by absorption and inha-

lation. These Protectors, along with Chamber-

laine's, Polar Jackets, Elder Down Jackets, and

the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate in

other than to state that there is a "first line" of Pro-

tection in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE,

147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAU-

RENCE'S Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles & Eye-Glasses

Printed by Halifax Printing Co's

161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.