

THE CRITIC:

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THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It takes we are told \$29,000 to maintain our Police Force. Surely the authorities could, with that sum, provide them with a decent looking uniform. As it is the cut of them is altogether Yankee and slovenly. Our force presents a marked contrast in appearance to that of the Police of Toronto, London, and other western towns.

General Boulanger's performing the same services for France, that discontented politicians have so successfully done for Canada, in disturbing men's minds, and producing a state of restlessness and dissatisfaction, for which there is no real occasion. France would go on perfectly well under her Republican Government, if the politicians and men of personal ambition would let her alone, but they will not, and by and by there will be another unnecessary revolution stirred up. There should be a condign punishment for wilful, interested, and gratuitous disturbers of the public tranquillity.

The King's College Record for March has an article, by C. E. Nicholson, on "Canadian Leaves." We wish the spirit of patriotism breathed in it were more generally participated in. There is also a pleasant article on "The Songs in Shakespeare's Plays," by J. M. Withycombe. We suppose our jokes are rather heavy, we are quite aware that we are not witty, and therefore seldom try our hand in that line, but it is too cruel that our appreciated contemporary should have had any doubt as to our remarks on Volapuk being anything more than a joke. We will label them in future, "this is a goak!"

The attendance at the Imperial Federation meeting, on Monday evening, has, as usual, been misstated according to opposing views. On one side comes the sneer that the audience was principally composed of ladies brought there by military influence. On the other, the numbers present are exaggerated. Carefully guarding against exaggeration, we estimated the whole number present at 400, of which number, probably from one fourth to one third were ladies. But we do not think any large proportion were brought there by "military influence." The audience was, on the whole, as good as could be expected in the present initiatory stage of the movement.

Says the *St. John Globe*, "The rich manufacturers who carry on their operations by the water which they take from the Ottawa, and who are at no expense for steam, show their gratitude to that noble river by filling it full of sawdust and other refuse." The whole case is summed up in this quotation. It is a piece of unmitigated selfishness, and the mill owners seem to care nothing about the evil results to the public, destruction of fish, etc., "so long as they are not asked to spend a few thousands in burning the refuse, as those on the St. John River do. The matter calls for stringent legislation."

"Time and again," as the *Militia Gazette* says, "complaint has been made that the men have insufficient covering when sleeping in camp, but the matter ends with the sound of the complaint." One blanket is the issue. Now there is no question that the issue should be two blankets and an india rubber sheet. Active war service is one thing, and the ordinary encampments are, in some respects, another. In war men must put up with every hardship and inconvenience, if necessary, but every Canadian militia-man serves his country at personal cost and inconvenience, and it is somewhat hard lines if a week or ten days encampment, if the weather happens to be bad, leaves him with an attack of rheumatism. Sir Adolph Caron has the reputation of being a kindly-hearted man, and it behooves the Department to adopt this measure of common sense and humanity. The india rubber sheet is a powerful protective.

If, as the *St. John Globe* says, "Mr. Lister understands as well as his critics" that every Briton settling in Canada has the fullest rights of citizenship, he should measure his public language accordingly. We do not, as we have said, gush about "loyalty," but we are quite aware of the existence and tendency of the sort of "know nothing" swagger we deprecate. We are also at no loss to comprehend the scope of implication, and when the *Globe* speaks of "a wretched rebellion brought on by government mismanagement," we infer that it implies this to have justified the vain, shallow, and cowardly Riel in causing the loss of a hundred or two of lives, the least valuable of which was of more worth than his own. The title of the *Globe's* article, "Loyalty," begs a question not raised by us; but, dear *Globe*, (and you are a first-class paper, altho' you do like the Stars & Stripes better than the Jack) the *Critic* is not in the least "uncomfortable," thank you!

It has attracted considerable notice that, in the recent stringent enforcement of the United States law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract, the authorities seem to have been unable to lay hands upon a single Irishman. Out of forty-five incoming passengers to Boston, four were landed by orders of the collector, four escaped, and thirty seven were sent back to the countries they came from. Of the whole number three were Scotch, one English, and forty-one Nova Scotians. It is of course possible that no Irishmen do arrive under actual contract, but the existing facts are curiously coupled in a Boston paper with a gross slander of Nova Scotians as a class, charging them with systematic evasion of the contract labor law, with being "many times worse than the Chinese," and with being "bloodsuckers on the American body politic who defy all present methods of shaking them off." Mingled with all this are grotesque descriptions of the appearance, manners and attire of the "bluenoses." It would surely be enough to enforce the law quietly without insult and detraction of a people as respectable as any in the world.

The *British American Citizen* of 26th May, had again four columns of descriptive recommendations of the summer resorts of Nova Scotia, among them the following supplied by Dr. J. Gordon Bennet. "I should decidedly say Halifax, as it is impossible to surpass the scenery, combined with the salt water, the benefit of which needs no description beyond saying as a physician that it is a universal panacea for most of our ills. But there is one drawback, our hotels here are already overflowing with guests, indeed, have been filled nearly all winter. Now, to remedy this evil only one course is open, and that is to solicit American enterprise and cash to put up a hotel at the Northwest Arm—a most charming spot—a hotel with about two hundred bedrooms, every one of which can be filled during the entire summer at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. There is no enterprise that would pay better, and twenty thousand dollars worth of stock can be raised here. I should be happy to further this, and render any information to any subscriber wishing to entertain the matter. Living is cheap, and there are some beautiful residences for sale at a low rate, one of which, a house (now) with fifteen rooms and eight acres of beautiful land, fine orchard and gardens, with a well-furnished house, stable, and carriages, can be bought for \$7,000 just as it stands. The house alone having cost \$9,000 to build, being all done by days' labor, and it is close to the salt water. The beauties of the scenery, fishing, boating, and driving are unsurpassed."

ANARCHY AND DYNAMITE.

The June number of the *American Magazine*, besides the general excellence of its other contents, is rendered specially interesting by the conclusion of "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite." No doubt, Colonel Chesnoy's famous "Battle of Dorking" set the fashion of this kind of tale of prophetic warning; but however that may be, the form is an excellent medium for the conveyance of a serious purpose. The story, if it may be called one, is written by an officer—presumably a general officer—of the United States army, whose pen is said to be a weapon as facile to his hand as his sword. It is a well-written presentment of what might happen if the plots and plans of foreign Anarchist dynamiters are not counteracted and guarded against betimes. It describes the ruin of New York; the defeat, first of her civic forces, then of those of the Union, by the skilful use of dynamite; with the pillage of banks and of the mansions of the wealthy, and all the horrors and outrages attendant on victorious mob-rule. Of course, there is an ultimate defeat of the Communists, promoted by the dissensions which naturally arise amongst themselves, notably the license taken by the worst characters, and most worthless workers, under a system in which all share alike.

The Chicago experiences convince us that the idea, though at first glance extravagant, is not so entirely visionary, and the story brings out in strong relief the salient fact that the propaganda of anarchism is entirely due to the European immigration of restless and bloodthirsty fanatics. Though the enormous wealth of American millionaires is becoming more obnoxious to the masses than even that of aristocracy in Europe, the Anarchist idea is not one which commends itself to the native-born American.

Two salutary lessons are inculcated by the "Dream." One is the expediency of placing the manufacture, sale, and possession of dynamite under the strictest legal supervision. The other is the exposition, and setting in its true light, of the diabolical doctrine that political ends are a sanction to crime.

We, in happier Canada, are apt to think ourselves but little concerned, but it may be worth our while to consider whether we do not palter more than we ought to do, with the idea of this tremendous iniquity.

THE "WILD NORTH LAND."

The worthlessness and want of every sort of capability of the Dominion, and the hopelessness of making anything out of the resources she is sometimes allowed to possess, have been so unceasingly dinned into the ears of Canadians by the pessimist annexationists, that—as we have been told the population of every country are "principally fools"—it does not cause much surprise that numbers should be persuaded they are living under conditions of utter blankness.

But let us fancy for a moment that the possession of Canada could be offered to Germany or France, and contrast the quick appreciation of either of those powers of her magnificent extent and illimitable resources, with our own blindness to the goodly heritage that has fallen to our lot among the nations, and the apathy and thanklessness with which we regard conditions in which we are more favored by Providence than almost any country in the world.

The blessings of peace, plenty, and an almost boundless space for the expansion of our population in our own territories and under our own flag, we seem to accept with a graceless and surly reluctance discreditable alike to our heads and hearts.

We may not, however, after all, be wholly given over to a reprobate stupidity and churlishness; and if there be any better hope in us, it is yet possible that the information which has been made public by Dr. Schultz's committee on the extent and capabilities of the great Mackenzie Basin may stir up in us a conviction that we possess within our own borders to the most generous extent the potentialities of a mighty nation.

When Colonel (then Lieutenant) Butler visited the Peace River district in 1870, it was in the dead of winter, and his "Wild North Land" could not give us facts, from observation, of its summer capabilities. It was, however, accompanied by a map in which it was noticeable that the isothermal line of Kingston bent itself to the northward so far as to intersect Dunvegan on the Peace River. From what Butler gathered, however, it was inferred that there might be a large wheat-growing district even in those high latitudes, and it now appears, from the report of the committee, that there is an area of 316,000 square miles on which that cereal may be raised. The barley area is set down at 407,000, and that grain is said to ripen at the mouth of the Great Bear River, in latitude 65. Potatoes have been successfully grown at Fort Good Hope, on the Arctic circle, and the area capable of producing them has been set down as 650,000 square miles.

There is an immense stretch of river navigation broken only in two places; salmon are abundant in the rivers discharging themselves into Hudson's Bay; there is a distinct, but valuable species in the Mackenzie; and capelin and rock cod are found on the coasts of Hudson's Bay.

The country has extensive areas of forest trees, suited to all purposes of house and ship-building, some of which attain an enormous size.

Coal, lignite, silver, copper, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, gypsum, lime, sandstone, sand for glass, asphaltum, salt, and sulphur, are distributed over various portions of the vast region, and there are extensive deposits of petroleum.

It is a fact within our own knowledge that the wild fruits of the N. W. in the already partially settled districts further south are superior to those of old Canada. We have seen wild gooseberries and black currants in the neighborhood of Fort Pelly, which might have been taken for cultivated garden fruit, while the cranberries are magnificent in size, quality and profusion.

It appears that these and many others—strawberries, blueberries, Indian pear, etc.—lose nothing in these higher latitudes; it is even probable that they are still finer. Of course, as in the more southerly N. W., there are dangers to cultivation from frosts early and late, but there are also compensatory conditions, such as the more rapid ripening of grains, vegetables, etc., in the summer as the Arctic region is approached, and some stress is laid on the effects of settlement and tillage in modifying climate.

The fur-bearing animals are as yet abundant, the fur sales in London still amounting to several millions of dollars annually.

Here, then, is an empire in itself, producing every necessary and very many luxuries of life, open to Canadian enterprise, which has only to go forth and possess it as soon as railway communication is opened up, and that, no doubt, we shall not wait for very long.

It has been the fashion of the discontented to assume that the N. W. was of no account or interest to the Maritime Provinces, but we do not, of late, hear quite so much of that sort of talk; the fact is, that the number of successful settlers from the N. W. who have made their mark in the various regions of the N. W. has made it inconvenient to the anti-nationalists to continue their insistence on that misrepresentation.

Let us hope that we are awaking to a better appreciation of our enormous national blessings and advantages.

THE POPE AND THE LEAGUE.

A great meeting of Irish Nationalists has been held in Chicago, which has clothed in the usual vague and lofty language a protest against the action of the church. Archbishop Walsh's endeavor to throw a glamour round his submission is still more distinctly marked by the turgid and inflated style which seems to possess peculiar attractions for Frenchmen and Irishmen whenever they find it necessary to justify doubtful courses.

The Archbishop, indeed, needs all the misty eloquence he can bring to bear, as he wishes it to be understood that a most determined effort was made to bring the National League under the unfavorable judgment of the Pontiff, a position proved to be a false one, but which may be partly foisted on the ignorant under cover of a cloud of declamatory dust.

Mr. Parnell's evolutions under the pressure of a force which even he can not ignore, or afford to quarrel with, are still more instructive and peculiar. The Plan of Campaign was officially proclaimed as the policy of the National League in the columns of *United Ireland*, a paper of which Mr. Parnell is the chief proprietor. Mr. Parnell's health has always prevented him from either accepting or denouncing it on his own account, but it was entirely endorsed by his lieutenants in his absence.

No one in his senses, in fact, doubts the actual complicity of the whole party in Parliament with the Plan, and consequently with the crime and cruelty resulting from it. One must, therefore, admire Mr. Parnell's audacity when he now coolly asserts that "the Irish Parliamentary party and the National League have never had anything to do with the Plan of Campaign, and that if it (the Plan) should now be defeated by the spiritual power of Rome and the temporal power of England, it will not be a defeat of the National League."

Well and good; a National League, innocent of the practices condemned by the Pope, would be a National League with which the English Government would not, and, indeed, could not, possibly interfere.

The plain facts which remain conspicuous through the glamor and mist thrown around them, are that murder, outrage, plunder and social persecution, were the weapons of the Plan, and it is vain to try to separate the Plan from the League.

The Vatican position that it interferes not at all with politics, but only with immoral means, is unassailable, and the strength of it lies in the facts which have been well set forth in these words:—"The Pope has made no pronouncement upon new doctrine, and has extracted no new thing from the deposits of truth in the keeping of his Church. He has merely investigated circumstances fully known to the Irish Bishops, has judged them in the light of universal and elementary morality, and has come to a decision which approves itself to the conscience of the world."

That His Holiness has caused a thorough investigation to be made is most significant, and there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that his humane and righteous judgment will rebound in history to the credit of the church, and stand as another title to the respect of posterity for the personal memory of the Pontiff.

The misprint of "Manitoba" for "Muskoka" crept into a Note in our issue of last week, in connection with the name of Lt.-Col. O'Brien, which reminds us that there is sometimes a laugh at the number of Canadian "Colonels." Yet we are not quite down to the level of the "Kentucky mind," illustrated by the younster, who, being told that Adam had no other name, suggested that Eve might have called him "Colonel." As a matter of fact, allowing for a few changes from time to time, the Canadian Militia List shows:

	Active.	Retired.
Colonels.....	4	3
Lt.-Colonels	165	176
Total		348

Formerly, a Major of five years standing got his Lt.-Colonelcy as a matter of routine, but this privilege having been rightly abolished for some years, the list is decreasing in numbers as officers die off. We are hereby reminded to impress upon the Minister of Militia that the D. A. G.'s, being the virtual general officers commanding districts, ought to have at least the rank of full Colonel. The list, as it stands, is incongruous.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A new paper is called the *Ocean*. It is to be hoped it will not make people sick.

A record of 441 divorce cases in one day entitles Boston to a smile of recognition from Chicago.

A SCOTCH MONOPOLIST.—Scotch Table d'hôte at fashionable hotel on Deeside; big market day. Farmer of the old school has dined. Waiter—"Finished, sir?"

Farmer—"Fat's the charge?"

Waiter—"Five shillings, please."

Farmer (startled)—"Five shillin's! Weel, I'm na doon yet." Resumed operations.

A LITTLE MIXED.—"I was sorry to see you drunk yesterday, Pat, after having taken the pledge!"

"It was all along of me absent-mindedness, sor, an' a habit I have av talking wid meself. I was passin' the shtore, and I sez to meself, sez I, "Come in an' take a dhrink Pat." "No, sor," I sez, "I've sworn off." "Thin I'll go in by meself," sez I. "An' I'll wait for yer outside" I sez. An' whin meself come out, faith, he was dhrunk.

TREATED AS A FLOWER.—It was in the ancestral hall. She had been dancing with the heir of acres and much personality. He was tall and shy. She was a bouncing blonde, and turning on her great blue eyes full of power she said—"You are very rude." "How—why?" stammered the youth. "You squeezed me dreadfully in the last waltz." "Oh—but—" "Yes, you crushed me as you would a flower." "But I like flowers and pin them to my breast." "Well, my name is Rose, you know; suppose you treat me as a flower."

AN IDEA FOR SEPARATIONISTS.—A number of Colts were sent to investigate a gas leak on North Main Street. Upon locating the trouble one of the party was lowered into the manhole, and when he was a few feet down one of his comrades called to him. "Jerry, can yoz shtand the gas?" "Yis, lower away," was the reply. Again the question was asked, and the same answer returned. A third time "Jerry" was hailed, and back came the shout: "Pull me out! If yez don't pull me out I'll cut the rope!" He was "pulled."

A WISH.

She never gets a scolding,
She's never sent to bed,
She hasn't got a napkin
Put on her when she's fed;
She plays with me, yet no one
Tells her, "Don't make a noise;"
I sometimes wish my dolly
Was me and I was toys.

Wolfe invited a Scottish officer to dine with him who, later on the same day, was also invited by some brother officers.

"You must excuse me," said he, "I am already engaged to Wolfe."

An over-smart youngster observed that he might as well have said "General Wolfe."

"Sir," said the Scotsman, "we do not say General Alexander or General Caesar."

Wolfe, who had come within hearing, could not help acknowledging the force of the sincere as well as adroit compliment and the natural pleasure it gave him, by a low bow.

"How long the ignoble sloth, how long,
The trust in greatness not thine own?
Surely the lion's brood is strong
To front the world alone!

How long the indolence, ere thou dare
Achieve thy destiny, seize thy fame,
Ere our proud eyes behold thee bear
A nation's franchise, nation's name?

But thou my country, dream not thou
Wake and behold how night is done,—
How on thy breast, and o'er thy brow,
Bursts the uprising sun!"

Thus sings Roberts in "In Divers Tones." It is apropos of Independence he sings, but the patriotism should hold good under any form of national development. "But"—says the *Dalhousie Gazette* in an otherwise appreciatory notice—"though poets may awaken, they cannot create a love for country or a national pride, especially in our day when sentiment is so little regarded. Hence it is that" some poems named of Prof. Roberts—"will be read by the vast majority of us simply as pleasing poetry; but they will not stir our blood and send it throbbing through our veins. The defect is not in Prof. Roberts' poetry, but in our hearts." Yes, if it be so, no doubt the defect is in our hearts, and it is so miserable and sordid a defect that every Canadian who is conscious of it ought to be overwhelmed with shame at his sordid disregard of the noble inheritance he has been born into, and of which he shows himself so little deserving.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 14. 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.

The nomination for Pictou takes place on the 18th inst., and polling on the 25th.

The Scott Act has suffered another defeat, by 160 majority, in Stanstead County, Quebec.

H. M. Ships Bellerophon (flag) and Pylades, arrived in harbor about ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Donald McDonald who is now living at Garloch, Pictou Co., N. S., took part in the battle of Waterloo.

The fortnightly steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool via St. John's, brings out a new crank shaft for the disabled *Circassian*.

The death in his 89th year is announced of the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, member of the Senate and of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

The Manitoba grain dealers are said to have made a profit of \$700,000 by the recent rapid rise of wheat, some of them having made fortunes.

George Ross, 74 years of age, blew out the gas in the Commercial hotel, Toronto, and was found dead in bed Saturday morning. When will there be an end of this ignorance and stupidity?

The first number has appeared of an exceedingly neat little paper called the *Tablet*. It is a Baptist publication and is, no doubt, an interesting medium of religious news to that denomination.

We have received the calendar of Dalhousie College for 1888-9, got up with evident care, and containing a historical sketch, and apparently the fullest information on every point connected with the institution.

The Halifax street railway carried one million passengers last year, the second of its existence, and the revenue was about \$16,000 over and above working expenses. The company are well satisfied with their investment.

The bears are again becoming active and troublesome. A valuable cow and calf were killed last week at Kempt, Yarmouth, and three young bears have been shot; but it is thought a larger animal must have killed the cattle.

The Quebec city council has decided to ask Parliament to change the municipal act so that in future the Mayor of Quebec will be elected by the popular vote. The resolution passed the council by a vote of eleven to nine.

Mr. James Scott of the Army and Navy Depot has been, it is reported, 50 years in business at that stand to day. Mr. Scott's name has ever been suggestive not only of the highest business uprightness and integrity, but of the greatest personal kindness.

Mr. Justice Thomas Galt, of the Court of Common Pleas, Toronto, and Dr. Daniel Wilson, F. R. S. C., of Toronto University, have been knighted. Sir Daniel Wilson is one of the ablest literary men in Canada. Sir Thomas Galt is the father of Mrs. Oliver, wife of Dr. Oliver of Halifax, formerly of H. M. 60th Rifles.

The Wimbledon Team, under the command of Lt. Col. Macdonald, 66th P. L. Fusiliers, is to sail for England on the 21st. The team also includes the following competitors from the Maritime Provinces: Lt. E. A. Smith, St. John Rifle Co.; Lt. C. K. Fiske, 63rd Rifles, Lt. J. Dover, 78th Batt., Sergeant S. Case, H. B. G. A., Sergeant W. Adams, 62nd Batt., Gunners Campbell and Wilson, H. B. G. A., and Sergeant Miner, 41st Batt., nine out of twenty one.

A Winnipeg despatch says.—The amount of grain stored at Fort William is attracting the attention of vessel men. At present there are over two million bushels in the grain shed and elevator, which will take a fleet of one hundred vessels with a carrying capacity of twenty five hundred bushels each, to convey east. Add to this the amount of grain that is yet to be taken out of Manitoba and the North West, and it will be found that there will be sufficient cargoes for at least two hundred and fifty vessels.

Mr. John Naylor, secretary of the S. P. C., has returned from Salt Springs, Cumberland, where he went to inquire into a case of cruelty, a man named John Piggot having been reported for beating his horse and whipping his wife. The man had horsewhipped his wife and treated his horse with extreme brutality. He was taken before a magistrate, and as he was already under bonds to keep the peace, and promised to give no further cause for complaint, was dismissed with a caution. It is doubtful if leniency to such brutes is sound policy.

An interesting machine to ladies and house-keepers, who are cordially invited to inspect the process, is now in operation at No. 13 Prince St. The machine is known as E. B. Dufort's Champion Feather Renovator, and its object is to thoroughly clean and renovate Feathers, and render beds and pillows clean and healthy. In addition it renders them plump and well filled out; the increase in size being fully half. It is astonishing how much dust and dirt feather-beds and pillows accumulate, and to have all this deleterious health-destroying matter removed, and beds called for, cleaned and washed, within the space of 24 hours, speaks well for the enterprise of Messrs. H. L. Wallace & Co., the proprietors and operators of this machine. Mr. H. L. Wallace is the well known proprietor of the Globe Hotel, and recommends the process to his brother hotel-keepers and others. A stitch in time saves nine, and this process would doubtless save many doctor's bills.

The Grand Narrows Hotel is most beautifully situated on the shores of the famous Bras d'Or Lake. The view is superb, and the fishing and hunting within easy reach of the hotel, are all that the most enthusiastic sportsman could desire. The boats of the Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co., land tourists almost at the door, and the accommodations are equal to any furnished by the other leading hotels of the Province. The rooms are large, comfortable, and splendidly furnished, and the *cuisine* is of the best. Tourists who desire to thoroughly enjoy themselves, whilst laying in a stock of good health, should make it a point to write Messrs. McDougall & McNeil, the proprietors, and secure rooms in advance.

The Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Company have made arrangements to run a daily boat from Port Mulgrave to Sydney direct. The S. S. "Neptune" having been taken off the East Bay route, will now run on alternate days with the S. S. "Marion." We should certainly advise Nova Scotians, instead of going abroad, to take a trip on one of these boats through the Bras d'Or Lakes. The scenery, as we have frequently pointed out, is not to be surpassed, and one never tires of drinking in the constantly changing view. The boats have comfortable staterooms, and, with the Mitchell Brothers as Stewards, the excellence of the fare provided will be assured. Capt. Burchell Commodore of the line, will, as usual, generally command the Marion, and the ladies may therefore be assured that their welfare will be carefully studied.

The Rev. Mr. Herridge, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ottawa, has attracted much attention by his sermons on the so-called temperance question. He declares there is no warrant in the Bible for the enforcement of total abstinence on those who do not believe it necessary. He denies the right of the State to prohibit liquor unless the sale or use of it could be considered a crime. He defines the duty of the State to be to educate in the schools and otherwise a public sentiment against alcohol. The duty of the church, he thought, did not include the declaration of ways and means of enforcing temperance. He deprecated church advocacy of the Scott Act or anything of that kind. When the church did such things, whether through a Pope, General Conference, or General Assembly, it descended from the region of eternal truth to the doubtful ground of transient expediency. The Gospel of Christ was the best means of repressing intemperance. Mr. Herridge is the second prominent Presbyterian minister who has had the courage to speak squarely on this question.

The first general public meeting of the Halifax branch of the Imperial Federation League was held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening last. Considering that the subject has as yet received but little ventilation in the press of the city, it was not surprising that the audience was not large; but the ball has been set rolling and hundreds of persons will now be able to intelligently discuss the question upon its merits and to make up their minds whether annexation with the United States or closer federation with the several sections of the British Empire is the destiny they would desire for this country. We have always held, and we still hold, that the questions of Commercial Union or Annexation, and Imperial Federation have been forced upon public attention prematurely, but the unrestricted debate in the house of Commons proves that the annexationists are determined to make their pet idea a live political issue, we see no reason why those who believe in strengthening instead of dissolving the union of which they now form a part, in order to cast in their lot with a foreign power, should not openly advocate the preservation of that union, and by means of public meetings and through the press, make known the principles of the Imperial Federation League. We have no hesitation in reaffirming our opinion sometime since expressed in the editorial columns of THE CRITIC that unless the several portions of the British Empire can form a federation which will secure to each material advantages other than those which they now enjoy, the idea will never be made to fructify. But if these material advantages can be secured, the federation will have in it the elements of durability, and what Nova Scotian, what Canadian, what British subject is there, who would not be devoutly thankful for such a consummation?

There is no late intelligence of the state of General Sheridan at the time of our going to press, but he is believed to be better.

According to the calculation recently published, the salaries, mileages, and other expenses of Congress amount to about \$2,634,000.

There are indications that Los Angeles and other Pacific towns have been somewhat over-boomed, and that a very strong reaction has set in.

Mr. Cleveland has received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The nomination was unanimous and elicited great enthusiasm.

The last of the New York blizzard was shoveled out from the arches of the big bridge May 21, and made a snow bank two feet deep and half a block long.

Tons of vegetables from the south were cast overboard outside the Narrows at New York on Tuesday on account of the glutted state of "our natural market."

Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate States, celebrated his 80th birthday on the 3rd inst. The venerable statesman received many congratulations both personal and epistolary.

A cow and a donkey are answerable for the death of at least 18 persons and the injury of 41 more at Tampico, Mexico. They derailed a train which crashed through a bridge with the above result, and, no doubt, their own extinction.

DeBausset, of Chicago, is trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation by means of steel in lieu of silk. Atmospheric pressure on a large vacuum is one of the difficulties, but a committee of Congress recommends a grant of \$75,000 in aid of the experiment,

The town of Gloucester, Mass., passed by an overwhelming majority, at the beginning of its civic year, a vote to permit the sale of liquor under license from the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Robinson, the mayor, a prohibitionist, refused to sign the licenses. The Supreme Court being appealed to, ordered the Mayor either to sign or resign. Mr. Robinson accepted the latter alternate. As he knew the result of the popular vote when he took office, his action has the appearance of a predetermined demonstration.

The condition of the German Emperor continues favorable. Mr. Bright has passed the crisis of his illness and is slowly improving. It is reported that Lord Lansdowne is to receive the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford.

The new steamer, the Empress, on the Dover-Calais route, is expected to cross the Channel in 50 minutes.

The Duke of Sutherland is conceded to be the best performer of the Highland fling in the whole of Scotland.

It is reported that it is intended to crown the Czar Emperor of Central Asia at Samarcund, to offset the influence of Queen Victoria's title as Empress of India.

Some surprise is felt at the smallness of the amount (\$5000) left by the late Matthew Arnold in his will, which bequeaths everything he possessed to his wife.

The Duke of Bedford is about to remit twenty five per cent. of the rents of the tenants on his Devonshire estate and there are reports that other English landlords intend taking similar action.

The young English Earl of Dudley who has just come into his majority, succeeds to a rent roll of £150,000 a year and an immense sum of money that has been accumulating during his minority.

The expenditure on the British Navy has increased from £2,100,000 in 1881 to £5,358,000 last year and a still larger amount for the current fiscal year. This does not look much like neglect of this important service.

Poor Canada! The C. P. R. Company's bonds have been eagerly sought for by English capitalists, ten times the amount wanted being applied for. The credit of Canada stands higher in England than that of any other dependency.

Russian intrigues have been renewed in Corea, with the object of inducing the King to sever the connection between Corea and China. The King resents the retention of the Chinese resident at Seoul, as interfering with his administration.

The premier of New Zealand has introduced the budget in the General Assembly of that colony. He estimated the revenue at £9,016,000. He proposed that a special primage of one per cent. be levied upon all imports for two years to meet unfunded deficits.

The French are so irritable that they will by and by "put their foot in it." They have been hoisting their flag on an islet, belonging if anywhere to Channel Islands, and have been warned off by H. M. Gunboat "Mistletoe." They want another thrashing or two yet, to sober their restless self-conceit.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says the completion of the Trans Caspian Railway should improve the relations between England and Russia, and should convince the former of the expediency of ceasing from political intrigue, now that Russia possesses an ever ready means of rejoinder through her proximity to India.

One Walsh suspected of being implicated in a plot similar to that of the murders of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, finding himself dogged at every step, was interviewed at Paris by a Scotland Yard Agent. He professed to be convinced that the Police had discovered all the details, and said he had abandoned his mission. Walsh and another miscreant sailed for New York from Havre, being watched by detectives till the steamer took her departure.

Lord James Douglas, a brother of the Marquis of Queensbury, has been sent to jail for annoying Miss Scott, an heiress, with his attentions. They are an eccentric family. The Marquis lost his seat as a representative peer of Scotland on account of his free thought proclivities, and his sister Lady Florence Dixie will be remembered as the heroine of an adventure of dubious credibility, in which she represented herself to have been murderously attacked by Irishmen.

An extraordinary epidemic of murder is reported to have broken out in England. The encouraging example of one Jackson, a convict who knocked out the brains of his warder with a hammer, appears to have set the fashion. Since then, in about a fortnight, a man has been stabbed to death by several other men in Regent's Park, a father has dashed out his child's brains on the pavement, two policemen have been shot, and one beaten to death by a burglar, two husbands have stabbed their wives, and a soldier has shot his comrade dead.

There is a tendency to under-estimate the population of Australia. Whitaker, 1888 gives the following:

N. S. W., June	1887	1,022,767
Victoria "	"	1,019,106
S. Australia "	"	313,355
Queensland	1886	342,614
W. Australia	"	39,584
Tasmania	"	137,211
		2,874,637

This is independent of over 600,000 in New Zealand in 1886.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., LL.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.

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FOYLE BREWERY,
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P. & J. O'Mullin,
MANUFACTURERS OF

India Pale Ales,

AND
BROWN STOUT PORTER,

IN WOOD AND GLASS.
Family orders receive special attention.

ALSO,
Of the following well-known Temperance Beverages:

Kraizer Beer (SOLE)

Vienese Beer (SOLE)

Table Beer,

Hop Beer,

White Spruce Beer,

(SOLE)

N. B.—VIENESE BEER is the latest, and is recommended as a pleasant Summer Beer.

J. J. McLELLAN,
117 Argyle Street, Halifax.

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POST OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S., 2nd June, 1888.
NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, 4th instant, Mails will be despatched from this office, daily, as follows: For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a.m. For the Upper Provinces, and second Mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 5.30 o'clock, p.m. Second Mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie, Truro, Stellarton, etc., at 4.20 o'clock. The Mail for the UNITED KINGDOM per Canadian Packet via Rimouski, will close every WEDNESDAY, at 5.30 o'clock, p.m. H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.

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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.
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Clocks,
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If so, send for **DOG BUYER'S 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 capsize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per setting. Sent for 15 Cents.

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If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 130 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plates. Treatment and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an Aviary. All about Ferrets. Prices of all birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books 45 Cts. **ASSOCIATED FANCIERS, 217 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

NEW WATER JACKETED CUPOLA FURNACE

B. W. KEIM'S New Water Jacketed Cupola produces superior castings with a saving of a laborer and 10 per cent. of a saving in metal and fuel. It is especially adapted for the use of stove, brass and iron foundries, also for the treatment of phosphor-bronze, copper and bell metal. It is so constructed that by the addition of 1 1/2 per cent. of aluminum a steel casting can be produced. It requires little, if any, repairs, 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, our correspondence is solicited. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. **THE HARTSFELD FURNACE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Halifax Hotel,

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IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.Has been lately fitted with all modern
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This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
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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

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**Quicksilver,
Emery Wheels,
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Hubber & 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 17th.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
THURSDAYFor Tickets, Staterooms, and all other informa-
tion, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.
W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER,
Agent. President and Manager.**City Foundry & Machine Works.**

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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**HOTEL LORNE,**

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First-Class in every Particular.

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Acadian HotelThe subscriber notifies the public
that the ACADIAN HOTEL will
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with best accommodation for Perma-
nent and Transient Boarders.**GEO. NICHOLS,**
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350 cases Old Brandy
275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
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75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
400 doz. Port and Sherry
300 cases Claret
60 " Hock and Moselle
400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
100 cases Champagne—ALSO—
Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.A Full Line of GROCERIES always
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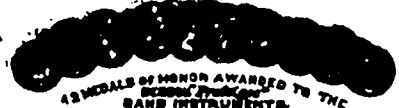
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Pig Iron Iron Boiler Plates
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Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay,
Moulders' Sand,**FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,**Linseed Oil, White Leads, Cordage,
Oakums, and a full assortment of**SHIP CHANDLERY**

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE.**JONES' MUSIC WAREHOUSES,**
57 Granville, Cor. Sackville St., Halifax.
Pianofortes, Cabinet Organs, Band Instru-
ments, Sheet Music, etc.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PROHIBITION—HOW IT WORKS.

The prohibitory law in Rhode Island has not been enforced in the cities of that State from the first. The statistics of the arrests for drunkenness show that only the law-abiding elements of the community pay any attention to it. Thus at Newport invalids were last summer unable to procure the mild forms of alcoholic stimulants that their physicians had prescribed, while the club men and corner loafers could obtain all that they wanted in any degree of strength that they preferred. It is said that a number of saloon keepers who have failed to obtain a license in Philadelphia, are removing to Rhode Island to continue their business under more favorable auspices.

The situation shows once more that for ten persons who will help to enact prohibition by their votes, there is scarcely one who will give active help in enforcing it when once it has been enacted. They see the evils of the liquor traffic, and they think to get rid of them at one stroke by a new law. But laws cannot work miracles. They are worth just the weight of aroused and active public opinion which remains behind them after they have been enacted. The laws against murder or burglary are operative, because such crimes lie under a constant, unanimous, and vigorous condemnation from society. A law to forbid or to restrict materially the sale of liquor, forbids or restricts the use of what is condemned by public opinion only in the use. If the prohibitionists were to bring the whole community up (or down) to the level of believing that drinking in any degree is as wrong as assault or fornication, that community would both enact and enforce prohibition. But not one per cent. of the people anywhere holds that belief.

E.L.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The inhabitants residing in what is known as the St. Maurice District in the Province of Quebec, Canada, remarked when driving through a portion of the country, through which a fire had passed, that their waggons became coated and colored with a substance which it was impossible to remove by washing. This neighborhood soon became known as the "Terre à Peinture," ("Land of Paint,") and the ore was used for the purpose of painting roofs and outbuildings. This continued for years, until Messrs. Wm Johnson & Co., of Montreal, the well-known paint manufacturers of that city, recognizing the value of the article, purchased the whole district, and erected furnaces and other works for the development of the mines. There are now numerous furnaces or kilns in operation, and the industry gives employment to many hands. The daily output is 16 tons, and the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible. From this ore is manufactured what is now known as the Johnson Magnetic Iron Paint, of which the following is an analysis:—

Per Oxide of Iron.....	92 per cent.
Hydraulic cement.....	8 "

100 "

The effect of iron in paint is to cover the wood, metal, or other substance painted with a metallic shield, as an air-tight, water-proof covering for oil, the only real preservative in all paint. Of a rich brown color, it mixes perfectly well with linseed oil, and covers 150 per cent. more than lead, and is a better protection against oxidation. Another great advantage is that it forms beautiful warm tints with white lead, such as grey stone, drab, and brown stone, and these tints thus made are most lasting, and can be used for any purposes, either for inside or outside work

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM.—Constant improvements are being reported in the production of aluminum, whereby the cost of its manufacture has already been very much reduced. The indications are that still further improvements will be made, until the metal will become so cheap that it will be made to enter into the manufacture of a vast number of household and other articles for which it is most admirably fitted. The latest improvement in the production of aluminum has recently been patented in France. The work of manufacture is divided into two parts, in the first of which ten parts by weight of powdered alumina are mixed with four of lampblack, a sufficient quantity of tar being added to form a thick paste. This is then placed in a suitable receptacle and calcined at a red heat till the oil or tar is completely decomposed, leaving a brittle solid, which is then broken into small lumps and subjected in a closed vessel to the action of an atmosphere of carbon bi-sulphide, a current of which is kept constantly flowing through the vessel. On raising the temperature it is said that this agent decomposes the carboniferous mixture with the production of carbonic acid gas and a sulphide of aluminum, from which the pure metal is afterward obtained with the aid of hydrogen.

REDUCTION OF STEEL IN 1887.—The *Bulletin* presents in its last issue complete statistics of the production of all kinds of steel in the United States in 1887, namely, Bessemer and Clapp Griffiths, open hearth, crucible, and miscellaneous kinds of steel. The aggregate amounts to the enormous quantity of 3,739,760 net tons, or 3,339,071 gross tons, which exceeds by 30 per cent. our production of all kinds of steel in 1886, in which year we for the first time produced more steel than Great Britain, which country had hitherto led the world in this branch of manufacture. Our production of all kinds of steel in 1886 was 2,870,003 net tons, or 2,562,602 gross tons. Over seven-eighths of our total steel production in 1887 was made by the Bessemer process. The total quantity of Bessemer steel made in the United States in 1887, including the output of Clapp-Griffiths converters, was 3,288,357 net tons, or 29 per cent. over the production of 1886. In 1883

we produced 1,701,662 net tons of Bessemer steel, the largest output in one year in our history to that date; in 1887, only two years later, we produced nearly double the output of 1885.—*U. S. Exchange.*

NATURAL GAS.—The total mileage of pipes in the United States cannot be far from 2,500 miles, not including small pipes for individual use. One fifth of this quantity of pipe is laid in the city of Pittsburg. The gas wells of Pennsylvania produce from 1,500,000 to 15,000,000 cubic feet a day. High and low pressure wells are also found in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and as far west as Kansas. The total consumption of gas for 1887, as estimated by coal displacement, was equivalent to 10,000,000 tons of coal. The value of this coal was calculated at about \$15,500,000. In 1886 the displacement was placed at 6,500,000 tons, nearly all of which occurred in Pennsylvania, about Pittsburg. If the same ratio of increase in displacement could be given in 1887, as that of 1886 over 1885, the amount of coal displaced by natural gas in 1887 should be placed at 13,000,000 tons instead of 10,000,000 tons, as above, which is a reasonable estimate, as no official or authentic figures are at hand.

The Mahoning Valley Iron Company, of Youngstown, O., will soon commence the erection of a blast furnace, to cost about \$150,000. The number of furnaces in blast in Belgium is reduced to 31, while there are 19 furnaces out of blast.

A Nova Scotia religious paper asks, "Why do not our farmers raise more oats?" and goes on to say that the price of oatmeal is very high, etc. Maritime Province farmers are equal to the production of any quantity of oats, P. E. Island producing a large surplus, and the general complaint being that it is hard to find a profitable market. What appears to be needed is mills for grinding oatmeal in the most approved manner.

An electro magnet, with a carrying capacity of 800 pounds, is attached to a crane in the Cleveland Steel Works, which readily picks up billets and other masses of iron without the aid of any other device. A boy is thus enabled to do the work of a dozen men.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—How often you meet a farmer coming to market with his load of grain. You ask him how much grain he has. He will reply that he cannot tell until he comes to town. The purchaser then tells him how much his load weighs, and perhaps the purchaser pays half cash; balance is to be taken out in goods from the store. The farmer orders his goods, and they are weighed to him, and the farmer takes the weight as correct, knowing nothing to the contrary. Every farmer should have a platform scale of his own, which can be purchased at a very low price from C. WILSON & SON, Toronto, and a five-year guarantee given by the makers. This is worth something.

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* writes to that paper. "It has been said that this subject has been thoroughly thrashed out; but I do not feel that this is the case, and I think it is rather one which will continue to grow in interest the more it is properly understood, and especially when it becomes known that the spot where the day begins can be accurately localized, and that something happens there quite unlike what occurs elsewhere. The theory of the subject is perfectly understood; but the facts of the case are very little known even to scientific men, for it is not a matter dependent in any way on science or astronomy, but a mere question of fact dependent on accident alone. One would expect that the starting point of time for the whole human race would have been a spot as interesting to travellers, and as celebrated as the source of the Nile or the Congo; and whenever the poets grasp the majesty of the ideas associated with this mysterious 'womb of time,' they will certainly not fail to sing it. Most people imagine that if we were living at the spot where the day commences, we should observe nothing extraordinary, but that the days would glide evenly by, as they do in Europe and elsewhere; but this is by no means the case. If the spot from which the new day sets forth should happen to be on land (and as a matter of fact it is so), we must be prepared to expect some interesting anomalies there. I pointed out in *Nature*, May 9, 1878, that the daily starting-point of time really occurs at Sitka, in Alaska, in what was the Russian portion of North America. After having long and in vain sought for this information among travellers and geographers, I met with it in a small book entitled 'The Geographical Reader,' by C. B. Clarke, M. A., London, 1876. At p. 19 the author says: 'At the town of Sitka, in Alaska, half the population are Russians who have arrived from Russia across Asia; half the population are Americans who have arrived via the United States. Hence, when it is Sunday with the Russians, it is Saturday with the Americans. The Russians are busy on Monday while the Americans are in church on Sunday, to the great interruption of business.' Here then, is evidently the answer to the question, Where does the day begin? As this territory has now been ceded to the United States, the Russian chronology must gradually but inevitably die out, and the starting-point will doubtless thereafter be where it ought to be—viz., on one of the Aleutian or Berhings Straits islands still owning Russian sway, so that no inconvenience will be felt by anybody.

We may record the boundary line between Alaskan and American territory as a portion of a meridian, and some very amusing and seemingly paradoxical results must occur there, quite opposed to our common notions. Let us, for example, consider the coming New Year's Day of 1888. The longitude of Sitka is such that the new year will commence there about 9 o'clock in the morning of next Saturday, December 31 (Greenwich time);

during the first three hours the new year will only have spread about as far as New Zealand, all the rest of the world will still be in 1887. Any person born in this region will date his birth from January, 1888; but his cousins, born in Europe many hours afterwards, will date their birth from 1887. He will be the younger in age, but the older in date, and if he chance to inherit family wealth and title, he may possibly afford some day an interesting case for the ingenuity of the lawyers and an apt illustration of the utility of universal time. Fifteen hours later the new year will have reached England, and the midnight bells will joyously herald its advent; after twenty-four hours the earth will have completed its revolution, and for a single instant only, before the next day starts, the entire world will be living under the date of January 1, 1888. But, now, let us for a moment consider the case of the people living on the American side of the line: The first of January will have only just commenced for them, and they will have to wait twenty-four hours longer before it will terminate; it follows from this that each day exists on some part of the earth for forty-eight hours and for the same reason the year endures for 366 days; during the whole of the first twenty-four hours we have 1887 on one side of the line and 1888 on the other. A Russian can at any time cross the borders and spend yesterday with his friends, or an American can enter Russia (where he will find it to-morrow) and enjoy the New Year's dinner with his Russian neighbours and return in ample time to spend the evening of the old year with his family. If he stands astride on the boundary line there will be an instant during which his feet will be the one in yesterday morning, the other in yesterday night, while his body will be still in to-day—that is the day just expiring—and, if he enjoys the position, he may remain there throughout a day forty-eight hours long. The whole problem is an instructive one, and sufficiently interesting to be more generally known and understood."

OUR COSY CORNER.

Glaze the bottom crust of fruit pies with white of egg and they will not be soggy.

White spots can be removed from varnished furniture by pouring on them a few drops of alcohol and rubbing briskly for a few minutes. Sometimes a second application is required.

The International News Co., 91 Beekman St., New York, are publishers of a very high class Fashion Magazine, which has lately come under our notice. Subscription price \$3.50 per year.

The latest novelties in hats clearly tell us brims will be worn *turned up very high* in front and the space filled up with flowers or bows set on a velvet strap. As for dress bonnets to match the toilettes, they will be made of silk with gold or silver turned up brims. The silk must match the dress and the brim be lined with dark velvet. Refined taste chiefly displays itself in the choice of feathers.

As regards the openwork *hats*, which are sure to be much in demand for warmer weather, much is being said and done in the "Directoire" shape. These have no brim at the back, but sit like a jockey cap close to the head and gradually extend to a wide straight brim, whose size requires a good deal of trimming, generally consisting of shaded ostrich feathers and ribbon to match. Sometimes shot silk ribbon—and faille ribbon striped in two distinct colors is chosen; picot edges are now old fashioned. Light contrasting colored ribbons are worn on dark hats; with yellow, dark blue, with ivory or ash grey, dark red.

As regards *evening shoes* the greatest novelty is, that instead of a formal pattern of beads or embroidery, beads and *hole* embroidery cover the point of the shoe in a pretty design, the color of the stocking showing through the insertion, the effect is charming, the feet looking most dainty; even children's slippers in satin and moire are carried out in this description; I hear the idea is French.

We also noticed that *embroidery* of untarnishable gold trimmed a dress, and looked very handsome. It is worked on to a pattern traced on the material, which material is afterwards cut away, so that the braiding stands out in relief on the underskirt. One of the newest materials is black *silk* with narrow wavy lines of black satin running over it; handsome velvets and brocades are fashionable for skirts and trimmings, hence the reason of the polonaise being again favored.

It has long been prognosticated that we were to throw aside the flat bands, puffs and beaded ruffles now in fashion, for frills and collars of lace and linen, but the time has not come yet, and we have still to be satisfied with folds of silk in three or four layers, the last tipped with beads either large or small, gilt or small beaded shapes, etc., ruffles of etamine, and ruffles of loops of white or cream ribbon. Velvet collars embroidered in silk or covered with gold, silver, or bead braiding and steel lace may be worn with a variety of dresses, and plastrons, collars and cuffs of passementerie or embroidery are most useful, as they are bought ready-made in all colors, and easily tacked on.

Jersey bodices are again finding increased favor with ladies, for they can be worn as waistcoats to jacket costumes, without in the least altering the figure. Besides these comparatively simple bodices we see very elegant ones almost covered with gold embroidery. A third variety imitates a low *brice* with chemisette, and is made in two parts; the bodice of brown Jersey, the chemisette and cuffs of blue trimmed with braid. The skirt should be some pretty light color, with darker drapery, lightly puffed behind, and the whole is a very pretty and becoming dress, especially for young ladies.

Kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them occasionally with pure glycerine.

To wash lace curtains, soak them in clear, cold water, changing the water from time to time until it is nearly clear. Then squeeze them through soap suds, and put them into cold soaped water to boil. Rinse carefully and dip them into thick cooked starch, rubbing with the hands, wring gently and squeeze them, and then pin them down upon a carpet over which sheets have been spread, using a whisk broom upon their edges and pinning each scallop or point to place. Pin the edges straight and evenly, and close the room door to keep out dust. When perfectly dry they are ready to hang. If a blue white tint is desired, put a little bluing into the starch while it is boiling.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

FEDERATION AND HOME RULE.

That Imperial Federation would involve Home Rule for Ireland seems beyond a doubt. Like Archbishop O'Brien himself, the majority of Canadians and Australians are for Home Rule by any means "within the Ten Commandments."

But more than this, if Imperial interests (that is to say, such matters as are now dealt with by the Admiralty and the Foreign, Colonial, and War Offices) are to be managed exclusively by an Imperial Parliament or Congress, it will naturally follow that Provincial legislation should be delegated to Provincial Parliaments—in the three Kingdoms as well as in the other co-ordinate members of the Federation. And, most hopeful of all, the opposition of intelligent Unionists to Home Rule would be largely disarmed by the establishment of an Imperial Federation, for such a signal proof of the Imperial patriotism pervading the whole Empire would, of course, weaken and dishearten the separate party in Ireland. And if Fenians *did* at any time gain a controlling influence in the Irish government, they would feel themselves impotent to rebel; they would no longer evoke any sympathy abroad, and they would have to reckon, not with England or Scotland alone, but with the ever-growing forces of the Federal Empire.

This satisfactory ending of the Irish question would only be the first peaceful victory of Imperial Federation. The second would probably be a prompt, fair and lasting settlement of our fishery disputes. For Imperial Federation, if a dream now, would, when consummated, be a nightmare to all who would fain trespass on the rights of Britons.

PROTESTANT IRISHMAN.

COMMERCIAL.

Little or no change has transpired in the general trade situation during the past week, and, locally speaking, business has jugged along very quietly.

Finer, that is to say warmer, weather has stimulated the growth of vegetables. This fact keeps farmers in the field rather than in purchasing centres, and gives an air of dullness to the retail markets.

It is interesting to note that the new bonds of the Canada Pacific Railway, which are guaranteed by the Government of this country, have been eagerly taken up in the London market at a premium of 2 to 2½ per cent. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, and were offered at 95 per cent. The principal is secured by mortgage to trustees of the whole land grant of the company, consisting of 14,934,230 acres, which is free from all liabilities, except in respect of the old grant bonds, amounting to about \$330,000. The Dominion Minister of the Interior, with two others approved by the Dominion Government, will act as trustees. The prospectus states that the company's sales in the past year averaged \$3,394 per acre, and it is believed the land sales will suffice shortly to cover the new issue, when by agreement the bonds will become Dominion Government bonds both as regards the principal and interest.

A correspondent to a contemporary writes:—"Never before has bait been so plentiful and cheap at St. Pierre, Miquelon, as it has been this spring, and the Newfoundland bait law, which was intended to cripple the French fishing industry, has proved itself a complete failure. A number of Newfoundland vessels came up to the Magdalen Islands and loaded up with herring, and took them to St. Pierre. In the meantime the herring struck in abundantly at Bay St. George, and the French fishing fleet went there and baited up, and St. Pierre became over stocked, and herring quoted at 1½ fr. per barrel were unsalable. A number of Nova Scotia vessels sailed for the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of taking herring to St. Pierre for bait, but being long prevented from crossing by the ice, which blocked the passage between Cape Breton and Last Point, P. E. I., they reached the M. I. too late, after the St. Pierre market was supplied."

Halifax grumbles at its electric light, and no one can deny that the service is not as efficient as it should be, still, we only pay 22½ cents per light, while New York contracts show much higher figures, as appears by the following return of awards.—"To the Brush company, 141 lamps at 35 cents a night, to the United States electric company, 352 lights at 35 cents, to the East River lighting company, 433 lamps at 35 cents, to the Bell electric light company, 18, at 27½ cents, to the Mount Morris electric light company, 85, at 28 to 60 cents, according to location, to the Harlem electric light company, 19, at 35 to 60 cents, to the North River company, 50, at an average of 35 cents each."

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* warbles as follows, under the heading "A Wealthy Insolvent".—"There are few insolvents who have met with the unprecedented good fortune that has attended the movements of Mr. Robert Stewart since the firm of R. & J. Stewart, of which he was a member, made such a disastrous failure at the time of the collapse of the Maritime

Bank. Mr. Robert A. Stewart is at present the managing spirit of the wealthy lumber concern of Grier & Co., of Ottawa, as well as the perpetual president of the rich New Brunswick Trading Company of St. John, which, by the way, is said to have bought a controlling interest in the Grier estate at Ottawa. In short, Mr. Stewart is considered one of the wealthiest bankrupts on this continent to-day, and why the Maritime Bank has not been able to realize anything from the estate of R. & J. Stewart, as reported in the evidence before the Court at St. John, N. B., is very strange to say the least. Mr. Robert Stewart, according to his own statement a few days ago at Ottawa, has a gold mine in his libel suits against the different newspapers for announcing his firm's failure, as he told a representative of a Boston paper that he wanted a million dollars damages from some one, for publishing the first despatch which let daylight into the financial weakness of R. & J. Stewart."

Not having received our copy of *Bradstreet's* for the past three weeks, we were unable to publish the report of the failures in the United States and Canada. We now present the returns for the past four weeks:—

Week	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to	Failures for the year to date
May 11, 1888	1888	May 11, 1887	1886
United States..177	166	167	166
Canada.....29	14	20	31
			1,069
			1,165
			1,311
			1,329

Week	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to	Failures for the year to date
May 18, 1888	1888	May 18, 1887	1886
United States..180	177	142	164
Canada.....24	20	20	22
			1,240
			1,297
			1,406
			1,573

Week	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to	Failures for the year to date
May 25, 1888	1888	May 25, 1887	1886
United States..139	180	107	184
Canada.....22	21	17	26
			1,888
			1,887
			1,886
			1,885

Week	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to	Failures for the year to date
June 1, 1888	1888	June 1, 1887	1886
United States..123	139	110	161
Canada.....28	22	19	21
			1,888
			1,887
			1,886
			1,885

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—John M. DeWolfe, carriage maker, Halifax, assigned in trust, Henry Burrill, jr., genl. store, Yarmouth, sold out branch store to Jos. B. Burrill, R. D. Campbell, genl. store, Dingwell, Cape North, sold out to R. E. Burko, and removed to Sydney; W. H. Carey, trader, North Kingston, selling off—going out of business.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods market has been fairly active, and, in the main, steady. The spring trade is now virtually pretty well concluded, yet a fair sorting-up business has been transacted. Travellers with full lines of samples of fall goods, report having accomplished a little business, but that there is no special anxiety apparent to buy. The cotton "combine" appears to have "disintegrated," and the parties thereto are working on independent lines—at least it is known that prices have been cut, and it is said that some of the members have refused to renew the agreement. It is reported that stocks in manufacturers' hands are very heavy, and cannot be worked off at present. In fact the mills are not believed to be working on a profitable basis. Trade, however, has been, on the whole, fully up to expectations, most seasonable fabrics having encountered a fair sale. The *Irish Textile Journal*, Belfast, says.—"There is no perceptible improvement in trade since last report. Manufacturers are all fairly busy, though still complaining of the poor prices obtainable for cloth, and the spinning branch has not rallied. The operating cause at present appears to be the bad state of the continental linen trade, which is causing surplus stocks of yarns and the heavier numbers to be sent to this country for sale."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A steady and what, in contrast with several recently preceding weeks, might be termed an active business, has been accomplished in both heavy and shelf goods, and prices throughout the list have remained regular, without any material fluctuation. A Glasgow cable quotes warrants at 37s. 7d., No. 3 iron at Middlesborough at 31s. 3d. Tin, copper and lead are unchanged. London cables £86 5s. for tin, and £20 5s. for Chili bars.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been quiet and no business of importance has been done. Still a few sales have been effected at steady prices. The local demand for flour is slow and very little is accomplished at that line. Beerbohm's cable says.—"Cargoes off coast—wheat quiet, corn, nothing offering, cargoes on passage and for immediate shipment—wheat dull, corn quiet but steady. Liverpool spot wheat neglected. Weather in England cool but finer." The French Country markets are quiet but steady. In Paris wheat and flour are rather easier. The Chicago wheat market has fluctuated considerably and the general tendency is downwards. Late quotations are 84½c. June, 85½c. July and 84½c. August. In that market corn is weaker and declined, standing at our latest quotations at 54½c. June, 54c. July and 54½c. August. Oats improved ½c. to ¾c. being quoted 33½c. June, 33½c. July and 28½c. August. At the seaboard wheat was weaker and declined to 91½c. June, 92½c. July 92½c. August and 92½c. September. Corn in New York was about steady. In Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee wheat, oats and corn have been very weak and declined.—Dornbusch states that. "The American markets are having a lively time, rapid rise, sudden falls, bulls trying to drive up quotations, bears endeavoring to counteract the movements of the enemy, alarms and excursions, but as far as European markets are concerned the result is not satisfactory to the wire-pullers for a rise. Holders on this side have certainly closed their ranks and prepared for possibilities, but the great mass of buyers are singularly apathetic, knowing that the supply of grain will come in good time from the East and South, thus rendering them practically independent of the Red American contingent." Advices from New York state—"Buyers were inclined to hold off owing to the depression in wheat, and the individual transactions were not especially noteworthy. Prices, owing to the slowness of trade, were to a large extent

nominal. Winter wheat brands being relatively scarce, were held steadily. Spring wheat flours, on the other hand, being in abundant supply and freely offered, were rather depressed, though as a rule they were without quotable change. Still, it was understood that in some cases concessions of 3c to 10c a barrel were made to stimulate transactions. Advices have just been received from Liverpool that for the first time in the knowledge of the trade Russia has become a competitor in the English flour market, and is now offering large quantities of low grades at very cheap values, namely, £4 14s. 6d. per ton delivered in Hull, which is equal to about 11s 9d per sack of 280 lbs. The above advices also state that England will be enabled soon to do without American and Canadian wheat and flour, so that it matters very little whether holders on this side care to let go at present rates or not. A letter from the old and well known grain and flour firm of Wm. Moore and Co., Liverpool, states: "It looks as if we shall be able to do without American wheat for the balance of the season."

PROVISIONS.—Business in this line has been quiet, the local demand being slow, and few sales were made. In consequence the market has been inactive though prices were steady. Dealers report stocks of pork and lard in hand to be unusually light. The Liverpool, England, provision market was quiet and steady. Quotations are:—Pork 70s, lard 12s 9d; bacon 38s 6d to 40s 6d; tallow 23s. No important change has transpired in the Chicago provision market trade being quiet with prices about steady.

BUTTER.—A good local demand exists which absorbs all receipts of choice dairy and creamery butter. However, prices have an easier turn and as the make increases lower figures are anticipated. No appreciable accumulations of fresh stock has as yet occurred, but enough has been received to make it nearly impossible to sell at any price, goods held over from last year.

CHEESE.—So far as this market is concerned cheese has remained without substantial change, but an unmistakably weaker undertone prevails. This is, of course, in sympathy with the decline in prices in England. A cable quotes the Liverpool market down to 45s. but the same advice reports old cheese to be getting scarce and wanted, so that a rally may be reasonably looked for before long. Yet it is almost certain that last year's figures will not be reached in 1888.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There seems to be a rather firmer undertone to the market for refined sugars, and a fair volume of trade has been done. No change of importance as to prices has as yet occurred, but the prevalent impression seems to be that the next change is likely to be in an upward direction. The molasses market is quiet and firm. Montreal advices are that the first cargo of Barbadoes to arrive there this season sold at 34c to 35c.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been no change in tea, which has remained about steady, with a fair jobbing trade. Private cables lately to hand from China and Japan, have a stronger expression, and the last China cable reported that the market would open five cents to six cents per pound higher than last year. Yokohama cables \$14 to \$15 per picul for medium, \$16 to \$17 for good and \$18 to \$19 for fine. A Hankow despatch reports a deficit of 25 per cent in the Congo crop. In this market there has been about the usual volume of business but trade has been quiet and featureless. The coffee market has ruled quiet under a morose moderate jobbing trade.

FRUITS.—The fruit market in general has been fairly active. The stock of Valencia raisins in Canadian markets being limited, and foreign advices being very strong, all the available lots have been bought up, and are now concentrated in the hands of a few firms, causing a sharp advance in prices. Advices from England are very strong, good fruit having entirely disappeared from first hands, and the article is practically finished until the new crop arrives, which will be some time yet. Although prices in England have advanced, there is still a strong demand for good Valencia raisins in Liverpool and London for American account. The Canadian market therefore is a very firm one and a further rise is confidently expected.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices say:—"In steam refined seal oil the sale is reported of 100 bbls of new at wharf at 41c. and we quote at 41c to 42c. Cod oil is unchanged at 31 to 33c for Newfoundland and at 30c to 31c for Halifax. Cod liver oil is quoted at 65c. to 75c."

FISH.—The receipts of new fish have been so small that they do not affect market prices as yet. As before reported, the stock in dealers' hands is far smaller than it has been for many years at this season, and outside markets having learned this fact, have practically ceased to send enquiries to Halifax. New codfish will probably open at about \$4 when it arrives, but owing to the continued scarcity of bait, and reports from the Banks being adverse to an ordinary catch, it is very doubtful when any considerable bulk will come to hand. Some small catches of mackerel have been made about our shores, and have been brought to this market, and sold readily in a fresh state at about 43c. a piece. They were, however, exceptionally fine and large. Our outside advices are as below.—Montreal, 5th June. "The only thing reported in this line is in dry cod, which has sold at \$4.50 per quintal." Gloucester, Mass., 5th June.—"The first bait (herring) of the season was taken here last week, but the quantity captured is very small as yet. Receipts of all kinds of fish are very light, and prices remain unchanged." Port of Spain, Trinidad, 11th May.—The *Helen Churchill*, from Lockport Barbadoes, is the only direct arrival, which, coming to quite a bare market, we succeeded in placing at \$25 drums, \$24 tierces, \$3.75 boxes, and \$17 haddock. Previous to this import, about 100 tierces medium and large Newfoundland fish was imported from Barbadoes, and parcelled out at \$27 to \$29. The present high prices have checked consumption materially, and any further immediate imports would not command anything like foreign figures. Salmon is unobtainable, but there is some enquiry for both mackerel and herring. Havana, May 26.—"Market dull. Codfish \$6.75, haddock \$6, hake \$5.75 per 100 lbs. Barbadoes, 19th May.—The absence of arrivals improves the markets daily. Prime codfish have been sold at \$22 to \$23, and inferior at \$21.60 to \$21.70. Last sale of split herrings was at \$3.82, and of salmon at \$10.87.

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	7 1/4
Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A	6 1/2
White Extra C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra Yellow C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Yellow T	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
TEA	
Coucou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 27
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	32 to 33
Demerara	34 to 35
Diamond N.	42 to 43
Porto Rico	34 to 35
St. Vincent	30 to 31
Trinidad	30 to 31
Anguilla	30 to 31
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 6
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour	
Graham	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	5.00 to 5.25
" mediums	4.75 to 4.90
Superior Extra	4.35 to 4.50
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00
" Granulated	5.25
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.55 to 3.65
" —Imported	3.55 to 3.65
Bran, per ton—Wheat	23.00
" —Corn	21.00
Shorts	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	
" Oats, per ton	28.00 to 30.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.35 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	46 to 48
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60
Peas " of 60 " nominal	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.45 to 2.50
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.40 to 5.50
Corn " of 56 lbs.	85 to 95
Hay per ton	1.00 to 14.00
Straw " "	1.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 8 1/2
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.

MACARELL—	
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, Strait, July	4.25 to 4.50
" No. 1 August	3.25 to 3.50
" " September	3.25 to 3.50
Round short	4.50
Labrador in cargo lots, per lb	3.25 to 3.50
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75 to 3.00
ALSAWES, per lb	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH	
Hard Shore	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank	4.00
Bay	4.00
SALMON, No. 1	11.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.50 to 2.75
HAKE	2.50 to 2.75
CRAB	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK	2.25 to 2.50
HAKE SOUND, per lb	2.50 to 2.75
COD OIL A	2.25 to 2.50

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)	4.50 to 5.00
Tall Cases	4.50 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
Newfoundland East Case	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	11.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	7.50 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 1, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 23
" In Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	20 to 22
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	21 to 23
" Western, "	20 to 21
" old	15
Cheese, Canadian	10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Valencias, new, per bbl.	8.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	8.00
" per case, Valencia	8.50 to 9.00
Coconuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia	6 1/2
Figs, Elenc, 8 lb boxes per doz	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Grapes, Alameda, lb	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	none

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, Heifers, 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 a reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

"Well, never mind now. I asked Major Braddock about them as we came down, and he says they will be arranged before very long. Father will have to pay a good bit of money for him; but it's a great thing that he hadn't to leave the army."

"Yes," replied Gilbert.

But here the conversation was interrupted by Major Braddock, who exclaimed, "I am sorry to say we must cut our leave-taking very short. The captain has just told me, Bertie, that, though you don't actually sail till day-break, he is going to get his ship out of the harbor at once, and anchor for the night upon the open water."

And here the warning cry of "All strangers for shore, please," smote upon their ears.

There is always a shade of sadness in saying good-bye on such occasions, and I for one hold that the "sweet agony of parting" should never be unduly prolonged.

Gilbert shook hands with Mrs. Connop and his uncle, clasped Lettie in his arms, kissed her warmly, and whispered into her ear, "Don't forget to write constantly, dearest," and then handed her over to the Major's charge.

She stole her hand once more into his as she murmured, "God for ever bless you, dearest," and, leaving a small parcel in his palm, tripped hurriedly across the gangway.

When Gilbert unfolded his prize a little later, it contained a gold locket, with the monogram of "L. D." upon one side, while within was coiled a lock of Lettie's chestnut tresses.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HOBSON RECOVERS THE TRAIL.

When Charlie Devereux came to himself, he found himself being borne along in a rude palanquin, the property of the grim old Rohilla who had cut him down. He was dizzy, confused, and his head still swam a good deal from the sabre-stroke, the force of which, luckily for him, had been considerably broken by his helmet. He had lost a good deal of blood; but his head had been bound up for him roughly in a damp cloth. As soon as he could collect his faculties sufficiently, he began to wonder what he had been spared for, and, with the remembrance of that scene by the roadside, he could not but fear that it would have been better for him had he been slain outright. Soon he perceived that there was an animated discussion going on between two men, who were mounted on very good horses, and evidently men of note amongst the robbers. One he recognized at once; it was the dacoit chief to whom he had been opposed, against whom he had stood foot to foot and sabre to sabre, with what dire results we have seen. The other was a little wiry man of middle height, and a countenance somewhat striking. You were puzzled at first to know what it was repelled you in it. The man was well favored enough, but his fellows seldom saw him for the first time without his producing an uneasy feeling in their minds; but at last it dawned upon you—it was the cruel, restless eyes. That his companion paid him considerable deference was apparent, but that it was Shere Ali himself Charlie was not aware until somewhat later. Could he but have overheard the tenor of their conversation it would not have done much to comfort him as regarded his present position.

"You were wrong, Hassam, to spare this dog of a Feringhee. Do you suppose this one life would save our necks if we fell into their hands? No; depend upon it, our lives are forfeited if ever they trap us."

"But I don't counsel that his life should be spared altogether. For the present, yes, because we want some information from him. The pursuit of us has thickened, and there are now many more parties of the Feringhees scouring the country than there used to be."

"True, and this lot behind us, in spite of the warm reception we gave them, are by no means done with. We ought to have eaten them up this morning."

"True," replied the Rohilla, "but these children of Sheitan are obstinate as pigs, and, moreover, love fighting."

"You are right, Hassam, we will make the Sahib tell us all we want to know as soon as he has a little recovered himself."

"And if he refuses to speak?" said the Rohilla, interrogatively.

"It will be the worse for him," retorted Shere Ali. "We have ways to make men open their mouths he little wots of."

Hobson's determined pursuit, however, left Shere Ali small leisure for indulging his peculiar method of questioning a prisoner. If the dacoits halted for long Hobson was sure to disturb them, and though, in consequence of their great superiority of numbers, he was cautious in his attacks, still he never failed to attack, and after a sharp skirmish Shere Ali and his followers were always again rapidly retreating. It was in vain the dacoit chief endeavored to urge on his band to overwhelm their relentless foe. It was useless. The robbers, although they behaved well enough in a skirmish, could not be brought to face the Feringhees in real earnest. The pursuit had now endured something like forty-eight hours, and, as Hobson recognized, could not much longer be maintained. Both men and horses were getting utterly used up, and the one ray of hope he had of ultimately capturing Shere Ali lay in the fact that the dacoits, he knew, must be getting nearly as beat as his own people.

Suddenly he began to suspect that his prognostications were realized. They came to a place where from the main road two smaller tracks diverged through the jungle, and, as the scouts pointed out, from the footprints of the horses it was evident that the robbers here had broken into three parties.

It was just what Hobson feared. Despairing of shaking off his persistent pursuit, Shere Ali had commenced to disband his followers. The hunted dacoit was evidently afraid to divulge the secret of his lair, and had probably, after disbanding his men, sought its shelter with a few of the most trusted. Could he but come up with them now, Hobson thought, his capture would be easier, as he had little doubt his own party far outnumbered that of the robber chief; but which of these three tracks to take? They had no peculiar mark by which to recognize the footprints of his horse from that of any other; it was a sheer toss-up, and after a brief delay Hobson decided to follow on hap-hazard. Two or three hours more steady riding, the men are nodding in their saddles, the tired horses blundering in their steady jog-trot, when suddenly they emerged from the jungle on a broad highway, which was instantly recognized as the main road from Secunderabad to Nagpore, and which way the party they had followed had taken, whether they had gone up the road towards Nagpore or down the road towards Secunderabad, there was nothing to show. It was hopeless to carry on the pursuit further; a village could be descried not a mile away, and where there was a village there was sure to be water. Hobson marched his troop as far as the outskirts, and then gave the order to his worn-out men to bivouac for the night.

At daybreak the next morning Hobson was awakened with the news that there were horsemen coming up the road. He received the announcement with but little interest; it was not likely that the dacoits would move for any length of time in any numbers along that road, and he guessed at once that it was only another patrol party similar to his own. A glance through his field-glasses at once confirmed this, with the trifling exception that the new-comers were evidently regular cavalry, and not mounted infantry. When they had arrived within a very short distance the officer commanding them rode forward, and, addressing Hobson, said, "I don't know to whom I have the pleasure of speaking, but I presume you are in command of one of the patrols in pursuit of this scoundrel Shere Ali. We are only just out from England, and have been packed off to join in the hunt."

"Ah!" replied the other, wearily. "I've been hunting him for months and months; if I had but come across you twenty-four hours ago——"

"Why—did you get news of him?" inquired the new-comer with interest.

"News of him!" replied Hobson. "I've been at his heels and fighting with him these two days. Four times I've brought him to bay, but his numbers just saved him from destruction, and after a short skirmish he always bolted again."

"Both your men and cattle look as if they had had a gruelling," said the new-comer, as he compared the travel-stained, way-worn appearance of Hobson's band with his own trim-looking troopers.

"Yes," rejoined Hobson. "I drove both my horses and men pretty well to a standstill yesterday. The worst is that that crafty devil Shere Ali played his old trick on us to finish up with. He broke up his band into three divisions, each of which followed a different route, and it has ended by our losing all trace of him."

"By Jove, what bad luck!" exclaimed the Dragoon. "I wish to heavens I had come across you a bit sooner. By the way, do you know anything of a great friend of mine, who, like yourself, has been at this game for some months, one Charlie Devereux?"

"Devereux—my God! Yes; he is my subaltern," and Hobson's face became very grave and stern.

"Then I fancy you and I know each other perfectly well by name. I am Gilbert Slade, and, if I mistake not, you are John Hobson?"

"Yes, I've heard plenty about you; poor Charlie never tired of talking—"

"Why do you say *poor* Charlie?" interrupted Slade, anxiously; "he has not been killed, has he?"

"No; worse than that has happened to him. I believe him to be a prisoner of Shere Ali's; and you've probably heard enough of that monster's brutalities to know what that means."

Gilbert's face fell. All that side of the country was alive with stories of Shere Ali's sanguinary doings.

"I am of course under your orders," he said at length. "I was told to patrol towards Nagpore, on my own account, until I fell in with some other patrol, and then to take my instructions from the officer commanding."

"Well, you can't do better than halt your men here, and breakfast. I must try and get some information out of these villagers before I move on. The worst of it is this scoundrel has created such a reign of terror that it's difficult to induce the villagers to disclose what they know. Generally, a lavish offer of rupees would suffice to make them betray any dacoit chief, but this Shere Ali has taken such ferocious vengeance on those whom he has detected giving any information about his proceedings, that they tremble at the very sound of his name; however, I have sent a sergeant to bring out the khotwal and any other of the leading villagers he thinks might possibly have information, and I must try if threats and bribery will do anything with them."

Gilbert Slade looked very grave when he heard that Charlie was in the hands of Shere Ali. It would have been a terrible thing to have to write to Lettie and tell her that her brother had fallen in a skirmish with a gang of dacoits, but it would be too terrible if his death should be preceded by the infernal cruelties practiced by Asiatic robbers. No, he thought, if the worst anticipations were realized, his family should be at all events spared such knowledge.

It was not long before Sergeant Rivers returned, bringing with him some half-dozen of the leading men of the village, including its khotwal or head man.

"They all swear they know nothing, sir," said the sergeant; "but," he continued, dropping his voice, so that only Hobson and Slade, who were

sitting by, could hear him, "here is a huckster among them who, I think, knows something, and might be brought to tell it if you see him alone."

"What makes you think that, Rivers?" inquired his captain.
 "Why, when the interpreter had got them all together, and was cross-questioning them, this fellow's little eyes twinkled when he heard that many rupees would be given for any information leading to the capture of Shere Ali. Like the rest of them, he swore he knew nothing about him, but he hung about the doorway, and as I came out of the khotwal's house he said in a low tone, 'What would the Sahib give to catch the dacoit chief?' I answered at once, one thousand rupees; but he shook his head and muttered, 'Not enough, it is too dangerous,' so I said to myself, 'I'll just bring you along with me, my man.'"

"Quite right," rejoined Hobson, "I'll see him in a few minutes."
 "Smart fellow that sergeant!" remarked Slade. "Do you think he is right in his conjecture?"
 "Quite likely, he is a shrewd fellow; he has been for many years in this country and understands the natives thoroughly—he speaks their tongue, too, a bit."

The villagers were now brought one by one before Hobson, beginning with their headman, who was sternly informed that Shere Ali had been traced to their immediate vicinity, that there was a thousand rupees for the man whose information led to his capture, that it was useless to pretend that they had no knowledge of him, that the Government had resolved to make a severe example of the first village found sheltering or assisting him, and that he had little doubt they had at all events been guilty of this latter.

One by one they protested by all their gods that they had no knowledge of this Shere Ali, that they loathed his very name, that he spread desolation on all the country round, and that they only hoped His Excellency would speedily deliver them from this wild beast who devoured them. One by one they were dismissed with a recommendation to make their way back to their village, and a menace that they would live to pay the penalty of their obstinate silence.

"Dogs ye are, and dogs' death ye shall die," thundered Hobson in Eastern hyperbole. "Your tongues have defiled the truth, and you know that you have lied in your beards. Away, back to your village, and pray that I burn it not over your heads ere the week be past."

"I say," said Gilbert, as the discomfited villagers, having now permission to depart, slunk down the hill, "you are giving full play to your imagination, aren't you?"

"Yes," rejoined Hobson, laughing, "it's the only way to talk to these beggars. I have no doubt they know perfectly well where Shere Ali has betaken himself, but they are afraid to tell. Their own rulers would not only threaten all I have done, but thoroughly mean it. And I fancy in the early days of the century our own people would have done the same."

"Still," said Gilbert Slade, "you haven't got a bit of information out of them yet. What are you going to do with this last man?"

"Why, to tell you the truth," replied Hobson, "a good deal of all this bombast has been for his special benefit. You see he has been within earshot all the time, and has been purposely given the opportunity of speaking to his fellows after I have talked to them. We'll have him up now, and if I don't wring something out of him I must fairly own I'm beat, and the following of Shere Ali will become a mere matter of chance; and yet," he continued, lowering his voice, "there never was such reason that we should follow fast upon his track."

The Bunnea, or petty trader, was now brought before Hobson, and replied to the latter's exordium by the same protestations of ignorance as his fellows, except that he was, if possible, even more profuse in such utterances. Hobson listened unmoved until he had finished, and then said, "Your lies are useless. You have asked what I will give to know where I can lay hands on Shere Ali. Men don't ask what you will give unless they have something to sell. You haggled at the price, and say it is too dangerous."

"My lord has been misinformed," exclaimed the Bunnea trembling with error.

"I think not; unlucky for you if it is so. You had better listen attentively to what I say. I shall take you into the jungle with me. If I find Shere Ali you shall have two thousand rupees, and I can safely promise you I shall never dread his vengeance. If I don't," said Hobson, sternly, "I'll leave you in the jungle for the crows to feed upon."

In vain the wretched Bunnea prostrated himself at Hobson's feet, while sweat streamed down his brow from absolute terror.

"Take him away," said the latter sternly, "and let him be closely guarded. We'll march in an hour."

CHAPTER XLV.

FURZEDON LEAVES ENGLAND.

Norman Slade was by no means the man to let the grass grow under his feet in any matter of business, more especially when it came to bringing a criminal to justice, and that criminal one who had cost him a considerable sum of money. No sooner had he got a case against Furzedon complete than he exerted all the interest he possessed amongst the leading men of the law to induce them to make the Jockey Club take the matter up; though the august body were averse to taking cognizance of an affair that had happened so many months ago, and about which their verdict—whatever it might be—could in reality make now no difference. The thing was done, the bets had all been paid, and nothing they could possibly do could alter the transaction. Let it be never so great a fraud, let it be never so successful a robbery, nevertheless it was a thing accomplished, it was a fact of the past; and those who had profited by it must keep their gains, and those that had lost by it must abide by their losses.

(To be continued.)

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A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

We desire to call especial attention to the letter of Mr. J. E. Wilson, in re "Deep Mining." Mr. Wilson, from his personal experience in Australia, and his practical knowledge of mining, is well qualified to write on the subject, and we note with pleasure that, although he approaches it with due caution, the inference to be drawn from his letter is decidedly favorable to the experiment of deep mining in Nova Scotia. Mr. Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, who is noted for his thorough knowledge of the subject, and also for his caution, shows in his recent paper on "The gold-bearing veins of Nova Scotia," to which we referred in our last issue, that the conditions permitting the formation of veins extended far below any mining operations yet undertaken here.

Authorities are multiplying, tending to prove the practicability of the theory that gold will likely be found at great depths, and we trust that a company, organized on a somewhat similar plan to the one proposed by "Deep Miner," may soon be in operation.

That it will pay the Government to assist such a company goes without saying, and Australia, as Mr. Wilson shows, furnishes a good precedent in such a course.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEEP MINING FOR GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA—WILL IT PAY?—In reading an article in the last issue of THE CRITIC on the above subject, where reference is made to the deep mines of Australia, I am induced to furnish some facts and statistics in relation to those mines, gathered partly from Australian papers within the last two or three years, and also from my personal knowledge of the locality in years past, which possibly you may find of sufficient interest to your readers to publish.

I will confine myself to one district, viz. Sandhurst, (Old Bendigo) which, without doubt, is the richest and most extensive quartz mining district in Australia, and possibly in the world.

It may not be out of place just here to go back and trace the early development of quartz mining in Bendigo. The first discovery of gold there dates back to 1851. Then it was entirely alluvial digging, shallow sinking and very rich. Quartz mining was not known, and very little attention was given to quartz reefs until some years after, though the presence of gold in quartz was very apparent, for I well remember in the winter of 1853 of breaking off fine gold specimens from out-cropping reefs which afterwards developed into bonanzas.

At that time general attention was directed to the alluvial washings. There were no means of extracting the gold from quartz but by hammer. There was not a quartz mill in Australia, but in a year or so, as the alluvial began to fall off in yield, more attention was given to quartz. Then the Chillian, or old Mexican Rotary Mill, was introduced by Californian miners. Soon quartz mining became a recognized business. Money was made in the palmy days of the washings.

Mills were erected in quartz districts to crush for the public. The enabled miners to prospect and develop mines at a small outlay. Only feet on the line of reef was allowed to each man, and he was compelled to work or forfeit it. No "dog in the manger" policy there as in N.S. where any one may hold mining areas indefinitely for a small fee, without working. By this means the country became well developed.

In the course of time, as a depth of 100 to 200 feet was reached, the yield began to fall off, and the leads apparently to run out. Up to this time they had been worked by small parties of two to six men. Those who had made money did not care to risk it in prospecting for deeper pay shafts. Moreover, about that time a celebrated geologist, (I think Sir Rodd Murchison,) visited Australia, and gave it as his opinion that paying reefs would not be found at a depth of 500 feet.

(In the article you quote, this opinion is attributed to old mining experts. On this I beg to take issue, as I never heard such an opinion expressed by an Australian miner. As a rule they are not so presumptuous but more inclined to hold to Job's theory: "that gold is where you find it.")

New gold fields at that time being discovered in other parts of the Colony, drew off the population. Trade decreased, values lessened, and once famous Bendigo was considered worked out. However, some persevered, went deeper, and were rewarded. Then came a revival; new companies were formed to re-work the old mines. Shares were placed even at a few shillings, and were thus brought within the reach of the many who never handled the pick and shovel became interested in mining. The merchant from Melbourne, the local store keeper, small farmer, tradesmen, etc., partook of the speculative spirit, and could talk scrip, calls, dividends, etc., as glibly as the old miner. What was the result? Strange to say, richer discoveries were made than ever before, and was proved by the experience of 25 years? The rapid advance of Sandhurst wealth and population; that paying mines are being worked to a depth of 2,000 feet, with about 180 stock companies, as perfectly organized as city banks, and the stocks of which are daily quoted in the local Melbourne papers. Of the 180 mining companies, fully half are being worked at depths varying from 600 to 2,000 feet. The yield of these companies the year 1885 was 216,772 ounces, paying dividends, above all expenses, of \$750,000, not including a few private companies, one of which cleared that year £20,000 sterling. I am quoting from Sandhurst papers.

The question of deep sinking is very naturally more considered in Australia than here, and the Bendigo Advertiser, in referring to the conditions of the year 1885, remarks as follows:—

"The developments during the year has been of much importance, especially as we have now remarkable and indisputable evidence that deep ground carries gold bearing reefs."

It then refers to five of the deepest mines, all of which were

MINING.—Continued.

payable reefs in the deep levels. The deepest, 2,041 feet, produced that year 9,226 ounces; another, 1,711 feet deep, 10,137 ounces. The same paper, referring to the output of 1884, says—

"It is now proved beyond doubt that deep sinking will pay."

At the same time it names three dividend mines at 1,600 feet. The largest yield for that year being from the "United Devonshire," viz., 17,581 ounces, and paying dividends of £50,400 sterling from a depth of 600 feet. Deep sinking is not confined to Sandhurst alone, as at Pleasant Creek, 200 miles distant, there is a mine 2,000 feet deep.

Now, the practical question is: would the experience in Australia justify expenditure in sinking our mines to greater depths? That there have been rich discoveries in N. S. is now a matter of history. I have seen as rich gold-bearing quartz from the Montague mine as I have seen in Australia. We have now many good paying mines, also many abandoned ones that were very rich. Such mines, I am convinced, would in Australia, under the same circumstances, be tested to greater depths by sinking perpendicular shafts, and cross-cutting at different levels.

As to the question of the Government being asked to contribute, I may say that they have a precedent in Australia. Last year the government of Victoria voted a large sum for just such cases, (the amount I have forgotten.) It was distributed amongst the various districts, according to special claims.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WILSON.

MOOSE RIVER MINES.—Mr. Touquoy's new 15-stamp water mill has been completed, and does its work to perfection. It was constructed under the direction of Wm. McPherson, millwright, of Sheet Harbor, who is known as one of the best men in his line in the Province. The machinery is from the Truro Foundry Co.'s works, which is a guarantee of its superiority. The power is supplied by a little Giant Turbine wheel, and is ample to drive a forty-stamp mill. The Serpent Lead has widened from one to two inches to sixteen, and shows gold freely. Mr. Touquoy has a large quantity of quartz ready for the crusher, and as a result of 4½ days' work with the new mill secured a bar of gold weighing 80 ounces, from 80 tons of quartz. Mr. Touquoy was in town last week, and as is only natural, was very much pleased with the bright outlook for his property.

CARIBOU DISTRICT.—We have received most encouraging reports of the Lake Lode Co.'s property. For the first fortnight's crushing in May, with one battery of five stamps, the result was 106 ozs. of gold, and the appearance warrants the opinion that 100 ounces more must have been obtained up to June 1st, netting over 200 ounces for the month's crushing. The leads are now yielding quartz well filled with coarse gold, and Manager Wadsworth is to be congratulated with his uniform success in taking charge of the property.

MALAGA LAKE DISTRICT.—Mr. J. A. Caldwell has awarded the contract for the 20-stamp mill on the Caldwell Hall areas to Messrs. Matheson, of New Glasgow. Steam boilers and one of Matheson's famous engines, of large surplus power, will furnish the motive power, and it is Mr. Caldwell's determination to build and equip one of the best mills in the Province.

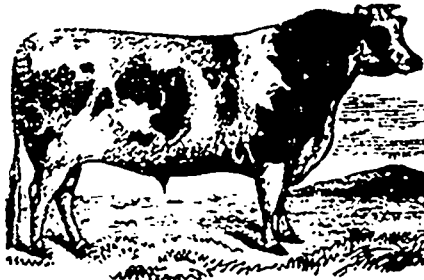
The *Liverpool Times* has a leading article on the district, from which we extract the following information:—"Much has been said and written of late respecting gold mining in Queens. The Malaga district has, however, had marked prominence, and we believe deservedly so. The first discovery of gold there was made upon what is known as the Hunt and Spidle property, now owned by Bartlings and others, and since then other finds of a rich character have been made, and considerable capital has been invested. The owners of the Spidle and Hunt areas, last year developed their property somewhat. The result of such development was very gratifying, and several very gratifying tests were made. From the beginning this property has been in litigation, first as to the ownership of the property, and now the owners are quarrelling among themselves. Certain of the owners have commenced an action against the Parker-Douglas Co., part owners of the mine. What the result of these proceedings will be it is difficult to foresee. It is more than probable that a sale of the mine will eventually take place, but for the present season, no further development of the areas will likely be made. Two large blocks of that valuable property now under lease to the Malaga Mining Co., of which Mr. John McGuire is manager, are claimed by a well-known journalist of Halifax, who is largely interested in the gold fields of the Province. This matter is also now before the courts."

THE LAST CHANCE.—The discovery of Last Chance gulch, which resulted in the building of Helena, M. T. rightfully called the Queen City of the Rockies, was quite as romantic and as interesting as the discovery of the famous Alder Gulch. In the spring of 1864, the Kootenai stampede from Alder Gulch took place. Among the stampedees were four miners named Cowan, Crab, Miller and Stanley. They had got as far north as the gate of the mountains, when they met a prospecting party under one Jim Coleman, just coming back from the Kootenai country, who brought the unwelcome intelligence that the "Kootenai was played out." There was nothing left to do but to return to the settlements, or go back to Alder Gulch. Descending into the valley, they made camp on the Little Blackfoot, which they prospected, finding colors everywhere.

Forty tons of tin ore from the Black Hills have been shipped to England.

A fine ledge of cinnabar has been found in the tin districts near Rapids City, T. D.

SURGEON GEN'L. W. A. HAMMOND says we can each prolong our life if we learn the secret thereof. **What is this Secret?** If you soak a sponge in oil, the sponge will have in it all the peculiarities of the oil. So every organ in the body contains all the peculiarities of the blood. If the kidneys, the *only* blood purifiers, do not clean the blood of the waste of the system, then the various organs will give out, and you will have **Rheumatism, Malaria, Headaches, Ague, Chills and Fever, Impotency, Bladder Diseases, Lamé Back, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Bad Eyes, Stomach Troubles, Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Apoplexy, Paralysis** and in women **Female Troubles**. The secret of good health then lies in *keeping the kidneys well*. If you don't, you can't cure any of the above diseases. They may not suspect it, but eight persons out of every ten have some form of kidney derangement. The only scientific blood purifier is the famous **WARNER'S SAFE CURE**, which not only cures kidney diseases, but the *majority of ailments* which really come from unsuspected kidney disease.



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HOME AND FARM.

ENSILAGE.

During the next few weeks, it is proposed to give a series of articles upon this subject, discussing its various features and placing it in such a shape that the reader will have a clear conception of it, its advantages and disadvantages and brief directions about using and making it.

PART I.—THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING ENSILAGE MAKING.

The object of making ensilage is the same as that of making hay: that is to preserve the food in a suitable condition for the use of stock at the least expense. A vast amount has been written on this subject. Unfortunately not all that has been written has been worth reading, but much has been mere assertion without any foundation accurately based on reliable data.

By this system it is proposed to preserve the food in as nearly its natural condition as possible. It might be compared to canning fruit, but differs in some important respects. The green fodder is placed in the silo either slowly or rapidly, and covered, either with or without pressure, depending on the method pursued.

In order to understand what takes place in the silo it will be necessary to glance briefly at the composition of the fodder. Nearly all fodders contain the same substance only in different proportions. The most valuable constituent is Protein, or albumenoid as it is sometimes called. This produces muscle or flesh, it also probably aids in the production of heat and fat as well as being used in the various secretions as milk. The next constituent is fat or oil, a varying amount of which occurs in the different plants. This is used in the animal for heat and fat. The third class of substances for want of a better name is called carb-hydrates. They consist of starch, sugar, gums, and some other similar substances. In the animal they produce heat and fat. Crude fibre, woody fibre or cellulose is the insoluble part that gives strength to the stalk, but is probably worthless to the animal for food. Besides there is the ash of the plant.

When the silo is filled, it invariably gets hot. The heat varying from over one hundred to one hundred and fifty degrees. No matter how it has been filled this always takes place. It may last from a few days to some weeks. If the silo is not water tight and the fodder very juicy or much pressure is applied, a liquor will run away from it.

What is the cause of this heat? It is due to fermentation in most cases, but in some it is due to decay as the contents rot, the same as the manure when piled in a pile will rot and get hot. This is only the case however in poorly constructed silos that have not been properly tended. In most cases it is due to the first mentioned cause. What is fermentation? It is the growth of certain fungi which feed on certain parts of vegetable substances and usually convert it into some useful product. The most abundant fungus in the silo is the yeast plant. This little plant which is so useful in the raising of bread is here quite injurious. It feeds upon the starch and sugar of the fodder and converts them into a gas—carbonic acid—and alcohol. There are a few other products produced in small quantities. The same ferment that converts cider into vinegar is also present and converts the alcohol produced by the yeast into acetic acid—the active principle of vinegar. These are the two most important ferments in the silo. As will be seen above, they feed upon the carb hydrates, sugar and starch. It is this that produces the heat. The amount that they consume varies, depending on how active they are and how long they continue to work. Its variation is from thirty to sixty-five per cent. There are ferments that cause the reduction of the proteins and the crude fibre, but not to so great an extent as is the case with the carb-hydrates. The loss in this material is from five to fifty per cent. The only substance that remains constant is the ash. If the silo leaks even this is not constant.

Putrefaction or decay should never take place in the silo. It can readily be detected by the foul odor that is produced, while properly made ensilage has a rather sweet smell as of a mingling of alcohol and vinegar together, with some strong but not unpleasant odors. Wherever putrefaction has set in the ensilage is not fit to use any more than rotten potatoes are for the table.

The object to be accomplished in the manufacture of ensilage is to completely prevent putrefaction, and limit the growth of the ferments, yeast, etc., as much as possible. In order to do this we must know what conditions favor and what retard their development. Nothing so checks their growth as cold, but it is practically out of the question to apply this sufficiently. Air hastens their growth, and a lack of it is detrimental to the germs of fermentation; therefore it should be excluded as much as possible. It is found that the products of the fermentation are as injurious to the ferments as almost any thing that can be readily added to the silo, and are as a rule less injurious to the stock when eaten. Hence if these products are retained in the silo they will soon prevent the further action of the ferments.

If the silo is properly filled, the fodder is preserved in its natural condition, except what it may be reduced and injured by these ferments. The object aimed at in filling the silo is to prevent this fermentation, and this is practically accomplished by excluding the air and not permitting anything to escape from the silo either as a gas or as a liquid. This will not entirely prevent the loss nor always insure good ensilage. There are problems connected with the subject that are not yet thoroughly understood. He who undertakes to keep ensilage must be prepared to meet some failures and do some experimenting before he can make a first class article.

THE PLAN OF THE GARDEN.

Too often the farmer's garden is a garden of weeds, even when the crops on the farm are free from them. With the best and most careful farmers, the garden is always a source of trouble, and during the busy season it is

found almost impossible to keep it clean. When the busy work of the farm is pressing, and every day means money to the farmer, he is not apt to stop his work to hoe in the garden, no matter how much he enjoys the products of those labors. He cannot afford it.

Yet if the garden is worth having, it is worthy of proper care. No garden is better than one poorly and slovenly kept. The work in the garden is capable of such an arrangement that only a minimum need be done during the busiest part of the year, and this work can be reduced to a very small amount comparatively, if it be properly planned and the garden rightly arranged. It is with the laying out of the garden that this article will deal.

The first thing to be borne in mind is that horse labor is much cheaper than manual labor. The second thing is to remember that the cultivator will remove weeds much easier than the hoe. Bearing these two facts in mind it will be seen that the garden should be planted in rows far enough apart to allow the horse cultivator to work between them. This is certainly an innovation. It is the almost universal custom throughout the country to lay the garden out in beds and sow these beds either in rows a few inches apart or broadcast.

For the larger growing plants the rows should be at least three feet apart, for smaller plants they may be as close as two feet, but it is poor economy to crowd them as they then run so much risk of injury when cultivated. Land is usually cheaper than labor in the country, so that if the garden takes up a little more room than usual it will be no serious loss. It will be readily seen that the horse cultivator can be passed up and down the rows whenever needed, and in a few moments remove all the weeds that it would take hours to remove with the hoe. But when it comes to the more delicate plants the advantage is not so evident. Here the cultivator can take only those weeds that are in the middle of the row, as it must not be brought too near the small plants or it would injure them, while a small hand cultivator should be used next to the rows.

ONE HORSE FARMING.

Last week, there was a note showing the profit and loss of using one horse to plow with. Plowing is not the only one horse operation that is often conducted on our farms. If it were we might be thankful. The one horse plowing is confined to comparatively few farmers, but there are customs equally ridiculous practised by the great majority. It is to one of these that attention is desired to be drawn in this article.

On riding through even the best farming districts in the province, there may often be seen such a sight as this: One man driving one horse to one half of a harrow. Where was the other horse and the other half of the harrow? Perhaps the farmer thought it useless to drive two horses attached to only one half of a harrow and so left the other horse in the barn. This would imply that the other half of the harrow was not to be found. Perhaps it was left "somewhere" last year and that somewhere cannot be remembered, or that when pulled from its accustomed place—the fence corner—it was found all to pieces. More likely, however, the one horse cart stands in the field and that tells the story. It was too much trouble to stop and rig up a double team to get the other horse and the extra lines so he went to work with the one horse. One man can drive two horses and thus harrow twice as much land as when working in the way described. The account stands about like this:

For harrowing a piece of land, one horse method,	
one man two days, at \$1 per day.....	\$2 00
One horse two days, at 75c. per day.....	1 50
	Total
	\$3 50
The proper method, one man one day, at \$1.00 per day.....	\$1 00
Two horses one day, at \$1.50 per day.....	1 50
	Total
	\$2 50

This shows an actual saving of one man's work. This would amount to a considerable during the season. In next week's issue will appear an article on "the cart."

NOTES.

Bulletins of the various new experiment stations in the United States are beginning to appear quite frequently. Some of them are looking for immediate results, while others are wiser, and it is to be hoped will not be driven by popular opinion into devoting all their energies toward the purely "practical," but will try to solve some of those great and mysterious problems that lie at the very foundation of farming. They could not do better than follow the German agricultural experiment stations in this respect. Those American stations which have been in operation for some years have done good and profitable work as a rule, but they have confined themselves simply those experiments that would give results that might be published that year, and in most cases have ignored those which have required a longer time to perform.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives rest 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.

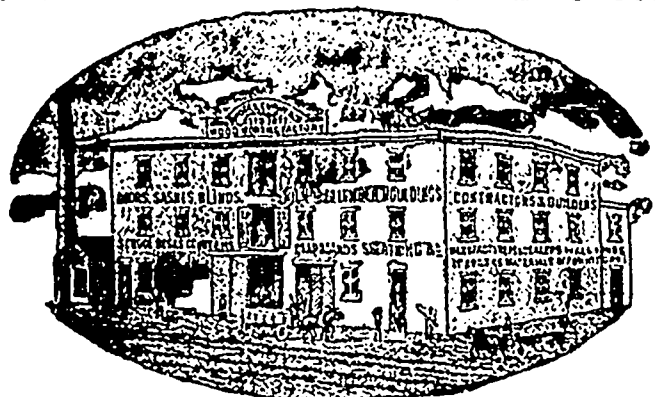
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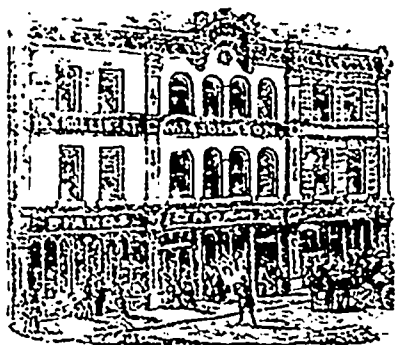
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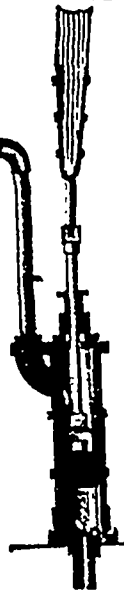
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To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen,—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

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CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S.—Columbia Chess Club.—Your handsome volume duly received. Kindly accept our best thanks and good wishes for the future.

The Chess editor of the Boston Post goes so far as to say: "We believe that Chess should be introduced as a study into all the high schools and colleges; it is a better mental discipline than mathematics; this would open a new field for professional chess-players as teachers, and at the same time provide an honorable career for a few young men out of the thousands who are graduating each year from the many seats of learning throughout the country. Let us hope that some day chess will be thus honored."

Correct solution of Nos. 32 and 33 received from H. B. Stairs.

Solution to No. 34—Kt to Q 4.

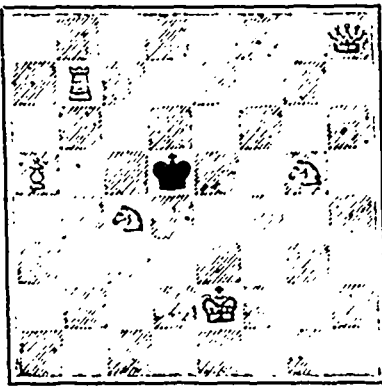
Solution to No. 35—K to Q R 7.

(Correct solution to No. 34 received from J. W. Wallace and Mrs. H. Moseley; and to No. 35 from T. W. Wallace, Mrs. H. Moseley and W. J. Calder.)

PROBLEM No. 38.

From "Chess Souvenirs."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Game played in New Orleans, 9th May, 1864.

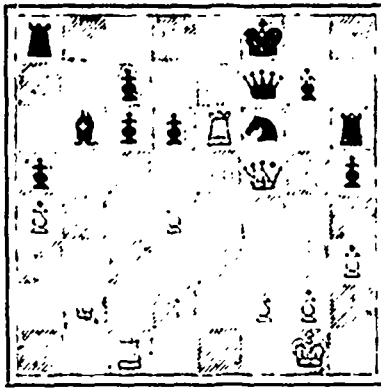
Evans Gambit.

Remove White's Queen's Knight.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Paul Morphy. | C. A. Maurian. |
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 B to B 4 |
| 4 P to Q Kt 4 | 4 B takes Kt P |
| 5 P to B 3 | 5 B to B 4 (A) |
| 6 Castles | 6 P to Q 3 |
| 7 P to Q 4 | 7 P takes P |
| 8 P takes P | 8 B to Kt 3 |
| 9 B to Kt 2 (B) | 9 B to Kt 5 |
| 10 B to Kt 5 | 10 K to Bsq (c) |
| 11 B takes Kt | 11 P takes B |
| 12 P to K R 3 | 12 P to K R 4 (D) |
| 13 Q to Q 3 | 13 B takes Kt |
| 14 Q takes B | 14 R to R 3 |
| 15 P to Q R 4 | 15 P to R 4 |
| 16 Q R to B sq | 16 Kt to K 2 |
| 17 Q to K 3 | 17 P to K B 4 |
| 18 Q to Kt 5 | 18 P takes P |
| 19 K R to K sq | 19 Kt to Q 4 |
| 20 Q to B 5 ch | 20 Kt to B 3 |
| 21 R takes K P | 21 Q to Q 2 |
| 22 R to K 6 | 22 Q to B 2 |

Position after Black's 22nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 23 P to Q 5 (E) | 23 K takes P |
| 24 B takes P ch | 24 K takes B |
| 25 Q takes Q ch | 25 K takes Q |
| 26 R takes R | 26 Kt to B 3 |
| 27 P to Kt 4 | 27 P takes P |
| 28 P takes P | 28 Kt takes P |
| 29 R to R 7 ch | 29 K to Kt 3 |
| 30 R to R 3 | 30 B takes P ch |

and wins.

NOTES.

(a) Now-a-days B-R 4 is more generally played by the odds-receiver, as it prevents the immediate advance of P to Q 4.

(b) We prefer the continuation adopted by Mr. Morphy on another occasion, of 9 P-Q5. The text move is not so embarrassing for the second player.

(c) The best move under the circumstances.

(d) Ingenious, for the Bishop can not be taken, and Black is thus enabled to develop his KR.

(e) White's attack has been gradually melting away against Mr. Maurian's able defence, and this advance is a last desperate attempt on the part of Morphy to retrieve the fortunes of the day.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. Hodgson, 5 Gipton Avenue, Roundhay Road, Leeds, England.—Proofs of your checker columns of May 12th and 19th are received with many thanks. Would be happy to exchange.

F. Foshay.—You are right in regard to the position in problem 29, but please reconsider your solution.

GAME X.

"Ayresshire Lassie," played some years since between John Robertson and James Wylie, champion of the world. This game is well worthy of the careful consideration of students.

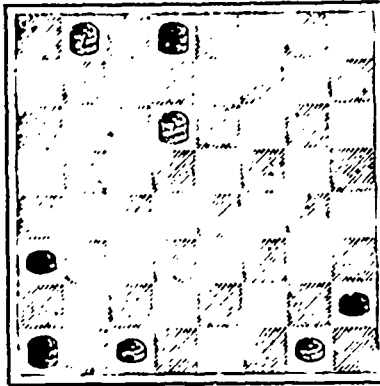
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11-15 | 5-14 | 18-23 | 26-30 |
| 24 | 20 | 26 | 22 |
| 27 | 9 | 19 | 15 |
| 8-11 | 1-6 | 6-22 | 30-26 |
| 28 | 24 | 31 | 27 |
| 13 | 16 | 20 | 16 |
| 4-8 | 15-18 | 12-19 | 26-23 |
| 23 | 19 | 22 | 15 |
| 24 | 6 (a) | 15 | 10 |
| 9-14 | 11-18 | 2-9 | |
| 22 | 17 | 30 | 26 |
| 21 | 17 | | |
| 6-9 | 18-22 | 9-14 | |
| 32 | 28 | 26 | 17 |
| 17 | 10 | | |
| 9-13 | 8-11 | 7-14 | |
| 27 | 23 | 19 | 15 |
| 28 | 24 | | |
| 13-22 | 11-18 | 22-26 | |
| 25 | 9 | 23 | 19 |
| 24 | 19 | | |

(a) Here 15-11 would yield a draw. This forms PROBLEM 32, the posi-

tion in which will be discovered by any one who will take the pains to play the game to this point, and to which we invite solutions. Black to play and win.

PROBLEM 33.

By A. J. Heffner, ex-Champion of America.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

We take this problem from the *Canadian Checkerist*, a magazine devoted solely to chess and checkers, published weekly in Toronto, Ontario.

PROBLEM 6.—The solution to this problem gave some dissatisfaction, as certain solvers thought white could draw, and therefore we, several weeks since, offered a special prize to any one who could show a sound draw. The Editor of this department not having received any attempt at solution on this line repeats the offer, and will present any one who shows such a draw with his or her choice of a year's subscription to either THE CRITIC or the *American Checker Review*, or McCulloch's "Guide to the Game of Draughts." The position is as follows:—black men 3, 12, Ks. 21 23; white men 8, 10, 22, 28, 29; black to play; can white draw?

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