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# THE CRITIC:

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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 19, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

An agitation for the repeal of the Septennial Act is again on foot in Great Britain. An impression abroad that the Conservatives are backing the duration of parliament against Mr. Gladstone's life lends force to the Liberal view of the question, which is not, however, a new one. Practically the duration of Parliaments has averaged much less than seven years. In the 33 years between 1826 and 1859 there were ten Parliaments, and only two up to the present date have run over six years. There has been a disposition of late years to take advantage of the whole term, which will probably strengthen the desire to shorten it. No doubt the seven year term is too long.

Halifax can no longer complain of any lack of educational facilities. For higher education it has a liberally-endowed university. Its County Academy, now open to both sexes, has just secured one of the most successful teachers in the Dominion. For art and design there is the new Victoria School. The Ladies' College, too, has taken root and blossomed vigorously, and proposes adding to its staff an accomplished instructor in drawing and painting. Then there is Cambridge House for those who consider a good tone as well as a good education essential for their sons. With a staff of English university honorem, to be reinforced, it is understood, by a new French instructor, and with a most successful teacher of music and drawing, there seems no reason why such a school should not compete with Lennoxville or Port Hope.

We extract the following calm and moderate estimates of the benefits of Confederation from the Victoria, B. C., *Colonist*. "We believe that Confederation has been beneficial to British North America. We believe that the Union has advantages which the different provinces have already profited by, and which will be productive of greater benefits still in the future. Confederation has certainly added nothing to the natural resources of the country, neither has it made any very perceptible change in the character and habits of the people, but it has enabled them to work to greater advantage, and it has brought resources within their reach of whose existence, had they remained isolated, they would have hardly yet known. Without Confederation very little would have been known of the great Northwest. That wonderful region would, in all probability, have still been the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, and would not have been opened up for settlement."

The recent marriage of the Hon. Mr. Foster to a lady who had obtained a divorce in a Chicago Court excites much comment. Mrs. Foster is a lady of exemplary character, but it is regretted that any action of persons of high social standing should involve complication with the loose and objectionable divorce laws of the United States. An American divorce is no doubt unrecognizable by the law of Canada, by the Episcopal, and we believe by every other Canadian Church.

Says the *Eastern Chronicle*, endeavouring to persuade itself that the disloyalty of Nova Scotia to the Dominion is far greater than it is. "We are loyal to England, but, as to Canada, for God's sake let three or four generations of Nova Scotians die before you begin to talk about it." We venture to think our contemporary is slightly mistaken. There is an ample proportion of Nova Scotian citizens who believe in the Dominion and are loyal to Canada, and the loyalty will be sufficiently marked throughout the Province before one generation shall have passed away.

Some fishermen having recently obtained bait by lowering baskets into which a quantity of winkles and other shell-fish find their way, and which, when the shells are cracked, proved highly attractive, many people have concluded that a revolution in fishery has been accomplished. Success certainly seems so far to have attended the accidental discovery, but there are other persons who consider that the depletion of shell fish by these means may result in economic disturbances of the normal conditions under water, which may result in neutralizing the immediate benefit. Time and observation will no doubt determine the matter.

We are entirely in accord with the following opinion which we clip from the *Chronicle*. The display of the photograph of any respectable lady on cigar, tobacco and cigarette packages is indeed a gross impertinence and violation of all rules of propriety. "A handsome young lady in New York has entered an action against a firm of cigarette manufacturers for making use of her picture as an advertising medium. Public sympathy will be with her, of course, for the use of her picture without her consent is a gross outrage. Most people will agree with the *New York Tribune* that this "cheap and nasty picture advertisement business is getting to be a depressing nuisance—has, in fact already 'got there'" while all cigarette smokers think: "If the cost of the inducement were put into the goods, the result would be more satisfactory to the consumers, and not less so, we should hope, to producers."

The enormous size of the country which has been hitherto known as West Australia has become the source of considerable discussion, not only as to the disposal of that section itself but as to the inevitable ultimate federation of the Australian Colonies. The handful of people (some 45,000) occupying the old Swan River Colony cannot obviously undertake the task of the settlement of the whole great expanse of country still known as Western Australia. Moreover the mother country is scarcely disposed to relinquish control of the last wide field of Imperial territory available for emigration, and not subject to the management of local governments. It is clear that in this matter lies another proof of the advisability of an Australasian Confederation on the lines of our Dominion, in which the unoccupied and thinly settled regions might perhaps become Territories like those of our own Northwest. West Australia is about to receive self-governing powers, an event which will constitute another step in the progress of the Empire, and for Canada, about to become the great highway between Great Britain and its Eastern and Australasian dominions, it is one which will have a special interest.

As we have once or twice remarked, we have always entertained doubts as to the soundness of the astute and perfectly irresponsible Mr. Booth. Mr. Commissioner Coombs of the Toronto branch of the Salvation Army seems to be open to the same sort of suspicions which attach to the great Commander-in-Chief. One Arthur Sumner, formerly editor of the *War Cry*, has now written a book impugning the financial arrangements of Coombs, and secured its publication both in Toronto and in London, G. B. When 5,000 copies were ready the fact came to Coombs' knowledge, and he offered Sumner the alternatives to take what money he wanted, give up the book and leave the country, or go to prison on an old charge hanging over him, which he had acknowledged in writing. Sumner accepted the terms, and Coombs succeeded in obtaining the copies, proclaimed a half holiday in his offices, and, when the coast was clear, proceeded to burn them in the furnace. A copy however had been secured by an employee, afterwards discharged, which has since appeared with an illustration of the "Burning of the Books." Every endeavor was made to hush the matter up, but there is evidently "something rotten in the State of Denmark."

Rev. Dr. Howley, vicar-apostolic of the French const of Newfoundland, advocates the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion, claiming that it would put an end to the vexatious encroachments of the French fishermen. French men-of-war, he says, take complete control of the fishing grounds, ignoring all local political arrangements, and commit with impunity acts which would never be permitted if they belonged to the United States or any other nation.—*Exchange*. We are not quite so sure of the immediate good effect of Confederation, but it might possibly tend in the direction Dr. Howley believes.

We are a little surprised that so respectable a journal as the *St. John Evening Gazette* should condescend to get off such an article as the following:—"Halifax harbor is maintaining its old reputation as the most dangerous port to enter on the coast of North America. The steamer *Uluda*, which arrived there last week, struck on Egg Island in the Eastern Passage Thursday night, while entering Halifax. Between fog and sunken rocks Halifax is in a bad way." Considering the number of vessels of all classes which enter the Port of Halifax, the number of casualties which occur is singularly small, but such paragraphs are probably due more to a spirit of chaff than to the inter-civic rivalry.

The enactment of a statute of New York for the execution of criminals by electricity seemed at first sight to be an eminently humane conception. Considerable doubt has, however, been since thrown on the expediency of the measure by a number of persons more or less expert in the operations of electric currents. Instances are cited of the most intense suffering from powerful electric shocks which yet failed to induce instantaneous death, and it is affirmed that much depends on the subject's normal constitutional powers of resistance, which can scarcely be gauged. It might seem that science ought, in time, to be able to arrive at a certainty of the shock that will kill instantaneously, and with the least pain, but it would appear that it is at present quite an open question.

Much surprise has been freely expressed at what is called the "extraordinary decision" of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners on the recent collision between the *Polynesian* and the *Cynthia*. It is pointed out that it was caused by a departure from the rules of the road. If those rules are observed collision is supposed to be impossible. The violation of them is due to either one pilot or the other. The Board declined to decide which, and was very reluctant to publish its finding, which re-instated both. If the rules of the road are defective the Board should have specified in what particular. The proceedings in cases of wreck or collision are often discreditable. We are reminded by this instance of laxity of the wreck of the *Canadian*, which vessel, in 1857, was run on a rock a quarter of a mile from the Pillars Light House, on a calm, bright moonlight night, with two miles of clear channel along the southern shore of the t. Lawrence where the pilot ought to have been. This worthy, for whose act there was not a shadow of excuse, had his certificate suspended for a year, when stringing up to a yard-arm would have been no more than an appropriate punishment.

The alarm started some months ago on the supposed formidable increase of the French-Canadian population has been pretty well allayed by the publication of recent statistics, and it is now demonstrated that, in all denominations in the Province of Quebec, Protestants more than hold their own. Figures given, without going into intermediate census periods, show the following results:—

	1851.	1881.
Episcopalians .....	44,682	68,797
Presbyterians.....	33,470	50,287
Methodists .....	21,199	39,701
Baptists .....	4,493	8,853
Congregationalists .....	3,927	5,244
Adventists (1871).....	3,150	4,210
	110,921	177,092

There were, in addition, 248 Jews in 1851, and 989 in 1881. There is certainly no cause for alarm in these figures.

A novel phase in the Irish aspirations for nationality is reported from Chicago, where a number of prominent Irish Americans held a meeting to discuss the advisability of establishing an Irish American republic to further the interests of the Irish race. An organization was perfected to be known as the "Irish American Republic Association." It is hoped to secure Lower California for the purpose of establishing a republic. Efforts will be made to secure this land or a large tract of Canadian land. Should Canadian land be secured, an effort will be made to colonize it with 1,000,000 Irish and Irish American farmers. This number of Irishmen, with the addition of the Irish already in Canada, and the assistance of the French Canadian element, would, it is thought, be able to capture the Canadian Government and convert it into a powerful Franco-Irish Republic. Now if there be any depth of purpose in this movement, we do not regard it as at all an extravagant idea. When the English Puritans found intolerable the persecution of their day they bravely abandoned their then intolerant country, and boldly committed themselves to a far off and singularly inhospitable land. We have wondered, while yet there were large Islands in the Pacific open to the world, that the idea never occurred to Irishmen of making for themselves a grand new country wherein they could order all things to their own liking. It would not, perhaps, be a bad thing if the Lower California idea, which may possibly be advanced by the circumstance of the Cronin murder, should take tangible shape.

In reference to previous remarks in our columns on the franking system, we find it stated that no fewer than 200,000 free letters were, under it, sent out of the Ottawa Departments last year. Commenting on this statement the *Montreal Witness* justly observes:—"It is very improbable that one hundred thousand of them had even the remotest connection with public business. All private letters franked through the post represent nothing short of robbery of the taxpayers of the Dominion of Canada, and the franking of public letters is equivalent to the robbery of the Post Office Department for the benefit of the other departments. The whole system is an abuse, and not a small one either, and should be wiped out."

We have pleasure in quoting the following from a recent issue of the *Dalhousie Gazette*:—"The prospects of a settler in Western Canada to-day are very bright, and the future of Canada depends in a great measure upon the settlement of the far west by a right class of people, all the better if already imbued with a strong national sentiment. Why should the New England States be over stocked with young Canadians while our own country is being rapidly populated by English, Irish, Scotch, and French, by Germans, Icelanders, Chinese and Japanese? And as great a percentage of these get rich and richer in Canada than do our own people in the United States. If only the young men who are leaving their farm homes in the Maritime Provinces could be induced to go west with the fixed determination to 'endure hardness' while making homes for themselves on our own prairie, where, in a few years at most, they would find themselves in prosperous circumstances, it would give 'annexation' to the winds, and would ultimately build up under the 'brilliant folds' of the British Flag a Canadian nationality more compact and a country as wealthy as the United States." We may always look with confidence to the journals of our educational institutions for utterances of a true tone of patriotism.

Besides the brittle relations between Austria, Germany, France and Russia, which are a standing menace to the peace of Europe, there are yet other complications which more nearly affect Great Britain. One is Egypt, the other is Armenia. France has refused her consent to the conversion of the Egyptian debt until England fixes the day for her withdrawal from Egypt. This, if England bears steadily in mind the refusal of France to co-operate with her in 1882, she would be pusillanimous to listen to. She has every right to control there. The other is Armenia, where Turkey continues the cruellest outrages and oppressions in defiance of the Anglo-Turkish convention which binds Turkey to protect her Christian subjects against the very ruffians who are desolating Armenia. It is improbable that the English people will long tolerate this state of things. The treaty of Berlin has been contemptuously set aside by Turkey. Russia may find in that a plausible way, even a just and strong ground, for interference. She may require England to put an end to these crimes in Armenia, or insist upon doing it herself. In the latter case England must either stand passively by and see the *comp de grace* inflicted on the sick man of Europe, or she must go to war to save Turkey. The latter is an alternative which the nation is not likely to approve. The Crimean war will never be repeated. There is still another fact to consider. France is believed to have a very thorough understanding with Russia. Both these powers contemplate the English occupation of Egypt with the same eyes. At any moment such a pressure could be brought to bear upon England as to leave her no alternative but to retreat from Egypt under pressure or fight. A more serious situation can scarcely be conceived. But of course it may all blow over, as so many other threatening complications have blown over during the last three years.

"Now at least," continues Prof. Delitzsch, "the following dates are recovered to science with absolute certainty.—854 B.C., battle of Karkar between Shalmaneser II and the twelve allied states of Chatti, "Ahab of Israel" being amongst them; 842 as one of the years of Jehu of Israel; the years between 742 and 738 for Menahem of Samaria and Azariah (Uzziah) of Judah; 734 for Pekah of Israel and Ahaz of Judah; 722 for the fall of Samaria; 701 for Sennacherib's campaign against Hezekiah of Judah. That the Jewish chronology of the time before Solomon is not reliable, that, indeed, it makes no claim to be such, has never been difficult to see. Babylonian chronology, which has itself until the present time been in many respects obscure, is now beginning, thanks to Hormuzd Rassam's wonderful discoveries, to be cleared up. Especially by the recent recovery of the authenticated date 3750 B.C. as the date of Naram Sin, and so of about 3800 B.C. as the date of his father, Sargon I., there opens before us a new and wide perspective to the history of Semitic peoples and of mankind in general. It is a remarkable coincidence that Egyptologists claim nearly the same date for the oldest historical king of Egypt, Menes—a date almost as old as that at which Biblical chronology fixes the creation of man. As for history, I mention Sargon II, whose name had been preserved only in Isaiah xx. 1, and whose very existence was thirty or forty years ago a matter of dispute, he is now one of those grand Assyrian monarchs whose deeds and lives are known to us even in the smallest details. Belshazzar likewise has been proved by the Babylonian monuments to be a historical personage. As if by a magician's wand the history of all the Western Asiatic nations, large and small, is unrolled before us in the vast cuneiform literature. Babylon and Nineveh, with all their customs, manners, institutions, literature, art, and religion, awake from the sleep of twenty-five centuries and live before our eyes. The few traces which the Old Testament preserved of many long-cherished peoples are now supplemented by fuller cuneiform accounts, and the fragmentary sketches which we possessed before are assuming more and more the form of an imposing picture full of life and color, or rather of a grand panorama extending from beyond 3000 B.C. down to the times of Alexander and Antiochus the Great."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Oh, Jenny, dear and did you hear  
The news that's going round?  
One color must, by fashion's law,  
In our fair land abound.  
It is not meant to call to arms,  
Save maiden's arms I ween,  
But every living olive branch  
Is wearing of the green.

I met with cousin Katy, and  
I took her by the hand,  
And said, "I hardly know you,  
You look so fine and grand."  
"Oh, it's all the fashion now, my dear,"  
She answered quite serene;  
"And every girl and woman here  
Is wearing of the green."

Oh, there's a lizard green, and serpent green  
There's bottle green and sage  
There's beetle green, and apple green,  
The color's all the rage.  
It's well 'tis a free country here,  
'Twould make a dreadful scene  
If anybody should forbid  
The wearing of the green.

The tombstone is about the only thing that can stand upright and lie on its face at the same time.

It is an unfeeling married man who declares that his wife is always passive when she is not expensive.

They say the Eiffel Tower is a very small affair compared with the steepness of board and lodging in Paris.

A tailor being asked if the close of the year made him sad said "yes, until the close of the year are paid for."

"Women must have been happy in the time of Noah." "Why so?" "Because it took a long time to grow old in those days."

A Financier—"Dorothy, I think you are dreadfully extravagant to buy all those things." "But, my dear Rufus, I had them charged."

Scientific Accuracy—"But why do you want to marry her?" "Because I love her!" "My dear fellow, that's an excuse, not a reason!"

When a politician says he will leave no stone unturned to attain the object of his ambition, he generally refers to grindstones, and intends that others shall do the turning.

Women often do the wrong thing. If a woman has a number seven foot and the shoe-dealer says she can wear a number three, she's very apt to put her foot in it.

AN ENVIOUS RETORT.—Omaha World: Jones: "I don't like the way Miss Lovely walks." Brown: "I like her gait very much." Jones: "I notice that you hang over it till a late hour every night."

IT WAS AT SCHOOL.—The teacher had requested the boys to write down an answer to the question, "What are the industries of California?" One small boy handed up his paper, on which he had written: "Baseball and making money."

A SHREWD SURMISE.—Buyer—"These alligator shoes didn't wear worth a cent." Seller—"Ah! I'm sorry; the skin wasn't properly tanned, I presume." Buyer's small boy—"Not so much sun as usual in Florida last year; guess the alligators didn't bask in it long enough to get tanned."

Teacher—Who will name the things that furnish us with light? Smart pupil—I know; oil, candles, electricity, pipe cones, flint, straw and—and—Teacher—You've left out one important thing. What is the substance in the iron pipes that come down from the ceiling? Well, Johnny, what is it? Johnny (a boy from Maine)—Whiskey.

THE PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.—Wordsworth, as appears from Dr. Knight's new life of the poet, had an ingenious fashion of avoiding giving an opinion upon the volumes of verses which were constantly being sent to him by budding poets and poetesses. His "common form" was something like this, written to the lady who afterwards became Mrs Barrett-Browning:—"Rydal Mount, August 16, 1844.—Dear Miss Barrett,—Being exceedingly engaged at this season, as I always am, I think it best to acknowledge immediately my sense of your kindness in sending me the two volumes of your poems recently published, from the perusal of which, when I am at leisure, I promise myself great pleasure," &c.

THE INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.—There was once a London doctor whose morning *lexes* were crowded. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, and pocket his fee in a space of time varying from two to five minutes. One day an army man was shown into the consulting-room, and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands heartily with the doctor, and said, "I am especially glad to meet you, as I have often heard my father, Col. Forester, speak of his old friend Dr. L." "What," exclaimed the doctor, "are you Dick Forester's son?" "Most certainly I am." "My dear fellow, sling that infernal prescription into the fire, and sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter with you!"

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SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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 \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

New Glasgow building operations this season will reach \$60,000.

The plum crop is very poor in Nova Scotia this year, almost a total failure.

Several small veins of oil have been struck by gas borers in the suburbs of Ottawa.

The St. John Carnival begins on Monday the 22nd inst. We wish it every success.

It is proposed to substitute electric welding for riveting in the manufacture of boilers.

A carriage road is to be constructed from Springhill to the Junction. It has been much needed.

Three gentlemen in Winnipeg have subscribed \$1,000 each towards a new Wesleyan College.

William Dennis has been elected alderman for ward two by a majority of 84 over ex-alderman Smith.

Sulphur water has been struck at Preston, Ont., and it is proposed to erect a large summer hotel there.

Dr. S. T. Rand has completed and published his directory of the Mic-Mac language. The price is \$3.00.

An art school is to be established in St. Catherines. The classes will commence in October and end in April.

There will be a pretty full yield of wheat in Manitoba and the territories this season, but the other crops will be light.

The Free Baptist societies of Nova Scotia have recently received \$2,000 from Mrs. Alice Whitney, of Centerville, Kings.

Senator Carvell has been appointed lieutenant-governor of P. E. I., the appointment to date from 2nd of September next.

The *Kentville New Star* has a new dress of type which gives more reading in the same space than the old one and looks well.

It is understood that the Minister of Finance will at once advertise for tenders for the West India and South America steamship service.

A. C. Mills has retired from the editorship of the *Truro Guardian* and been succeeded by Firman McClure. Mr. Mills continues business manager.

Harry Hoyle, collector of customs at Lacolle, P. Q., and also United States consular agent at that place, has been found guilty of smuggling and dismissed.

The wreck of the *S. S. Morris* at Cape North, C. B., has been sold to E. Lantalum & Co., of St. John, for \$800. It is proposed to float the steamer this fall.

Gophers are a great nuisance in Manitoba. Two thousand have been killed in the Municipality of Ellon, for which a bounty of two cents a head has been paid.

Says the *Charlottetown Patriot*:—"A Charlotte county clergyman, in making a return of a death to the registrar, describes the deceased's occupation as that of 'spinstress.'"

The St. John Mayoralty election is to take place on August 6th, and it is likely to prove a lively scramble. There are a dozen or more candidates for the civic honor, and we hope the best man may win.

Amherst will have an Agricultural and Industrial exhibition September 24th, 25th and 26th. The prizes will amount to upwards of two thousand dollars. The dates conflict with those of the Moncton show.

Not less than \$7,000 to \$8,000 worth of salmon and alewives, chiefly the latter, were caught on the Gaspereaux, Kings, N. S., this season, and this is the result of opening the dam some few years ago with the Rogers' patent fishway.

The citizens at Lachine are organizing a demonstration for the 5th August, the anniversary of the massacre of 1689, when 300 settlers were murdered by the Five Nation Indians to avenge DeNonvill's slaughter of the Senecas.

A petition is being largely signed in Ottawa and the Upper Provinces against barges and other craft from the United States being allowed to ply in Canadian inland waters, while Canadian craft are excluded from the United States.

The *Hamilton Times* thinks that if the drop letter business does not brighten up a bit Mr. Haggart may have to advertise a clearance of his one cent stamps. "He should place them on the bargain counter before the season is over."

One of the most competent pilots on the coast, Capt. Corkum, has been engaged to assist Capt. Hill take the *S. S. Halifax* up the river to La Have on Monday next. This will be the best excursion of the season and no one should miss it.

Father Labelle, the apostle of colonization and now deputy minister of agriculture under Mr. Mercier, has been elevated by the Pope to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic Administrator, in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of colonization.

The accountant of the Montreal road department, L. J. N. Narbonne, is missing. A young lady to whom he had been paying attention has also fled. It is supposed that there is a shortage in his accounts. Narbonne leaves a wife and seven children destitute.

It is understood that the owners of the *Mattie Winship*, having been advised that they have no defence in the matter, have made application to the government to mitigate their sentence as much as possible. The matter is under the consideration of the Minister of Marine.

Irregularities in the Kingston post office, which have resulted in one clerk being sent to the penitentiary and the suspension of two others, is likely to be followed by the retirement of Postmaster Shannon and the appointment of Mr. Jas. H. Metcalf, M. P. P., in his place.

The Dominion Government have notified the Imperial war office that they will not pay for sustenance of one hundred men of marine artillery as a garrison at Esquimaux, B. C., but offer to build earthworks at a cost of \$75,000, to maintain a battery of artillery and to keep the militia for British Columbia effective.

The contract for the Atlantic mail service with the Andersons of London, was signed on Wednesday. Halifax is to be the terminus in winter and Quebec in summer on this side, and the contract calls for a fleet of a speed of twenty knots, capable of performing the journey in six days, of a tonnage of 6,000 tons.

Fears are entertained in some quarters that in case England does not look after her interests in Newfoundland, she will lose that valuable island. Rev. Dr. Howley has warned the Government of the danger of Newfoundland seeking annexation to the United States as the only redress against French interference with the fisheries.

There is a farm in Manitoba where wild young Englishmen are taken to work, instead of staying at home and sowing wild oats. They pay their board and the owners of the farm instruct them without charge in all kinds of farm work. The young fellows are said to work well, and the proprietors make rather a good thing out of it. They nearly all return to England when their term of punishment is over.

Miss Mamie Tibbits, the first lady B. A. of the University of New Brunswick, while in Montreal, on her way to Duluth, was arrested for conspiracy to murder one of the Mulcahy family in March last. Miss Tibbits was never in Montreal before. The poor girl was arrested on Saturday and kept in prison until Sunday afternoon when she was released on bail of \$400. It is the most outrageous case of false arrest that has happened for many a day.

General Laurio and family, Rev. Dr. Willats, President of King's College, Windsor, and Miss Gliska are among the passengers for London on the *Utunda*, which sailed on Tuesday. This is becoming quite a favorite line, especially for those who wish to go direct to London. Everyone seems to be going Europeward this year. What a crop of articles on the Paris Exposition and other attractions will probably be reaped in the autumn when they all come back from their sight-seeing?

Indications are that there will again, next session, be a large number of divorce cases to come before the Senate. Notice has already been given of three, and a fourth will follow in a few days. Three of the four are from Western Ontario, and the other from British Columbia. Dissolving the marriage bond by Act of Parliament is an expensive matter for the applicant, as close figuring fixes an outlay of about a thousand dollars as the minimum of the expense necessarily incurred in each case.

About two hundred misdirected letters are found in the Boston post-office every day.

Several people were drowned in Soldier's Creek Valley, Nob., by the cloud burst on the 14th inst.

The Kansas wheat harvest is about finished, and the yield is estimated at 34,000,000 bushels—double that of last year.

There are 400 women in the art department in Cooper union. The graduates and pupils have earned \$17,805 during the past year.

A San Francisco firm has built the largest wine cellar in the world. It is capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Its cost was \$250,000.

Edison has invented an "ore separator," which attracts from a moving mass of earth and crushed rock, by a powerful magnet, such portions as contain metal.

The present population of North Dakota is estimated at 230,000, and of South Dakota 370,000. The area of the two Dakotas, as fixed in 1867, is 148,935 square miles.

There are more paper mills, running more machines, in the United States than in any other country in the world. Germany has nearly as many but no other country has half as many.

A woman in Jersey City has been convicted of being a common scold. The ancient penalty for this offence was a ducking, but it is not yet known what punishment will be inflicted on her.

Heavy storms raged in parts of Pennsylvania on Saturday and Sunday last. Many dams and bridges were swept away and the crops entirely destroyed. The creeks are higher than ever before known.

A Presbyterian minister in Chicago recently delivered a sermon on pugilism, and drew many lessons for Christians from the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. He took for his text "So fight I, not as one beating the air," and the choir sang "Brightly gleams our banner" as a preparation for the sermon.

The great strike at the steel works of Carnegie & Co. at Pittsburg, which promised to be a long and bitter fight, is over, a satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at between the men and their employers.

Four hundred school teachers from all parts of the United States sailed for Europe recently on the steamship *Servia*. The steamer would take no other passengers. The teachers go on an extended tour through England and the continent.

A diver, who has been examining the foundations of the stone bridge for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., has made the announcement that the bottom of the Conemaugh River near the bridge is full of dead bodies, and that probably hundreds are lying there, held down by tons of wire, wrapped and twisted into a perfect mass of unknown proportion.

Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, the foundress of the Washington University, is going to be married to Prince Murat, of Paris. Miss Caldwell is very wealthy, and enjoys the distinction of having given \$300,000 to the Catholic church to erect at Washington the Catholic University of America. Her sister, Miss Lina, has given \$50,000 for the same object.

A New York doctor named Waters has committed suicide by taking poison and afterwards shooting himself. He took poison enough to kill three men, and while enduring the agony it caused him wrote down an account of his sensations for the benefit of medical science. Finding he did not die soon enough, he put an end to his pain with two shots from a revolver.

It is a singular fact that the tunnel under the Hudson at New York, one of the biggest enterprises of modern times, is rarely mentioned in the newspapers. The tunnel is going quietly forward. There has been expended on it \$4,000,000 and \$2,500,000 is in hand to proceed with. The distance is 5,700 feet. One of the two passages is completed a third of its length, and the other more than a tenth of it.

Miss Caroline Fitzgerald, of New York, is engaged to be married to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the younger brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India. The young lady is a great classical scholar, a linguist, and a member of the American Oriental Society, and her acquaintance with literary people is large. Our American cousins pretend to despise everything English, and abuse all English institutions freely, but they seem quite able to stand alliances of this sort.

One half the town of Djarkend in Russia has been destroyed by an earthquake.

The Canadian team at Wimbledon are making exceedingly good scores, and have carried off the Kolopore Cup.

It is rumored in Berlin that Prince Ferdinand intends to assume the title of King of Bulgaria on August 14th.

It has been decided to build a commercial port in the Inkerman Valley, three miles east of Sebastopol. It is expected the port will be completed in 1893.

Mr. Parnell authorizes the announcement that a tenants' defence league will be formed, uniting the Irish throughout the world for a final struggle against landlords.

The government is forming grain depots along the Nile, to support fugitives fleeing before the advancing Dervishes. Many sheiks are tendering their services to the government.

Advices from Munich announce the suicide of Lady Acton, sister of the German Ambassador at Washington, by drowning. Following close on this and creating a great sensation is the suicide of Count Waldman Von Blumenthal, Prussian Military attache at Munich, who shot himself. He was believed to be engaged to Lady Acton.

The English Kennel Club has decided that in future no dogs shall be eligible for admission to any dog show held under the club's rules, if their ears have been cut. This is a humane decision. The opinion of the dogs was not asked for, but as they usually put in a protest when the operation is performed, it is understood that they are in favor of the new rule.

Boulanger, Rochefort, and Count Dillon have been summoned to appear within ten days. If they do not appear within 20 days they will be declared outlaws and their property confiscated until they surrender. The trial is fixed for August 10th, the judgement will be final, no appeal being allowed. The indictment charges the accused with instigating the issue of a manifesto against the government.

The Haytian Army, under Legitime, is being reinforced by young women. They dress in male attire, and appear to stand the hardships well. They are shown much attention by their comrades. It is reported that arbitration is to be resorted to to settle the troubles there, and that the United States is to be the mediator. The most sanguine think the end of the month will see the end of the trouble.

Queen Victoria's private accounts from her accession to the present time are to be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose. It is expected that that this will silence that section of the radical party which has denounced the Queen for hoarding large sums of money out of the civil list, and it is expected it will be proven that her Majesty rendered most generous assistance to all members of her family who were in need of it.

The Dervish prisoners rescued at Assouan are terribly emaciated, having suffered greatly from hunger and thirst. Among them are many women and boys. An Italian woman says there were five nuns and two priests still alive at Khartoum. The Dervishes left Dongola with 8,000 men and six guns. On the march many died and deserted, while many others were killed. Col. Wodehouse estimates the Dervishes killed and wounded at 2,500.

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION. GRAND EXCURSION**  
- TO -  
**BRIDGEWATER!**

The magnificent Ocean Steamship  
**HALIFAX,**  
will make a grand Excursion trip to Bridgewater on  
**MONDAY, the 22nd JULY,**  
leaving here at 8 o'clock, a.m., returning to the city in the evening.  
**TICKETS \$2.00.**

A MILITARY BAND will furnish the Music. Refreshments can be obtained on board the ship. No intoxicating liquors.  
For beautiful scenery and a delightful excursion trip, a sail at this season of the year on the charming waters of the LaHave is unrivalled in Nova Scotia.  
**CHIPMAN BROS., Agents.**

**DENTAL**  
**CYRUS K. FISKE,**  
Doctor of Dental Surgery,  
Having Removed to more central and commodious offices, is now prepared to attend to his numerous patrons.  
All branches of Dentistry attended to.  
Irregularities and treatment of children's teeth a speciality.  
Rooms, 83 Hollis St., (Victoria Terrace.)

**CHARLES MYETT,**  
**CARPENTER & BUILDER.**  
Roofing & Jobbing promptly attended to.  
**11 ARGYLE ST., Halifax.**

**JOHN W. GABRIEL,**  
17 Buckingham Street, Halifax,  
DEALER IN  
**Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,**  
Nautical and Electrical Instruments; Ship's Chronometers for sale; Dairyman's Instruments, &c., &c.

**Can Rheumatism be Cured?**  
This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. R. & G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.  
A. A. WOODILL, CHEMIST,  
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,  
112 Upper Water Street.

**TAYLOR'S**  
NEW STYLE  
Double Tongue and Groove  
Fireproof  
**SAFES.**

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,  
**J. & J. TAYLOR,**  
117 & 119 Front St. East,  
TORONTO.

CHESLEY Ont. June 12, 1888.  
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:  
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
D. MONTGOMERY.

**JUBILEE PROPERTY,**  
-NEAR THE-  
**NORTH-WEST ARM.**

**18 Acres, Sub-divided into 5 Large Blocks,**  
**BY JAMES SHAND,**  
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,  
On the premises on  
**Wednesday, July 24th,**  
**At 3 O'Clock, P. M.**

All that beautifully located and extensive property near the North-West Arm, known as JUBILEE, situated between Jubilee and Quinpool Roads, subdivided into 5 Large Blocks, each embracing abundant area for large and attractive Homestead.

BLOCK B embraces over 2 acres, on which is the Handsome Homestead Double Dwelling, adapted for two families, in first-class order, recently painted and renovated throughout, contains 18 rooms, besides Cellars, Pantries, Bath Rooms, Scullery, &c. The grounds are attractively laid out, with a broad avenue approach from Jubilee Road.

BLOCK E, containing over 2 acres, fronting on Jubilee Road about 240 feet; can be laid off into 19 good Building Lots.

BLOCK D contains nearly 2 acres, with a frontage on Jubilee Road of 100 feet, more or less, furnishing 18 lots if desired.

BLOCK A, very eligible and valuable plot, containing over 4 acres, fronting 200 feet, more or less, on Quinpool Road; can be laid out into 37 lots.

BLOCK (1.) containing nearly 3 acres, with frontage of 165 feet, more or less, on Quinpool Road, furnishing sufficient area for 21 lots.

Drainage facilities to the whole of the property are first-class; the city water is laid on the premises; the view of the North-West Arm from this elevation is magnificent, and the neighborhood and surroundings are unexceptional. The property will be offered en bloc, and failing to sell as a whole, it will be sold in separate PLOTS, as specified above, and per plan to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms—10 per cent. deposit at sale. A considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. interest.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings" will be received until FRIDAY, 2nd August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Tuesday, 9th July.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBELL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 3rd July.

**Geo. H. Fielding,**  
**SOLICITOR, &c.**  
93 HOLLIS ST.  
MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**L. ANNIE VEAZEY,**  
**Christian Scientist,**  
106 GRANVILLE STREET,  
(Opp. Province Building.)  
**OFFICE HOURS, 3 to 6 P. M.**  
CONSULTATION FREE

# LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,  
100 and 102 Granville St.,  
OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Ysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,  
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

# BEDFORD HOTEL.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL COMPANY, (Limited) will open the BEDFORD HOTEL on JULY 1st, under the management of Mr. George Hood, late of the Halifax Club.

The House has been newly furnished, painted, remodelled and improved, and no expense will be spared to make it a

First-Class Family Resort.

The Hotel is beautifully situated at the head of Bedford Basin, ten miles from Halifax, within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station, and will be illuminated by Electricity, and connected by Telephone and Telegraph with the city  
For terms apply at the

Halifax Hotel.

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

# THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament.

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

PATENTED 1888.

Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.  
DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Sent to any address on receipt of 30c

# HALIFAX

STEAM LAUNDRY,

341 & 343 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

POND & SUTHERLAND,  
PROPRIETORS

Laundry Work of Every Description  
Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

# EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

# DYES!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied: Yellow, Orange, Eosino (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drah, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

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

Best Route to Boston.

# CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

# "HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 3 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,  
General Agents, Halifax

NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

# PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphites and Pancreatine,

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting  
and Lung Diseases.

# Puttner's Emulsion

Has especially proved efficacious in cases of WEAK and DELICATE CHILDREN, and those who are GROWING FAST. For WOMEN who are debilitated, caused by Nursing, Family Cares, Over-work, or troubles peculiar to their sex. For invalids recovering from sickness it is of the greatest benefit. PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,  
CHEMISTS, - - Halifax, N. S.

# PRINTING.

Are Second to NONE  
in the Maritime  
Provinces.

Opposite Western Union  
Telegraph Office, Halifax  
161 HOLLIS ST

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

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

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

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

We print for drapers,  
For grocers, for all,  
Who want printing done,  
And will come or may call.  
We print pamphlets,  
And bigger books, too;  
In fact there are few things  
But what we can do.

We print labels,  
Of all colors in use, size,  
Especially fit for  
The many producers.  
We print forms of all sorts  
With type ever set,  
Legal, commercial,  
Or houses to let.

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

# "IF I COULD SEE HIM AGAIN."

If I could see him again,  
If I could hear him say,  
Merry and kind as he used to do,  
"Well, little wife, what has come to you?"  
All through the busy day,  
While I have been away?"

Often then I was cross;  
Often I used to reply,  
"What comes to a woman everywhere?  
Washing and baking and household care,  
I declare it makes me cry  
To think how my days go by!"

Then he would kiss me again,  
Try to be still more kind:  
Tenderly say, "My poor little wife!  
Would I could give you an easier life!"  
How could I be so unkind?  
Oh, how could I be so blind?"

God took him away one day,  
Took him away from me;  
Now, though I labor the whole day through,  
Nobody says: "What has come to you?"  
Nobody pities or shares  
The weight of my household cares.

Oh, yes, I have children, too;  
A mother cannot complain;  
But never a son or a daughter's grace  
Can fill the void of their father's place.  
A mother cannot complain;  
But, oh, for my husband again!

If I had only known  
That I should ever find  
It was an angel love that for years  
Worked for me, cared for me, dried my tears.  
I had been far more kind;  
But, oh, I was blind! so blind!

-Lillie E. Barr, in Ledger.

# LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—There is never a day now, and has not been for weeks and weeks, without a shower at one or another time through the twenty-four hours, but it reconciles one to the inevitable rain when the poets take to saying such sweet things as this exquisite bit of J. B. Aldrich's.

"We knew it would rain, for all the moon  
A spirit on slender robes of mist  
Was lowering its golden buckets down  
Into the vapory amethyst  
Of marshes, and swamps, and dismal fens,  
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,  
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,  
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.  
We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed  
The white of their leaves, the amber grain  
Shrunk in the wind, and the lightning now  
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain."

I am so sorry for Helen's fall and the dear little burned hand! Whether one is far or near, as regards distance, to a physician, it is always humane, to put it mildly, to have a little chest or closet stocked with simple, effective remedies for the common "ills that flesh is heir to." The important treatment for burns is to exclude the air. The best application is a mixture in equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Any druggist will sell you this already prepared, or you can buy the oil and add the lime water for yourself. The latter is made by putting a piece of unslacked lime, the size of a big walnut, into a common-sized wine bottle of cold water. Shake the bottle a few times, let the contents settle, and pour off the water. This mixture you really ought to keep in the house. To dress a burn, wet a soft cloth in the lime water and linseed oil preparation, and lay over the injured surface. Put a dry cloth or flannel over this, and secure it in place with a smooth light bandage. Wet the inner cloth from time to time, but do not expose the inner surface to the air. When the inflammation subsides—that is when, as we say, "the fire is out,"—and the time depends upon the extent of the burn, apply a simple ointment. One of the very best is made of common whiting and lard that is free from salt. This does not keep very long, but the ingredients should be in the house so that the salve can be made up quickly when needed. If you are unfortunately out of linseed oil and lime water when Helen burns her hand again, make a dressing of a pint of hot water and milk, one half of each, and a small teaspoonful of common baking soda. Make this hot, then cool sufficiently to apply, keeping the cloth next the skin wet with it. Pastes of flour, starch and the like are cruel things. There is no way of cooling the skin beneath, and they clog and are harsh and irritating.

Dear me! There is no need to bemoan your inability to get any nice candy short of the capital. Make it, cousin mine! No, you do not need to serve any apprenticeship, and it does not necessitate stewing over a fire—you see how pat I have all the objections. But it's not at all intuition on my part, they are simply the obstacles that rose in my own mind when I first heard the matter of making French candies suggested. Of course there are delicious cooked candies, but of those more anon—when the weather is cooler, for example. The one thing that you must have now is confectioner's sugar, nothing else answers. This is white and smooth, something like cornstarch. Of course, you will not buy it of a confectioner, because he will charge 50 or 75 per cent. profit. Get it of any wholesale grocer, and it will cost but a trifle more than the common article. To make a small quantity of candy, take the white of one fresh egg, and an equal quantity of water; stir them (not beating the egg first, notice,) slightly, and add the desired flavor. The amount of this depends upon the strength of the extract used, and upon one's taste. A half teaspoonful of extract

vanilla, a few drops of peppermint, two teaspoonfuls of orange juice, one of lemon juice, and so on, represents the average amount of each of these flavors that is used with one egg. Next, stir in the sugar, a little at a time, stirring and beating the compound smooth, until it is stiff enough to be moulded with the fingers without sticking, after they have been dusted with sugar. So much for the foundation. Will you like some cream walnuts? Very well, crack the nuts carefully to remove the meat in unbroken halves; roll a morsel of your candy deftly into a tiny ball, flatten it with a little at as you lay a half walnut on one side, put another half on the opposite side, press them together slightly, and there is a bit of candy for which one pays the highest price in the shops. Moreover this we are certain is clean and pure. Or will you have some cream dates? Buy fresh, firm dates, remove pits with a knife leaving the fruit open on one side. Roll a bit of candy into a rope-shape about an inch and a half long. Insert this in the cavity of the date, press the edges of the fruit together, and round off the ends of the sugar filling to make it smooth and tempting looking. Sliced figs, candied cherries, any dried or preserved fruit, may be used in a variety of ways with this candy foundation. To make the famed Neapolitan cream put the whites of three eggs in as many mixing bowls. Add orange juice instead of the usual quantity of water to one egg; to the second an equal quantity of melted chocolate, to the third the same amount of raspberry or any red fruit syrup, checkerberry, or whatever suits one's palate best. Stir in the sugar as before, adding more chocolate, if necessary, to give that portion a real chocolate color. When stiff enough to roll easily make a half-inch layer of the red candy, over this lay the orange mixture, and lastly the chocolate, rolling each one smoothly and evenly. Seal the top with a broad-bladed knife, wet in cold water, with inch and a half squares, and set away to cool. In a few hours they are ready to be cut into tri colored cubes of delicious candy. When one has not a marble slab upon which to roll the layers, the bottom of a square dinner platter of big size answers very well. One must use marble or crockery. Uncooked candies are nicest when a day old, and they have not the keeping quality of cooked candies, hardening in two or three days enough to lose the creamy taste; but they are just the thing for immediate consumption, and are, as you see, simplicity itself to make.

I am moved to send word through you to the good husbandman of your estate that a recent authoritative work upon poultry-raising says poultry yards should have some kind of shade provided for the hens. Ducks also suffer greatly if exposed to the heat of the sun the whole day. A piece of muslin stretched over a corner of the yard, or a screen of brush, answers every purpose.

It is the fashion, and a most agreeable one, if one has not both a country house and a town residence, to at least recognise the two broad divisions of the year in the disposition of furnishings in her all-the-year-round dwelling. That is, at this season the living room is divested of its woollen carpets, heavy draperies, upholstered chairs, and the like, and in their stead one sees gratefully stained or matting-covered floors, muslin or soft silk draperies, rattan and wicker furniture, and so on. If one's house is big enough this cool summer living room with its northern exposure may be closed in winter, and kept intact for the following season. But if not, the changes indicated are really not dearly provided when one reckons the gratified senses throughout the year.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We have received from Messrs. A. W. Morris & Bros., Proprietors of "The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Company," of Montreal, a splendid view of the Commercial Metropolis of Canada. The Messrs. Morris manufacture cordage, jute, twine, bags, plaster, etc.

The great improvements continually being made in labor saving machinery are well exemplified in the ingenious mechanism of modern laundry plant and fittings. Halifax now has a laundry establishment fitted up with the latest improved machinery, and a visit to it will prove most interesting. We refer to the Lone Star Laundry, M. & D. Mackenzie, Proprietors, which is situated at 62 and 64 Granville Street, near the *Herald* office. The power is furnished by an upright boiler and horizontal engine from the well-known establishment of Howell & Co. These are located on the main floor of the building, and on the same floor are the washing machine and centrifugal wringer. The former is the celebrated Cambridge Washer, from the works of the Empire Laundry Machinery Company, and has a capacity of 200 shirts at each charge. This machine is cylindrical in form, and can be run at a speed of 140 revolutions, forcing the water through and through the clothes, and thoroughly cleansing them without any wear and tear. From time to time clean water is admitted, the dirty water, which is heavier, being drawn off below. The washed clothes are placed in the centrifugal wringer, the basket of which is copper and pierced with holes. This revolves at the rate of 400 revolutions per minute, the water in the clothes being forced through the holes in the basket, soon leaving them dry without wearing them in the least. A patent starcher works near the washing machine, and is about the size of a half barrel. It is tightly closed, and is moved by machinery backwards and forwards through an arc of a circle, thoroughly saturating the goods with starch, and doing away with all pounding and consequent wear of the material. The dry room is in the third story, and is kept at a high temperature, the hot, dry air being supplied from a Mosher's laundry stove in the story below. This stove heats 42 sad and 20 polishing irons. The ironing machines are in the front room of the second story, and are of the latest pattern. The shirt ironing machine has a capacity of two shirts per minute, and a new attachment at the end irons the neck, yokes and cuffs. A special woman operator is now on the way from Boston to run

this machine. There is also a Cambridge parallel ironer for collars, etc., which does its work to perfection, and is so nicely adjusted that any required pressure can be applied. As a result there is no tearing of the material, and an ironing cloth that has been in use since the machine has been in operation shows no signs of wear. In both the ironing machines the ironer is a revolving hollow cylinder, heated with gas, the fumes of which and all smells are neutralized by an air blast supplied by a small blower worked by the engine. No chemicals or other injurious substances are used in the laundry, the superior work turned out being due entirely to the pure starch and soap used, and the perfection of the washing and ironing machinery. We advise a visit to the laundry, as the obliging proprietors are always willing to show visitors through and explain the various operations. The Mackenzie Bros., who are natives of Cow Bay, Cape Breton, have worked for years in the leading laundries in Boston, Troy and New York, and are thoroughly posted in every detail of their business. They opened here in a small way only a short time ago, but their rapidly increasing trade has encouraged them to fit up their premises with the latest improved machinery. Their enterprise we may add is being duly rewarded.

The Dominion Government, under the advice of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, it is said are about to appoint experts to visit Scotland, Norway, and other fish centres to gain a knowledge of the best modes of curing fish for foreign markets. Such a step may result in good of a substantial character to our fishery interests.

NEW CONFECTIONARY AND BISCUIT MANUFACTORY ON WATER AND LOCKMAN STREETS.—A new firm under the style of O'Brien, Adams & Co., has just been formed in the north end for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of pastry and confectionery. The machinery used for the purpose is of the most improved and latest style. The firm have purchased the commodious O'Brien property, which fronts on Upper Water Street and extends back to Barrington St., and have erected a large building in the rear of the Barrington Street property, making the building one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion. The basement, in which is situated the engine room, made of brick and iron, furnaces, etc., is very clean. The engine, a very fine one of its kind, is of the expansion cut off make, built in Montreal. It is of thirty horse power. The first floor of the building, facing on Barrington St., is confined mostly to biscuit baking. Biscuits of every possible kind and make are turned out here, from the fancy jelly bags to the seaman's hardack. The machines used on this floor are of the most improved kinds, including machine for fancy work, mixer and cutter, the panner and scraper, &c. The last named is a novel machine. It is run on the plan of a locomotive with all the necessary appliances. On the second floor we find the lozenge department, in which are seen the steam power machines which roll, cut, print and then deposit the lozenges into trays. Here are also found the English polishing kettles, for polishing goods such as Scotch mixtures, the steam gum kettles, and revolving pans for making all kinds of fancy mixtures. On this floor is also situated the sugar crusher for crushing loaf sugar, and the pulverizing machine which pulverizes granulated sugar at the rate of a barrel in fifteen minutes. A room for drying drops is also on this floor. The third floor is used exclusively for packing biscuits and confectionery. The fourth floor is used for drying boxes, and also used as a kiln for drying hard breads, such as pilot biscuit, etc. The store rooms are situated in another part of the building. In the rear of the Barrington Street property is situated the confectionary establishment, which has four flats containing a great number of rooms, including the following: Pure candy room, in which is placed the Japanese cutting machine and a new invention; and the coconut grinder, recently imported from New York, the hot room for making fine goods heated by steam, the mould rooms where chocolate drops, etc., are made, the boiling rooms (2) where all kinds of pure candies are manufactured, the cutting room, fitted with the latest drop mills and modern candy cutting machinery, and cold room for drying chocolate drops.

There is also a machine shop in connection with the establishment, where all kinds of patent tools are manufactured for use on the premises, including drills, boring machines, dies, etc. A set of carpenter's tools are also to be found. A room seldom found in any other establishment is the inspection room, in which all the hands are instructed to take packings for inspection with names placed in each box, thus insuring to the customer full weight and good goods. A large room is also set apart as a dressing and washing room for the employes. The firm have spared no expense in making this establishment a first-class one in every respect. The whole building is connected throughout with the Starr telephone connection—besides having the Bell telephone connection. The entire establishment is fitted in the latest American and English systems. The office and sales rooms are located in the shop No. 174 Upper Water street, while the stores Nos. 170 and 172 Water street are set apart for retail sales. The main packing room and goods entrance are to be found at Nos. 317, 319 and 321 Barrington street. The business is under the supervision of Messrs. W. A. Adams, James A. O'Brien, and J. Dwyer, who compose the firm.—*Herald*.

A new industry has been established at Milton by the Messrs. Kemp-ton Brothers, who have imported soda water plant and a turnover bottling machine from England which will bottle 40 dozen bottles an hour. The machinery cost something like \$1,000 and is the latest and most improved machinery for the business.

It is the intention of the manufacturers to put up soda, Tonic and Mineral waters, Lemonade and Standard Nervine, the latter being a wonderful nerve restorative prepared from roots, bark and herbs.

It is the intention of the proprietors to manufacture for the wholesale and retail trade. Private families and picnic parties can be supplied by the dozen, or by the single bottle at five cents a bottle. As far as we are able to



judge by the specimen presented, the enterprise will meet with the greatest possible encouragement.—*Liverpool Times.*

### CITY CHIMES.

The moonlight excursion on the S.S. *Halifax* on Monday evening last was a great success. Nearly a thousand excursionists were on board, and many more who wished to go had to stay behind because the captain refused to carry a greater number. The band of the 63rd Rifle<sup>s</sup> discoursed sweet music, and when it took a rest now and then the Italian harper and violinist took up the running. Jock Patterson was also there with his pipes. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent by those who availed themselves of this opportunity of having an outing on a splendid ocean steamship. Next Monday she makes an excursion to Bridgewater, on the beautiful LaHave River, where there are so many places of historic interest to attract those who are familiar with the early history of the Province. The scenery also is beautiful, and no one in search of a way of spending a day pleasantly and profitably should miss this opportunity. The *Halifax* is such a model of good behavior that no one need fear that great enemy to pleasure on the sea, *mal-de-mer*, but may enjoy the fresh ocean breeze in perfect comfort. A number of distinguished citizens have announced their intention of "excursioning" and taking their friends with them. The tickets are moderate in price, and only a limited number will be sold, so although there is no doubt of a full boat, no one need fear being crowded. It would be just as well for those who are thinking of going to secure their tickets at once, or in all probability they will find they are too late.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien gave a select dinner party at the globe house on Monday evening. Among the guests were Admiral Watson, Lieut. Governor McLellan, Mayor McPherson, Dr. McDowall, Dr. Farrell, Rev. Father Ellis, Rev. Canon Carmody, Rev. Canon Madden, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Chief Justice McDonald, and several others. A sumptuous repast was provided and a very pleasant evening soon passed away. Before departing a handsome bouquet of roses was presented to each guest.

Mr. W. H. 'Teas' attractive ice-cream parlor on Hollis street has been beautified by the addition of two plate glass mirrors, each 8 by 5 feet, which are hung either side of the arched entrance. The ice-cream supplied there is always delicious, and the cool, pretty room adds much to the enjoyment of this refreshment, which is to most people the most pleasant way of being "cooled off" in hot weather.

The Carnival is almost here, and preparations for its carrying out on a grand scale have been made. The torchlight procession will be a very pretty sight, and will be taken part in by a large number of clubs and societies. Mr. George E. Boak has consented to act as grand marshal of the procession, and he can do it well. An interesting event to lovers of manly exercise will be the prize competition in the exhibition building on the first day of the Carnival (August 5th) by Mr. McKay and the members of his gymnasium. The competition is open to all, and many good athletes will take part in it. Numerous sports, excursions, etc., will take place during Carnival week. There will be something to suit each one going on, and if there are persons who wish to be quiet, they can be just as quiet if they take the right way to do it as if there was no such a thing as a Carnival. The city will be decked in all the bunting that can be procured, and all good citizens will illuminate their places of business and their residences at night. The cheap excursion rates on all the trains and boats will facilitate the attendance of visitors from the country towns and elsewhere.

The public gardens are looking exceeding pretty now and crowds of people visit them on concert days and Sundays. To see the way in which the seats are occupied by men, young, old and middle aged, one would be justified in supposing them to be the weaker sex, and when a seat does become vacant many ladies do not care to sit where they are constantly annoyed by tobacco smoke, and so they walk far away from the band stand, before they can find a seat where they will be undisturbed by this nuisance. We are far from thinking that men should not smoke at all in the gardens, but a little consideration of the feelings of others could hurt no one, and would certainly remove an obstacle to the pleasure of some. The perambulators, which the band stand seems to be a centre of attraction for, are also somewhat of a bore. Surely the babies in these carriages would be just as well pleased if they were wheeled in some other part of the gardens, where they would not be in everybody's way. Presumably it is the nurse-maids who take their charges there who are to blame. If they could be persuaded to keep away a little further it would be vastly more comfortable for all concerned.

The garden party at Admiralty House on Friday last was a grand success. The weather was rather cool for an outdoor gathering, and those who wore thin fabrics must have felt exceedingly chilly. The tennis ground with its close shaven grass was in perfect condition. The flower garden looked very bright and pretty, although it looked sad to see our autumnal flowers, such as dahlias, asters and zinnias blooming so early in July. The band of H. M. S. *Bellerophon* played some sad plaintive selections, which sounded very sweet to the ear. Those long slow waltzes are so tempting, some of the pretty girls (indeed there were a great many there, Halifaxians and visitors from St John, Montreal, Baltimore, etc.) must have been longing to dance, but, alas, partners were not forthcoming, garden parties are evidently not attractive to gentlemen. The ladies' costumes were varied, owing doubtless to the various weather prophets, those who inclined to the sunny side wearing light costumes, and those who saw a distant shower appearing in more sober

colors. Mrs. Watson wore a figured blue China silk, Miss Watson white embroidered muslin, Mrs. Lemoine, Miss Seeton and Miss Goldie also wore dainty white dresses, Mrs. and Miss Duffus wore black with white flowers. Mrs. F. Jones wore an exquisite dress of lavender silk with trimmings of silver cord, white silk vest and bouquet to correspond. Miss Fairbanks, of Montreal, wore a directoire costume of old rose pongee silk.

St. Patrick's bazaar which closed on Saturday evening last was a most successful affair, over \$800 being netted. It was kept up the whole week, and the many handsome and useful articles were disposed of to advantage.

### COMMERCIAL.

The state of trade has been on the whole as satisfactory as could be reasonably expected at this time of the year. Payments have been fairly well met, and little complaint is made on this score. Requests for renewals are less now than they have been for some time. The first-cut of hay is progressing and will average fully 50 per cent over that of last year. Vegetables, fruit, etc., promise well, and a very full yield is anticipated in these lines from present indications. Some cereals do not look so well, and the future of potatoes, turnips and other root edibles seems doubtful at present. Farmers are chiefly occupied in looking after their growing and rapidly maturing crops, and in suppressing "pestilent weeds." In staple goods most principals and their clerks are either enjoying their regular summer vacations or preparing to do so. As soon as the "Summer Carnival" is over, the crops are harvested and marketed, and the heat of our short summer gives place to the more temperate weather that will succeed it, business will revive and we anticipate a largely increased volume of trade.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Wm. Casoy, livery stable, Halifax, advertising business for sale; estate of Geo. W. Henderson, drugs, Liverpool, stock, &c., advertised for sale; Theakston, Angwin & Co., hardware, Halifax, stock sold out on private terms.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	1889	1880	July 12			1889	1888	1887	1886
United States.....	218	162	152	146	189	6255	5553	5389	5777
Canada.....	16	13	27	26	11	909	951	684	575

**DRY GOODS.**—Orders for fall goods seem to be rather increasing in volume, and supplying sorting-up requirements keeps the course of trade in this line in healthy movement. Cotton, woolen, and other textile fabrics are firmly held, much confidence being evidently felt in their future. The Manchester, Eng., *Guardian* says:—"The market is inanimate. Spinners strongly maintain prices for the best spinnings because of their engagements, but are easy for common sorts of wofts, owing to a full supply and a scarcity of buyers. Cloth is slow of sale. There is a good enquiry, but the offers are not acceptable. The Eastern demand is fair, but the offers are too poor. Sellers are doing little."

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The demand for articles in this line in the local market has been regular, but not in any sense active. The quarterly meeting of iron manufacturers in Great Britain was held a few days since, when an advance of 10s. on manufactured iron was agreed upon. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled 2d. dearer, and No. 3 foundry iron in Middlesborough 3d. up. In London ingot tin is steady, Chili copper bars quiet, and soft Spanish lead unchanged. The entire Pennsylvania market is stronger in iron and steel. Dealings are larger, and deliveries are arranged for more distant dates. Prices for standard brands are steady, and buyers are placing orders liberally. Good reports are received from all parts of the state, and makers are not as desirous as they were sixty days ago of securing orders for delivery in ninety days. All the mills are in good working condition. Pig iron production is slowly increasing. Southern pig has advanced to new customers. The over-sold conditions of so many Southern furnaces is being reflected in stronger prices in the North, but unless northern forge and foundry consumers should decide to buy more largely no further improvement is probable. General prospects are favorable.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The general tone of the flour market has exhibited an improvement—especially respecting some of the higher grades. Demand, however, has not been so good. Buyers appear to be holding off to some extent on account of stiffer prices, and the volume of business actually transacted has not been large. Beerholm's cable reports wheat quiet but firm; corn nil. Weather in England fair. In United States markets prices have fluctuated rapidly, and transactions have been very active at lower average figures. New wheat coming in in large quantities has discouraged the bull interest, and the bears are having it all their own way of late. Chicago, Toledo, New York, Detroit and Milwaukee all report wheat weaker and figures dropping. Washington reports of the prospects for this year's spring and winter crops show a probability of an aggregate yield of not less than 515,000,000 bushels of wheat as against 393,028,500 in 1888. Nothing short of some dire calamity to European crops would appear to justify present prices—not to mention any advance, and the sad experience of last season in bulling a short crop ought to be a sufficient warning against a repetition of those tactics with a full crop. The reported damage to Russia's crop, which has been so freely used as a reason for an increased demand upon our production from European consumers, has not effected much in that direction, if we can judge by experts from the seaboard, while, if those accounts are true, Russia's continuing to sell as freely as she has must be considered a case of slow suicide.

**PROVISIONS.**—No important change has transpired in the local provision market, prices being firm all round. The market was fairly active, and a good local business was transacted with a good demand for both pork and

lard. The amount of business accomplished in hams and bacon was moderate, but prices have been steady. In the Liverpool provision market the only change was in lard, which has been weaker and declined 3d. Pork, bacon and tallow remained unaltered as to quotations, though with a weaker tone. In Chicago the provision market was quiet with inactive trading. The first option moved up 5c., while others eased off 2½c. Lard fell off 2½c. Ribs were quiet and steady. The hog market was weak and declined 5c. to 15c. The cattle market was fairly active.

**BUTTER**—The supply of butter has been quite sufficient to meet all local demands and as there is no export enquiry stock are beginning to accumulate. On the whole the market for butter has a rather steady tone, though prices cannot advance materially unless some marked change from existing conditions occurs.

**CHEESE** is unchanged. The factories are turning out large quantities, but they are obliged to wait for a market which is willing to take their offerings at the exalted figures that they place upon them. Really good cheese will improve in value, of course, with age and should command on that account enhanced prices later in the season. But, in the meanwhile, it seems wise for holders to ask themselves whether any probable advance will be sufficient to cover the loss in shrinkage, handling, insurance, interest and other incidentals. We doubt whether it will—especially in view of the fact that Great Britain does not seem as yet to hanker after Canadian and United States cheese to the extent that they did last year. They, as well as ourselves, are promised an enormous yield during the current season, and appear in consequence comparatively indifferent to what we offer and are, evidently, much disinclined to pay fancy prices therefor.

**DRIED FRUITS**.—This market has been entirely cleared of Valencia raisins from first hands, but jobbers are closing a fair though very moderate business. Private intelligence from what is alleged to be high authority regarding the approaching currant crop is unfavorable, and the information gathered indicates a shortage of 25 to 30 per cent., owing to cold winds that have prevailed. Of course these advanced reports coming so early in the season are not to be implicitly relied upon, but must be accepted with a considerable cautionary margin—in other words with the proverbial "grain of salt." The yield may yet turn out to be a fairly average one.

**GREEN FRUIT**.—Under good demand the market has been fairly active and a large volume of business has been accomplished. Oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, and other semi-tropical fruits have vied against berries of various sorts, green apples, etc., and all have met with a ready call. The taste for fresh fruits evidently grows among people as the opportunities for gratifying it are more liberally afforded.

**SUGAR**.—Owing to the continued quiet advices from abroad on raw sugar the market for refined has been quiet but firm and prices have been well maintained. The demand has been rather slow and the volume of business transacted small, owing greatly, no doubt, to the fact that jobbers are well filled up, and until present stocks are worked off refiners do not anticipate much activity.

**MOLASSES**.—Our importers do not evince any desire to sell, owing to comparatively small stocks on hand and on the way. In Montreal the market has been more active under a better demand, and some large sales are reported to have been effected. The feeling there is strong and prices have an upward tendency, owing to the fact that the stock is now concentrated in a few hands, who are very strong and holding for 50 cents. A sale of 1,500 puncheons of Barbados was made last week and we understand the price was 48½c. A bid of 49c. was made for 250 puncheons and upwards. A lot of 125 puncheons of Porto Rico was placed at 45c. and some small lots of St. Kitts at 42½c. These parcels were about all that were in the market and were bought by wholesale grocers. This season so far about 5,000 puncheons have passed through leading Montreal brokers' hands and each sale was an advance in price.

**TEA**.—The tea market has a decidedly quiet tone with no business of importance, being confined to small parcels. There has been no movement of account in either blacks, greens, or Japans. Cables from Yokohama report the market weak and declining, choicest 24c, choice 20c., finest 18c., fine 17c., medium 14c., and good common 12½c.—all f. o. b.

**COFFEE**.—The market is very quiet, it being difficult to inspire confidence in buyers since the late severe break in Rio. Consequently business continues to drag. It is thought, however, that for some time prices have seen bottom, although buyers refuse to order beyond the bare necessities of present wants.

**FISH**.—The fishing season has thus far been disappointing. The catch of all kinds of fish continues to be much smaller than usual and at the same time the demand—except for mackerel—practically does not exist. Receipts are only in small lots that come along scatteringly. There is said to be but little old dry and pickled cod and scale fish now held in first hands, while new catch comes forward very slowly. It is reported that large quantities of mackerel have been seen at different points to the northward but they do not "school" and are very shy and wild very rarely rising to the surface, so that nets cannot be effectively used. Some have been taken with jig and line but not in paying numbers. Our outside advices are as follows:—  
Montreal, July 16—"New dry cod quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 to arrive, and old \$4 to \$4.25; sea trout at \$9 to \$10. British Columbia salmon \$6.50 for half-barrels and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels." Gloucester, Mass., July 16—"New Georges codfish are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 per qtl. for large and \$3.75 for small; bank at \$3.75 for large and \$3 for small; shore at \$4 and \$3.75 for large and small respectively. Old bank \$3.50. New Kench cured bank \$4.50 for large and medium. Cured Cusk at \$2.50 per qtl. Hake \$2.25. Haddock \$2.50. Heavy salted pollock \$2.25. English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do \$5; N. S. do \$6; Eastport \$3; split shore \$4.75; pickled cod \$6; haddock \$5; Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do \$25."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	10½
Granulated .....	9½ to 9¾
Circle A .....	9½
White Extra C .....	8¾ to 9
Extra Yellow C .....	8½ to 8¾
Yellow C .....	7¾ to 8¼
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 29
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbados .....	45
Demerara .....	42 to 44
Diamond N. .....	48 to 50
Porto Rico .....	43 to 45
Cienfuegos .....	41
Trinidad .....	42
Antigua .....	42 to 43
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family .....	7
Soda .....	7
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We scarcely know what to say about the breadstuffs' market. The difference of opinion and the unsettled state of the market keeps one in constant doubt what to do, whether to put prices up higher and wait, or to reduce them and sell out. Canada is virtually without wheat, the United States' new crop is coming in and will more or less—both in the shape of wheat and flour—find its way to the Canadian market if Canadian prices go any higher. Then on the other hand the amount of wheat in sight on this continent is so much smaller than it has been for many years, and the reports from Russia, Hungary and some of the German states are so unsatisfactory, that the contention is by many that we shall see no lower prices under any circumstances.

<b>Flour</b>	
High Grade Patents .....	5.45 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent Patents .....	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade .....	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras .....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds .....	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour .....	5.40
American Supr. Extras, in bond .....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond .....	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents .....	5.15
Oatmeal .....	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled .....	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid .....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston .....	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat .....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton .....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts .....	17.10 to 17.25
Middlings .....	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn including bags .....	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton .....	35.00
Moulce .....	26.50
Split Peas .....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel .....	2.60 to 2.50
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	4.85
P. E. I. Oats .....	28
Hay per ton .....	12.06 to 12.60

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 .....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate .....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate .....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American .....	16.50
" American, clear .....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	16.10 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess .....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .....	11 to 12
" American .....	12 to 13
" Cases .....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. Green .....	8 to 9
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.

<b>MACKEREL</b>	
Extra .....	20.00
No. 1 .....	19.00
" 2 large .....	16.00
" 2 small .....	none
" 3 large .....	11.00
" 3 small .....	11.00
<b>HERRING</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1 August, Round .....	3.50 to 3.75
" September .....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 5lb. .....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split .....	2.00
" Round .....	1.75
ALBIES, per bbl. .....	5.00
<b>CODFISH</b>	
Hard Shore .....	3.25 to 3.50
Bank .....	2.50 to 2.75
Bay .....	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1 .....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl. .....	2.00
HAKE .....	2.00
CUSK .....	1.50
POLLOCK .....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb. .....	30
COD OIL A .....	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 22
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2 .....	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	4
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	5
No 3 Hides, each .....	3
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	10 to 15
Lambskins .....	15 to 20
Tallow .....	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	25
" " in Small Tubs .....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs .....	18 to 19
" Store Packed & oversalted .....	14
Canadian Township .....	18
" Western .....	17
Cheese, Canadian .....	10½

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) .....	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans .....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat .....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6.35 to 6.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, American, per bbl .....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, boxes (new) .....	6.50
Valencia Oranges, per case, repacked .....	11.50 to 12.00
Lemons, per case .....	6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian .....	2½c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate .....	1.00
Dates, boxes, new .....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	7 to 7½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	11
" small boxes .....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new .....	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch .....	1.75 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound .....	15 to 16
Geese, each .....	none
Ducks, per pair .....	70 to 80
Chickens .....	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive .....	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen .....	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights .....	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs .....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs .....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m. .....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do do .....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m. .....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m. .....	2.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do .....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1 .....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m. .....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood .....	2.25 to 2.95

## GYPSY.

BY MISS F. M. MUSGRAVE.

(Continued.)

"I don't wish to live," said Gypsy, faintly. "I think you do wish to live," was the answer given very decidedly. "You are laboring under a delusion. You believe your Uncle—" he never finished. Gypsy sprang up with a strength that surprised the man of science even, only to fall back weak and panting. "Quick." She cried: "This suspense is killing me. O my God! how I will bless you if—if you will only tell me—"

"That he is alive," finished the doctor, "—and only anxious to know one thing, that you are out of danger."

"Tell him I am quite well" was all Gypsy whispered, and then she lay there very white and very still—but not at all with a *quite-well* look on her face.

For many days Gypsy lay in this condition without any change whatever. She was quite conscious; but it was the mere consciousness of an utter indifference. Nothing seemed to have any effect on her; she took no interest in anything. There she lay quite still, never uttering a word unless spoken to, and even then it seemed an effort to her to speak. She never voluntarily spoke to any one. She apparently lived a life quite apart from that around her.

Once she had asked if she might not see her Uncle, but on the doctor's telling her that it was impossible till she was really quite well, she never again alluded in any way to him.

It was a warm sultry day. Gypsy had been allowed for the first time to get up and dress and move to a sofa in her room. She had not expressed herself as particularly anxious even to make that first move towards convalescence.

She was lying on the sofa in her room in a half-sleepy state, quite alone—when a slight noise disturbed her, and made her open her eyes.

Bertrand had entered and was standing beside her. Neither spoke for some seconds. But there was something in the look that Bertrand gave Gypsy that made her close her eyes again—then she spoke with a little effort, never raising her eyes.

"Why have you never been to see me before, Uncle Bertrand?"

"I have been to see you, Gypsy."

She looked up at him then a long half-frightened look, and instantly her hand went out and grasped his.

"O Uncle Bertrand, was it all for me? Oh, it was too much! How ill you look! She raised his hand to her lips before Bertrand could prevent it. He was a strong man, but that soft, almost reverent touch of Gypsy's soft lips on his hand unmanned him completely; he fell on his knees beside Gypsy's sofa and a low sob broke from his generous heart.

"O Uncle Bertrand! Uncle Bertrand!" Gypsy murmured, "I will never, never leave you. God help me!" And Gypsy's quick eyes took in all the change that had taken place in Uncle Bertrand. Many years older he had grown in appearance since she had last seen him. His hair had become very white in that short time.

"O Uncle Bertrand, papa never guessed how much it was to be. How much I should owe you.

He rose hastily as if those words had hurt him, and moved away.

"You owe me nothing," he said almost impatiently, "nothing whatever. Never say that again." Gypsy smiled to herself, but her eyes filled with tears at the same time.

Perhaps there is nothing so touching as a perfectly and purely *unconscious* generosity. There is so much *conscious* generosity in the world. A man can be so generous and at the same time so painfully conscious of that generosity. You admire the act although you cannot help shrinking from the manner in which that act is performed.

"Uncle Bertrand, come back to me and talk to me. Tell me all about it. How you were saved?"

But Bertrand refused to talk about it, as he had been previously instructed by the doctor that she was not to be encouraged to dwell on that subject, that it was to be avoided utterly for some time. It was not till long after that Gypsy knew that Uncle Bertrand had been saved by the prompt heroism of a sailor who had sprung in after him and saved him at the risk of his own life.

"I must not talk to you, Gypsy, I am afraid already I have not done you any good." Bertrand looked anxiously at the very frail figure lying on the sofa.

"You have done me good," Gypsy said with something of her own wilfulness. "You will come again soon, Uncle Bertrand?" There was something almost suspicious about Gypsy's tone. Bertrand started. But there was no eluding Gypsy, once her suspicion was aroused.

"Uncle Bertrand, what is it? There is something the matter with you—tell me what it is? You don't know me. I would do anything to make you happy."

"I am quite sure of it," he said gently. "I know you better than you know yourself." "No," she cried, "that is impossible. You don't know me. You think I am like yourself, *painfully* unselfish. But I am not. No, Uncle Bertrand, I wish you would believe the truth—that I am really selfish. Oh, if you only, only would," she cried, "but you never will. You never think for yourself, it is only for me that you think—always me. And then you do mistake me so utterly."

Bertrand smiled a little in redulous smile—a most irritating smile it was to Gypsy.

"My child," he said, with the calm superiority of age, "Do you think

I have watched my Gypsy all these years and really don't know her? Do you think I don't know all her warm-hearted impulsiveness—all her wilfulness?" Bertrand smiled again.

"I think," said Gypsy, almost faintly, "that you may know a great deal about me and yet on one point you may be absolutely ignorant, utterly blind."

"On what point, my child?" was said with the innocence of a child.

Gypsy half rose; a delicate flush crept into her pale cheeks.

"You never would have put that question," was the answer given almost despairingly, "if you really knew me, because you would know without asking." Bertrand looked rather mystified; he began to understand that Gypsy had some meaning in what she was saying that he did not understand.

He felt that this was not the first time that Gypsy had been incomprehensible to him.

## CHAPTER XI.

Some days after it got to Gypsy ears somehow that Uncle Bertrand was preparing to go away. She pondered long and wearily, though she wrote these lines and sent them to him.

"I must see you as soon as possible, in fact I wish you to come to me at once."

"A few minutes after she received this answer "it is impossible for me to see you at present." Gypsy frowned on reading these words, then a very solemn look came into her face, then a very determined expression. She waited till it was nearly dark, then she escaped from her room without being seen by any one. There was a decided gleam in Gypsy's eyes as she left that room, although weakness obliged her to hold on to something every now and then for support. She went straight to the library door, for she knew and then for support. She went straight to the library door, for she Bertrand was there; but it was locked. She felt it was locked against her but she was not to be foiled in that way. Once Gypsy was determined about something it took more than a locked door to repulse her. She stole round noiselessly to a glass door of the library which opened out on a verandah. She stood there trembling, then she peered in—yes, there he was, sitting with his head bowed wearily on his hands; an aged broken-down looking man. Her heart reproached her. How could she have been so blind? She tried the door; it was not locked. Softly she entered. Bertrand glanced up as the door opened. His brow knit impatiently; almost fiercely he spoke—

"I said I could see no one to-night, Gypsy."

She smiled; her quick eye took in a sealed letter addressed to her.

"I know you did not wish to see me," she answered in her old tone of defiance, "but it is not the first time I have rebelled and disobeyed you, but you shall punish me as you please *afterwards*."

Gypsy drew near to him, she shook both his large hands in her very small cold ones, mute and trembling he felt now he was helpless in her hands. He could never resist her when she touched him with that soft caressing touch of hers.

"Come here and sit beside me," she whispered drawing him almost like a child to the sofa. She took her seat beside him.

"I am going to tell you a little story," she began, "now you must be very attentive and *not* stupid, Uncle Bertrand."

He smiled sadly.

"Are you listening?"

He nodded his head, but she knew he had never taken in a word.

"You will be ill," he said anxiously, "you never should have done this. Why are you here? You can do me no good. The doctor has ordered me to travel!"

"You can tell me all your plans afterwards," repeated Gypsy, "but now I have come here to tell you a little story; listen to me. Once on a time—I believe that is the orthodox way of beginning a narrative isn't it?—Well, once on a time there was a little girl, a little orphan—mind Well, before her father died he left this little girl to the care of a very old friend"—

"Not you, Gypsy?"

"Don't interrupt rudely," pronounced Gypsy with decision, "there you have broken the thread of my narrative. Where was it? Oh, at the friend,—well this friend was, oh, a very good man"

Here Bertrand shook his head a little deprecatingly.

"He was *so* good," persisted Gypsy, "he didn't know how good he was. He seems to have been modest, and the little girl," continued Gypsy "grow up."

"Well, little girls generally do, that is if they don't die."

"Hush, you must not interrupt me. And this little girl was just, just—well, there is no use in mincing matters. Well, she was—"

"Well, what was she? You said not to mince matters, so don't mince."

"Well the truth of the matter is she was just a little *d-e-v-i-l*," spelt Gypsy.

"No, no, no, no a thousand times *no*," thundered her listener, "I don't like your story at all; there is no point to it, and it has a most untruthful tone."

"But you haven't heard it all yet; wait till you hear the last. Well, this friend was strangely blind to the faults of this little vixen—we'll say vixen now—Why do you suppose he was so blind to all the faults of this little friend?"

There was no smile on Bertrand's face now; he only looked at Gypsy reproachfully.

"He *was* blind, blind" went on Gypsy steadily, "so blind, blind in every way about this little vixen—and she—well, she would have done any—"

thing for him, because, because—oh because—ending with a sob, she loved him—loved him as she could never, never love any one else in this world."

As those last words were breathed forth rather than spoken, Gypsy sprung away from Bertrand's side and stood panting at the other side of the large writing table. For some moments neither spoke. Bertrand's eyes were fixed hungrily on Gypsy's white face with its downcast eyes. He felt he could scarcely take in all that Gypsy's words conveyed. He dared not take in all their sweet meaning.

"I dare say," Gypsy went on, "you despise me for what I have just confessed. I dare say you think me unwomanly. I have not forgotten what you once said about women who could do what I have just done. I dare say the world will condemn me as a brazen faced little!"

"Hush!" he cried, then he rose and stood before Gypsy, gathering both those small cold hands in his. "Child" he began earnestly, with an agony of entreaty in his voice, "answer me truthfully. No, don't answer me, but speak as if you were now standing in the presence of your God. As if you were standing before the Teacher of all hearts. In the name of God, answer truthfully; is this love, the love you would have me believe, or only a tender pity?"

Gypsy didn't speak at first, then she wrenched her hands away and raised her eyes to his boldly—only to drop them instantly—"Oh" she almost moaned "do you suppose pity could have done what I have done? I tell you" with infinite scorn "You cannot even imagine the love—a love so great that it has smothered a woman's pride. Oh you can never guess what it has cost me! Oh the agony of having to confess to the man you love—that you have given your love unasked—unsought, and then to be asked if you have not mistaken that love for tender pity—You say to speak as if I spoke to my God. That is needless. I have already confessed to him all. He already has heard all my presumptuous folly. If you will think it pity, then think it pity!" Gypsy sprung towards the half open door, but someone's spring was greater than hers. He caught her, holding her firmly but with infinite tenderness in his arms.

"Let me go!" she gasped "Oh let me go somewhere—anywhere to get away from my humiliation. Oh, how could I ever have done it?" She struggled to free herself like some hunted animal. Bertrand lifted her up like a child, placed her on the sofa, and knelt beside her. She was too weary and exhausted now to resist. Presently Bertrand covered his face with Gypsy's small hands, and then she felt hot tears falling on them.

Instantly all her humiliation was forgotten; both her arms were wound round that bowed head, and she was whispering.

"Darling, darling will you love me a little bit. Can you love your wilful pupil? She loves you more than you can ever know! Oh you have been strangely blind."

"Even if I had not been blind, it could have made no difference Gypsy. I should always have been afraid that I was being influenced by my own selfish love. You are so much younger than I am, Gypsy. Can it be right?"

"What has that to do with it darling? Oh is there anyone in this world so noble, so utterly unselfish as you are? Yes I knew I owed you too much for you ever to tell me what I wanted to hear from no other man but you. I knew all my obligation—all my whole life debt to you—would keep you forever silent."

"Poor young Silvestre?" said Bertrand. "You have not treated him well I fear!"

"I told him instantly that it was utterly impossible. I did not know then even how utterly impossible. O darling, when I think of all you have done for me—all that you risked. Oh how can I ever repay you?"

"Child" he murmured "if there is anything to repay, already you have more than repaid it. You have given me the one thing in life I yearned for. You have poured out on me all your sweet pure love, God bless you my little pupil."

He rose and moved away "may God reward you for I never can."

"Reward me for having given you a little vixen—Ah you will soon change your mind on that point; remember a wife is a very different thing to a pupil. Remember a wife who has had the brass to propose to her husband is a woman not to be trifled with."

Bertrand only came back to the sofa; laying his hand reverentially on Gypsy's head; almost wistfully he spoke—"I shall never forget what it has cost me—" he hesitated, he was so afraid of frightening this child—as he thought her—of seeming to take advantage of her perfect trust in him.

"Your wife" whispered Gypsy.

"Yes" he answered softly "my wife if you ever will it so Gypsy." After a pause he went on "our positions will have to be reversed then. I shall have to vow to obey—Eh little pupil? But on one point I shall have to exact obedience and that is about the time given to Latin and Greek. Already I am beginning to feel jealous of those dead languages." "No," she murmured "that is impossible, I only learn them with the hope of someday being able to help you. I wanted to grow near to you in some way. You always looked on me as such a child."

Almost hopelessly Gypsy spoke. Perhaps he understood her then as he never had—her love for him was recalled by those words as it had never been revealed before.

"Uncle Bertrand, tell me something truthfully, have you ever cared for anyone? Long ago did you ever love any woman?" "Once I thought I did, but lately I have known that I never have cared really for anyone but you Gypsy."

"Who was it?" presently asked Gypsy. He hesitated and then answered.

"Your mother." Gypsy's eyes opened, "Did papa ever know it?" "No," was answered gravely "Your father never even guessed it."

(To be Continued.)

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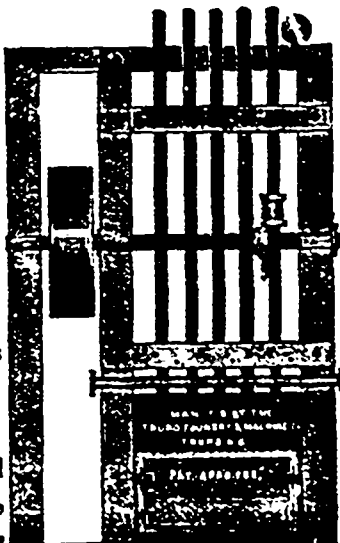
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MINING.

In our last issue "Durham" draw timely attention to the injustice wrought by section 132 of the Mining Act. That it should be repealed or amended goes without saying. An applicant for leases writes out his application, pays the necessary fees and receives the usual receipt therefor. Until the lease has been made out by the Department of Mines he can do nothing further. He perhaps calls several times and is informed that his lease is not ready for execution. Like most men engaged in mining his time is precious and the delay is decidedly exasperating. Finally in the rush of other business he forgets about his lease and the year expires often without its having been made out by the department. When he finally calls he is coolly informed that as he has not complied with the law in executing the lease within the year his right to the property has expired and more than likely he finds that some one else has taken out a lease over the same ground. In practice this section of the act is almost ludicrously unjust, and might be quoted as an example of the height of absurdity. It should be amended say in such a manner that if the applicant for a lease did not call and execute it within three months after being notified by the Commissioner of Mines that it was ready for execution that then his right should be forfeited. As things are at present the Department of Mines is empowered to deprive any one of a valuable property, by simply neglecting to make out the lease during the year. This was never intended by the section, but as it has proved in practice to act most prejudicially we have little doubt that the Commissioner of Mines, who has shown a most commendable disposition to remedy defective legislation, will have the clause amended at the next session of the legislature. In the meantime he should instruct his clerks to make out leases as rapidly as possible and notify applicants by letter when they are ready to be executed. This simple act of courtesy would be duly appreciated by the mining community and would prevent acts of apparent or real injustice, which in the past have caused individuals to believe that the department was not showing them fair play.

To the Editor of the Critic,—The Elmsdale Gold Mining Co. have a property about two miles from Elmsdale Station. They have their new crusher up and in good running order, and have a shaft sunk about 15 feet showing three leads. They intend sinking fifty feet and to then tunnel under a brook to strike eight leads more which are showing on the surface. The quartz is looking well. Their manager, Capt. F. J. Sargent, deserves credit for the neat appearance of the works. The crusher is run by water. The Company is composed of Americans chiefly. What this country wants are more Americans to come over and develop our mines. We wish them every success, and hope there will be millions in it for them.

Yours, &c.

ONE WHO VISITED THE WORKS

Current papers bring us news of another iron company organized to work the Pictou County deposits. This is as it should be, but the organizers of these companies should take the hint we gave lately, and see that some members of the Iron and Steel Institute are brought here next year. Among these members will be not only makers but large users of iron and steel, who might find some of the iron made from our ores specially adapted to their work. The makers might also find the ores themselves suitable for some processes, and be willing to buy in considerable quantities. Enormous quantities of ore for Bessemer pig irons are now imported into England from Spain and other places, and why should not Nova Scotia contribute, when our ores are peculiarly well adapted to that purpose.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of June:

District.	Mill.	Tons Quartz.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	221	32
*Salmon River.....	Dufferin Mill.....	550	160
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	104	35
Caribou.....	M. R. G. M. Co.....	87	37
".....	Touquoy.....	449	55
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	116	177
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	27	31
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co.....	160	88
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	238	188
Tangier.....	Brunswick M. Co.....	20	63
Brookfield.....	Philadelphia Co.....	99	125
Keimpt.....	Keimpt G. M. Co.....	30	60
Renfrew.....	Free Claims.....	24	52
".....	Empress.....	180	87
Millipsigate.....	Millipsigate.....	15	15
Central Rawdon.....	Northrup.....	100	32
Ecum Secum.....	Eureka.....	50	20

\*The return from the Dufferin Mine for April were 198 ozs. gold from 520 tons quartz crushed, and for May 252 ozs. gold from 650 tons quartz crushed.

Demerara, June 21, 1889—Gold exports are steadily increasing. They were from June 1st to June 18th 1 045 oz, 0 dwt, 12 grs., valued at \$19,074 75, making total to date this year 9,929 oz, 5 dwt., 11 grs., valued at \$185,518.26. Exports to the same date last year were 5,897 oz., 7 dwt., 0 grs., valued at \$107,264.82.

The deepest coal pit in the world is said to be the St. Budre in the Charleroi (Belgium) District. It is 3,084 feet deep.

Mr. Thomas Cornish, one of the oldest gold miners in Australia, has been giving the Ballarat miners a piece of his mind about the unscientific and unsystematic manner in which the gold field has been worked. His idea is that "if the development of our gold mines be entered into more in the spirit of a business transaction, instead of a gambling transaction," the output would be vastly increased. The same remark might be applied to the mining industry generally.

A large cave near the Hermosa mining camp, 60 miles from Los Cruces, has been opened up, and its interior is lined with veins of almost pure silver. Its value is estimated to be at least \$500,000.

QUEBEC.—The asbestos industry continues to rapidly increase in importance, and at all the mines operations are going ahead briskly. It is thought from present indications that the output of this mineral from the various districts will be largely in excess of former years. The demand for the product continues strong, and many manufacturers, being unable to obtain their supply of *First*s, have to be content with *Second* and *Third* qualities.

At the Bell's Company mines the new machinery is working smoothly and gives entire satisfaction to the management. It is confidently anticipated that the year's output will not be far short of 2,000 tons, the greater proportion of which will be No. 1 quality.

The Johnston Company continues to produce large quantities of *First*s, and your correspondent estimates that the profits of this concern will figure close upon \$50,000 on this season's operations.

PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT, ONTARIO.—Prospecting and taking up iron lands appears to be the chief object of mining men during the past month, the Red Hematite from Nipigon attracting special attention.

BADGER MINE—They are still shipping high grade ore from here, and the Mill is now operating on the rest. The specimens from this mine presented to the Board of Trade are the richest ever seen in the district.

SILVER MOUNTAIN. The East End "Shunih We chu" is duly barreling some high grade ore for shipment to England.

The West End Mine continues the same encouraging development. All the shafts and tunnels are showing up very fine ore. The management are preparing to build a good waggon road from the mine to Whitefish Lake, about 2½ miles.

There is nothing special to report concerning the other working mines, which are swinging along as steadily as ever, awaiting railway facilities for which the bonus by law are now before the people with every assurance of being carried by a large majority.

A couple of silver lead properties east of Port Arthur are to be developed by some American capitalists. The Ogema is a specially promising property. A road is now being cut to it, and a tunnel some 75 feet in length to strike the vein at a depth of 60 feet down will be driven under the direction of Captain Parsons.

Three of the staff of the Geological survey are now doing the district west of Port Arthur in a thorough manner.

Nickel and asbestos have recently been found near Port Arthur, and a most successful explorer is now out searching for tin. He is certain he has met with a substance very similar to the tin ore recently shown him.

Government money and fine weather have rendered the roads to the mines excellent travelling.

PETROGEN.—It is now proposed to give natural gas a new cognomen. The Oil City Derrick has found what it considers fills the want. It says:—"Now that which is commonly called natural gas is as truly a rock gas as petroleum is a rock oil. Neither may be the natural product of the rocks, but they are obtained from or by drilling into the rock. As gas is an appropriate root or term for gas, we would suggest the name of petrogen for what is now called natural gas. The use of words of similar derivation in this way would carry the impression immediately to the mind of the close affinity between oil and gas from the rocks, between petroleum and petrogen."

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, COAL & IRON.—The recent discovery of gold and silver at Wakefield, Mich., is creating no small amount of interest among capitalists throughout the northwest, and it is safe to say that if everything thus far represented be true, then Wakefield will soon be the scene of a "boom" unequalled in the history of the range.

The discovery of good outcroppings of what appears to be a first-class quality of anthracite coal on the Penokee range, by Ashland gentlemen this week, will, if developed into true veins of coal, be a bonanza not only for the owners, but a god-send to the Lake Superior country. With coal at such a short distance from Ashland, there would be millions of dollars added to the wealth of this city alone. It is hoped that the work of developing the new find will not be delayed.

There is no question but that the Gogebic, Penokee and other hills are rich not only in iron ores but in gold, silver, coal, copper, lead and other metals and minerals. The disposition to poo-hoo these things is too common. Every kind of aid and encouragement should be given to develop the finds.—Ashland News.

The principal coal companies of Kentucky and Virginia have formed a gigantic combine involving \$3,000,000 capital and 4,900 acres of coal land.

The Colchester Coal Mining Company (limited), which has been developing its property on North River, above Onslow, is reported to have met with evident success. Two veins of coal, free from shales or slate, have been found, one being three feet and the other four feet wide. Geo. Ross, Dr. J. C. McDougall and E. A. Charters, the promoters, are to be congratulated.

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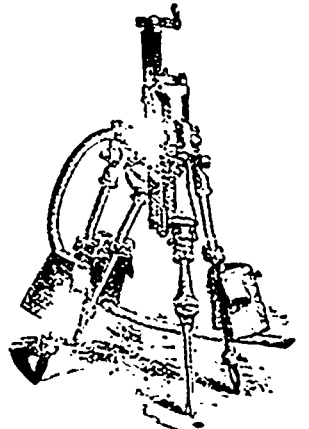
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## HOME AND FARM.

**ABOUT TURKEYS—Continued.**—**FOOD HINTS.**—Restrain your desire to count young turkeys, and let them alone for twenty-four hours after they get into the world. Remove them to a clean, airy, roomy coop, and give them boiled eggs, stale wheat-bread crumbs just moistened with milk or water, "Dutch" cheese, or a mixture of all these.

For the first two weeks feed entirely with the eggs, bread, curds, cooked rice and cooked oatmeal. About the third week commence feeding cooked cornmeal; and from that on they may be given any cooked food that would be suitable for chickens of the same age. Season all food slightly with salt and pepper, and twice a week add a level tablespoonful of bone meal to a pint of feed. Never feed any sour food or sloppy food of any kind except sour milk, and never feed any uncooked food of any kind until after they have thrown out the red on their heads. Feed often, five or six times a day, until after they are three months old; then, if insects are numerous, you may gradually reduce the number of meals per day to three or even two.

After they are three months old they may be given wheat, cracked corn etc., but no whole corn until they are five months old. Keep the coops dry and clean, and the turkeys out of the dew and rain until they are fully feathered, and have thrown out the red. Dampness and filth will kill young turkeys as surely as a dose of poison. For the first few days confine the poult to the limits of the coop and safety run; then, if all appear strong and well, give the mother hen and her brood liberty on pleasant days after the dew is off.

If they get caught out in a shower, get them to shelter as soon as possible; and if they are chilled take them to the house and thoroughly dry and warm them. See that the little turkeys come home every night. The turkey mother must, for the first few nights, be hunted up and driven home. After they are three months old turkeys are quite hardy, and may be allowed range at all times. If the turkeys that are well cared for, and have always seemed all right, show signs of drooping when about six weeks or two months old, give Douglas' mixture in the drink or food, and add a little cooked meat to the food once a day.—*The Practical Farmer.*

**FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.**—It may be an advantage to point out some of the friends of the farmer, which, consequently, no farmer should destroy or allow to be destroyed. Among these are toads, which are, under all circumstances, the farmer's friend; moles and field mice, probably, do a vast deal more good than harm; all birds, especially robins, wrens, thrushes, orioles, cuckoos, phebes, blue birds, woodpeckers, swallows and cat birds. The destruction of these and many others, except for scientific purposes, should be made, under very heavy penalties, illegal everywhere. The house sparrow, better known as the English sparrow, is to be rated an exception. This bird is now universally regarded as a nuisance, first, because of its grain and vegetable destroying propensities; secondly, because it drives away insect-destroying birds.

Among insects, many wasps are friends, especially those with more or less protruding horn or sting at the end of the abdomen. Ladybugs and lace-wing flies live entirely upon destructive insects, especially plant lice and scale insects, and should never be destroyed. Dragon flies, or devil's darning-needles, are also useful as well as harmless.

A good wash for the trunks of trees to prevent injury from borers and the bark louse is made from a strong solution of soft soap in hot water and afterwards adding a little crude carbolic acid; the wash to be applied with a brush in the late spring and early summer to prevent the laying of insect eggs. Sifted coal ashes will be found useful against cucumber and melon bugs. Many other remedies come well recommended, but those named are the ones in most common use. Spraying with a solution of Paris green, the only known effective remedy for the codling moth, is, at the same time, equally so against all leaf eating insects, and is gaining a good reputation as against the plum curculio. Appliances for using insecticides can now be obtained from leading dealers in agricultural implements.

The ravages of the insect pest which is attacking the wheat about Paris, Ont., are exciting alarm in the farming community. In sample heads of wheat taken at random from a fine looking field in Brantford Township, the heads were literally swarming with small green flies, whose operations on the grain could be easily discovered by the naked eye. The owner of the field said he had noticed after an east wind a short time ago, the presence of black flies among the wheat. He concluded that they were midge flies and his diagnosis has now been verified. No little excitement has been created by the discovery of this pest in the crop, which for luxuriance and quality has not been equalled in many years.

The beauty of many a naturally attractive farm home is marred by the sight of the family washing conspicuously hanging upon the front veranda or lawn. The flapping garments of varied shapes and sizes become the most conspicuous objects upon the scene. It is also better to arrange the clothes line so your neighbors need not run the gauntlet of fluttering sleeves and petticoats when they come to the door. Keep the wood-pile, the clothes line, the chicken coop and other unsightly or cluttering things at the back side of the house, and leave the grounds in front and the front entrance neat and as unobstructed as if your house was upon a village street. Don't get slipshod.—*New England Farmer.*

Mrs. G. W. P. says she has tried a rule for preventing table salt from getting damp and lumpy, and finds it a success. When filling the shaker

add one teaspoonful of cornstarch to every six teaspoonfuls of salt.—*New England Farmer.*

Farm laborers are in great demand just now in Ontario, it being impossible to procure men at any price. The immigration offices are daily besieged with farmers looking out for men and offering high wages for the next three months. Excellent reports are given of the crops from all parts.

A correspondent writing to the *New York Tribune* from Ithaca, New York, gives the following recipe as the best for poisoning English sparrows: "Dissolve arseniate of soda in warm water at the rate of an ounce to a pint; pour this upon as much wheat as it will cover (in a vessel which can be closed so as to prevent evaporation), and allow it to soak for at least twenty-four hours. Dry the wheat so prepared, and it is ready for use." It should be distributed in winter in places where the sparrows congregate, but where domestic fowls will not be endangered, and a quick decrease in their numbers is certain to follow.

Capt. Garston, late Royal artillery, who last fall purchased the Lawrence farm at Wallbrook, Annapolis Co., has this spring planted 16 acres of orchard. The trees look finely; scarcely one has failed to live.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The "Season," an excellent fashion publication with first-rate colored illustrations, is to hand for the month of August. We extract from it the following:—It would be well to say a few words on the fashionable tea-jacket—a mode come up quite of late. Dressmakers vie with each other in bringing out lovely models of these dainty articles, now considered, like the tea-gown, a necessary part of a lady's wardrobe. A lovely jacket is made of old-pink faille gauged at the back to suit the figure, and open in front over a narrow crape plastron fastened with bows of striped satin ribbon. The sailor collar, basque, and full sleeves trimmed with very deep lace fulls and bands of insertion. Handsome jackets are made entirely of black or white lace and figured grenadine, ornamented with silk and satin of a contrasting color, as also ribbon put through narrow casings of muslin, etc.

Are tea-gowns always to be made with a train is a question that has been so often answered, that we had imagined the minds of our readers set at rest on this point, did we not receive repeated enquiries on the subject. We would again repeat, that a train—not so long as for an evening reception or dinner toilette—should certainly finish off, indeed belongs to, this kind of costume, which is especially intended for quiet at home, and so forth; yet as there is no rule without exception, a few gowns made with skirts somewhat longer at the back may be seen peeping out timidly, as it were, from time to time among a row of trailing jupes; indeed two very handsome tea gowns without trains created a sensation lately in the fashionable world. One model, a Princess dress of figured silk in a bright shade of red was cut low on the shoulders and opened widely over an under robe of white gauze on a red foundation. The under gown was gauged in a round band at the neck, the right side draped, and over the robe opened on the left to show a part of the skirt underneath. A pretty finish was given by a broad sash tied on one side and puffed elbow sleeves trimmed with a lace flounce to answer that at the top of the Princess dress. The second model was even prettier, although a simpler style, the skirt and pleated front were of ash-grey mousseline-de-laine, with revers turned back on each side of a deep embroidered yoke, and the long hanging over sleeves of the same stuff had tight fitting under ones of white bengaline. The only ornamentation consisted of a narrow pinked rusching of white silk, edging the skirt above the hem and up the front.

The following is from Tea Table Talk in the *Delineator*:—In the spring and early summer you can care for your complexion without fear of taking cold, so all the girls who have been asking me questions about blotches and spots and sallowness on their skin can do no better than mix sulphur and molasses together until of the consistency of custard and take a teaspoonful in the morning for three successive mornings; then stop for three mornings, after which commence again. This should be continued until there is an absolute improvement in the complexion and also in the general tone. It is not at all hard to take. Jenny tells me she gives her pet fox-terrier two doses of this mixture a week, and that it keeps his coat glossy and his digestion good.

You complain that when you are well you are pale. To remedy this pour a little rum into the water in which you wash your face; it will, by acting as a stimulant, probably give you the desired bit of color. Should you be troubled very badly with pimples or acne apply a lotion every night. It is applied with a soft cloth just before retiring, and it is well first to wash the face in hot water.

Sulphur præcip,.....1 drachm.  
Spt. Rectificati,.....1 ounce.  
Mix.

If the pimples extend to the back of the neck, dilute some toilette vinegar with a little water and dabble it lightly on the surface, but do not rub it in. Should your neck become red from the sun and you wish to wear a round or V-shaped bodice, spread over your neck a very thin coat of vaseline, upon which powder must be applied with a piece of chamois. If carefully done, this will not be noticeable and the powder will not come off, while at the same time the irritated skin is soothed and healed by the vaseline and the powder.

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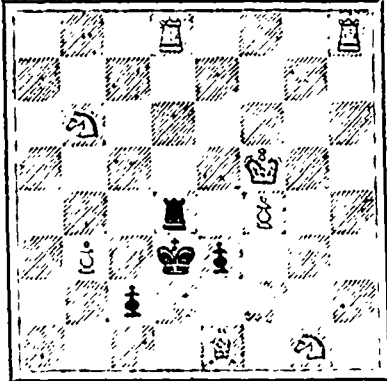


CHESS.

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.

Solution to problem No. 87 B to Q2. Solved by Mrs. H. Mosely and J. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 89. BLACK 4 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces. White to play and mate in 2 moves

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAY.

The game between Dr. D. T. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa, and Mr. J. P. Cooke, Montreal, was won by the former.

The game between Mr. B. H. Luton, Pittsburg, and Mr. A. Porter, St. John, N. B., won by the former

The game between Mr. J. W. Shaw, Montreal, and Mr. J. W. Miller, Cincinnati, draw.

Present score: United States, 134; Canada 124.

GAME No. 71.

The following is one of the eight games played by Mr. Blackburne simultaneously and sans voir, against eight strong players of the Montreal Chess Club, June 8, 1889.

(King's Gambit Refused.)

- WHITE BLACK
J. H. Blackburne. J. G. Archer.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 P to KB4 B to B4 (a)
3 Q Kt to B3 P to Q3
4 Kt to B3 Kt to KB3
5 B to B4 Castles
6 P to Q3 P to QKt4 (b)
7 B takes KP P to QB3
8 B to R4 Q to R4
9 B to Kt3 B to Kt2
10 P takes P P takes P
11 B to Q2 Q to Q sq
12 Q to K2 (c) Q Kt to Q2
13 Castles QR B to Q5
14 QR to B sq Kt to B4
15 B to Kt5 Q to R4
16 B takes Kt Kt takes B ch
17 RP takes Kt B takes Kt
18 P takes B P takes B
19 K to Kt2 B to B sq
20 Kt to R4 Q to Q sq
21 Q to R5 B to K3
22 R to B3 R to Kt sq
23 Kt to B5 B takes Kt
24 P takes B R to K sq
25 Q to R6 Resigns.

NOTES.

(a) This is one of the feasible ways of declining the gambit, because it retards White's Castling on the King's side.

(b) We cannot see the object of giving up this pawn, no superiority of position is gained to compensate its loss.

(c) If Kt takes P, Black could pro-

vent his Castling by 12 Q to Q5; 13 K Kt to Kt5; 13 Kt takes Kt; 14 Q takes Kt, 14 Q to B7 ch.—Montreal Gazette.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty five for 15c.

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SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 123—Black men 8, 12, 14 king 26; white men 19, 20, 21, 25, 32. White to move and win.
32 27 9-14 6 1 12-16
14-18 16 11 3 27-23 18 15
21 17 14-10 4 8 16-20
1 26-31 11 4 23-16 15 19
27 24 10-7 8 3 2--7
31-26 21 17 7-2 1 6
2 19 15 18-23 15 11 7-11
26-22 17 14 16-7 6 2
25 21 23-27 3 10 11-8
22-13 14 9 2-6 2 7
24 19 27-32 10 14 8-12
13-9 9 6 6-2 7 11
20 16 a 32-27 14 18 w. wins.

Mr. Belden leaves it here as drawn. For the solution of this pretty little problem, except VAR. II which is by our checker editor, we are indebted to Mr. George O. Forbes of Shubenacadie.

VAR. I.

26-22 23 14 17-14 6 2
27 23 13-17 9 6 8-11
22-13 14 9 14-10 25 22
white wins.

VAR. II.

25 21 22-18 \*10 7 b14-18
26-22 16 11 18-14 21 17
17 13 8-15 7 3 w. wins.
18-23 19 10 27-32
20 16 23-27 24 19

\*Variation from Belden's play. b If 32-27, 19 15 white wins.

VAR. III.

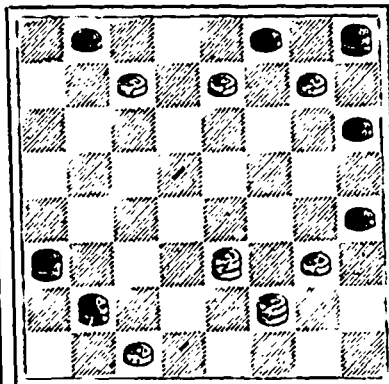
27-24 2-7 24-20 20-24
1 6 9 14 8 11 19 16
4-7-2 7-2 2-6 12-19
6 9 4 8 14 18 11 16
white wins.

VAR. IV.

24-27 9 14 7-11 19 15
6 9 24-27 14 18 w. wins.
27-24 15 10 27-24

PROBLEM No. 125.

By Mr. S. Granville, Halifax. Black men 1, 3, 12, 20, kgs. 4, 21, 25.



White men 6, 7, 8, 24, 30 kgs. 23, 27. White to play and win.

As a stroke problem Mr. G. has invented something quite unique. We

doubt if Nova Scotia has six players who can see the win without moving a piece.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP. THE FINAL AND DECISIVE GAME. (Condensed from the American Checker Review)

At the conclusion of the forty-ninth game in the recent contest between Reed and Barker the score stood Reed 8, Barker 7. If Barker had won the fiftieth game the score would have been tied and Barker would have retained the championship. The interest became simply intense. The Denny was the opening, Barker having the blacks and of course the lead. Reed knew that this opening was a weak one for black and determined to win if possible, but have the draw in hand all the time. The game started 10-14, 22 17. Reed was satisfied that this response is much stronger than 22 18 generally advocated by all books. 7-10, 17 13, and now Barker chose the more familiar 3-7 in preference to 11-15 which resulted unfortunately for his opponent in the previous game; 3-7, 25 22, 14-17, 21 14, 9-25, 29 22, 10-14. All the authors now go 24 20 but 22 18 seems equally good, and, knowing it would throw his opponent on his own cross board resources, Reed advanced up the center 22 18, 14-17, 24 19, 6-10. The spectators now realized that it was a game for blood, liable to terminate in favor of either and too complicated yet for them to see anything definite ahead. But Reed at this point conceived a master-stroke, though keeping the draw in view all the time. He moved 27 24. Barker looked the position over thoroughly and then moved 1-6. Just what Reed wanted and expected. After a re-investigation he moved 19 15. This was a surprise. No one expected it—not even Barker. It seemed like attacking the enemy in his strongest position. Barker afterwards remarked to Mr. Hefter: "It was a splendid move, a remarkable one in a match, and in the game on which everything, stakes and championship depended." When time was called the exchange was completed—10-19, 24 15. Barker now began to study hard and long. He did not realize his danger. To describe Reed's feelings would be simply impossible. He feared no move, but would the champion take the move? To the spectators the position was as complicated. What would the move be? Slowly the five minutes passed. "Time" was called amid breathless silence and then Barker moved 12-16. Reed felt so good, so happy, so overjoyed that he could not speak if he would. He alone of all those assembled in the room realized that this move lost Charles Francis Barker the last chance of holding his proved title and placed the championship of America in the possession of the pluckiest player in the world. Reed now moved 15 10. Imagine if you can, the thoughts of those spectators who had shared the intense excitement of this match from day to day as they looked at this move. An exclamation of intense astonishment broke the severe silence. Still Barker did not see his fate and moved 6-22. He expected 31 27 now, but Reed played 13 9. Barker's astonishment could not very well be

expressed. He saw it all now and a look of admiration at his opponent's brilliant conception stole across his features. The game continued:— 5-14, 23 18, 14-23, 26 3, 7-10, 3 7, 10-14, 7 16, and, after being compelled to forfeit a piece, Barker played till the pieces were reduced to 3 kings vs 2 kings when he resigned.

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