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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 17, 1889.

{ VOL. 6
No. 20 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	6, 7
Our People Abroad	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Clit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—The Irish Conspiracy	6
Industrial Notes	7
City Chimes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Maitland's Mystery	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14, 15
Draughts—Checkers	16
Chess	16

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have recently seen the new military clothing supplied to the Militia, and an inspection of it confirms the opinion we recently expressed that the selection of that particular point for the recent parliamentary attack on the Militia Department was ill-judged. The clothing is decidedly good, and it has the great recommendation of being a home manufacture.

When the Duke of Wellington's Regiment arrived here last fall it was several times assailed in the Press, apparently with a good deal of animus, for very trivial causes. We have lately regretted to see reports of instances of misconduct which would seem to afford grounds for animadversion. No doubt there are two sides to every question, and we can only say that we should be very sorry to see the strictures which appear every now and then at all justified by the general behavior of the Regiment.

In reference to our deprecation of the wearing by ladies of small birds' feathers, heads and wings, and the wholesale slaughter of the innocent victims induced by that cruel fashion, an evening city contemporary tells us that a well known gentleman, prominent in S. P. C. matters, remarked to one of its staff that while in St. Paul's a week or two ago he counted one hundred and twenty ladies of whom but twenty-one had birds' feathers in their hats or bonnets. This he thinks speaks volumes for the interest shown by Halifax ladies in decreasing the slaughter of birds for the decoration of feminine headgear. We should indeed be glad to think that this gentleman's surmise is correct.

The Canadian Trade Review has, not for the first time, a perspicuous article on the deterioration of the Lobster Fisheries. It appears that in 1888 the output of New Brunswick was 1,843,368 cans, and 1,948 tons of fish, compared with 5,236,253 cans and 3,111 tons in 1885. In P. E. Island the product of 1881 culminated in over 6,250,000 cans; in 1888 it was only 1,446,227 cans, which numbers, small as they are by comparison, represent a slaughter of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 lobsters. Nova Scotia, so favored in many ways, has been an exception, lobsters having continued plentiful and of good size, but in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the deterioration has been steady, and has rendered the trade absolutely unprofitable. It is inferred that the mature lobsters have to a great extent been destroyed, and that the most stringent measures will be required to replenish the fisheries.

The breaking of the record of the *Etruria* by the *City of Paris* by 2 hours and 48 minutes is the victory of a new type, the great features of which are twin screws and triple expansion engines, and no doubt her lines are calculated to give every advantage to her power. What can be done in the way of speed has been shown by the magnificent average of the *City of Paris* of 23½ knots an hour, a speed equalling that of a "parliamentary" train, while safety is put almost beyond chance by the number of watertight compartments into which these magnificent vessels are divided. When shall we get anything like it?

In Russia every one found inebriated on the public streets is imprisoned, and when he is recovered is set to sweep the streets for a day. It is not rare to see in the streets of St. Petersburg well dressed men acting as scavengers. Might this not embody a hint for our police laws? Switzerland furnishes us with another. Ten per cent. of the income from liquor licenses is expended in unfolding to the people the bad effects of alcohol. It is by such various means, combined with scientific instruction in the schools, which we are happy to note is gaining ground, that true principles of temperance can be inculcated, not by violent restrictive laws which produce far more evil than they effect good.

We notice with pleasure the promotion to the command of the 66th, P. L. F., of Major (now Lt.-Col.) W. M. Humphrey, and of Captain Menger, the late excellent Adjutant, to the junior majority. We are also glad to see Captain Humphrey back in his old corps, and it speaks well for his military spirit that he is not above re-entering in a rank subordinate to that which he previously held. We fancy there are no more popular officers in the Force than the Colonel and his brother. A good deal of "new blood" is gazetted at the same time, as well as the retirement of some gentlemen whose names we should have been glad to see remain on the list. It is further satisfactory to note the steady increase of officers who have passed the Infantry Schools.

Mr. Erastus Wiman's impudence is rising to the level of his irrepressibility, though we doubt if his astuteness keeps pace with those qualifications. This is the style in which he is said to have delivered himself recently before the Inter-state Commerce Committee of the American Senate:—"I favor commercial union between the United States and Canada. It is a short cut to annexation. Canada cannot and will not remain in her present condition. The tie that binds her to England is the merest sentiment. She must either become an independent republic or join the United States. The hopes of one great party there rest entirely upon one old man. After the death of Sir John A. Macdonald will come the deluge." Even Mr. Wiman will bye and bye be convinced that Canadian nationality and patriotism do not hang on the life of any one man, however eminent he may be as the representative of those sentiments.

Two articles of great interest to Halifax—and both of them remarkably well written—appeared in the *Week* of the 10th inst. One is "The True Version of the Expulsion of the Acadians," by Malcolm M. Sparrow, dated Toronto; the other is "The Romance of Adèle Hugo," the hapless daughter of the great French poet, by the Hon. J. W. Longley. It is difficult to say which of the two is the most intensely interesting; perhaps on account of its thrilling and most melancholy personal associations, and its later date—subsequently to 1861—the greater charm will be found in the pathetic story which Mr. Longley has rendered with such decided acceptability. These two admirably narrated episodes forcibly suggest that the time has come at which a new history of Nova Scotia is a desideratum. Such a work in the lights of the present day could, in the hands of more than one of our able Canadian literateurs, be made of enthralling interest.

The new postal regulations have come into operation. The reforms conceded are the increase of the allowable weight of letters from half an ounce to an ounce, and the collection of insufficiently paid postage from the recipients of letters, whereby the vexatious and senseless proceedings of sending them to the dead letter office is happily abolished. But the value of these concessions has been partially neutralized by the niggling spirit which seems to pervade our legislation. The inland postage and that to the United States still remains a three cent stamp rate, and the registration has been advanced from two to five cents. As the registration fee constitutes no guarantee against loss, any increase of it seems quite uncalled for. This, however, is not so vexatious as the increase on the drop-letter rate from one to two cents, which will probably only result in a more extensive use of post-cards, and perhaps the more general employment of messengers. Altogether we can only regard the new regulations with an extremely mitigated amount of satisfaction.

Though the commercial-annexation agitation has been found so unpopular that its advocates have thought it wise to allow it to fall into the background, it would seem that it is still being pursued in an underhand way by the distribution of circulars in a somewhat objectionable manner. The *Empire* is our authority for the statement that these circulars are sent out under the parliamentary frank of Mr James Trow, M.P., the Liberal Whip. This, if correct, is another abuse of the objectionable franking privilege which ought to accelerate its abolition.

Our American friends on the Pacific are just now a good deal exercised about their coast defences. General Miles, commanding in that region, has been pointing out their defencelessness, and has raised quite a scare, which, in part, takes the form of jealousy of the defences of Vancouver's Island. Why these good people should excite themselves is not easy to understand. All the forts England and Canada may unite in constructing will, as they ought to know, generate no aggressiveness, a tendency quite out of the question on our side. But while that tendency is so plainly manifest among our neighbors it certainly behooves us to spare no pains to render our Pacific strongholds as secure as may be, and we trust the work will progress both rapidly and efficiently.

Mr. A. Cleveland, of Brockport, N. Y., has, it appears, been awarded the contract for the Toronto Harbor improvements, his tender being \$350,000; and the contracts for beef and bacon for the N. W. Indians have been awarded to J. G. Baker & Co., an American firm, of which Mr. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, is said to be a member. This latter firm has had enormous contracts for the Mounted Police and other N. W. services for thirteen or fourteen years past. They are probably fair contractors, but we always regard with feelings of deep regret the award of contracts to American firms. Surely there are Canadian houses capable of furnishing such supplies, and even of carrying out harbor improvements. Why should Canadian money for such services go to the other side of the line?

The success of a young Canadian artist in France is worthy of record. Miss M. A. Bell, daughter of Mr. Andrew Bell, of Almonte, Ont., has achieved the honor of having a large picture hung in the Paris Salon. The subject is a domestic scene in the interior of Brittany, on a canvas of five feet by four. It has been highly praised by eminent French critics, who pronounce that "Miss Bell will arrive at the rank of a master." The winter works of the best French artists are exhibited at the Paris Salon. Many meritorious works are annually rejected, and the young painter who gains a place achieves a high distinction. Canadians have reason to be gratified at the success of this young lady, who is Canadian by several generations of descent, having a liberal share of good old United Empire Loyalist blood in her veins.

It is said of "good Queen Bess," that when she conceded she did it with right royal good grace and heartiness. The lack of this breadth of comprehension is painfully apparent among our legislators on this continent—not only those of Canada, but those of Newfoundland also. That Colony has passed a manhood suffrage bill, but in doing so has fixed the voting age at 25. This limitation seems very unnecessary. Law and precedent fix the age of responsibility at 21. Any young man of ordinary intelligence is probably as competent to exercise his vote at that age as at 25, and the restriction seems uselessly vexatious. It is probable, however, that, the principle being recognized, the new law will, before very long, be amended. It is not improbable that the question of Confederation may have had something to do with the decision arrived at.

We have received from an anonymous but evidently earnest "Subscriber," a protest against the tone of a recent Editorial Note in THE CRITIC on the deceased wife's sister question, accompanied by a long article from the *Church Times*, written from clerical standpoints, against these unions. We do not find in this article a single valid argument, a position which may be inferred from the extravagance of its concluding sentences, which run as follows:—"And all this for no better end and motive than to give license to the evil passions of a few wealthy reprobates of both sexes, who have either broken the laws of God and man already, or wish to do so. We do not alter our laws to facilitate burglary, arson, homicide; though the number of persons who would be sensibly relieved by such legislation is much greater than those who call for free trade in incest. Why should we make a difference in favor of the last?" Arguments which simply resolve themselves into wholesale imputations of infamy cannot but be of the weakest.

A Mr. Sandys has been amusing himself writing to the *Toronto Empire* about Halifax. His lucubrations are not ill-natured, and are intended to be partially facetious, but it must be confessed the pleasantry is somewhat far-fetched. Mr. Sandys does not like the fashion of ladies carrying canes, and considers that "one-half the population (of Halifax) is military, and the other half English, or tries to be so." By way of illustration this gentleman coolly up some conversations, of which the following is a specimen:—"Aw! my deah fellow, cawn't you join in something dwy?" It was dry enough, Lord knows, but for innate cussedness I'd say: "How's that? Wa-al pardner, reckon I will." "Where did I come from?" "Oh! up nigh to Detroit." "Aw! yes, me deah fellah; I fawnied so." This sort of thing may be very clever, but we are somewhat at a loss to imagine the sort of people who could be amused by it. It is very poor burlesque. Neither Englishmen nor their supposed imitations, as far as we have ever heard, say "cawn't" and "fawncy."

A very discouraging state of affairs seems to prevail in Victoria (Aus.) and more particularly in Melbourne, so long the seat of progress and prosperity. There has been a great "land boom," succeeded, as usual, by a financial collapse and a very complete depression. The courts are said to be engaged from week to week in trying cases of embezzlement by bank-clerks, lawyers, "young men" and others drawn into the swindling arena last year. The Exhibition "boom" has, by its failure, also added to the confusion, and the influx of English capital has nearly stopped, and "the only thing to speculate upon appears to be whether the Victorian gaol accommodation will prove equal to the demands made upon it." It is only to be hoped that this state of things will not be of long duration. On the other hand there are strong hopes of the opening up of a valuable coal field in Gippsland.

Professor Goldwin Smith, has, it appears, been yet further airing his views on the annexation question, this time through the *London New York Herald*. The Professor thinks the idea is gaining ground in Canada, and that the by-elections confirm this view. Mr. Goldwin Smith evidently catches at straws which do not even indicate truly the direction of the wind. The country has, we take it, sounded so clear and certain a note of repudiation that even such annexationists as hold to their unpatriotic fad in secret, lack the courage to confess it openly. As *Imperial Federation* observes—"No one in Canada pays any attention whatever to the opinions of the Oxford professor, and this is no doubt the reason why he is so fond of ventilating his views on Canadian political questions on this (the English,) side of the Atlantic, rather than on the other." This is no doubt quite true, and the sooner the English press becomes thoroughly aware of it, the better.

We congratulate Lt.-Col. Macdonald, late of the 66th, on having, as we are informed, succeeded in being retained for service, instead of being retired, on relinquishing the command of his late regiment. We do not know by what name the list, if it become a list, will be known, but practically Col. Macdonald seems to have achieved success in a battle fought years ago by another officer without the like good result. The contention was that a serviceable officer compelled, say from change of residence, to relinquish his position, should be, if he wished it, placed, not on a "Retired," but on an "Unattached" List, as he might at any time take service again in another battalion. The officer in question subsequently exemplified this position in his own person, and renewed his representations, but the Department was either too dense to understand, or voted the suggestion a bore—likely enough the latter—and having once issued its dictum stuck to it with distinguished obstinacy.

The new City Council has on its hands the carrying out of the law for the establishment of a city slaughter-house. By that act the city was empowered to purchase a site and to erect the buildings required for the keeping of animals intended to be converted into meat-food, for the slaughter thereof, and for the inspection of all animals offered for such purposes both before and after killing. The intent of the act is also that all meat, before being offered for consumption—wherever killed—shall be submitted to inspection at the city slaughter-house. The choice of a site, fees to be charged for the keep of animals, &c., are left for the regulation of the City Council. That the measure was not prematurely adopted is evident, as, if it is carried out as intended, the public will have the satisfaction of knowing that only healthy meat is offered for sale and eaten in the city. The institution will probably pay for its cost and incidental expenses from the start, and will be a sanitary benefit to the citizens, at the same time that it will relieve the sanitary inspectors of a branch of duty that other calls upon their time do not permit them to attend to as thoroughly as is desirable.

The *Canadian Trade Review* writing on the lobster fisheries arrives at the conclusion, after considering certain figures (given in another editorial note), that the mere extension of the close season is not sufficient to recuperate the fisheries, but that the fishing might with advantage be absolutely prohibited for several years. Mr. Inspector Hunter Duvar thus forcibly presents the case:—"The question is whether a shortened fishing is, in itself, sufficient to restore the fishery to a healthy condition. The small size of material used has naturally had the effect of reducing the quality of the goods, and further affords a grievous proof that the bulk of the lobsters used are young that have not reached the three to four years of age at which they are capable of reproduction. Since 1882, after the great fishing of 1881, the fishery has been dying rapidly. From the present small size twice as many lobsters are destroyed as were a few years ago in producing the same number of cans. Then it would have taken about 6,000,000 of lobsters to produce last year's quantity, whereas it has taken quite 10,000,000. With so large an increase in destruction, it must be a long time, if ever, before the fishery recuperates itself to its former condition—or, rather, never. It takes fully three years from the ova before lobsters begin to reproduce their species; lobsters of nine inches in clear length are a little over three years old. The average of lobster life is eight to nine years, some few giant males of great age notwithstanding. The practical question narrows itself to the important queries: Can the bulk of small lobsters that escape in the fishing season ever multiply so fast as to reach nine inches, despite the annual fishing, and bring the standard back in quantity and dimensions to that which existed before the industry was overdone? Or would three years of complete rest so advance the crop, by three years in the scale of age and reproduction, as to bring the small lobsters of to-day forward into mature spawning fish in the fishery of 1892?"

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Question. The rain is dripping from the leads,
Cold, cold and dreary,
And the summer flowers in the garden beds
All hang their heads aweary,
Winter is coming on a main,—
Shall we ever see those days again
When one heart beat between us twain,

Answer. Ever?
Never.

Question. "Ever" is a long, long time,
But not so long as "Never,"
For the vows we made in our summer prime
Were to last for ever and ever.
But they have not worn a year and a day;
Alas their memory! will it stay
How long time? nor pass never away,

Answer. Never?
Ever, for ever. —J. H. Duvar.

Got it Right.—First 'Arry: "Why's 'e called Boolonjer?" Second Arry (from Parry): "Why? 'cos 'e was born at Boolong."—*Punch*.

The meaning of "Oklahoma" in Indian tongue is "Beautiful Land." In the English language it signifies "A Stampede of Idiots." You pays your money and takes your choice.

FINDING HIS LEVEL.—'Enery (to Chorlay): "That's wot I say. A gentleman's a gentleman wherever 'e is. Now, I feel just as much as 'ome talkin' to a costermonger as I do to a lord."—*Fun*.

"In what condition was the Patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Camden Sunday school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.

"What are you going to do, my dear Sue," asked Gracie, "if you recover the twenty thousand in your breach of promise suit?" "I guess," replied her friend, "the best thing I can do is to try and marry my lawyer." "Why?" "Because he is to have half I get, and it would be an awful lot of money to let out of one's hands."

A SAD CASE.—Doctor—My poor man! You seem to be in a sad condition, indeed. What is your trouble?

Cadaverous individual—Difficulty in swallowing.

Doctor—Does it seem to be due to the inaction of the throat?

Cadaverous individual—No; it's due to not ha ving anything to swallow.

The steel casting works of Krupp cover an area of about 1,000 acres, in which 11,211 men are employed. Over 20,000 cannon of every calibre have been produced. The gross production of iron and steel averages 260,000 tons per annum. For the accomodation of traffic and shipping twenty-eight locomotives are used, with 822 freight carriages. About forty-five miles of narrow and broad guage railroad lines are laid through the establishment.

Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie, of Denmark, are fine skaters, and it is told that one afternoon, after a long run across the ice, they sat down to rest on a log. While there they noticed a little boy who was vainly trying to put his skates on. On seeing the royal couple the lad took off his hat and said:—"Oh, dear Princess Marie, can you not help me to put my skates on?" The royal lady smiled, knelt down on the ice and firmly fastened the straps round the boy's ankles.

Granger—Doc, there must be suthin' left whar ye pulled that tooth for me last week. It's ached ever sence.

Dentist (examining the mouth)—Nothing there, sir, but a vacuum.

How big?

Why, about the size of a tooth, of course.

Wal, yank her out, Doc. I knowed suthin' was wrong. I've heard that nacher abhors a vaceyum, an' I don't blame 'er, 'f she ever got one stuck inter 'er jaw.

Which Was Right?—At the late election on the prohibitory amendment, a Chelsea man on going to the polls was confronted by a lady who said to him: "Young man, are you married?" "Yes, madam." "Have you a family?" "Yes, madam." "Then take this Yes ballot and cast it, and you will find it all the better for your family and your home." "Madam," said the young man, "are you married?" "Yes, sir." "Have you a family?" "Yes, sir." "Then give those ballots to some man and go home and attend to your family, and it will be all the better for everybody."

The London Times was hoaxed a century ago nearly as badly as in the present instance by a clover gang of forgers, who got up a bogus edition of the French paper *L'Eclair*, at that time recognized as an authority upon matters of international news. The paper contained what purported to be the text of a treaty of peace between the French Republic and the Emperor of Austria. A copy was got into the hands of the correspondent of the Times at Dover, and from him went to London, where the alleged treaty was published in the Times, and was such good and unexpected news that the stock market went up with a rush. It was several days before it was discovered that the paper was a forged edition, and had been got up by London speculators to bring about a boom in stocks.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites—For Children and Pulmonary troubles.—Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says:—"I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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Real Scotch All-Wool Serges, Warranted Fast Dyes.
Fancy Strip Worsted Trouserings.
Fine Blue and Black Wide Whale Worsted.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Best Hand-Woven All-Wool Homespun Suits,
Made up in correct Styles, with large Game Pockets, &c., at incredible low prices, so low we do not like to mention, as you would probably think that the material is not the best.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The Orpheus Hall is now well lighted by the incandescent electric light.

The old Park street skating rink was sold on Monday to C. S. Blakeney for \$75.

Judge Papineau, of Quebec, has been retired on pension, owing to continued ill-health.

Yarmouth is going to have a grand oriental fancy costume ball in the rink on the 20th inst.

Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McLelan are on their way home from Florida. They were in St. John on Tuesday.

Professor Roberts, of King's College, will lecture before the Society of Canadian Literature at Montreal next week.

The graduates of Acadia intend holding a conversazione instead of the usual concert at the coming anniversary in June.

Eighteen deaths from diphtheria were reported to the St. John's, Nfld., Board of Health during the week ending May 4th.

The Halifax pilots intend to apply to the Marine and Fisheries Department for an increase in the summer rates of pilotage.

The Act for supplying Annapolis Royal with water has been sustained by an almost unanimous vote, only one being registered against it.

The Public Gardens will be open to the public on Sunday mornings this season at 7 o'clock, a.m., instead of 10 o'clock, as in previous years.

On Tuesday a very severe thunder storm passed over Lockeport. Two houses were destroyed by lightning. None of the inmates were injured.

The Royal Society has elected L'Abbe Casgrain President, Principal Grant Vice-President, Dr. Kelwyn Treasurer, and Dr. Bournot Secretary.

The contract for the erection of the Roman Catholic Church in Amherst has been awarded to Rhodes, Curry & Co. for about nine thousand dollars.

Judgment has been given in the McLeod will case, sustaining the will by which the residue of the estate, about \$40,000, was left to Dalhousie College.

A row of apple trees is to be planted on either side of the Cornwallis Valley railroad averaging 300 trees per mile, which will form an orchard of some 5000 trees.

The Amherst Record, a tri weekly edited by J. Albert Black of Amherst made its first appearance on Saturday last. It is bright and newsy and we wish it every success.

Archbishop O'Brien has erected a handsome monument to the memory of his predecessors, Archbishops Walsh, Connolly, and Hannan, in the cemetery of the Holy Cross.

There are now three war ships in port, the *Comus*, *Emerald* and *Ready*. The *Bellerophon* and other ships of the fleet will likely leave Bermuda for Halifax about the 10th of June.

Seeding is completed in Manitoba, and the crops are said to be at least one month ahead of last year. The weather is most favorable for growing, and the crop prospects are splendid.

President VanHorne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, have gone to New York to give testimony before the inter-state commerce committee.

The body of Sweet, one of the five unfortunate men who were drowned in the Avon River a short time ago, has been recovered and identified near the spot where the accident is supposed to have occurred.

The Nova Scotia Summer School of Science will open at Parrsboro on the 22nd July, and will continue in session until the 22nd August. We have no doubt its teachings are of considerable practical value.

The St. John Gazette will recognize the amalgamation of St. John and Portland to-morrow by the publication of a special double number dealing with the past history and future development of St. John.

Mr. Joseph Walker of Humphrey's Upper Mills, Moncton, recently captured a huge bear. The skin measured 5½ by 6½ feet and was sold for \$20. Mr. Walker had a trap for the bear which had only been set two nights.

The Postmaster-General has decided that hereafter all ports of entry shall be available for the entry of dutiable mail matter. Hitherto only a limited number were specified, and in many cases inconvenience resulted.

It is said that the loss in rolling stock to the Grand Trunk by the recent accident will be nearly \$60,000. The sleepers cost \$16,000 each, the coaches \$6,000, and the engines \$9,000, besides the injury to the tank and roadbed.

It is reported that the Intercolonial authorities are considering the question of running faster trains between Halifax and St. John, so as to compete more successfully with the steamboat service from Nova Scotia to Boston.

It is rumored that Miss Wadsworth is to resign her present position as principal of the Wolfville Seminary and return to the States. This will cause many regrets, as Miss Wadsworth has made numerous friends during her sojourn in Wolfville.

New windows of stained glass are being put in St. John's Church, Wolfville. The sittings in this Church were all made free at the vestry meeting.

Queen's College, Kingston, will, during the vacation, be extensively improved. Several classrooms will be added and the library enlarged. The scheme of erecting a building for the women's college, close to Queen's, is going on. The money has been very largely subscribed.

Rev. Mr. Evans, Church of England clergyman at Buckingham, twenty-five miles from Ottawa, was swept over the high falls on Lieure River on the 9th inst., while out in a canoe. The cataract is over one hundred feet high and the water falls upon broken rocks. It is feared the body will never be recovered.

A steel steamer, the *Manitoba*, has just been launched at Owen Sound, Ontario. She is the finest and largest steel steamer now afloat on the Lakes, being over 300 feet in length, with a capacity of 5,000 tons, and engines of 2000 horse power. Two others to be built at the same yard are already contracted for.

The Montreal *Witness* some time ago offered prizes for the best stories or descriptive essays written by scholars of the different schools in the Dominion. The time for competition closed a short time ago, and the *Witness* announces that they have received 1193 stories, of which 107 are from Nova Scotia.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. who is well known by a number of people in Halifax, as well as all over the province, has been made the recipient of a magnificent silver tea service made especially for this purpose by W. Hutton & Sons, silversmiths, of Sheffield, England. The service was on exhibition at A. Stephen & Sons store, Barrington Street, and was much admired.

The fisheries cruisers will all go into commission this month. The *Acadia* will be the flag ship, and the fleet will be strengthened by the addition of the *Stanley*, a powerful steel vessel built on the Clyde last winter, for the Canadian Government. The steamers *Canadienne* and *Dream* are already in commission. In addition to these four steamers, a number of schooners will also be chartered.

There is a remarkable strike reported from Sorel, Quebec. The Municipal Council having decided to impose a tax of \$500 on liquor sellers in addition to the provincial license fee of \$120, the liquor sellers met and decided to strike against the proposed imposition. Accordingly eleven bar rooms were closed up on the 30th of last month, and have not been opened since. Only one out of thirteen declined to join the strike.

Inspector Cuthbert, of the Northwest Mounted Police, while in Montreal, stated that the Force was never in better condition, and that it is ready for any emergency, though everything pointed towards peace with the Half breeds, unless the Indians should start an uprising. The power of Gabriel Dumont has been exaggerated by the newspapers, as the Half breeds sneer at him because he lowered himself enough to be exhibited in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, and his influence is almost entirely lost.

The new and handsome building of the Church of England Institute will be opened by a grand reception on Wednesday the 22nd inst., when the bishop and President Silver will be present. The building is not quite completed, but those parts which are ready are being occupied. It is one of the most attractive buildings in the city, and is supplied with every comfort and convenience throughout. Mr. Busch was the architect, and Mr. Cawsey, the contractor. Johnston & Caldwell did the carpenter work, and T. Walsh the painting.

In the famous test case at Quebec to decide the question of the legality of the Salvation Army's parades in the public streets, the Court of Appeal has set aside the verdict of the jury in the lower court, finding the Army guilty of committing a public nuisance, and ordering a new trial. In rendering judgment, Chief-Justice Sir A. P. Dorian said it should be well understood that the new trial was granted more from a doubt as to whether the evidence adduced before the jury legally supported the verdict rendered than from any hesitation in the minds of the Bench on the question of the Army's assumption of the right to parade, sing and shout in the public streets.

It has been estimated that visitors left some \$25,000,000 in New York during the Centennial show.

Professor St. Clair, the aeronaut, in attempting to give his "leap from the clouds" at Houston, Texas, lost his hold on the parachute and fell 300 feet to the earth. He was killed.

The great oil well at Terre Haute, Ind., is being visited by thousands of people. No stronger flow has ever been found in the country. A twenty barrel tank was filled in twenty minutes. The well is thought to be good for one thousand barrels per day. The product is a superior quality of lubricating oil.

Miss Kate Drexel, an immensely wealthy young American lady, has entered a Convent at Pittsburg, but it is said that it is only a temporary retirement, in order to decide what course she will pursue. She has for a number of years been interested in Indian and Colored Missions, and has contributed large sums for founding schools for the education of the Colored and Indian children.

The women attached to the Korean Embassy are very popular in Washington. They are working hard to acquire an English education. They have their own parlors, in which they receive their lady callers, but no gentlemen. Gentlemen calling with ladies in their party are received by the men of the Legation, while the ladies are invited up-stairs to meet the Korean wives in their own apartments.

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not mind confessing to you, my dear, that I did pound my fingers sometimes, but Grace uses a hammer as if she came of a race of carpenters. I have made up my mind that Floie shall be taught to use the commonest tools just as well as her brother does. Why indeed should the average woman be so helpless? But to come back to the attic Grace foraged about and collected a lot of tennis and fishing nets that had been laid aside as useless. These were washed and dried, and some were stretched over yellow caubric about the lower portion of the walls for a dado, and secured by the big gilt tacks, while the others were draped over the ceiling from the four corners of the room to the centre. The effect is odd and artistic. The heading for the dado is a solid row of tacks. The floor was poor, so it is covered with straw matting in plain straw color to within a foot of the wall on all sides. This border of bare floor is painted the tint of the paper on the walls. The furniture was rescued from odd corners, and to begin with was a common bedstead with turned rungs in the footboard and headboard—you recognize the style—a plain table, two or three chairs, and an old-fashioned washstand. All of these the genius of the attic had sandpapered after they were scraped free from paint and varnish; then they were given a couple of coats of creamy white paint, and there we had copies of the fashionable white art furniture that I had wanted so much, but never dreamed of possessing. The bedstead, I should have said, was cut down several inches. A dainty white valance adds not a little to its attractiveness. The top of the table is painted in yellow and white squares to serve as a chess board when kindred spirits are hobnobbing in the privacy of their own apartments. The toilet table, draped with white and a suggestion of yellow, is a *fac similes* to all outward appearances of one to be seen in one of the grand shops, and which costs as many dollars as mine did cents. That mine started in life as a plobeian packing case, to which later on was attached (through the medium of common screws and wooden supports) Grandmother Sturgis' old gilt framed mirror is surely nothing to its discredit.

And so the furnishing of the room progressed. The curtains hang on slender brass rods that cost but a few cents. The material was old scrim that had seen its best days as I thought long ago. But Grace dipped it in yellow diamond dye, and twisted it, and wound it over a fishing pole to dry. Now it is the prettiest, crinkley stuff that you can imagine. For the chairs we made round cushions, one for the seat, and one for each back, and covered them with yellow felt, fastening them as upholsterers do, here and there with tiny yellow covered buttons that one can cover for herself, or have done for ten cents a dozen.

Can you fancy a lovely Whistler yellow and white chamber costing less than the price of some paint, some paper and tacks, and a bit of felt? There was not an hour's labor hired, remember, and the artistic furniture was simply the product of some ugly old pieces and a clever girl's skill. If you are pining to profit by Grace's example, let me quote her maxim to you. Home furnishing and decoration, she says, depend far less upon money than upon cultivating one's artistic perceptions, and then setting them to work to make every penny spent and every minute invested bear sixty fold.

I have left myself no time to tell you about summer millinery this time. In a word only, then, got anything but a black hat trimmed with colored flowers. That combination confronts one at every turn, and is altogether too common to be individual.

Boston.

Yours devotedly,

DINAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR PEOPLE ABROAD.

Among the prominent residents of the large cities in the United States are many of Nova Scotia's sons and daughters. In Boston alone there are several thousand Nova Scotians, and THE CRITIC has secured brief sketches of some of the number who are well known there in business and professional circles. We rejoice in the good fortune that attends our brothers and sisters abroad, both for their own sakes and for the credit that is reflected upon the mother country, yet it must be regretfully admitted that their adopted land gains at our expense.

P. MORTON DEWOLF.

Who has not heard of the Archway Bookstore? Its name and fame have long gone abroad, and one is indeed a stranger in Boston to whom the familiar Archway is not a landmark. For the benefit of those who may never have chanced to see this unique spot, be it said it is near the historic Old South Meeting House, on Washington Street, Boston, and it is one division of a large book-selling and publishing business owned by DeWolf, Fiske & Co.

The senior partner in the firm, and the subject of this brief sketch, P. Morton DeWolf, Esq., was born and educated in Windsor, N. S. In 1870, when he was about 19 years old, Mr. DeWolf, with all a young man's ambition to try his fortune elsewhere, quitted Halifax, where he had been a clerk in a store, and went to Boston. There he entered the employ of D. Lothrop & Co., the well-known publishing house. He remained with them for ten years, and then, taking as a partner Mr. C. F. Fiske, who had been a fellow clerk at Lothrop's, Mr. DeWolf began doing business on his own account. The newly formed firm bought out the Archway bookstore, then doing a business of about sixty thousand dollars annually. Fortune has indeed smiled upon Mr. DeWolf's enterprise. At the present time, nine years later, the firm is doing a business of three hundred thousand dollars per year. The famous Archway is still a feature of the business. This archway is the front part of the street floor of a large building minus a front wall, and so is wholly open to the street. It is filled with books of all kinds at wonderful "bargain" prices. Here are to be found five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cent counters, and so on upwards. Well bound and well printed

editions of the standard poets and prose writers are sold here at 27 cents per volume, and other works in proportion. In addition to this place of miraculously cheap books, so invitingly open to every passer-by that he can but stop to see, and to see is to buy, there are large rear and adjoining connecting stores where books of all kinds and conditions, and at all prices, up to the very highest, are for sale.

Mr. DeWolf, the proprietor of this large and growing business, in personal appearance is a tall, stout gentleman of fair complexion, with a genial smile and a leisurely manner that go to prove that American rush and worry have not robbed life of its sunshine for him. Mr. DeWolf's family consists of his wife and two children, a son and a daughter. The family residence is in Melrose, a pleasant Boston suburb about six miles from the city.

In politics, Mr. DeWolf sides with the Democratic party in the United States, believing that it best represents the people and their interests. In a pleasant chat with the writer recently, Mr. DeWolf expressed a belief that the best interests of Nova Scotia would be furthered by a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. He is not sanguine, however, of this being brought about on account of the opposition of the big manufacturers in the Upper Provinces to being brought into direct competition with similar American industries. Mr. DeWolf believes, as every impartial observer must, in the fine natural resources of his native land, and that its future lies in their development.

At frequent intervals since his first leave taking Mr. DeWolf has visited Nova Scotia, and, until within a very short time, his mother has been living to welcome him back to his early home.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The following extract from the Boston *Advertiser*, should be encouraging to Canadian preparers of lard, who, as we believe, eschew the adulterations charged against the American article.

The announcement that the Mexican Government has taken steps to interdict the importation of American lard on the ground that it has been officially pronounced detrimental to health comes immediately in the wake of a similar announcement as to the intent of the Canadian Parliament, and on the eve of the new French customs regulations, by which, after May 1st, the duty will be increased on lard that contains cottonseed oil, France refusing to take anything but the pure refined lard. Such legislation proposed by foreign governments and cabled to every civilized country, advertising the pork packers of this country indiscriminately as perpetrators of fraud, casts into ill repute a great staple of our export trade and seriously reflects upon the commercial integrity of the United States.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Mr. James A. Bennett, plaster manufacturer of Windsor, is, we learn, putting up plant for calcining plaster. We believe Mr. Bennett's will be the only establishment in Nova Scotia engaged in this branch of business.

Mr. Broussard of the British American Hotel, Upper Water St., has been recently entirely renovating and refitting his premises. The office has been enlarged, the house is lighted with the electric light, and everything made nice. Mr. Broussard's enterprise deserves every success.

Mr. W. C. Hatfield, proprietor of the Wood working Factory (formerly known as the Board-landing Factory) at Parrsboro, has at large expense repaired and refitted his premises in accordance with the demands of an increasing business. Mr. Hatfield manufactures flooring, sheathing, clapboards, mouldings of all kinds, fence pickets, doors, sashes, stair posts, balusters, etc., and employs a number of hands.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL COMPANY.—Mr. J. H. Bartlett, M. E., of Montreal, the well-known iron and steel expert, sends to the *Cleveland Iron Trade Review* the following description of what he terms "The most successful steel works in Canada."

"New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, ranks among the most enterprising and progressive towns in the Maritime Provinces. It is situated at the head of navigation on the East River, which flows into Pictou Harbor. The famous Pictou coal mines are in the immediate vicinity, with all of which New Glasgow is connected by rail.

The Nova Scotia Steel Works, which were established in 1862, have invested in them a paid up capital of \$280,000, two-thirds of which is owned in Halifax, Pictou, Montreal, and other places, Sir D. A. Smith being one of the Montreal shareholders. The works occupy about ten acres of land, the main building, 410 feet by 130 feet, covering over 50,000 feet. Extensions are being made to the buildings, which will cover 25,000 feet additional. Nearly two miles of railway track are in operation in and about the works, and this will be largely increased by sidings now being laid.

The product of the works consists largely of steel for agricultural implements, together with the usual sizes of merchant steel, in rounds, flats, and squares, with angles and special sections. A large quantity of spring steel is also made. Rivet steel, of specially low carbon, is also manufactured, besides tramway and pit rails, nail and plow plate, and large quantities of 'sections.' In 1884 the shipments from the establishment were only 2,270 tons; in 1887 they amounted to about 6,000 tons; and when the plant now being put in is completed the works will have a capacity of 12,000 tons, and no difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the increased production. At the present time there are 225 men on the pay list, and the monthly pay is about \$8,000. The number of men will be increased to 300 when the additions to the works are completed. The company is paying dividends, both on its original and preferential stock."

CITY CHIMES.

Last Friday evening our friends in Dartmouth gave a concert in Reform Club Hall, which was attended by a large audience. The programme consisted of three parts, English, Irish and Scotch, and Dartmouth talent was assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen from this side: The Misses Burns, Mr. Geo. E. Boak, Mr. Moore and Prof. Currie. The programme was a long one, and when the numerous *encores* were added, extended it far into the night. One of the choice numbers of the evening was the piano duet by Mrs. C. A. Robson and Miss M. S. Troop, the lively Irish air putting the audience in good humor. The readings by Mrs. H. S. Creighton and Mr. L. A. McKenna respectively were cleverly done and caused much amusement. The concert was in aid of St James' Sabbath School, and as the hall was pretty well filled, a snug sum must have been realized.

Miss Jennie McGarry, assisted by some of her pupils, will give "an evening of readings" at Orpheus Hall on the 21st inst. The programme is an exceedingly good one, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the library fund of the Ladies' College. No one can fail to enjoy Miss McGarry's readings, and there should be a good audience.

Now that the ships have arrived social life will begin to flourish again, for it has been in a wilted condition of late. There is to be a ball given by Colonel Fenn and the officers of the Duke of Wellington's regiment at the barracks, on Wednesday, the 22nd of the month, and no doubt other festivities will follow as a matter of course now that things are once started. Tennis and other out-of-door games are being seriously considered by the devotees of these amusements, and lawns are being put in good shape for indulging in them.

The ice cream parlors are opened now and are doing a good business. Mitchell's on George street and Teas' on Hollis street are very, very tempting places, and many people are to be seen entering and leaving them in the heat of the afternoons. It is to be hoped that the supply of ice will not fail before the season is over, as we fear it may do, if the reports of last winter's crop are correct.

An American bride is suggested for Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The idea of another German alliance is obnoxious to the English nation, and as the Prince is bound to marry a Protestant, and the supply of eligible Princesses is very limited, Sir Edward Sullivan has conceived the notion that some fair American would be more pleasing to the nation, in fact that they would welcome with delight a Queen of their own blood, breed and speech. The idea seems to be good so far as it goes, but why not select a Canadian bride for the future King of England? The delight of the Yankees at such an alliance for one of their fair daughters would not be a "circumstance" to the rejoicing there would be in this "Canada of Ours" if such an event took place. And Albert Victor might do worse than choose one of the daughters of this fair Canada to share the Throne of England with him—if he ever is king—which seems a long way off. Imperial Federation might take definite form and shape with such a "power behind the throne" as a Canadian Queen would be.

Mayflowers are about over, almost before we are well into the month. The lack of snow during the winter caused them to be rather poorer than they ought to be, though many beautiful posies have been gathered by those who understand the art of finding the good ones. Every year they seem to come earlier, and if they go on coming earlier the name will have to be changed to something more appropriate. There is an interesting article in the *St. John Educational Review*, "Notes on the Mayflower of the Loyalists," by G. M. Mathew, M. A., F. R. G. C., which shows that the Mayflower of the Loyalists was not our Mayflower, but that the flower which they recognized as the Mayflower was the Spring Beauty, yet that our Mayflower may very fittingly be dedicated to them. There is a rather pretty little legend connected with our Mayflower, which may be new to some of our readers. It is said that the Goddess Flora, in times long past, was making a tour of North America, as well as some other places. When she came to Nova Scotia in the month of May, and saw what a very dreary, cold and desolate place it was then, she wept, and her tears falling to the ground sprung up as pure white flowers. When Flora saw these she was so pleased that she smiled, and as she did so, the flowers turned pink. All of which makes a very pretty story. The white Mayflowers are Flora's tears and the pink ones her smiles.

A large audience attended the subscription concert of the Orpheus Club on Tuesday evening last, and it is unnecessary to add that they were delighted, as the club's concerts have now become *the* events of the season, and lovers of good music look forward to them with the certainty that there is real enjoyment in store. The lady soloists were—Miss Louise Laine, Mrs. W. Tobin and Miss Josie Shoff. The former rendering in a brilliant manner Gounod's "Arietta Valse (Romeo e Guilietta)" which gave great opportunity for the display of her cultivated voice, but never has Miss Laine sung in public with such marked success as she did in rendering her second number "Good Bye," and it is a satisfaction to know that the farewell rendered in such a realistic manner is not to be carried out in earnest. Mrs. Tobin's voice and manner of singing are pleasing, and that lady was deserving of credit for her rendition of that taking song "So Like a Dream." It is with pleasure that we note the decided advance in vocal culture made by Miss Josie Shoff, who despite some faultiness of style is always a sweet and attractive singer. On Tuesday evening Miss Shoff appeared to imbibe the inspiration of Von Weber in rendering the Scene and Prayer from *Der Freyschutz*, which she did in an admirable manner. Dr. Slayter, after having

sung a pretty duet with Miss Laine in which the want of sufficient practice was most evident, sang a solo "What will you do, Love," by S. Lover, throwing into it the fullness and depth of his great musical soul, but allowing his sense of humor full play in making of the last line, "that's what I'll do," a laughable recitative.

Mr. Norman's rendition of "A Message from the King" was well conceived, but the higher notes in the song were beyond the natural range of his voice, otherwise this number was well rendered. Herr Klingonfold must have added not a few to his many admirers for his masterly violin work on Tuesday evening. We say masterly because Viouxtemp's "Fantaisie Caprice," Op. 11, is in itself a study, and he who essays to play it can do so with no pretence hand. We congratulate Herr Klingonfold upon his successful rendition of a most difficult composition. The Ladies' Auxiliary did splendid work in Brahms' Barcarole, the accentuation throughout being most effective. Of the four numbers taken part in by the Orpheus Club, two are deserving of special mention, the first being Abt's chorus for male voices with soprano obligato, "The Larks' rejoicing," which was sung in a spirited style, and Vogel's Arion Waltz, which showed the Club with the Ladies' Auxiliary to splendid advantage, every bar bearing the stamp of the careful conductorship of C. H. Porter, who in his own quiet way is doing an excellent work for the people of this City and Province. Tom Payne was the accompanist, and that is all we need say about it, for Tom Payne as an accompanist has few equals and no superiors.

COMMERCIAL.

No new feature has developed in trade matters since our last report. The volume of business accomplished continues to gradually expand as the season progresses, and in most lines orders have been fully up to expectation.

Farmers have been enabled in most sections of this Province to get their seed planted, and all indications point to an early and abundant crop of grasses, cereals and vegetables. The season is reported to be two or three weeks ahead of the usual time in most localities. For the full and rapid development of these crops warm and dry weather must preponderate, by which time the product will be fixed, and a little more or less of rain or of drought cannot materially alter the result.

As the present is the "off" season for fruit, it is to be expected that the product of our orchards will be relatively small, and that orchardists who can in the fall put good fruit on the market will obtain full compensation for the low prices which they were obliged to accept for the abnormally large crop of last year.

Remittances have continued to improve slightly, but at the best they are nothing to boast of. Requests for renewals are altogether too numerous to be entirely satisfactory.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in this Province during the past week:—W. J. Kennedy, genl. store, Estmere, Victoria Co., assigned hook debts; E. B. Betts, genl. store, Wentworth, assigned.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	May 10.	week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	174	151	177	167	156	4570	4069	4155	4314
Canada.....	29	29	29	29	30	703	735	500	517

DRY GOODS—In prints and general dress goods a fair amount of sorting-up business is reported but buyers as a rule are unwilling as yet to order fall goods, because they cannot form any definite idea of what their wants may be. Some orders have, of course, been placed, but the bulk of actual transactions is considerably below the expectations of the wholesale trade. Our manufacturers and importers complain greatly of the competition experienced from English houses, the representatives of whom in many instances go direct to retailers. Cotton goods are very firm, and orders in these lines have been rather more freely given than since the beginning of the season.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS—The pig and iron markets have been about steady. A decline of \$1.05 per ton has taken place in the American market for pig, the Thomas May Company having put down its prices to that extent, owing to the strong competition from Southern makers, who were crowding the market and cutting prices to the extent of \$1 per ton. In Canada plates a fair business has transpired. Tin plates have also met with a healthy enquiry, and business has been nearly active. The metal market is quiet, quotations for copper and tin remaining unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The local demand for flour has continued slow, and the market has continued quiet, only a small amount of business having been accomplished, and that merely to supply consumptive demands. The feeling has been weak, and prices are tending to decline. The stock of flour is large, and holders are offering freely, but business has not expanded. The English markets are practically unchanged for both wheat and corn. The French country markets are reported steadier.

PROVISIONS—The local demand for provisions has been fair, and the market has displayed some activity with a good jobbing trade at steady prices. There has been a stronger tone in the Liverpool market, and prices were higher all round. Pork advanced 1s. 3d. Lard moved up 3d. Bacon gained 3d. Tallow was steady at unchanged figures. The Chicago provision market was quiet but inactive, with only a small volume of business. Pork prices were steady. Lard was also steady with little call.

BUTTER—There has been little or no change in the butter situation. All receipts of new meet ready purchasers. The depression in the States has continued and holders of old goods in New York and Boston have experienced heavy losses. Last June creamery of some States has sold in Montreal at 18c., and more is offering there.

CHEESE.—The cheese season may be said to be fairly started though receipts here have been light. However, with the heavy new make that is in progress offerings will soon increase. The cable reports 52s. for white, and 55s. for colored.

SUGAR.—The sugar market has undergone no great change since our last report. In fact a quiet feeling has prevailed, as advices from abroad on raw sugar have had an easier tone. Holders in Canada however are very firm, as stocks of refined in refiners' hands are very light at present. In consequence prices are well sustained. The volume of business transacted has been small, owing to the fact that buyers are generally well stocked up for the present.

MOLASSES.—A good enquiry for molasses exists and it is reported that a number of fair sized lots of new crop have been sold to arrive; still very little business has been done on spot, owing to the light stock, and prices are very firmly held.

FRUIT.—The fruit market is rather dull just now. Considerable quantities of tropical fruits have been received and are offering at very reasonable prices. Little new fruit has been received as yet from our friends to the southward but the volume of imports in this respect will rapidly increase and quotations can be made before long. They are now worth, as a dealer remarked, "just what can be got for them." Oranges, bananas, and pine apples are ample supply for the demand. The exports of Valencia raisins to all parts from the opening of the crop year 1888 to 26th ult., aggregate 579,001 qtls. of which quantity 239,048 bbls. were shipped to the United States and 31,168 qtls. to Canada. The total exports from Spain for crop year 1887 were 704,621 qtls.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been more enquiry for tea and the market has ruled fairly active with a larger volume of business. Sales of several fair sized lots are reported to have been effected. The feeling in the market is firm and holders generally are looking for higher prices, as stocks on hand are not large. Present indications show that the expectations of holders that tea is bound to advance in price before long are well founded. It is beginning to be felt more generally that the depression in the black tea trade has seen its worst, and that any further change will be in the direction of improvement. The teas purchased for Canadian account recently in the London market are considered good property, as they could not be bought for the same money to-day. A high authority in the trade in London, England, writes as follows:—"We think rather well of common teas, for the conviction is gaining ground here, that unless common teas move up, we cannot this coming season expect that the Chinese will prepare any. Even a rise of 1c. per lb. would hardly be sufficient inducement for them to prepare any large quantity; and therefore it is quite on the cards that we have passed the lowest point, and have now before us a gradual stiffening in values, that must continue until it reaches a point at which common tea will again come forward from China." Evidences appear to be rife in support of the conviction that the late severe decline in prices in the black tea trade in England was the culmination of the depression, and that better times are ahead. A fair jobbing business in coffee has been transacted at steady prices. The tendency appears to be in favor of higher prices in the near future.

FISH.—The fish market is still quiescent. Bankers report fish scarce on their fishing grounds, while longshoremen say that they are plentiful in their waters, but that they are unable to take them, owing to the absence of bait. The feeling in regard to codfish seem to be slightly better than it has been for some time. This is chiefly due to the fact that our outside markets are just now rather understocked, which gives a better opportunity to shippers than hitherto. Some small lots of old fish have arrived from outports, which have been readily placed. In fact this market is in temper to accept a steady supply if it comes along gradually, and not in such a rush as to exceed the small outer demand that exists. Several cargoes of herrings have arrived during the past week from Bay of Islands, but they met a rather reluctant market, which has absorbed them quite slowly. No mackerel have as yet appeared on our coast, nor are any reported along the New England shores. However, they will be expected to put in appearance within the next ten days or fortnight. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, May 14—"There is very little doing in salt fish, this being between seasons. Dry cod is extremely dull and prices are nominal at \$4 to \$4.25. A lot of two cars was shipped back to Halifax last week. Sea trout \$9.50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels." Gloucester, Mass., May 14—"Trade continues light, with a small stock, and no prospects of early additions. The stock of Bank codfish has mostly gone into second hands, and is held for higher prices. We quote now Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$2.75 to \$3 for large, and \$2.75 for small. Shore \$3 87½ and \$3.25 for large and small. New Western Bank \$3 50. New Kench-cured Bank \$4.12½. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.37½, and English-cured at \$3.25 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3 50; Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do. \$25." Havana, May 4.—"Under the influence of considerable receipts of English dry fish the market here opened on Monday with codfish at \$5 25, and has so continued during the week for sales of any amount, although a few drums have retailed at \$5.50. Nearly all the small receipts of haddock have been sold at \$4 75. Owing to the high price of jerked beef, which we fear will be only temporary, there has been a more active demand for hake, and fairly liberal sales have been made at \$4.25. Norwegian codfish is sustained at \$10 to \$10.25 for superior quality. The weather is warm, and as most of the fish here will not stand the climate, holders are afraid to refuse offers, fearing the fish will spoil on their hands." Havana (by cable via New York) May 14.—"Codfish \$5.75; haddock \$5; hake \$4.25."

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.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	10	
Granulated.....	9 to 9½	
Circle A.....	8½	
White Extra C.....	8½	
Extra Yellow C.....	7½ to 7¾	
Yellow C.....	7½ to 7¾	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	
" Good.....	25 to 29	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes.....	42	
Demerara.....	38 to 40	
Diamond N.....	47	
Porto Rico.....	40 to 42	
Cienfuegos.....	38 to 39	
Trinidad.....	40	
Antigua.....	38 to 40	
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	
" Bright.....	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	3.25	
Boston and Thin Family.....	7	
Soda.....	7	
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

There is nothing to note this week with reference to the price of breadstuffs and provisions. Markets are in a steady condition, and the general impression is that they will go no lower until after the new harvest. Of course, our people everywhere must bear in mind that Canadian wheat is not sufficiently hard to make dry or suitable flour until September or October under the most favorable seasons, and that old wheat flour is worth more and better value even until November than new wheat, consequently we have at least four months still to draw from the old wheat supply, which would entirely exhaust it. We have some 6,000 bbls. of flour on the way, and are open for orders for delivery ex cars Halifax, or shipment direct from the mill and for delivery ex cars Boston.

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.....	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	13 to 14
" 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.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
HERRING.	
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 bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.00
" Round.....	2.00 to 2.25
ALSAWIVES, per bbl.....	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bank.....	2.50 to 2.75
Ray.....	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
HAKE 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.....	10 to 1.00
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.....	30
" in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	22 to 24
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22 to 27
" Western.....	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	10½

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

FLOUR	
High Grade Patents.....	5.65 to 5.90
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.15 to 5.30
Superior Extras.....	5.00 to 5.20
Good Seconds.....	4.05 to 4.60
Low grades.....	3.10 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	5.65
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.00 to 4.10
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.75 to 4.90
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
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	17.50
Shorts.....	18.50
Middlings.....	20.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	25.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	25.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65 to 1.75
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.10 to 5.20
P. E. I. Oats.....	40 to 41
Canadian White Oats.....	41 to 42
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 6.25 to 5.60	
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, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	3.00 to 3.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	5.00 to 5.75
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian.....	4c. per lb.
" New Bermuda.....	3 to 3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½ to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries.....	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 16
Geese, each.....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25 to 4.60
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.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

It was fifteen minutes' more, however, before the evening duties were complete; and when at last the men went swinging homeward in their white canvas frocks and Perry could return to his quarters to dress for his eagerly anticipated call, the first thing that met his eyes as he came in sight of officers' row was a huge, bulky, covered travelling carriage in front of Sprague's. Two or three ladies wore there at the gate. Mr. Ewen, the English manager, was just mounting his horse; Dr. Quin, too, was there and already in saddle; and before poor Perry could get half-way across the parade, and just as the trumpets were sounding mess-call for supper, the bulky vehicle started; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and kissed their hands, and, escorted by Ewen and the doctor, saluted by Colonel Brainard and the adjutant with raised forage-caps, Gladys Maitland was driven slowly away,—and Mrs. Belknap stood there in the little group of ladies smiling sweetly upon him as he hastened toward them. For many a long day afterwards mess-call always made him think of Mrs. Belknap's smile, and Mrs. Belknap's smile of mess-call. He shuddered at sound of one or sight of the other.

It was Mrs. Sprague who stepped forward to greet him, her womanly heart filled with sympathy for the sentiment she suspected. She had to push by Mrs. Belknap to reach him; but, this time, no consideration of etiquette stood in the way.

"It couldn't be helped," she said, in low, hurried tone, her kind eyes searching his, so clouded in the bitterness of his disappointment. It couldn't be helped. The news of her accident—or something—brought on a seizure of some kind. Mr. Maitland was taken very ill, and they sent for her. The manager came, and with him her old nurse, Mrs. Cowan, and Dr. Quin said she could be moved without trouble: so she had to go. I hated to have her, too, for I've hardly had a word with her: Mrs. Belknap has been there most of the afternoon, even when she had a guest of her own just arrived, too." And Mrs. Sprague could not but show her vexation at this retrospect.

Perry stood in silence, looking yearningly after the retreating vehicle. It would take him but a few minutes to hasten to stables and saddle Nolan; he could easily catch them before they had gone two miles; but there was parade, and he could not ask to be excused. Not until he suddenly looked around and saw that Mrs. Belknap's dark eyes were fixed in close scrutiny upon his face did he realize how he was betraying himself. Then he rallied, but with evident effort.

The colonel was standing but a few paces away, chatting with Mrs. Lawrence and his faithful adjutant. Mrs. Sprague stepped quickly towards him and spoke a few words in a low tone, while Mrs. Belknap remained looking straight into Perry's eyes. Before the young fellow could gather himself, Colonel Brainard, as though in reply to a suggestion of Mrs. Sprague's, suddenly started, exclaiming, "Why, by all means!" and then called aloud,—

"Oh! Perry, why not gallop down and overtake the Dunraven carriage and say good-by? Here's my horse all saddled now right in the yard. Take him and go: I would."

There was something so hearty and genial and sympathetic in the colonel's manner that Perry's face flushed despite his effort at nonchalance. The thought of seeing her again and hearing her sweet voice was a powerful incentive. He longed to go. The colonel's invitation was equivalent to an excuse from parade. There was no reason why he should not go. He was on the very point of thankfully accepting the tempting offer, when Mrs. Belknap's words arrested him. Clear and cutting, but still so low that none but he could hear, she spoke:

"Take my word for it, you are not wanted—nor any other man, when Dr. Quin is with her."

Perry's hesitation vanished. "Thank you, colonel. I believe I don't care to go," he answered, and, raising his cap to the ladies, turned on his heel and hurried to his quarters. Mrs. Belknap stood watching him one moment, then calmly rejoined the party at the gate.

"Well," said she, with the languid drawl that her regimental associates had learned to know so well, "this has been a day of surprises, has it not? Only fancy our having a beautiful English heiress here within reach and never knowing it until to-day!"

"But you had a surprise of your own, had you not?" interposed Mrs. Sprague, who was still chafing over the fact that her lovely and dangerous neighbour should have so monopolized the guest she considered hers by prior right, and who meant to remind her thus publicly of the neglect of which she had been guilty.

"Mrs. Page, you mean?" responded Mrs. Belknap, with the same languid, imperturbable manner. "Yes,—poor Jennie! She is always utterly used up after one of those long ambulance-journeys, and can only take a cup of tea and go to bed in a darkened room. All she wants is to be let alone, she says, until she gets over it. I suppose she will sleep till tattoo and then be up for half the night. You'll all come in and see her, won't you? *Au revoir!*"

And so, calmly and gracefully and victoriously, the dark-eyed dame withdrew, leaving her honest-hearted antagonist only the sense of exasperation and defeat.

It was full quarter of an hour after parade, and darkness was settling down on the garrison, when Captain Lawrence's orderly tapped at the door of Mr. Perry's quarters, and, being bidden "Come in," pushed on to the sitting-room, where he found that young officer plunged deep in an easy chair in front of the fireplace, his attitude one of profound dejection.

"Beg pardon, lieutenant," said the man, "but Mrs. Lawrence and the captain's waitin' dinner for you."

XV.

Two days passed without event of any kind. Socially speaking, the garrison was enlivened by the advent of Mrs. Page, and everybody flocked to the Belknap's quarters in order to do her proper homage. When Perry called he asked Parke to go with him, and, when the latter seemed ready to leave, the former, disregarding a very palpable hint from the lady of the house, picked up his forage-cap and went likewise. For two days the one subject under constant discussion at the post was the event of Miss Maitland's sudden appearance, her perilous run, and her daring and skilful rescue. Everybody maintained that Perry ought to be a very proud and happy fellow to have been the hero of such an occasion; but it was very plain that Perry was neither proud nor anything like happy. No one had ever known him so silent and cast down. The talk with Lawrence had helped matters very little.

In brief, this was about all the captain could tell him, and it was all hearsay evidence at best. The officers of the Eleventh and their ladies had, with a few exceptions, taken a dislike to Dr. Quin before Belknap and Lawrence with their companies of infantry had been ordered to Fort Rossier. The feeling was in full blast when they arrived, and during the six or eight months they served there together, the infantry people heard only one side of the story,—that of the Eleventh,—for the doctor never condescended to discuss the matter. After he was forbidden to leave the post by his commanding officer, and after the announcement of the "blockade" of Dunraven, it was observed that signals were sometimes made from the ranch at night: a strong light thrown from a reflector was flashed three times and then withdrawn. Next it was noted, by an enterprising member of the guard, that these signals were answered by a light in the doctor's windows, then that he mounted his horse and rode away down the valley of the Moneo. He was always back at sick-call; and, if any one told the commanding officer of his disobedience of orders, it was not done until so near the departure of the Eleventh that the doctor was not actually caught in the act. Things would undoubtedly have been brought to a crisis had the Eleventh been allowed to remain.

Now as to the story about Mrs. Quin and her going. It was observed during the winter that she was looking very badly, and the story went the rounds in the Eleventh that she was stung and suffering because of her husband's conduct. Unquestionably there was some fair enchantress at Dunraven who lured him from his own fireside. She had no intimates among the ladies. She was proud and silent. It did not seem to occur to them that she was resentful of their dislike of her husband. They were sure she was "pining" because of his neglect—or worse. When, therefore, without word of warning, she suddenly took her departure in the spring, there was a gasp of gossip-loving cronies in the garrison: all doubts were at an end: she had left him and taken her children with her.

"The more I think of it," said Lawrence, "the more I believe the whole thing capable of explanation. The only thing that puzzles me now is that Quin hides anything from your colonel, who is one of the most courteous and considerate men I ever served with. Perhaps he has told him, by this time: we don't know. Perhaps he thought he might be of the same stamp as his predecessor, and was waiting to find out before he made his confidences. As to Mrs. Quin's going away when she did, it may have been simply that her health was suffering, she needed change, and went with his full advice and by his wish, and he simply feels too much contempt for garrison gossip to explain. Very probably he knows nothing of the stories and theories in circulation: I'm sure I did not until a very few weeks ago. You know, Perry, there are some men in garrison who hear and know everything, and others who never hear a word of scandal."

But Perry was low in his mind. He could not forget Quin's sudden appearance,—his calling her Gladys; and then he hated the thought that it was Quin who saw him having that confounded tender interview with Mrs. Belknap. Was there ever such a streak of ill luck as that? No doubt the fellow had told her all about it! Perry left Lawrence's that night very little comforted, and only one gleam of hope did he receive in the two days that followed. Mrs. Sprague joyfully beckoned to him on Wednesday afternoon to read him a little note that had just come from Mrs. Maitland. Her father had been very ill, she wrote; his condition was still critical; but she sent a world of thanks to her kind entertainers at Rossier, and these words: "I was sorry not to be able to see Mr. Perry. Do not let him think I have forgotten, or will be likely to forget, the service he—and Nolan—did me."

Of Dr. Quin he saw very little. With the full consent and knowledge of Colonel Brainard, the doctor was spending a good deal of time at Dunraven now, attending to Mr. Maitland. Indeed, there seemed to be an excellent understanding between the commandant and his medical officer, and it was known that they had had a long talk together. Upper circles in the garrison were still agitated with chat and conjecture about Gladys Maitland and her strange father; Perry was still tortured with questions about his one visit to Dunraven whenever he was so incautious as to appear in public; but all through "the quarters," everywhere among the rank and file, there was a subject that engrossed all thoughts and tongues, and that was discussed with feeling that seemed to deepen with every day,—the approaching court-martial of Sergeant Leary and Trooper Kelly.

As a result of his investigation, Captain Stryker had preferred charges against these two men,—the one for leading and the other for being accessory to the assault on his stable-sergeant. Gwynne was still at the hospital, though rapidly recovering from his injuries. Not a word had he said that would implicate or accuse any man; but Stryker's knowledge of his soldiers, and his clear insight into human motive and character were such that

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he had readily made up his mind as to the facts in the case. He felt sure that Leary and some of the Celtic members of his company had determined to go down to Dunraven and "have it out" with the hated Britons who had so affronted and abused them the night of Perry's visit. They knew they could not get their horses by fair means, for Gwynne was above suspicion. He was English, too, and striving to shield his countrymen from the threatened vengeance. They therefore determined, in collusion with Kelly, to lure him outside the stables, bind and gag him, get their horses, having once rifled Gwynne of the keys, ride down to the ranch, and, after having a Donnybrook Fair on the premises, got back to Rossiter in time for reveille and stables. No sentries were posted in such a way as to interfere with them, and the plan was feasible enough but for one thing. Gwynne had made most gallant and spirited resistance, had fought the whole gang like a tiger, and they had been unable to overpower him before the noise had attracted the attention of the sergeant of the guard and some of the men in quarters. An effort, of course, was made to show that the assaulting party were from without, but it was futile, and Stryker's keen cross-questioning among the men had convinced them that he knew all about the matter. There was only one conclusion, therefore,—that Gwynne must have "given them away" as the troopers expressed it. Despite the fact that he had been assaulted and badly beaten, this was something that few could overlook, and the latent jealousy against the "cockney sergeant" blazed into a feeling of deep resentment. Garrison sympathy was with Leary and his fellows: they had simply done their best to wipe out a brutal insult to their officer and their regiment, and they would have succeeded, too, but for the interference and stubborn resistance of this bumptious Englishman. It arrayed all the rank and file of the —th for the defence, and there was every prospect that when the court convened—and they well know it would be ordered—there would be some "tall swearing."

Thursday came, and Sergeant Gwynne returned to light duty, though his face was still bruised and discolored and he wore a patch over one eye. He resumed charge of the stables in the afternoon, after a brief conversation with his captain, and was superintending the issue of forage, when Perry entered to inspect the stalls of his platoon. Nolan was being led out by his groom at the moment, and pricked up his tapering ears at sight of his master and thrust his lean muzzle to receive the caress of the hand he knew so well. Perry stopped him and carefully and critically examined his knees, feeling down to the fetlocks with searching fingers for the faintest symptom of knot or swelling in the tendons that had played their part so thoroughly in the drama of Monday. Satisfied, apparently, he rose and bestowed a few hearty pats on the glossy neck and shoulder, and then was surprised to find the stable-sergeant standing close beside him and regarding both him and the horse with an expression that arrested Perry's attention at once.

"Feeling all right again, sergeant?" he asked, thinking to call the non-commissioned officer to his senses.

"Almost, sir. I'm a trifle stiff yet. Anything wrong with Nolan, sir?"

"Nothing. I gave him rather a stiff run the other day,—had to risk the prairie-dog holes,—and, though I felt no jar then, I've watched carefully ever since to see that he was not wrenched. I wish you would keep an eye on him too, will you?"

There was no answer. Perry had been looking over Nolan's haunches as he spoke, and once more turned to the sergeant. To his astonishment, Gwynne's tips were twitching and quivering, his hands, ordinarily held in the rigid pose of the English service,—extended along the thigh, were clinching and working nervously, and something suspiciously like a tear was creeping out from under the patch. Before Perry could recover from his surprise, the sergeant suddenly regained his self-control, hastily raised his hand in salute, saying something half articulate in reply, and turned sharply away, leaving his lieutenant gazing after him in much perplexity.

That night, just after tattoo roll call, when a little group of officers was gathered at the colonel's gate, they were suddenly joined by Dr. Quin, who came from the direction of the stable where he kept his horse in rear of his own quarters. Colonel Brainard greeted him warmly and inquired after his patient at Dunraven. Every one noted how grave and subdued was the tone in which the doctor answered,—

"He is a very sick man, colonel, and it is hard to say what will be the result of this seizure."

"You may want to go down again, doctor, if that be the case,—before sick-call to-morrow, I mean; and you had better take one of my horses. I'll tell my man to have one in readiness."

"You are very kind, sir. I think old Brian will do all the work needed. But I would like to go down at reveille, as we have no men in hospital at all now. And, by the way, is Mr. Perry here?"

"I am here," answered Perry, coldly. He was leaning against the railing, rather away from the group, listening intently, yet unwilling to meet or hold conversation with the man he conceived to be so inimical to his every hope and interest.

"Mr. Perry," said the doctor, pleasantly, and utterly ignoring the coldness of the young fellow's manner, "Mr. Maitland has asked to see you; and it would gratify him if you would ride down in the morning."

Even in the darkness Perry feared that all would see the flush that leaped to his face. Summoned to Dunraven Ranch, by her father, with a possibility of seeing her! It was almost too sweet! too thrilling! He could give no reply for a moment, and an awkward silence fell on the group until he chokingly answered, "I shall be glad to go. What time?"

"Better ride down early. Never mind breakfast. Miss Maitland will be glad to give you a cup of coffee, I fancy."

And Perry felt as though the fence had taken to waltzing. He made no answer, striving to regain his composure, and then the talk went on. It was Stryker who was speaking now.

(To be Continued.)

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FRIDAY, April 26th,
Lessons in Music and Dancing given by MISS GLISKA.

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NEW STYLE

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SAFES.

Patentees and Sole 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, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add that 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.

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Beautiful Display

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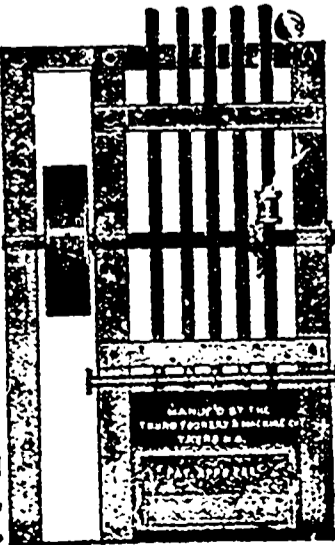
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Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts.

Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

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ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines

MINING.

FROM OUR NEW YORK SPECIAL.—The "Centennial" celebration over, business in mining stocks and railroad securities has resumed something like the activity that has been predicted would follow.

Railroad stocks have advanced from one to three points, and the low priced mining stocks are being "well held," though no striking advance has yet been made.

The California "Boom," about which so much has been said, has not "materialized up to date" but, like Christmas, "is coming!"

The Nova Scotia properties listed on the New York Exchange do not attract the attention they deserve from the "outside public," probably for the reason that so far the management of N. S. properties dealt in on this market has not been such as to inspire confidence, take "Hall Anderson," "New Germany," and "Renfrew Cons.," for examples of great promises never fulfilled—as far as the pockets of those who invested on the strength of statements made by the managers of the several companies.

Reports reach this market of developments made in as yet "new districts" of the Province. If they are as stated and the management honest there is no reason why they should not attract much capital from this centre, for your mining laws are good and offer great facilities and full protection to those holding mining interests under them.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1888.

By EUGENE COSTE, M. E.

(Subject to Revision.)

NAME OF PRODUCT.	QUANTITY. (a)	VALUE. (b)
Antimony ore (Exports).....tons.	352	\$ 6,894
Arsenic....."	30	1,200
Asbestos....."	4,404	255,007
*Bricks.....thousands.	165,265	1,033,721
*Building stone.....cub. yds.	387,164	561,197
Cement.....bbls.	50,668	35,593
*Charcoal.....bush.	233,648	15,703
Coal.....tons.	2,658,134	5,259,832
Coke....."	45,373	134,181
Copper.....lbs.	5,562,864	667,543
*Fertilizers.....tons.	548	21,600
*Glass....."		150,000
Gold.....ozs.	58,957	1,058,610
Granite.....tons.	19,173	63,846
Graphite....."	150	1,200
Grindstones....."	4,936	42,159
Gypsum....."	175,887	173,393
*Iron....."	40,962	1,442,974
Iron ore....."	44,410	139,393
Lead (fine, contained in ore).....lbs.	674,500	27,473
*Lime.....bush.	2,213,464	339,541
Limestone for iron flux.....tons.	15,577	14,742
Manganese ore....."	1,782	47,243
*Marble and Serpentine....."	215	3,110
Mica.....lbs.	29,025	30,207
Mineral Paints.....tons.	1,497	11,750
Mineral Water.....galls.	124,850	11,456
Miscellaneous clay products....."		350,370
Petroleum.....bbls.	695,201	716,057
Phosphate.....tons.	22,485	242,285
Pig Iron....."	18,191	226,443
Platinum.....ozs.	1,200	4,800
Pyrites.....tons.	51,764	232,938
Salt....."	44,581	143,504
Sand and Gravel (exports)....."	260,929	58,393
Silver....."		368,395
Slate.....tons.	5,314	90,639
Soapstone....."	140	280
Steel....."	9,508	470,819
Sulphuric acid.....lbs.	7,143,210	97,755
*Tiles.....thousands.	7,518	114,057
Whiting.....tons.	200	240
Estimated value of mineral products not returned (principally rolled iron and glass).....		1,847,142
Total.....		\$16,500,000

*Some returns yet to be received.

(a) Quantity marketed, except when otherwise specified. The tons are of 2,000 lbs.

(b) Market value, less charges of transport from point of production.

On Saturday last crowds of people obstructed the side walk in front of the Halifax Piano and Organ warehouses on Hollis Street, in an eager desire to view the magnificent gold specimens which were on exhibition in the show windows. They were samples of the rich ore recently struck by Messrs. McQuarrie and other tributors on the late property of the now Albion Gold Mining Co., which is now owned by Mr. Charles Anwand.

Annouse Hill.—Mr. Pushie continues his mining operations in the district with most encouraging results. The mill is to be 25 stamps and not 20 as first erroneously stated.

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GOLD RIVER.—A gentleman lately returned from Gold River reports that the mining works being conducted there are proving the great value of the district. The American Co. has sunk the main shaft on its property to a depth of 85 feet, where it is in rich ore.

The Fulton-Foster property is being developed with most encouraging results.

To the Editor of the Critic:

There is one matter that is a source of frequent trouble and expense to gold miners, and, I think it should be provided for by special legislation. I refer to stray cattle falling into mining pits, and the necessity of mine owners paying the damage. I always fence and cover my shafts when not in use, but only the other day a steer managed to fall into one of them and was drowned. Rather than stand the annoyance and loss of time entailed by a suit, I have made the owner of the steer what I consider a fair offer in settlement. If this is not accepted a suit will be the probable outcome, which I have no doubt I will win, as in this instance I had taken full precaution against accident.

It often happens that the fences are broken down and the poles covering the pits stolen for fencing and fire-wood, and mine owners suffer from this cause. It seems to me that gold miners have enough difficulties to overcome in searching out the precious metals, and it is ridiculous to make them cattle herders as well.

I have known of two cases in Tangier where cattle were deliberately driven into the pits by their owners, who afterwards demanded and received twice their value, and instances of a similar kind are not uncommon in other mining districts. In justice to mine owners it should be provided that cattle must not be permitted to roam at large within the precincts of mining districts. This should prove no real hardship to cattle owners, while it would certainly remove one source of blackmail that miners now frequently suffer from.

Yours truly

TANGIER, N. S.

PATRICK COFFEY.

Mr. D. Touquoy was in town with his usual monthly gold brick weighing in this instance 74½ ounces, the result of three weeks' work.

QUEEN'S COUNTY MINING ITEMS FROM THE Gold Hunter. MOLEGA ITEMS.
—The Caledonia Co. are pushing work on their new building to completion, in which is being put the machinery for hoisting, pumping, and air compressor. The men are working the shaft down by hand labor. The pay streak is about 18 inches, and is showing well in gold. I predict good results from this property when the air compressor and power drill is in operation. The 100 feet level will be reached in a short time, after which cross-cutting will be started to cut the parallel leads which are known to exist under the surface.

Mr. John Harlow, manager of the Caledonia mine, arrived here last week from Philadelphia. Mr. Harlow is favorably known, being a native of Queens County, and we congratulate the company on their securing so able a man to manage the business.

Levi Newcomb, M. E., accompanied by Mr. Noble C. Crowe, favored us with a visit. Mr. Crowe is a Western mining man, who, hearing of our mines, has come to see for himself, and we feel sure he will not be disappointed, and trust he will be fully convinced that Queens County is indeed a gold mining country of great promise.

The Parker-Douglas mill is running on full time, and the company are opening up several new shafts east and west of their former works, and we hope to be able to report something big at a future date.

Capt. R. M. Allen, of Westfield fame, is paying his many friends a visit, looking hale and hearty as of yore.

It is rumored that the Bonanza, managed by our friend Mr. John McGuire, has been sold to an English company, which has, or will take possession this present month. We welcome them, and hope that the Banner mine of the camp will continue to enrich her new owners as she has her former ones.

We trust that Manager McGuire will continue to favor us with his presence, as wherever Mac is there is a busy time.

WESTFIELD.—Large number of men are working getting up the mill on the Jumbo lead. These operations make quite a stir in this neighborhood.

MILL VILLAGE.—The gold mine near this place gives much encouragement to those endeavoring to secure the hidden treasure. The main lead has not yet been reached, but indications tell that it is not far away. About eight men are employed. We may yet rival Caledonia in securing gold, but I suppose not until some American enterprise is infused among us, or emigrates here.

WHITEBURN.—Mr. J. E. Gammon, who has been managing the Graves mine so successfully for some time, has left for his home in Boston. Mr. Gammon was very much liked during his stay among us, and we hope his absence will be of short duration. Mr. Graves, the President and former manager of the Whiteburn Mining Co., is expected here shortly.

All the mines are prospering, and showing good results. We could stand to have a few more gold mills here. There are too many rich leads lying idle, and we want the fun of seeing the gold taken out of them inside of a hundred years.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—The clean up at the mines this week resulted in over 140 czs. The mill was only running about half time. Masons are at work laying the foundation in the new engine house.

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accumulation of gold during period named.

Also—16-20 interest in 88 Gold Mining
Areas, west and near the mill, with valuable
leads running through the property.

Also—12-20 the interest in 62 Gold Mining
Areas east of mill and adjacent to the area
worked and belonging to the celebrated
Oxford Gold Mining Co's. property, leads
have been opened up on this property giving
a good return for labor, from one and a half
to three ounces of gold per ton was realized.

Tenders may be forwarded for the mill and
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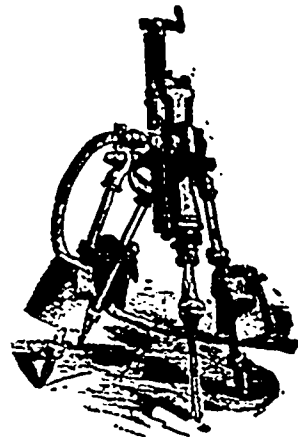
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49. **Paul and Virginia.** By Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. It is the "story that never dies." Part I. 50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. **Miss Toosey's Mission, AND LADDIE.** Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. **Peg Woffington.** By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. 53. Peg Woffington. Part II.
54. **Money.** By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money." Under the above title you see the coinage and hear the jingle of the full play.
55. **Rasselas; Prince of ARYSSINIA.** By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I. 56. Rasselas. Prince of Akyssinia. Part II.
57. **William Shakespeare; How, When, Why and What he wrote.** By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French Author.
58. **Doom! An Atlantic EPISODE.** By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner. The hand of a master is visible from the "all aboard" at Liverpool to the terrible landing at New York.

HOME AND FARM.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* has the following remarks on salt:—Farmers differ in their ideas regarding the feeding of salt to animals as they do in feeding other things. Some keep salt constantly by them, while others give a little at a time once a week or when they happen to think of it. Others put salt in the food every day and perhaps compel their animals to eat more than they otherwise would. Cattle kept far inland appear to require more salt than do those which are kept in pastures near the seashore, where the salt spray is deposited upon vegetation. Some milk producers feed salt in excess hoping to cause their cows to drink more water and yield more milk. My own practice has been to give cattle a little salt occasionally as they appear to want it, but I have found a great difference in cattle in this regard, some being exceedingly fond of it while others would scarcely take more than a taste. I have never been able to see any marked difference in the quantity or quality of milk produced on account of feeding or withholding salt. I think animals may acquire a taste for it that may approach a mere habit.

Business men are quick to conform to the demands of the hour, but farmers are slow to change. They keep the old scrub stock, feed in the old way, fritter away their energies on a number of branches of farming instead of concentrating them on one or two, and so get behindhand, discontented and sick of farming.

Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to secure a glossy coat.

HINTS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.—Clear out thoroughly the nests which have been used by sitters. Ventilate and whitewash them, and sprinkle them with carbolated insect powder before using them the second time.

Always set your hens in the evening rather than by daylight. They will be more sure to stick to the nest afterwards. And for two or three days, at first, be careful that they are kept undisturbed.—*New England Farmer*.
Vermin are the greatest foes of poultry, and a thorough fumigation will do the fowl-house good. Be sure the fowls are all shut out until the smoking is over and the house well ventilated.—*American Poultry Pard*.

If you find your chicks droopy, look out for lice. You may not think you have them, but you will find, by carefully looking, the large head-lice. Grease the head sparingly with an ointment composed of two-thirds lard and one-third coal oil.—*California Cackler*.

Where do the lice come from? Even the old and experienced ask it, and well they may, when a house that has seemed to be vermin free becomes in a single night, as it were, alive with them. But the fact is they were there some time before, but in such minute form the unassisted eye could not find them. Little, but oh my the annoyance they were.

It is not known how it comes about, nor why, but it is beyond question that the conditions of the congregating of a quantity more or less of poultry in one enclosure are such that a form of parasitic life peculiar to the situation is developed. It being a natural sequence the fight should be in preventing rather than to wait for development and then exterminate, since with development the difficulties are so immeasurably increased as to be almost insurmountable.—*Fanciers Journal*.

SULPHUR, LARD AND KEROSENE.—Sulphur is advocated as a lice destroyer. It is recommended to use the flowers of sulphur to dust the hens with or put into their dust bath, claiming that the heat from the body generates a gas which kills the lice. It is accepted by nearly everybody that this is a fact, yet it is an erroneous idea. The fact of the heat from the body generating gas is absurd, and for killing lice it is folly. If you wish to use sulphur in any form give it in dry weather internally, and only externally for scurvy-leg. To kill lice effectually, (I speak of the large grey body lice) several remedies may be resorted to. Lard, to which is added about one-third kerosene oil well mixed together and applied lightly under the wings, behind the comb, and around the vent, will usually dissipate vermin. Insect powder is very good and sure, but costly. Kerosene oil is sure death to lice, but in its raw state would be too irritating to the flesh of the hen, and I conceived the idea of using it in the following manner with gratifying results: Take a five cent bar of soap, (I use the ivory soap,) shave it fine, dissolve it in enough boiling water to make it thick, stir in a pint of kerosene oil and add boiling water slowly, stirring quickly so the oil will not float on top. Let it cool down to blood heat. Now take your fowl and hold it in the mixture, head out, with your hand rub it well into the feathers, rub them down and keep them confined in a warm place. Do this on a dry, warm day, and it won't hurt them as much as being out in the rain all day. I am as afraid of lice as roup, canker, swelled head or cholera. The other pest is the small red lice which will reduce a flock about as quick as disease if they get the upper hand, but are more easily disposed of. Completely cover the roost poles with pure kerosene oil and they will never trouble you any more.—*Orange County Farmer*.

THE GARDEN.—There is, generally speaking, no good reason why the farmer's garden should not be in as high a state of cultivation as that of his contemporary of the town or village. The garden should, to say the least, be the best cultivated spot a man has, whether he be of the city or country, for from it come nearly if not fully half of the luxuries of life as found on the table. Not until the garden is cultivated up to this standard will it be fully appreciated as a factor of life. Formulate your plans for a good garden now and plan to have it such that you will not only know what a first class garden is, but from your experience realize what it may be in its attendant blessings. Let us be all ready for nature when she is ready with her forces.
A. P. REED, in *Country Gentleman*.

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The following paragraph from an English exchange seems to hold out the hope of a revolution in horse-shoeing, which would undoubtedly be of the greatest benefit should it be universally adopted:—"An inspection of the nailless horseshoe on horses of the Army Service Corps took place recently before the General-in-command and other officers, and in the presence of the acting veterinary surgeon. The shoes, having been severely tested, were pronounced to be perfectly satisfactory. We referred recently to this invention, and it certainly seems as though it were going to 'bust up' the various horseshoe and nail companies."

OUR COSY CORNER.

The following conclusion of the remarks quoted in our last issue on dress for stout persons was unavoidably crowded out:—"When one is large in body there is true wisdom in having the belongings correspond; for it is the large people who are credited with large hearts and kindly impulses. Do not attempt to make yourself thin in any other way than by being careful of your diet and taking proper exercise; for the result of any other method is deplorable. Where as flesh before wrinkles will appear, the eyes will grow lustreless, and the woman herself become a victim to that mysterious fourth temperament—worrying. Against this she should firmly contend, for once it possesses her, she becomes a grief both to her friends and to herself."

The fashion of covering the walls of rooms with pictures and brackets and cabinets filled with all sorts of pretty, even if useless, ornaments and bric-a-brac of all kinds is on the increase in Paris.

It is nonsense to assert, as some novices in fashion reporting do, that white underwear is discarded. It will never be out of vogue to wear white petticoats and other white undergarments in the house, at home, for carriage and evening wear.

The latest novelty in girdles consists of one of siiken rope wound many times around the waist, until it forms a wide belt. Then the ends are knotted, and fall in straight lines, broken by knots and terminating in tassels, almost to the bottom of the skirt on one side.

FASHION NOTES.—Young girls wear the skirts of dresses much longer than usual. The favorite length reaches just to the shoe top. Round hats for girls in their teens have projecting brims, with wide ribbon trimming for every-day wear, but flower laden for best wear; sometimes with rose wreaths lying flat outside the brim, and others with bunches of maiden hair fern, or again, with buttercups and daisies, branched flatly on the brim. Toques and turbans, in round and oval shapes, are also being prepared for girls, and are becoming with their low catogan loops of hair in the back, and thick bangs on the forehead. Turn-down pleated frills of embroidered muslin, for the neck and sleeves of girls' dresses, are favorites. Larger girls taste narrow f-ather-edge ribbon, white or colored, in the neck or sleeves, and tied in pretty bows. Black stockings are retained for children, and buttoned shoes without heels are worn by girls up to the age of ten years. The Scotch flannels, partly wool and partly cotton, wash so well that they are made up for girls of all sizes, the favorite style being a blouse waist dropping in sailor fashion, full sleeves and a full pleated skirt. For smaller girls a sash of the same material is sewed in the under-arm seam and tied in a bow behind. Green is the color, par excellence, this spring, and can be seen in all shades and in all materials, from satin to nun's veiling. Some of the shades are exquisitely soft; and, strange to say, all are becoming. Bonnets of black lace, straw, tulle, or any other material, have been introduced, and it has a wonderfully soft, fresh look; the eye seems rested and refreshed. The styles, for bonnets are as usual. Any shape or style that becomes the face is the fashion, from the stylish, high-crowned, flower-tipped tulle to the demure Quaker shape of unpretentious straw, of any color to match the costume. Strings are worn or not, as suits the taste of the wearer. The dress materials never were more lovely in tints, or more artistic in fabric and style. Silk warp, Henrietta cloths, cashmere, sarahs, satins and silks, are equally lovely. And the trimmings are simply exquisite. Braid in many designs; gold and silver gimps, jet, steel and silver look equally well, and can be had in prices to suit any purse. Parasols with handles four feet long seem to be the favorites. These come in all styles, from plain checked, striped and brocaded. The flowers are simply exquisite in form and color. Soft bunches of white lilacs, large sprays of poppies, and wreaths of willow blossoms; wignonette, natural as life; rosebuds that look as if they were emitting a perfume; even a spray of field flowers, a daisy, a buttercup or two and a spray of meadow grass would challenge admiration. Surely the cultivation of art has not been in vain. It shows itself in all our fabrics and decorations.

Hats and toques are more worn than bonnets, even by elderly ladies who select, of course, a quiet shape suitable to their age.

Some very pretty historic-looking caps, made of velvet and gold brocade, are worn in the evening by elderly ladies. The trimmings in front are generally jewels and marabout feathers.

All really fashionable hats and bonnets are low in the crown, but what they have lost in height they have gained in circumference.

Mixed fancy balls are out of fashion. One period of history is selected by the lady who gives the ball and names it on the invitation.

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loissette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

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COFFEE, COFFEE.

MOCHA, JAVA, CEYLON, JAMAICA, ROASTED AND GROUND.

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Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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CLASS D.

The 24th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1889. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000. Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	3,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c. Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

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CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR CRITIC, Halifax, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Solution to Prob. No. 77, R to QR5, solved by Mrs. H. Mosoley.
Solution to Problem No. 78—B to Kt6. Solved by John W. Wallace. Mrs. H. Mosoley and Alfred Bruce.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY—The game between Col. J. B. Aymot, of Quebec, and Mr. G. A. L'homme, of Kansas City, has been won by the latter.

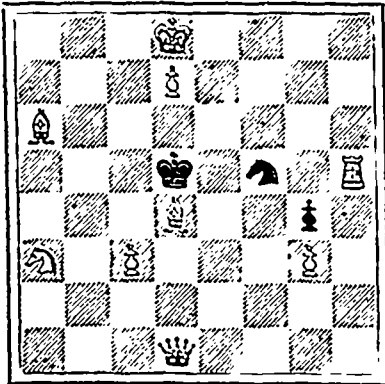
The game between Mr. R. P. Jacobus, Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. F. Maw, Hamilton, was won by the former.

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

Score of leading players on the 10th inst.:

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Teshigorin	25	8	5
Weiss	24½	6½	7
Burn	24	8	6
Blackburne	22	8	8
Gunsberg	22	9	7
Lipschutz	21	11	6
Mason	17	13	8

PROBLEM No. 80.
BLACK—3 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

60 Americans v. 60 Canadians.
Played between Mr. R. B. Keys, Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. F. X Lambert, Ottawa.

OPENING GIUOCO PIANO.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. Keys.	Mr. Lambert.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to B4	B to B4
4 P to Q4 (a)	B takes P
5 P to QB3	B to QKt3
6 Kt to KKt5	Kt to KR3
7 Q to KR5	Q to K2
8 Kt to QR3	P to Q3
9 P to KR3	B to Q2
10 Kt to QB2	Kt to QR4
11 B to Q3	Kt to KKt sq
12 P to QKt4	Kt to KB3
13 Q to K2	Kt to QB3
14 Kt to K3	P to KR3
15 Kt to KB3	P to QR3
16 B to QKt2	B to K3
17 Castles Kg's side	Kt to KR4
18 Kt to Q5	Kt to KB5
19 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
20 P to QR3	Kt to K4
21 Kt to Q4 (b)	B takes PKR3
22 P takes B	B takes Kt
23 K to R2	P to KR6
24 Q to Q2	Q to R5
25 R to KKt sq	B takes P at KB2

26 B to B2 P to KR4 (c)
27 B to R4 ch K to B sq
And White resigned.

NOTES BY MR. LAMBERT.

- (a) P to QB3 is the correct move.
- (b) White does not notice Black's attack by sacrificing Bishop for Pawn; from that point White at a great disadvantage.
- (c) Decided the game.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEO. REAY, Aberdeen.—Letter received, glad to exchange.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 109.—The solution to this problem will be found in variation of the following game—a Kelso—which was the second game in the late Barker-Smith international match, Barker having the blacks and playing first.

GAME XXVIII.

10—15	* 7—10	*16—19	23—26
22 18 1	*27 23	*11 8 25	21
15—22	*15—18	3—12	26—30
25 18 2	*19 15	*15 11 15	18
11—15	18—27	19—23	30—26
18 11	15 8	4 8 28	24
S—15 a	*10—15	14—17	31—27
21 17	* 8 4	21 14 24	20
4—8	*15—18	6—9	12—16
17 13	*30 25	13 6 18	15
9—14	27—32	2—18	27—24
29 25	* 4 8	11 7 15	18
8—11	32—27	23—26	24—27
*24 20	*26 22	8 11 18	15
* 6—10	17—26	26—31	27—24
*28 24	31 15	* 7 2 15	18
* 1—6	*27—23	5—9	
*32 28	*24 19	2 6	drawn.
*14—17	23—16	9—13	
*25 21	20 11	6 10	
*10—14	*12—16	18—23	
*23 19	8 4	10 15	

*This signifies moves on which the players took the full time allowed—five minutes—to consider.

(a) Forced; for if he crown the piece, white simple goes to 24 19, limiting the reply to 2—7, on which white wins by 31—27.

VAR. I.

Here Mr. Geo. Jewitt, Hull, England, points out that Smith could have won the game by the following play:—

30 25	19 16	16 12	10 6
3—8	12—19	10—19	5—9
25 22	24 15	12 3	6 10
15—18	10—19	6—10	18—22
22 14	31 15	3 7	13 6
11—18	2—7	10—15	22—31
27 23	20 16	7 10	10 15
18—27	7—10	15—18	w. wins.

VAR. II.

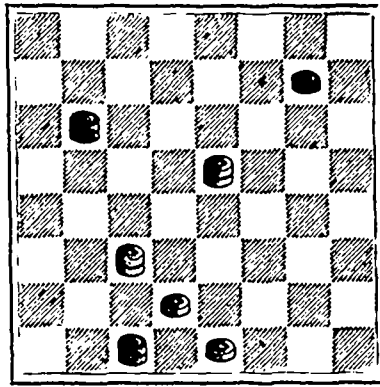
Mr. A. Whyte, of Newfoundland, here again claims that Smith might have won had he played as follows, but our solution demonstrates that even thus Barker had a draw in his hands:—

30 25	b31 24	21 14	25 21
18—27	10—15	18—23	30—26
19 16	24 19	26 22	19 15
12—19	15—24	23—26	26—23
24 8	28 19	22 18	or 6—9
3—12	14—18	26—30	drawn.

b From hence is the SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 109.

PROBLEM 125.

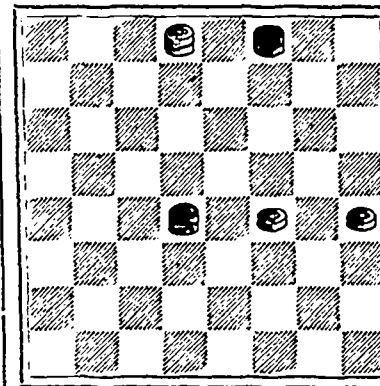
By H. D. Lyman, New York, in Glasgow Herald and Boston Globe. Black man 8, kgs 9, 30.



White men 26, 31, kgs 15, 22.
White to play and win.
Will some of our young players try this pretty little position!

PROBLEM 113.

By Mr. Collins in the New York Clipper. Black kgs 3, 18.



White men 19, 20, kg 2.
White to play and win.
This is a gem which few of our Nova Scotia players can solve, but we like them all to try.

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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VERY CANDID TESTIMONY.

(From the Toronto Mail.)
To the Editor of the Mail: As a constant reader of your paper I will thank you to insert the following:

Having read so many valuable testimonials as to the value of Warner's Safe Cure, I think it my duty to contribute one, and I speak from actual knowledge.

In 1883 my wife took pains across the kidneys, and from there to her shoulders and to the pit of the stomach. The skin came off her finger ends and also off her lips, and turned purple red. She was under the doctor's care for about three years, and took different medicines, but no relief came. I got disheartened, and said one day, "Will we try some patent medicine?" She said: "Jack, let me die; I have taken medicine enough." I went down to W. Clark's drug store and procured two bottles of Safe Cure, and one of pills. I continued on until she had taken eleven bottles, when she said: "I need no more; I have no pain anywhere, and I feel quite myself again." My wife has never since suffered from the dreadful pains which she had before taking Warner's Safe Cure. I am sorry that in justice to the purveyors of that invaluable medicine I have not reported on it before, but nevertheless I recommend it to every human being suffering with the same affliction.

Yours, etc., J. COOPER,
Lightkeeper, Port Arthur.

April 22.

[The foregoing letter comes to us direct from Mr. Cooper, without the knowledge of the purveyors of the medicine, unsolicited, and may therefore be considered as conscientious testimony. We publish it at the request of the writer, and it is not an advertisement.—ED. THE MAIL.

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