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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is no doubt that the United States have emerged from the Samoan Conference with flying colors, and that Germany has had to content herself with the prospect of much less predominance on the islands than she claimed. But the treaty guarantees an autonomous administration under the point control of Germany and the United States, Great Britain acting as arbitrator in any difference which may arise, and it is now feared in some quarters that the unreasoning prejudice against England of the senatorial tail-twisters and fire eaters may lead to the rejection of the treaty by that powerful and decidedly mischievous body.

We had the pleasure of attending, last Friday evening, the exposition of M. Ingres and Herr Bober, at the Orpheus Hall, of the system of instruction in French and German of the Berlitz School. We have not the space to go into the details of this admirable method, and it must suffice to say that it must be a very stupid person who would not, in the twenty lessons which constitute a course, carry away an extended colloquial knowledge of either language. The school is now opened in room No. 15 of the Queen Building, Hollis Street. The course of twenty lessons will be cheap at \$10 to all desirous of availing themselves of it. The lessons will be twice a week, and we wish these gentlemen every success.

In answer to a request to prominent men in the United States and Canada for an opinion on the Irish situation, the following was elicited from Cardinal Gibbons:—"As far as my opportunities enable me to judge, it is the general sentiment of our thoughtful American people that the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland has been harsh and severe, and in that view I am compelled to concur. But I hope this subject is but a passing episode to be soon forgotten, or at least condoned, in view of the blessings of Home Rule and the privileges of autonomy in domestic affairs which are within your grasp. I trust that the friendly relations between England and Ireland will increase every day, and the long, unnatural and disastrous conflict will give place to an honorable emulation in the field of commerce and industry, such as happily exists among the States of our Federal Union." If all Home Rulers were actuated by similar straightforward, and at the same time moderate, sentiments, instead of the dictates of unreasoning violence, they would add immensely to the moral force of the agitation, and to the number and respectability of their sympathisers.

No nation which, unhappily, under the influence of old-time ideas, became saddled with the curse of slavery has more promptly or more successfully abolished it than Brazil. So satisfied do the Brazilian people seem with their happy achievement that they have added to their holidays one in honor of the anniversary of its accomplishment, which is celebrated with rejoicing as hearty as on that of the nation's declaration of independence. There is scarcely anything more dramatic in the annals of legislation on great subjects than the action taken last year in completing the emancipation, and probably no legislative enactment ever took so terse a form as that passed by the Brazilian Assembly in the premises, and promptly signed by the resolute Princess, then acting as Regent for her father Dom Pedro. It reads simply thus:—"Art. 1—From the date of this law slavery in Brazil is declared extinct. Art. 2—The dispositions to the contrary are revoked." Would that other legislatures would take pattern by such exemplary conciseness.

We regret to learn (if the Antigonish *Casket* is correct) that the anti-Jesuit agitation has been started in Pictou County. It is laudably characteristic of Halifax, and, as we believe, of Nova Scotia generally, that the members of the different denominations live together side by side in amity and in the exercise of good works. "Unfortunately" says the *Casket*, "there are men in Canada, as there are in all countries, who believe in agitation for its own sake. We find among them the men who roar against the Jesuits in Ontario, the ultra-national fanatics of Quebec, and a few here and there who pose as third-party prohibitionists. They cannot content themselves with acting as ordinary citizens. If they did they would lose the notoriety and self-aggrandisement which constitute the sole aim of their activity." We are above all things Protestant, but we recognize the truth of the *Casket's* remarks, and consider that nothing can be in worse taste and judgment than any attempt to raise issues of race and religion in the hitherto tolerant atmosphere of Nova Scotia. The agitation is one fraught with mischief, and Ontario has much to answer for in having raised it and persisted in it.

In an article on the completion of the twenty-second year of the national life of Canada, the (Albert) *Maple Leaf*, after justly describing the career of Canada since Confederation as "brilliant," and alluding to the failure of the many evil prophecies of those who strenuously opposed the Union, continues as follows:—"The great success which has resulted from the union of the different British provinces on the North American Continent should serve as a lesson for the public men of the Maritime Provinces. What we who live down by the sea want is maritime union. When New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are united politically, having a capital centrally situated, and a representation reduced to one half its present proportions, we shall be in a position to take our proper place in the Union. Maritime union is only a question of time, but the earlier it is brought about the better it will be for all concerned. There is a grand opportunity here for politicians who may wish to obtain a niche in the temple of fame to acquire the desired object by agitating and bringing to a successful issue so desirable a result." About eighteen months ago we advocated Maritime union in THE CRITIC. The subject does not at present seem to have attracted public attention or discussion, but we are glad to give further prominence to the views of our contemporary in which we entirely agree.

Amongst the other hygienic fads and fanaticisms daily dinned into our ears, we are inclined to think that a great deal of nonsense is being written about cigarettes. We do not care about cigarettes ourselves, and very rarely smoke one, so we are quite unprejudiced. We should imagine, unless smoked to great excess, that they are too light smoking to be nearly so hurtful as some of the doctors are said to pronounce them. Excess will no doubt tell in cigarettes as in every other form of indulgence. But the insistency of the hygienic alarmists seems to have captured the impressible American mind as found in Michigan (do they not call themselves *Michigananders*?) and, with their usual precipitancy, they incontinently rush into legislation, and the House of Representatives passes in red-hot haste an act prohibiting "the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of any cigarettes or imitations thereof." It is not easy to imagine exactly what an "imitation" of a cigarette might be. It seems to us that the original is of so mild a potency that an "imitation" must be absolutely innocuous. Our experience, however, is we confess limited, and we do not desire to question too closely the wisdom of the American Solons whose range of legislative capability ranges from the stern decrees of tail-twisting and foreign labor, to the prohibition of tall hats in California, and the festive cigarette in Michigan.

In an article in Wednesday's *Herald*, on the drifting away of two men of the schooner *Forest Bella* in one of her dories, occurs the question, "Why don't the fishermen carry provisions in their dories?" In view of the frequent prolonged suffering, and not infrequent loss of life in dories drifting from fog and bad weather, it would seem that this is a question so vital as to demand the strongest emphasis.

Notwithstanding the English Conservative hesitation about the principle of Federation the world does yet move, if tardily, in some directions. It is with satisfaction we learn that the House of Lords has under discussion a Bill, introduced also by the present Conservative Government, to amend the laws of land transfer by abolishing primogeniture. We are not acquainted with the details of the measure, but if it pass the effect cannot but be beneficial to the country. Landed proprietors have of late years experienced such general diminution of income from rents that large estates have perhaps lost some of the charm they awhile possessed, and it is quite possible that the gradual working of this cause may incline the hearts of aristocratic land-owners to a more favorable view of such a measure than formerly.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* has gone off its head on the assumed aggressiveness of Canada. The *Argonaut* refuses to take any comfort. The fortifications of Kingston and Vancouver, our command of the St. Lawrence, our canals, our railways, are all made the subjects of the most ridiculous scare. All the Canadian patience about the preposterous American claims to Behring's Sea, and in other matters, goes for nothing, and "Great Britain, anxious as she is to avoid war, will be dragged into it by her *enfant terrible*, and will either have to sustain loyal Canada in her combativeness, or run the chances of another Declaration of Independence with the stupendous losses which it will this time entail." Really it would seem that Canada has hardly been aware of her own strength and importance—certainly not of her combativeness! Surely the force of folly could no further go.

The American mind is in many things singularly direct in its course to conclusions, yet there are points in which it is curiously and trivially given to an elaboration which reminds one of some of Mr. Gladstone's old time specious, brilliant, yet misty oratory. In law the tendency to undue elaboration tends oftentimes to the failure of justice. Murder, for instance, is held to be of the first, second and third degree. A woman was recently convicted of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband. The conviction was held bad, because killing by poison, according to the laws of Virginia, is murder in the first degree. The same laws prevent a second trial, so that she is not only free, but is in the same position as if she had been tried and acquitted. It is a very rare occurrence that under the less minutely discriminated laws of Britain and her Colonies a murderer once brought to trial effects so simple an escape. The same objection holds against a written constitution. That which "slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent" will be found to wear the best in the long run.

Among the many evils which have been left us as a legacy of embarrassment by the old-time laxity of British Diplomacy, one of those prominent to-day is the claim to a quasi-police jurisdiction by the officers of French men-of-war on the coasts of Newfoundland. The following letter from a French Commodore to the Vicar Apostolic of the west coast, which has been purposely published, speaks volumes:—"MONSIEUR,—* * * * You may make what use you please of this letter, the desire of the French government being to give every possible publicity to their determination. But it will not escape you that if I have recourse to your intermediary to make known our intentions. I intend to affirm once more that we do not recognize either the lawfulness of the establishment made by the government of St. John's to the magistrates whom she maintains irregularly (*irregulierement*) on the French shore, nor their right to meddle in questions which concern our countrymen." On the other hand the instructions to British men-of-war in those waters seem to be all too-carefully guarded. That the French have a right to be present with their ships to see that their fishermen suffer no injustice may be readily admitted, but that they should be allowed to assume the police of these waters is an over conciliative concession which is a grave mistake.

The case of the labor organizations of Hamilton, which were arraigned for conspiracy for their efforts to starve out a bricklayer named Buscombe, because he did not belong to any of the societies, has been appealed. The finding of the lower court was confirmed, and the case sent back for final action, which was had at Quarter Sessions at Hamilton in June. Judge Sinclair, in a judgment exhaustive of the legal and moral aspects of that species of coercion, inflicted only the moderate fine of \$5 in each of the cases of the three defendants, but emphasized his decision as follows:—"I intend the sentence you are about to receive to be more of an example than a punishment. It will point out to you that although you have violated the criminal law in an essential particular, the retributive justice of that law is not vengeance, but example. Possibly you deserve a much heavier sentence than I think proper to impose upon you. The judgment is one of which I hope in your cooler moments you will see the justice and propriety; anyway, it will teach you and others that you cannot, in trade unions do that which you did in this case, but that there is a higher duty towards your fellow-men than persecution; that it is nobler to take a man by the hand and try and assist him in earning an honest living, than in persecuting him and dragging him in the mire to suit your own selfish passions. I trust in this community that this is the last time that it will be necessary for me or any other judge to pass judgment upon any laboring man under such circumstances as this case discloses." This determined, yet calm and well considered, judicial utterance ought to be noted by every Trades Union.

We regret to see it stated that Mr. Balfour has taken strong ground against the application of the Federal principle as a remedy for the evils by which English Parliamentary Government is at present beset. The evils are undeniable, and, to those familiar with federated forms of government, British Conservative antipathy to the idea seems narrow and prejudiced to the last degree. Mr. Balfour is an administrator whose straightforward determination commands a considerable degree of respect, but it is to be feared that he lacks two great attributes of a successful statesman, that of the capability of concession, and that of seeing and seizing the felicitous moment at which concession would not only be gratefully received, but at which it would mollify a strained situation and advance his own popularity. It is much to be deplored that the Conservative Government of England is still, at this advanced day, so wedded to old restrictive and non-progressive ideas as to be incapable of the inception of a bold and novel policy, as there can scarcely be question but that Federation would dispose of the Irish difficulty and be beneficial to Scotland, as well as, perhaps, to Wales. We cannot but think that Disraeli would have seized and acted upon the idea long ago had he lived.

"Of all the new sciences," continues Prof. Delitzsch, "each of which must in the beginning encounter distrust and opposition, Assyriology can boast of having found everywhere the most violent enemies. It cannot be denied that in consequence of the extreme difficulties which had to be overcome, both in decipherment and interpretation, mistakes of various kinds have been made. But these mistakes are not greater than those which are made in every new field of research. On the other hand who can deny that the way for a quiet and solid development has been prepared, and at the same time, that the help offered by Assyriology for the understanding of the Old Testament, has already (1883) proved to be of a value beyond all expectation? The difficulties of chronology, for instance, have been cleared up in the most wonderful manner. The critical principles of Welhausen and Robertson Smith, applied to the books of Kings and Chronicles, have proved conclusively that we can no longer rely on Biblical chronology. The latter is, indeed, merely an artificial system, the key to which is given in 1 Kings vi, 1. What, therefore, could ever be ascertained without the trustworthy chronology of the contemporaneous Babylonian and Assyrian empires?" We shall give some interesting examples in our next issue.

The I. C. R. Management has laid itself open to criticism by the recent adoption of regulations of increased, and, as it would seem, unnecessarily harsh and parsimonious severity as to the customary holidays of their employes. These have been hitherto allowed a fortnight's holiday in the year, but if at any time sick for that space of time the holiday was forfeited. This rule was in all conscience harsh enough, and instances of great hardship have occurred under it. A striking instance is given in the *Herald* as follows:—"A Government employe of twenty years' service was overtaken by domestic affliction. One boy, aged twelve years, was taken down with muscular rheumatism, dying in a few weeks. Another son, aged seventeen years, contracted a cold about the same time, from which he died a few months later. The father, who was detained by the bedside of his boys nursing them for a few days, and subsequently absent while arranging for their burial, was deprived of his fortnight's holidays on account of this absence, and absence over this time was deducted from his pay. In the same year he was compelled to work from fifty to sixty nights over time, for which no allowance was made, although after twenty years' service he receives a salary of only \$600." "This," continues the *Herald*, "was hard enough; but under the new ruling of the department no overtime is allowed, no vacation is given, and every day's absence through sickness or otherwise is deducted from the month's pay. We have no hesitation in saying that this is not the proper treatment to be accorded to faithful servants of the Government and of the country." How can the Government or any employer expect to be well and cheerfully served under such grinding and cheese-paring regulations?

Among the thousand and one fads concerning eating, drinking and general habits with which the much-enduring public is almost daily afflicted, we are now told that we are on no account to breathe the night air. "Then" says a contemporary: "A clever gentleman has discovered that the only kind of air to be obtained at night is night air, and that it is better to breathe it fresh than stale. We have had fellows who advocated a generous diet, and other fellows who would have us live on dry toast and roasted apples. For a long time bathing was a fad with the hygienists. Now 'an old and experienced athlete' arises to proclaim that some people bathe a great deal too much and thus rub off 'the natural oil necessary to keep the skin in good condition.' He calls attention to the fact that 'the Romans were a great people until they became addicted to the bath.' We don't think the bath contributed much to the 'decline and fall,' and our advice to the bathers is to go ahead and not bother about the natural oil. It is a good thing that the human frame is so constructed as to withstand all the attacks of the hygienic instructor." Night air, forsooth! As if any campaigner was ever anything but the better for the night air that finds free entrance to his tent, or for sleeping in the open for the matter of that; and as if the Australian bushman on a long ride ever slept with better putting-up than his saddle for a pillow. It is true that there is no dew in Australia, but a man may sleep out in climates where the dew is copious without any more ill effect. Surely the public will sooner or later tire of this old woman's nonsense. Temperance, and regular and wholesome habits enable man or woman to eat and drink anything in moderation, to bathe and keep their windows open at night, and to enjoy, without over-thought for consequences, the life that will be made all the more worth living by plenty of fresh air, good diet, and as much cleanliness as you can command.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE BELLE.

The strains of a waltz are sounding,
To and fro each dancer sits;
I am standing out in the half-dim hall,
Where the bells of the evening sit.

A crowd of men stand round her
And hide her face from my view,
And I wonder whether she's tall or short,
If her eyes are brown or blue.

If one man happens to leave her side
Another one takes his place;
"I will go," I say, "and have one look
At this lovely creature's face!"

To gaze at her over their shoulders
I diffidently advance—

No maid is there with luring eye,
But a punch-bowl meets my glance!

—Lyle.

"Whom the gods love die young," And the more one sees of the survivors, the more one appreciates the taste of the gods.

Street robber—Your money or your life! Pedestrian—I'm just returning from a church fair. Street robber—Beg pardon. Here's five cents for car fare.

"Judge a man by his eyes, but a woman always by her lips," said Benjamin Franklin. Now we understand how Benjamin happened to get so deeply interested in the study of electrical phenomena.

Boy—"Is the rooster speaking to the hen when he crows, papa?" Father—"I guess so." Boy (thoughtfully)—"I wonder what he says." Father—(who has several beds of onions, lettuce, carrots, radishes, and so forth, planted)—"I guess he says, 'Come into the garden, Maud.'"

A LITTLE MIXED.—Mrs. St. Louis: "I see that Richard Wagner's gondola has been sold in Venice." Mrs. Chicago: "Why, I thought that Wagner was the sleeping-car man." Mrs. St. Louis: "Oh, no; Wagner the composer, you know. The gondola was his favorite instrument."

P. S.

He asked fair Maud to marry,
By letter she replied.
He read it—she refused him;
He shot himself, and died.

He might have been alive now,
And she his happy bride,
If he had read the postscript
Upon the other side.

A FUNNY EXAMINATION STORY.—Truth quotes the following:—Inspector: "Now, my boys, we will have the story of Jael and Sisera. Who was Jael?" Bright Boy: "The wife of Heber the Kenite." Inspector: "What did she do?" Bright Boy: "Hammered a nail into Sisera's head, and killed him." Inspector: "Yes; and we read that she was called blessed above women; but she was not enlightened by those spiritual influences which are vouchsafed to us. What have we now which people in the time of Jael had not?" Bright Boy: "Policemen, sir!"

A writer in "Notes and Queries" said that the phrase, "He who runs may read," is a misquotation of Habakkuk ii, 2: "Write the vision and make it plain, so that he may run that readeth it." The New York Sun, however, corrects the correction by showing that the popular phrase is accurately quoted from Cowper's Tirocinium:

Shine by the side of every path we tread,
With such a lustré, he that runs may read.

So it appears that we may use either form, according as the running or the reading seems most important.

NEW "TIGHT-LACE" DISEASES.—The Medical Annual, a scientific record of the medical progress of the year, devotes a good deal of space to those diseases of women which are generally believed to originate from tight lacing. "During the last few years," says the Annual, "several affections which are found in women with much greater frequency than in men have been claimed by independent writers in different parts of the world as the result of compression. . . . The most important are anæmia, ulcer of the stomach, gall-stones, movable kidney." This is a formidable array, and it must be noted that it is not a catalogue of all the diseases said to be produced by tight lacing, but only a few which have been recently added to a very much longer series.

The following are some extracts taken from a letter written in 1853:—"A young man, Tilly stated, was 'waiting upon' Miss Ellen. This 'waiting upon' is the Boston term for 'courting' or what we used to call in Halifax 'going to see.' In this region (New York) the term is 'keeping company with,' in Vermont, 'a sneaking notion arter,' in the Western country 'hitching up to,' in Oregon, 'fetching on her with soft sawder,' so from this lucid exposition you will be enabled to see what the young man is about." The writer also tells the following yarn about a loving couple who were travelling in one of the river steamboats, the young man wishing to treat his girl said, "come, won't you have some refreshments?" "Certainly," says she "I feel kind a' slack," and in they marched among the ladies sipping ice-cream, etc. "Well," says he to her "What'll ye have?" "Well," says she, "I don't care much, but anyhow give me a cup of coffee and eight doughnuts first thing." The people about thought that when she got done with the first thing they would like to see what next would have to suffer.

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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 inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplied 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 Red River, Manitoba, was never so low as at present.

The students attending Pictou Academy leave \$30,000 annually in that town.

Hattie and Mylius intend opening a drug store at the South end of Halifax shortly.

The town of Parrsboro voted in favor of incorporation by a majority of 26 on the 3rd inst.

Heavy forest fires have been raging in the Rocky Mountains between Banff and Donald.

Amount of plaster shipped from Windsor and outports for month of June, 13,000 tons.

The Telephone line between Lunenburg and Halifax is now completed and will soon be formally opened.

The diphtheria epidemic at St. John's, Newfoundland, is abating. There have been 2000 cases and 360 deaths.

C. R. Burgess, of Kingsport, has a ship of 240 feet keel in frame. She will be the largest ever built at that place.

Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, was married to Miss Cameron of Regina at that place on the 2nd inst.

Bishop Courtney while on his last trip to the westward purchased a farm at Clementsport, on the line of the new railroad.

A little girl at Dundas, P. E. Island, was so injured by rough play at school, that she died a few days afterwards from the effects.

The death is announced of John Norquay, ex-premier of Manitoba, at the age of forty-eight. Universal regret is felt at his early death.

William Parnell, the St. John's merchant who murdered his partner, was hanged on Monday. The government refused to commute his sentence.

The Nova Scotia Medical Society has elected Dr. W. B. Moore of Kentville, President, and Dr. W. S. Muir of Truro, Secretary-Treasurer.

Potatoes are said to be rotting in many parts of Nova Scotia owing to the wet weather, and in some places the farmers have ploughed them up and planted grain.

The gold medal given by Pope Leo XIII to the most proficient pupil of the Hochelaga Convent, has this year been awarded to Miss Wurtele, daughter of Judge Wurtele.

Moncton is now the best lighted town in Canada. The additional lights put in, together with those in the railway yard, make nearly fifty in all 1,200 and 2,000 candle power.

The bodies of two more of the victims of the drowning disaster in the Avon last April have been recovered. They were identified by friends as being the remains of George Knox and Wm. Reynolds.

Miss Graves, who filled the position of Principal of the Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville so successfully a few years ago, has again accepted the position, made vacant by Miss Wadsworth's resignation.

The Commissioners who held the investigation into the recent collision of the *Cynthia* and *Polynesian*, have decided to reinstate both pilots. Each side to pay its own costs. The decision is much questioned.

A large ship belonging to Churchill Brothers, while recently undergoing repairs on the beach at Hantsport, fell over on its side, breaking the three masts completely off. Fortunately none of the men were hurt.

The St. John Board of Trade, through its secretary, Mr. Ira Cornwall, expresses the hope that the members of the press in the Maritime Provinces may be able to make it convenient to visit that city during its Carnival time.

Mayor Barker, of St. John, who had been ill ever since his election a few weeks ago, died early last Saturday morning. His funeral took place on Monday. He was 45 years of age. I. Allan Jack acts as Mayor until another is elected.

On Wednesday of last week, on the arrival of the accommodation train from Truro, a man was found lying on the break beam under a passenger car. He had come all the way from St. John to Halifax as he had no money to pay his way.

It is reported that the Anderson line of steamers, with which the Canadian Government is said to have finally completed arrangements, will run between Quebec and Plymouth during the summer, and between Halifax and Plymouth in the winter.

It is now claimed that citizens of the United States renting streams from the Dominion Government for fishing purposes, violate the fishery treaty of 1818 and subsequent fishery regulations by using their own steam yachts and boats in these waters.

A shocking accident took place on the I. C. R. near Amherst, last Saturday evening. William Love, a stone mason working at Amherst was run over by a special from Springhill in charge of Conductor Hughes, and literally cut to pieces. He was 40 years of age and leaves a family in Boston. The verdict of the coroner's jury states that he was killed by falling under the cars of a passing train while in a state of intoxication, and that no blame can be attached to any of the hands of the said train.

We observe with pleasure that J. C. Mackintosh has been appointed agent for the London (G. B.) Cheque Bank. The Cheque Bank is an exceedingly useful institution, and it is a very good thing to have an accredited agent for it in Halifax.

It is understood that the Canadian government has made through the Imperial foreign office a proposal to the United States government for the abolition by both governments of import and export duties on all kinds of lumber passing between the two countries.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, was married on July 1st to Mrs. Addie Chisholm, divorced wife of a former M. P. for Halton, Ont. She is well known throughout Ontario as a talented writer on temperance and kindred subjects, and it is said she will receive a warm welcome at the Capital.

Says the *Toronto Globe*:—"Having enjoyed ourselves on our own Dominion day, we take a friendly interest in the fact that on the fourth of July, four new stars, representing as many new states, were added to the flag of the United States. That will make 42 stars, which is an easy number to arrange."

Says the *St. John Evening Gazette*:—"It would be interesting to learn the names of the New Glasgow cranks who, on the fourth of July, fired off 42 guns in honor of the day, and one for Nova Scotia. That is about the proportion of regard which annexationists feel for their own province as compared with the United States."

Miss Nita Carritte, an Amherst lady well known in Halifax, has been winning high praises for her singing in London, G. B. She made her first appearance at Princes' Hall on the occasion of Signor Luigi Denza's annual grand evening concert, which took place a few weeks ago. She will return to Paris to continue her musical studies in September.

The Procession Committee of the Summer Carnival has issued a circular inviting the assistance and co-operation of all organizations that are in a position to contribute to the success and effect of the demonstrations. The Carnival should be participated in by all classes of our citizens, and we trust the appeal of the Procession Committee will meet with a cordial response.

A meeting of presidents of the colleges in the Maritime Provinces was held at Wolfville on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning of last week, and a reception given them at Doctor Sawyer's on Wednesday evening. Doctors Forrest, Willets, Inch, Anderson and Sawyer were present. This is to be an annual affair. The meeting next summer will be held at King's, Windsor.

The steam boiler in Stephen Harlow's shipyard at Lockeport exploded with great violence at noon on the 6th inst. The boiler house was completely wrecked and the shed adjoining considerably damaged. The debris was thrown in every direction. The boiler sailed through the air about thirty yards and buried itself in an adjoining field. The workmen had a miraculous escape.

The dwelling house and store of Mr. Byrd, at East Chezzetcook, were destroyed by fire at midnight last Saturday, and one of his daughters perished in the flames. Mrs. Byrd received burns which it is feared will prove fatal, and Mr. Byrd himself was badly scorched. Another daughter with the baby in her arms jumped from a bedroom window and was seriously injured by the fall.

The Brockville railway ferry boat, *Wm. Armstrong*, sunk half way between that place and the American shore on the 30th ult. Every one on board had to jump into the river, and all with the exception of Mr. McFall were saved. The boat had on board three heavily-loaded coal cars and a freight car. It is said that her timbers were rotten and that she could no longer hold together. Mr. McFall was one of the most popular railway men in Canada, and the news of his death has been received with universal regret.

The new hotel at Bedford was opened to the general public on Thursday, July 4th. The hotel has comfortable accommodation for about sixty guests. The rooms are tastefully furnished, the parlor, opening on to a verandah, has four windows from which one can command an excellent view of the Basin. There is also a smoking room, office, etc. The dining room looked very attractive with its fresh white damask, bright silver and cutlery. Each table was supplied with a bouquet of roses. The handsome furniture was purchased from A. Stephen & Son and Gordon & Keith. A flag staff has been erected. The grounds surrounding the hotel are being improved, and Manager Hood means to make the Bedford Hotel the hotel of the place. A number of guests have already registered. Mr. & Mrs. J. Robertson, Vermont, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Cook, Milford, Mass., James McCarthy, H. M. S. Bellerophon, Mrs. S. Tobin, Miss Tobin, Miss M. Tobin, Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. Miller, Miss Phelan, etc. etc.

Nebraska now claims 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Two hundred and seventy women are clergymen in the United States and occupy pulpits as such.

Chicago City Council has passed an ordinance excluding all foreigners from the service of the city in any capacity.

A full blooded negro girl is about to be sent to Africa as a missionary by the Georgia Women's Christian Temperance Union.

People living at Susanville, in the Sierra Nevadas, have become so accustomed to slight earthquake shocks that they pay no attention to them.

The United States war department is in receipt of despatches confirming the press reports of trouble with the Flathead Indians, near Missoula, Montana.

There are a great number of cases of typhoid fever at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The water supply is impure and this was aggravated by prolonged wet weather.

A New York syndicate, controlling a process for converting cotton stalks into fibre, is trying to raise a company with \$1,000,000 capital to build a series of factories.

Ghastly stories of inhuman cruelty to patients in Lunatic Asylums still come from the States. The last is from Minneapolis, and is worse than any of the former ones.

The total receipts of the United States Government in the past fiscal year were \$388,591,675, and the expenditure \$300,064,795. In the previous year the amounts were \$379,266,074 and \$267,624,801 respectively.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about \$15,500,000 in the United States public debt since June 1. This will make the debt reduction for the fiscal year ending June 30, \$88,182,200.

The gentle, genial, and chivalrous Mr. Sullivan is reported to have "knocked out" Mr. Kilrain in the 75th round of their little friendly spar. Boston will, it is presumed, be happy again in contemplating the renovated prestige of her most illustrious citizen.

P. T. Barnum is going to take his great show to England next year. Several of the largest steamers will be required to transport the circus across the Atlantic, and the whole show will be so great that no attempt will be made to exhibit outside of London.

Chicago recently absorbed a number of adjacent townships, adding some 200,000 to its population, bringing the total it is claimed up to 1,100,000. Chicago with the newly annexed territory has an area of 174 square miles, making the largest city area in the United States.

Since the new American administration came in 11,050 dismissals and appointments have been made in the post office department. Even some strong Republican journals consider so great a number of changes "scandalous," and still the process is going on at the rate of about 1,000 a week.

The first estimate of the loss of life at Johnstown appears to have been the more correct one after all. It has been discovered that many large families have been registered over and over again, thus swelling the list of saved far beyond the actual number. The number of those lost must be over 10,000.

The Italian monument to Columbus in New York city is to be ready for erection next year. It will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000, and, with pedestal, will stand 150 feet high. The money for its purchase will come almost entirely from small subscriptions from the Italian colony in New York.

Says the *Louisiana American*: "About 350 Mormon proselytes arrived from Europe this week on their way to Utah. It is probable that nine-tenths of them come to this country because of the misrepresentations of the elders who do the missionary work. If this proselytizing business could be stopped there would soon be an end to Mormonism."

A collision between the street employes on strike at Duluth, Minn., and the police occurred on Saturday afternoon. A battle with rifles and revolvers ensued, during which two strikers were killed and at least 35 wounded on both sides. The militia was called out. The crowd was dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Five strikers were arrested as ringleaders.

The magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong holds 4,000 people.

Lord Zetland will assume office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland about the middle of July.

The Portuguese Government has agreed to submit the Delagoa Bay railway question to arbitration.

The Princess of Wales has presented Ellen Terry with a diamond bracelet as a souvenir of the latter's visit to Sandringham.

The marriage of the Princess Louise to the Earl of Fife will take place in London at Buckingham Palace on the 17th inst.

Editor Stead, of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, has resigned. It is probable he will start a new radical morning paper in London.

The Massachusetts rifle team have been doing good shooting in England, defeating the English crack shots by many points.

The marriage of Princess Sophia, sister of Emperor William, and the Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, will take place October 18th.

A large fire occurred on the river front, London, G. B., on the 6th inst. A large number of buildings were destroyed and the loss is about \$300,000.

The Rome correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says the Pope at a recent consistory advised that Cardinal Lavigerie be selected his successor.

The Wimbledon team is securing excellent practice at Cambridge. This being vacation the customary match with the University team cannot take place.

A "Guide to the Churches of London" shows that the number of Metropolitan churches has increased between 1883 and 1889 from 928 to 1,016.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit at St. Etienne, France, on the 3rd inst, killing 213 miners. The Chamber of Deputies has voted 200,000 francs for the sufferers.

The military pigeon service has become a part of the military system of almost every country in Europe. Franco, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal have adopted it.

The Governor of Tripoli has issued a decree abolishing the slave trade.

Mr Edward Boehm has executed for Queen Victoria a colossal bronze statue of John Brown, which has been erected in the grounds at Balmoral on a wooded bank near the garden cottage.

Numerous fissures have suddenly appeared in the earth near Matanzas, Havana, and have created great alarm among the inhabitants. Some fissures are 600 feet long, 24 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The Duke of Portland has decided to devote all his past and future winnings in horse-racing to the erection and endowment of alm-houses for the poor people on his English estate at Welbeck.

The *Daily News* says communications between the English and American Governments have resulted in an understanding which will avert any collision in Behring Sea during the seal fishing season.

The Pope has sent a copy of his recent allocution to the Powers with a note asking whether they will interest themselves in his condition. It is believed that the Italian Government has foreseen and provided against its effects. It is certain that all reports of the Pope's departure are disseminated from the Vatican itself. They are therefore believed, to be morely a means of exciting the attention of Europe.


The encounters that have occurred near Arguin between the Egyptian troops under Col. Woodhouse and the Dervishes, have proved disastrous to the latter. Thus far 900 of the Dervishes have been killed and 700 have been taken prisoners or have deserted. Col. Woodhouse says his force is not strong enough to make another attack upon them. He is following them with all available troops in steamers, and advises the collection of a strong force at Assouan to co-operate with him.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. C. DELANEY and J. F. MERRILL, under the style of
Delaney & Merrill, Dentists,
is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm must be paid to W. C. DELANEY, by whom all the firm's liabilities are assumed.
W. C. DELANEY,
J. F. MERRILL.
Halifax, June 1st, 1889.


SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings" will be received until FRIDAY, 20th August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings. Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Tuesday, 9th July.
Persons tending are notified that tenders will be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 3rd July.

NOTICE.
The Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. (Limited.)
On and after MONDAY, 10th inst., until further notice, the Steamer "MARION" will run between Port Mulgrave and Sydney through the Bras d'Or Lakes on following days:-
From Port Mulgrave on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival of I. C. R. Express Train.
From Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving at 2 p.m., and arriving next morning in time to connect with Express Train for the West.
J. W. GORHAM & CO.,
Successors to J. S. MACLEAN & Co., Agents.

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

DENTAL
CYRUS K. FISKE,
Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Having Removed to more central and commodious offices, is now prepared to attend to his numerous patrons.
All branches of Dentistry attended to. Irregularities and treatment of children's teeth a specialty.
Rooms, 83 Hollis St., (Victoria Terrace.)
JOHN W. GABRIEL,
17 Buckingham Street, Halifax,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
Nautical and Electrical Instruments; Ship's Chronometers for sale; Dairyman's Instruments, &c., &c.

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

TAYLOR'S
NEW STYLE
Double Tongue and Groove
Fireproof
SAFES.
Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,
J. & J. TAYLOR,
117 & 119 Front St. East,
TORONTO.
CITIZENRY, Ont., June 1, 1888.
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:
Gentlemen, - My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange to it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

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

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

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

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

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

First-Class Family Resort.

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

For terms apply at the

Halifax Hotel.

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament.

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

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Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.

DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

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Sent to any address on receipt of 30c.

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STEAM LAUNDRY,

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HALIFAX, N. S.,

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Laundry Work of Every Description Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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DYES!

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

The colors, namely, are supplied:

Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

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

Best Route to Boston.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX,"

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

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

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

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

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

General Agents, Halifax.

NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphites and Pancreatine.

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting and Lung Diseases.

Puttner's Emulsion

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

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

CHEMISTS, - - Halifax, N. S.

PRINTING.

Are Second to NONE in the Maritime Provinces. Our Type Our Prices Our Facilities

HALIFAX PRINTING COY., Opposite Western Union 161 HOLLIS ST. Telephone Office, Halifax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEN MILKING TIME IS DONE.

(From the Youth's Companion.)

When milking time is done, and over all This quiet Canadian inland forest-home And wide rough pasture-lots the shadows come, And dews, with peace and twilight voices, fall, From moss-cooled watering-trough to foddered stall The tired plough-horses turn,—the barnyard loam Soft to their feet,—and in the sky's pale dome Like resonant chords the swooping night-jars call.

Then, while the crickets pipe, and frogs are shrill About the slow brook's edge, the pasture bars Down-clatter, and the cattle wander through,— Vague pallid shapes amid the thickets,—till Above the wet grey woods emerge the stars, And through the dusk the farmstead fades from view.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—Why not! you will not need to look at all "like a guy" in order to dress healthfully. Physical well-being is so absolutely essential to getting the most out of life, one ought, of course, to be perfectly willing to look like a savage, if need be, in order to dress hygienically. But it is very comforting, nevertheless, to know that there is not the faintest necessity for sacrificing beauty to healthfulness. Righteous principles, we are bound to believe, are never antagonistic. One hardly wonders that dress reform has been held until recently in ill-repute, for did not its devotees make their "reform" garments so ugly that of the two evils, inartistic or unhealthful dress, femininity—as one woman—chose the latter and of course the greater evil? But at last a woman—I am so glad it is a woman, are not you?—has demonstrated beyond cavil that clothing can be artistic and hygienic at the same time. I will send you a number of *Dress*, a New York magazine, edited and published by Annie Jenness-Miller, that will give you a clearer idea than I can in a letter of this delightful new reform in clothing. Mrs. Miller, who by the way is a charming, cultivated woman, moving in the first social circles, had no idea when she set about designing her own garments that through these very designs she was to benefit all women, and through them all the world. Her clothing was so markedly artistic, and so evidently comfortable, she was besieged with demands from sister women for her methods and models. This eventually led to the introduction of the Jenness-Miller System of dress, and to the publication of a high-class magazine, the first and only one of the kind in the field devoted, not to fashions as such, but to dress as an art, and to physical culture. This last has been too long overlooked. Aside from its relation to health, there is its artistic side. Of what value is the fairest Greek gown to a woman so hampered by improper underclothing that every vestige of grace of movement is wanting? Or how far do fine feathers ever go to make fine birds? That ancient saying, my dear, is unworthy of all acceptance, I assure you.

I am sorry you are not well, that I do not need to tell you, but if your indisposition leads to your adopting a sensible and always agreeable style of dress, it will not have been in vain, will it? Would that all doctors had the courage of their convictions, and would honestly say and insist upon it that hygienic living and dressing, and not drugs, are what the majority of ailing women need. I am sure you must have a jewel of a physician, Caryl.

Now about the details of these reform garments. The dominating idea is to distribute the weight of one's clothing over the body evenly, and not to hang it upon the hips. The underwear is a combination suit of woven lisle, cotton, silk or wool, as one prefers. This fits like the skin, literally, allowing the utmost freedom of motion without there being a superfluous fold anywhere. For the hottest weather one may of course wear only a woven gauze vest, but whenever both drawers and vest are donned they are to be woven together. Mrs. Miller does not approve of corsets, and thinks wisely that proper physical training would make artificial supports wholly unnecessary, but for those who must have something of the kind she has designed a perfect-fitting corset with broad shoulder straps that do not slip. Cotton drawers and the corset waist are also combined, either being cut together, or made to button together. Only one petticoat is worn, and that is a divided skirt—like full Turkish trousers—hung upon a deep yoke instead of being gathered into a belt. The "leglettes," as the full divided skirt is named, cannot be distinguished under the dress from the ordinary petticoat. Their great advantage is in being so much warmer, but one is worn even in the severest weather, and a deal more freedom is permitted the limbs than by the common skirt. All dresses of Mrs. Miller's design are made over a Princess-like gown form. Every known variety of skirt and waist can be made over this lining, which is not distinguishable from the dress made with separate waist and skirt. And there is the never-to-be-forgotten, once-proved, blessing of losing the weight of one's dragging, sagging skirt from about one's waist. The skirt, in this instance, is made upon the gown form of lining material, using that for the foundation skirt. By this system, of which this is the barest sketch, all superfluous bolts, bands, folds and gathers are eliminated, and one moves, oh, so freely. Of Mrs. Miller's designs for dresses I have not time to tell you, only to say they are lovely! The much-abused word! Her whole system is being adopted by one after another fashionable woman, so that goes to show its attractiveness.

You will want patterns, I know, of these desirable under and outer garments, so I will send a card to the Jenness-Miller Company, who are on West 125th St., New York City, asking them to send you a catalogue of designs and prices.

One of the last new fancies for portieres is one made of rope. It is cut in lengths to reach from the pole to within six inches of the floor, and each

and is made with a tassel by fringing seven or eight inches, and tying a knot above. Each length is there attached to a ring, which is afterward strung upon the portiere pole. Variety is given to this fashionable fancy by cutting the ropes of different lengths to form points at the bottom. In a fascinating beach-house, where everything cost but a trifle but is in excellent taste, there are rope portières at some of the doors in place of the expensive ones of Japanese bamboo and beads. The ropes hang closely from a rustic pole to which they are attached by "screw-eyes." The pole is held in place by a bow-knot of rope with tasseled ends, tied (over a nail) a few inches from each end. These really artistic hangings can be parted anywhere, so are not looped back.

The truest economy, you will find, is not in going without, but in making the most of everything. This often necessitates an additional outlay beyond the first cost, but the result shows the wisdom of this. It is a wise maxim not to let a cent near one's eyes hide a dollar farther off. Take the matter of cooking. The addition of various sauces, condiments and relishes, lend variety to, and make palatable food that would often be wasted without them. Large joints, cold meats and hash did well enough for the table perhaps when people know no better, but we are past that stage now. Freshly cooked meat we are taught is lighter and more easily digested than that which has been warmed over or recooked. Small families then should avoid buying large joints that cannot be divided. We have just learned about mutton some useful things to know. For example, a leg of mutton if too big to roast whole may be very successfully divided. The knuckle end excellent boiled and served with white sauce and capers. The middle part makes nice cutlets gilled over a very hot fire, that is clear and steady. For this purpose charcoal is much better than coal, by the way. The thick end can be rolled and stuffed for a roast, or cut into pieces for curry, mutton pie, etc. A loin of mutton can be divided into two little joints to roast, or the one that cannot be jointed may be kept to roast, while the other half is made into chops. The joint to be roasted may be served as mock venison by soaking it for two or three days in a tumblerful of Port wine (or Tarragona Port, which is good and cheap.) Then season with salt, baste with wine while it is roasting, and serve with sweet gravy and currant jelly. This is a nice dish, that is not extravagant either, to serve at a small dinner party.

How time flies! "It is most midnight," as the nursery rhyme has it.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

THE STORY OF PHENICIA.

Phœnicia, or "the Palm land," was the name originally given to that tract of land lying between Asia Minor and Egypt and facing the Levantine Sea, or "Sea of the Rising Sun." Ultimately the name was given to only the central portion of this region, while the country to the north was called Syria, and that to the south Palestine. The original inhabitants of this coast region were the Canaanites and Philistines; but sometime about 2000 B. C. these Hamitic people were supplanted by Semitic immigrants, who are supposed to have come from the shores of the Persian Gulf and spread westward to the shores of the Mediterranean. These Semitic settlers became afterward known as the Syrians, the Phœnicians, and the Hebrews. From the fourteenth to the fourth century B. C. the Phœnicians were a great remarkable nation, separate from all others, with marked and striking characteristics. To them the eyes of the civilized world were turned, and with them the people of Egypt, Judea, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome came successively into contact. These were the people who first discovered the British Isles, who circumnavigated Africa, and caused the gold of Ophir to enrich the treasuries of King Solomon. The characteristics of these people Professor Rawlinson sums up thus: Physically, they probably in form and feature very much resembled the Jews, who were their near neighbors, and who occasionally intermarried with them; morally, their characteristics were, "first, pliability, combined with iron fixedness of purpose; secondly, depth and force; thirdly, a yearning for dreamy ease, together with a capacity for the hardest work; fourthly, a love of abstract thought; and fifthly, religiousness, together with an intensely spiritual conception of the Deity." Originally they were monotheists, and possessed exalted ideas of the great Power which had created and which ruled the world; but polytheism supplanted and corrupted their early belief, and in the historic period their religion, it must be confessed, was anything but elevating or improving in character. While they fell very far behind the other Semitic peoples in the domain of thought, of speculation, and of ideas, in practical ability they were unsurpassed. They were the first systematic traders, the first miners and metallurgists, the greatest inventors, the boldest mariners, the greatest colonizers; while elsewhere despotism overshadowed as with a pall the whole Eastern world, they could boast of a form of government approaching to constitutionalism. Of all nations of their time they stood the highest in practical arts and science. The four manufactures in which they excelled all the other nations of antiquity were the manufacture of the wonderful purple dye which was the pride, the boast, and the secret of the Tyrians; the production of a gloss which was peculiarly characteristic of the Sidonians; the weaving of silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, which were greatly prized by the traders of all countries; the elaboration and magnificence of their works in metal. It was a Tyrian artist who constructed for Solomon those marvellous works in bronze which were the glory of the temple at Jerusalem. The Phœnicians were also carvers of ivory and engravers of gems, and it has been said that the latter art was carried by them to a degree of perfection that has never since been surpassed. In his conclusions, Professor Rawlinson writes: "The race was formed to excel in the sphere of action and of practical ingenuity. They were the great pioneers of civilization, and by their boldness, their intrepidity, and their manual dexterity, prepared the way for the triumphs of later but

more advanced nations. By their natural vigor and adventurousness, their rough lives, and hardy habits they were well qualified to resist for long ages the corrupting influence of that luxury which is almost certain to follow the accumulation of riches." When her decline came it was not caused by internal weakness or corruption, but by the necessity of yielding to superior force. Trampled upon by Assyria, Babylon, Persia, by Alexander and his successors, the unhappy country dragged out a feeble existence until the relentless Roman destroyed every vestige of her nationality and she became only a "geographical expression."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Sydney *Advocate* says:—"The contractors for the Public Building are making good progress. The excavations are about completed. A large quantity of fine building stone is being hauled to the site from local quarries, thus giving employment to a number of men and teams. Sheds for workmen have been erected, derricks are being put up, and masons will be put to work at once on the foundation. Native labor is being used entirely, of which the contractors speak very highly."

NEW ENTERPRISE—Two gentlemen, Messrs John A. Crossman, of Sackville, N. B., and John A. Laws of Windsor, N. S., arrived at Parrsboro on 21st June for the purpose of looking out a site for the establishment of an iron foundry. We understand they have about succeeded in getting a good location, and will shortly begin the erection of their shops. Both gentlemen come highly recommended, and we trust that every encouragement will be extended to them, as every such enterprise adds to the growth and importance of our town, and every inducement should be held out to them to come, and come to stay.

Whether a continued excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interests of a country, is a complex and much debated question. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet the country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India on the other hand has had a large excess of exports for several years, and yet it is by no means in a prosperous financial condition. The numerous financial transactions between England and her colonies also tend to increase the excess of imports. As Mr Coghlan says: "The loans raised in England do not come as coin but as merchandise, and form the greater part of the excess of imports over exports which is so marked a feature of these colonies."

It is stated that two or more capitalists are about to start a new distillery in this city and will soon apply for a manufacturing license. They intend turning out pure alcohol only. A very large quantity of alcohol is used annually in this country for industrial purposes, but all the distilleries now running in Canada turn their spirits directly into rum or Scotch whiskies, etc., so that the manufacturers who require pure alcohol in their processes often have a difficulty in obtaining it without importing. The projectors of this new enterprise think that they see a profitable field for them in this line.

A French chemist has spun nitrated cellulose into artificial silk more wonderful and more beautiful than the well known spun glass. It is colored at pleasure while in solution, and after drying is unaffected by acids, alkalies, hot or cold water, alcohol or ether.

Canada has not been able to make much of its mineral oil deposits, owing to the presence of sulphur in the oil, which caused a disagreeable smell, and fouled the lamps when burning. A means has now been discovered of removing the sulphur; so that the Dominion will no longer require to import great quantities of oil every year from the States, and may even begin to export on its own account.

Judge Bickerton, of Honolulu, who was in Ottawa on his return from the United States, called on the several Cabinet Ministers on the 5th inst. He affirmed confidently that if a direct steamship service is established between Vancouver and Australia an extensive trade will develop between Canada and Hawaii.

Robert Taylor, whose expanding boot and shoe business compels him to enlarge his already extensive factory, has given the contract for a large brick addition to his premises on Brunswick street to S. A. Marshall. It is to be 40 x 60 feet and five stories high, and is to be finished by October 1st. Mr. Taylor's factory will then be one of the largest, if not really the largest, in Canada. The work is to cost \$7,500. On its completion about 100 men will be added to the already large force of workmen.

NEW ZEALAND FROZEN-MEAT TRADE.—Here is an example of the magnitude of the New Zealand frozen-meat trade. In 1888 15,384,169 lbs. were exported from the Provincial Government of Otago alone. Of this quantity there were 355,639 carcasses mutton, 17,846 carcasses lamb, 3,379 quarters beef.

In regard to the natural soap mines of Owens lake, California, it is said by one of the company now working there, the waters of the lake contain a strong solution of borax and soda. In these waters there breeds a grub that becomes a fly. The flies die in the water and drift ashore, covering the ground to the depth of a foot or more. The oily substance of the flies blends with the borax and soda, and the result is a layer of pure soap. These strata repeated from year to year form the soap mines, where large forces of men are now employed.

We extract the following from *The Island Reporter*:—Mr. Horace E. Moore, of North Sydney, having built a fish establishment on Kelly's beach during the past spring, is now doing a thriving business on that spot. He buys all the green fish offered and prepares them after the most improved method for market. Mr. Moore's establishment is a great boon to the many fisherman who at present live at North Sydney, many being Newfoundlanders who at present intend making their homes in Cape Breton. If the weather is good and fish plenty, no doubt the end of the season will show that Mr. Moore has met with that success his pluck and business foresight deserve.

CITY CHIMES.

The Toronto cricket team of twelve men will visit Halifax about the end of the month, after playing in St. John. They will play the Wanderers. The team is said to be a strong one.

Mrs. Watson holds an "At Home" at Admiralty House this afternoon from 4 to 6, the first one of the season, and it is probable the elite of the city will be present in force.

The spectacle presented by the guests (of the masculine persuasion) who recline on the verandah of the Queen Hotel is certainly amusing. Often as many as twelve pairs of "understandings" are displayed on the railing to the admiring (!) glances of the passers by. It must be a comfortable position, if not exactly elegant, or so many would not indulge in it. Evening, and especially Sunday evening, is the best time to see this exhibition of feet of all sizes. They put them up on the rail as regularly as if they were paid for it, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

Now is the season for picnics and excursions of all kinds. It took eight cars to carry the people to Truro who joined in the St. Mark's excursion. The steamer *Dartmouth* carried about one thousand people, including the "Rosebuds," to Prince's Lodge; and twenty-four hours later three hundred and fifty children, with their teachers, of the Charles Street Sunday School, started for Hosterman's. Every amusement is provided by the committees at these excursions, including base ball, quoits, cricket, croquet, swings, etc. Dinner and tea are also provided at exceedingly reasonable rates.

St. Patrick's new hall was formally opened on Monday evening by Rev. E. F. Murphy. Archbishop O'Brien, Father Underwood, Father Danahar and Father Ellis, were present and occupied seats on the platform; representatives of various Divisions and Temperance organizations were also present. St. Patrick's banner waved behind them in right royal style. The building is a credit to the Society in every particular, the parlor is comfortably furnished, and the billiard room and gymnasium are all well equipped. A bazaar was inaugurated, which is to continue throughout the week. The fish pond attracted the young fry; a young bright lad had charge of it. A pea-nut roaster persisted in smoking, which was rather unfortunate, for smoked pea-nuts are not considered dainties. The supply of fancy articles was hardly up to the average, and the goods for sale seemed to have lost their pristine loveliness. The flower table was exquisitely arranged, and the refreshment table, judging from the crowd, seemed to be well patronised. The band of the Society gave some pleasing selections throughout the evening.

The marriage of Miss Ferrugia with Mr. J. Stairs was solemnized at St. Stephen's Chapel at the early hour of seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Rev. Mr. Lancaster was the officiating clergyman. The bride was attired in a simple costume of pure white muslin with sash of watered ribbon. Miss Hilda Stairs, as bridesmaid, also wore white, and carried a large bouquet of pink and white roses. Both dresses were much admired for their extreme simplicity and dainty freshness. Mr. W. Thompson was groomsman. The altar and chancel were tastefully decorated with flowers, principally white, with here and there a touch of pink, echoing the wishes of the friends of the youthful couple that they might find life all "coulour de rose." Owing to the early hour there were not many spectators present—a few staid matrons with their husbands and as many youthful men and maids. The happy couple left on the Windsor and Annapolis train for a trip to Digby.

A bright sunny afternoon, a stiff breeze blowing, a party of agreeable friends, a good band of music, such as the P. L. Fusiliers, and a steady boat like the *Dartmouth*, what more could one possibly wish for? Last Saturday was just such a day, and a large number took advantage of it and made a trip up the Basin to Bedford. The tickets are very reasonable, 25c. including the return trip. Refreshments are to be had on board, sandwiches, water melon, etc. The view from the upper deck is one that all Halifaxians must appreciate. The expansive harbor with the stately ships anchored therein, the funny little ferry boats plying busily to and fro, the *Dartmouth* shore, the light house beyond, George's Island, the swinging bridge, each and all are objects of interest. The Carnival Committee have chartered the *Dartmouth* for the Carnival week to make several trips daily between the city and Bedford, and in other directions.

For those of our readers who are interested in the game of cricket we give the following information:—Matches will be played on the Garrison grounds on the following dates:—On Thursday, July 18th, officers vs. non-commissioned officers and men; July 26th and 27th, public schools vs. the rest; August 3rd, subalterns vs. the rest; August 12th and 13th, officers vs. St. John. The band will play on Monday at 4 o'clock. August 15th, the Duke of Wellington's regiment vs. the rest. The band will be present. There will also be matches on August 23rd, 24th and 29th. Play begins at 2 o'clock.

The proposed grand Oratorio concert in the gardens has been abandoned owing to so many members of the Society being absent from the city. This will be a disappointment to many people.

Rev. Hoher Bullock and the Misses Bullock arrived home in the steamer *Peruvian* on Saturday last.

Mr. F. S. West, Lieut. Moore, R. A.; Mr. H. M. Wyldo and Mr. A. E. Jones have gone on a trip to Bay Chaleur, P. E. Island, etc., in the yacht *Wenmah*.

COMMERCIAL.

Business in general has pursued a very even tenor. Favorable weather and the fair condition of the roads in most parts of the country, together with the unusually promising condition of the growing crops, have had their due effect in stimulating trade, and quite a large volume of business has been transacted. All present indications point to the accomplishment of a large and healthy amount of traffic in the current season. The suspension of the long established wholesale dry goods establishment of Neal, White & Co. had been discounted and the concern has for a considerable time been unable to secure other than a small amount of credit, therefore the losses sustained by creditors will be hardly more than nominal. Hay is progressing rapidly in the grass sections and a very heavy yield is now assured beyond peradventure. That this fact will tend to benefit the raisers directly is decidedly a moot question, for an over-production must lower prices very considerably. However it will render the process of turning the product into beef, mutton, etc., cheaper and thus the result may be satisfactory in the end. We are informed that the web-building caterpillar has caused very serious havoc in the orchards of Hants, Kings and Annapolis counties. The trees in many orchards are reported to have been completely denuded of leaves, buds and young fruit. This is principally if not solely due to negligence on the part of farmers, who might with a little attention in the spring easily exterminate the pests, by visiting their trees, cutting of the limbs on which their webs are found and burning them.

Money is reported to be slightly more plentiful in the west, owing to the paying out of the Toronto loan by the Bank of Montreal. Here there is no special change, call loans being steady. The market for exchange is somewhat easier. Payments have been fairly well met in some lines but in others they have not been up to expectations.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Neal, White & Co., dry goods, Halifax, suspended; Geo. E. Forsythe & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, burnt out; J. D. McCormack, dry goods, New Glasgow, assigned; Philip G. Byrd, store, Chozotcook, burnt out; Wiltshire & Co., com. agents, Kontville, dissolved, F. W. Reid retires, F. Wiltshire continues; Wambolt & Wentzell, grocers, Halifax, dissolved; Balcom & Nixon (Est. of) genl. store, Nictaux Falls, stock advertised for sale by tender.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 5. week.	Prev. week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States	152	211	149	141	153	6037	5401	5243	5583
Canada	13	35	10	21	12	893	924	658	561

DRY GOODS.—There are no special features in wholesale lines, but a good, steady business has been developed, and the general aspect of the trade is encouraging. Retailers report trade brisk, owing to a large extent to the presence of many strangers, who buy freely and do not haggle about prices. On the whole the dry goods business in this locality may be regarded to be in a healthy condition.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is no change to note in these lines. A fair amount of business has been transacted, but, except in some departments, the demand cannot be considered active. In the nail trade, notwithstanding the heat and the difficulty of men working, all Canadian works have been running to their full capacity. The demand has been good and the market has ruled active with a large volume of business; in fact sales so far this season show an increase over the same time last year. Orders from all points have been coming in freely, and makers in some cases are behind with such, as stocks of some sizes are almost exhausted. Prices are well maintained, there being no reason for cutting, on account of the firm tone of the foreign market, and the good demand in Canada.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has been confined to local buyers, and was slow. Consequently only a few sales were effected, and the market was quiet. The tone of the market, however, continues firm, and higher prices are anticipated in the near future. Beerholm's cable shows wheat in the English markets firm and a turn dearer, and corn quiet but steady. French country markets have been quiet. The weather in England has been very fine. English country markets firm. In Chicago prices for both wheat and corn have fluctuated—advancing and receding by turn—but within very narrow limits. At the seaboard wheat was strong and corn improved about an ½c. A strong tone has obtained in cash wheat in Toledo and prices moved up ½c. to 1c. At Detroit wheat was very strong and jumped 2c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change in the local provision market prices continuing firm all round. The enquiry for small lots of pork has been good at fair figures. Lard was fairly active under a good demand. The demand for hams and bacon has somewhat improved and a fair trade in these articles has transpired. Prices in the Liverpool provision market have been unchanged, but a good demand exists which promises to improve in the near future. In Chicago there has been no excitement and trading is inactive, buyers and sellers appearing indisposed to come together. The tone of the hog market there has been weak and prices declined 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was fairly active.

BUTTER.—The butter market has ruled quiet though steady, with the actual movement restricted to supplying the actual local consumptive demand.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has remained substantially unchanged, but experts profess to observe some symptoms of slackness. The fact is that the production of cheese this season has been and promises to continue to be of immense proportions, while the export demand is anything but active. The offerings that have found sale in Western Ontario bear a small proportion to the whole product, and it is difficult to see how prices can materially advance under existing or probable conditions.

FRUIT.—There has been no important change in the fruit market. The demand has been good and business has ruled active. Oranges have been well enquired for, but the supply being hardly equal to the demand prices have been firmly held. Lemons have been moving freely. Bananas have been in good demand with the supply light and prices firm. Pineapples have been selling fairly well under unusually low prices. The supply of strawberries has begun to fall off, and another day or two will close the season for them. Raisins and currants have ruled easier, as, in the plenitude of fresh fruits, the general public is indifferent to the charms of dried. A correspondent, writing from Denis, remarks, in explanation of the causes for the prevailing low prices in the face of a small crop:—"There is one cause which seems to me the real pivot to this lamentable result—the extraordinary consignments of our farmers to New York. Of course our farmers have yet the idea that anything, however bad, does for America, and they have shipped rubbish of some sort or other under the name of 'off stalk.' This stuff has brought the market down and damaged the prices of good fruit all round. But we believe that the bad result generally to those who have thus speculated will restrain them from consigning another season." The writer is doubtless right as far as he goes, but it appears to us that he ignores one very important factor in the regulation of the prices of dried fruits. That is the rapidly increasing volume and excellent quality of the California product, which already threatens to occupy the entire American market for raisins, etc., and that at figures below those at which Europe can furnish them after paying freight, duties and other charges. The days of the Valencias, the Elemes and the Sultanas are evidently fast passing away, and will soon be only a memory, unless their producers and holders submit to a very marked reduction in the figures which they have been long accustomed to demand and to receive.

SUGAR.—Granulated is quiet but firm at about 9½c. from refineries, and a shade higher from dealers. Yellows range 1c. to 1½c. lower as to quality. For some cause the demand for refined sugar has shown a decided falling off of late. This is attributed by some portion of the trade to curtailed consumption resulting from high cost. On the other hand it is maintained that the present absence of enquiry is owing to dealers anticipating their wants very liberally of late and, consequently, they are not inclined to make fresh investments until their present stocks have been considerably reduced. Cable advices from England have been somewhat easier for raw during the past week, but this is said to be due to the settlement of paper contracts at the end of June. Those who understand the situation thoroughly state that there is no apprehension that prices will give way to any extent, owing to the comparative paucity of spot supplies. Raw sugar is quiet but firm, and the present lull in the demand for both the raw and the refined articles is regarded by many as only the prelude to greater activity and strength.

MOLASSES.—Business in molasses has been quiet, the demand having ceased for the present, but as the bulk of the stock held is in strong hands prices are well maintained. Still we do not hear of any cargo lots changing hands. In a jobbing way a fair business has been done and some small sales are reported to have been effected at quotations.

FISH OILS.—Our advices from Montreal say:—"The market retains its quiet character all round, a few sales of steam refined seal oil being reported at 42½c. Newfoundland cod oil has undergone very little change, and quotations range from 37c. to 39c., and Halifax at 34c. to 35c. Cod liver oil 65c., and Norway 95c. to \$1."

FISH.—Little or no change has occurred in the fish situation in this market since our last report. Receipts of all kinds of fish continue to be very light, still the tone of the market is much depressed, owing to unfavorable reports from abroad. This applies not to mackerel, the price of which is high, owing to a very small catch and a good demand. Reports from Newfoundland vary, but we have every reason to believe that the shore catch of cod was encouragingly good. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 9.—"The only business of any importance is in dry cod, in which there is a good demand for old. New is quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75, to arrive. Sea trout at \$9 to \$10." Gloucester, Mass., July 9.—"New Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$5 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.75. Bank \$3.75 for large and \$3 for small. Shore \$4 and \$3.25 for large and small. Old Bank \$3.50. New Ketch cured Bank \$4.25. Cured cusk at \$2.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 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 00; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$10; tongues and sounds \$9; tongues \$7; alewives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do. \$25." Georgetown, Demerara, June 21.—"With a very small demand and continued heavy arrivals prices have dropped back further and threaten to collapse altogether. The receipts so far in June from Nova Scotia have been 780 trcs., 520 bxs., 494 hlf. boxes of codfish; 167 trcs., 421 qtls. scale fish; 500 bbls. harrings, and 50 do. alewives. Prices for retail lots have receded from \$23 for Halifax and Lunenburg to \$21 to \$20 for cod, boxes \$3 to \$5, according to quality; scale fish \$16 to \$18; herrings from \$5 for the best to \$2.75 for inferior, the market being heavily stocked with the latter." Havana, July 8 (per cable) via New York.—"Codfish \$6.25; haddock \$3.75; hake \$3."

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	10½
Granulated	9½ to 10½
Circle A	9½
White Extra C	9
Extra Yellow C	8½ to 8½
Yellow C	7½ to 8½
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	45
Demerara	42 to 4
Diamond N.	43 to 50
Porto Rico	43 to 45
Cienfuegos	41
Trinidad	42
Antigua	42 to 43
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3 25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess. duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate, "	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate, "	1.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess. American	16 25
" American, clear	19 00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.40 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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 4.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	1.75
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00
HAKK	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKK 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	6
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	15 to 20
Tallow	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" " in Small Tubs	15 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	18
" Western	17
Cheese, Canadian	10½

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

BREADSTUFFS.

We can do little more than repeat what we said last week with reference to breadstuffs, only add that the tendency of the market is to continue higher prices, though there is much difficulty here in getting prices up to millers' rates at all, owing to the local combination on flours that were bought below present rates.

Whilst we don't change our quotations, we beg to emphasize the fact that the outside quotations are now the lowest obtainable, excepting you may find some one who is forced to realize. As things stand we expect to be forced to increase prices next week 10 or 15cts. a bbl., as by that time this market will be better evened up with prices west.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents	5.45 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour	5.40
American Super Extras, in bond	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents	5.15
Oatmeal	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled	4.25 to 4.35
Cor. meal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cor. meal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts	17.00 to 17.25
Middlings	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulse	26.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	2.60 to 2.50
Put Barley, per barrel	4.85
P. E. I. Oats	38
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)	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, Nonpareils	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
Valencia Oranges, per case, re-packed	11.50 to 12.00
Lemons, per case	5.25 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian	2½c. per lb
" New Bermuda, per crate	1.00
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½ to 7
Figs, Elaine, 5 lb boxes per lb.	11
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries	3.00 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen	3.50 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 4
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 11.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 3.75

GYPSY.

By MISS F. M. MUSGRAVE.

(Continued.)

"No," answered Bertrand almost fiercely, his feeling almost getting the better of him here. "No, there is no one whom you will have to fight against for the possession of my niece's love. For I think I am quite safe in saying that my niece's heart is quite free—as fresh as any child's heart."

"Ah," said young Silvestre, in a tone of weariness, "it is refreshing to meet a woman with a fresh young heart. Even young women now-a-days seem to have such old hearts, such calculating heads."

"I don't know," said Bertrand shortly, longing to bring the conversation to a close, "you may be right. Men are so calculating I suppose women must become so too, specially women much accustomed to be in the society of men."

"Well, but it is a man's duty to be calculating."

"My niece has seen very little of men," continued Bertrand."

"So much the better" said young Silvestre approvingly, revealing a host in that decided expression.

Bertrand began to feel his visitor more and more objectionable and unbearable. A man invariably does feel another man unbearable who has dared to love the one woman dearest to him. He could with difficulty restrain himself from picking up this young Silvestre and ejecting him from his house.

"I thank you, Mr. Germaine," began young Silvestre, rising for a second time, "for all that you have had the goodness to communicate to me." He put out his hand to Bertrand quite condescendingly. Bertrand took it rather simply. He was only human. As the door at last closed on his visitor he gave vent to a groan, and then began pacing the room with quick steps. He wondered if any man had had as much to bear as he had; if any man had ever been situated just as he was situated. He had not only to bear his hopeless love, but now he was to feel it his duty to give another man permission to come and take from him the one thing precious to him in this life—his ray of light. He felt he was very selfish but his feeling himself selfish did not lessen the pain. He asked himself bitterly what he had done that he should thus be tried. It was all very hard. He had only guarded his little Gypsy then, he had only brought her up beautiful and fresh in heart as in form only—only to give her to this man, this young Silvestre with his world worn heart. Quite ready though was this man to appropriate to himself all this pure freshness, with no thought of the utter injustice of the whole bargain. Bertrand's man's heart rebelled at the idea of the inequality of this partnership in mind and heart as no woman's heart would have rebelled probably about it. A woman of the world would have smiled at Bertrand's idea of inequality as romantic nonsense. But to his generous and just heart it did not seem a fair thing—hardly a right thing to do to give this innocent young creature to a man like Silvestre. Then he found himself comparing his heart to that which offered itself for Gypsy's acceptance, and he told himself decidedly that although older in years than young Silvestre, in heart and experience he was younger. Then he became afraid and asked himself bitterly what right he had to compare an old man to a handsome man like Silvestre. Now he would take no thought for himself; he would be quite merciless. He rang the bell and ordered that a message should be sent to Miss Melville that he wished to see her instantly. He was growing afraid of himself; he might waver, and then—well, he must just not think of himself now, and above all, he must not think of Gypsy. He sat down to his writing table while waiting for Gypsy and began to pour out his feelings on paper. He found himself writing these words:—

"He who puts confidence in any earthly love is a fool; and he who trusts to the comfort of some earthly love is only so many degrees short of an absolute idiot."

CHAPTER IX.

Bertrand went on writing, although he knew Gypsy had entered and was standing at his side. He was almost afraid to look at this girl whom as a child he had so often held in his arms. At last he threw down his pen and pushed away from him what he had been writing.

"Gypsy," he began rather abruptly, "I have sent for you to tell you what I think it is but fair to you that you should be told at once."

On this point perhaps a woman would not have agreed with Bertrand. But to his man's mind it would have seemed very much like settling about the disposal of Gypsy, if he had not instantly told her.

A woman would probably have decided that it was better the girl should not know what had taken place. But Bertrand with his man's directness and his woman's tender thoughtfulness did as he would have been done by. He sent for Gypsy on purpose that she might be instantly told about what most nearly concerned herself.

But only too often a woman in a matter of that kind treats her daughter, or sister or niece, as the case may be, as if she were some piece of goods, which had no voice in the bargain.

"Gypsy" he went on, "I feel very incompetent to advise or help you about what I wish you to know at once. I only wish I knew some lady friend to whom I could send you for advice." Mr. Silvestre asked my permission to win your love this morning. Bertrand spoke very simply as a man would speak in an affair of that kind, only anxious for the well-being of his charge,

Sharply Bertrand noted the flush of evident pleasure which swept over Gypsy's face.

"And what did you say, Uncle Bertrand?" Very softly, almost wistfully, that question was put.

"What did I say? Why, I gave him my permission to try to win your love, Gypsy."

The expression which now came into Gypsy's face was quite incomprehensible to Bertrand. It was almost as if something had hurt her.

"But my permission has nothing whatever to do with it. With you alone must rest the decision of what will be for your own happiness. You are no longer a child, Gypsy. Mr. Silvestre says he cares for you, and if you care for him—why, you see, I am only anxious for your happiness."

Gypsy's brown eyes were earnestly fixed on Bertrand.

"Uncle Bertrand," she said very slowly, "would you like me to—to marry Mr. Silvestre?"

"My child, what I like has nothing to do with it. It all rests with you. Whether you—you like him." Almost breathlessly Bertrand waited for an answer to the question. He could not even sit still but rose and walked up and down the room hurriedly.

"Oh, I don't know!" burst from Gypsy, "I don't feel as if I know anything;" and her beautiful brown eyes filled with tears and overflowed.

"Oh, I am so miserable. Oh! papa, papa, why did you ever leave me?" And Gypsy threw herself on the sofa and covered her face with her hands.

Now, nothing could have wounded Bertrand so deeply as this appeal to her father; he took it as a sort of indirect reproach to himself. Gypsy must think him unkind in some way or she never would have appealed to her father in that manner. As he stood by the sofa he wondered which at that moment was the most miserable—Gypsy or himself.

"My darling," he began very gently, "why are you so miserable? I wish you would tell me. You know without my saying it that I am only anxious for your happiness. Tell me just what you want. Gypsy, my child, don't cry so."

Poor Bertrand felt almost desperate. He longed to take that little sobbing figure in his arms but he felt he dare not.

"Gypsy," he said almost solemnly, very softly placing his hands on her head in a way that he meant to be purely paternal, and God and his own heart alone knew how hard it was to be only paternal with that little figure sobbing beside him. "My child, tell me what it is. God who looks into my heart and sees all, sees that I would do anything on earth that would make you happy. You do believe this, Gypsy. I am sure you do. If you love Mr. Silvestre, then all will be right, darling. He is a very good young man I believe, and a great many women like him very much." Here Gypsy gave rather an impatient movement but as she made no negative reply Bertrand took her silence for a girl's bashful and tacit way of assenting.

"I only wish you to consider what I have told you, Gypsy; don't be in any hurry to decide what is a life-long matter. You are very young. But if you do love Mr. Silvestre you can tell me all about it later on when you have grown more accustomed to the thought."

Gypsy rose quietly from the sofa and moved towards the door without a word, with something almost like a dazed look in her face. How she longed then for a woman's sympathy. "Lætitia E. Landon" is right when she says that "a woman only can understand a woman." None but them lives can fully enter into their hopes, fears and plans. No husband even—however tenderly loving he may be—can give that perfect sympathy which one woman can give another—the sweet pure sympathy it may be of a sister. Or it may be the sympathy of a friend dear to you as your own soul.

As the door closed on Gypsy Bertrand felt altogether puzzled. He wondered wearily if all women were as uncommunicative and as incomprehensible as Gypsy had been, and he gave deep pity to all fathers and brothers who stood in a position of the same responsibility.

The next day Gypsy put this question in a matter-of-fact tone: "Uncle Bertrand, you do wish me to get married and settled in life as people say? My dear child, of course as your natural protector I wish to see you settled in life—provided you are happy." Gypsy nodded reflectively, but she said nothing for a moment or two. Then, "Uncle Bertrand, before you marry me off and settle me in life I want you to do something for me."

"What is it, dear? I am afraid you know you have only to ask for me to promise."

"I want you to take me away from here for a little while and travel about with me, and show me a little of the world, and be very good to me before I leave you. Gypsy's eyes were fixed earnestly on Uncle Bertrand's face. That face lighted up with a glow of pleasure, then he said half smilingly:

"Am I not always good to you child?" He called her child very often now.

"Yes, I know you mean to be very good, but sometimes we mean to be very good, and yet we make great mistakes. "Uncle Bertrand"—but Gypsy's tone was one of wistful sweetness—"would you not like me to stay with you always, and take care of you?"

Hastily Bertrand arose—the longing was so great to take her in his arms as he used to do when she was a child and cover her with kisses.

"My dear child, what I would like has nothing to do with the question. In all human probability I shall die many years before you"—he was standing where he could not see Gypsy's face—"so that I feel it my duty to settle you in life—that is if I can feel that you are happy. Do you understand me, Gypsy?" "Yes," she answered quietly. "I understand and you will take me away soon from here, Uncle Bertrand?"

As Bertrand said yes, his heart was lighter than it had been for some time. Once again he would have Gypsy all to himself. He could not think of the future—he could only greedily grasp at this last drop of happiness which Gypsy was unconsciously holding out to him. Once again they would

be near to each other. Once again she should learn to look to him for protection. He meant to be so good, so tender to her, that in years to come she would look back yearningly at all that tenderness and then perhaps dimly she would understand him a little. Perhaps that future would make plain to her—when he was dead and gone—some of the love he had lavished on her. Perhaps it was a selfish and absurd wish; but he did wish that in the future she should know how much he had given to her.

CHAPTER X.

By twelve the storm had increased immensely. Bertrand was still on deck. The steamer should have been in Liverpool some six hours ago but she was still fighting with the waves, which were rising higher and higher and dashing over the side of the steamer every now and then. The sea looked as black as ink. It was altogether a wild and grand scene.

Bertrand, who had never gone below, was rather enjoying the stormy night. There was something soothing to him in the mere sense of danger. Presently he became conscious of the fact that Gypsy had come on deck, and was trying to get to him. But it was almost impossible for her to fight against the wind which was blowing a perfect hurricane. Instantly he was beside her. Then silently like a child she slipped her hand through his arm, holding tightly on to him. For by this time, what with the rolling of the steamer and the wind, it was almost impossible for her to keep a footing. "I don't think you ought to be up here" he said a little anxiously.

"Are you afraid, Gypsy?"
 "Not now," she answered, getting nearer to him and clinging more tightly on to him. "Not when I am near to you, Uncle Bertrand. I don't think I would be afraid of death now so long as I was near to you."

"Hush! hush!" he said hastily. "You must not speak in that way to me, Gypsy. You don't know."

Gypsy looked up into the grave face bonding so near to her and saw strange distress written in it.

"Why should I not say it?" she asked; "it is true. I never feel safe but when I am near to you."

He turned his face away from her, but he put his arm round her more protectingly. Yes, while she was with him she should be safe.

"I am very glad you are not obliged to be much at sea, Uncle Bertrand."

She said presently, "I think I should go mad if I had any one I cared much about often at sea. I should not mind for myself but it must be dreadful to have some one you cared very much for often at the mercy of these cruel waves."

So they stood for some time silently watching the waves. Bertrand felt almost happy once again. Was Gypsy not near to him and had she not just said that she never felt so safe as when with him? Those words of hers had given him a thrill of intense pleasure. He kept repeating them to himself as he stood there supporting her. What would he not do for her—his little Gypsy? He seemed to feel all her preciousness to him at that moment in a way that he had never felt before.

Presently, as Bertrand stood there holding Gypsy, he saw a huge wave rise like a mountain of water with its snow-white cap of foam. He knew he had not time to get Gypsy below before it would be on them. Like a flash, Bertrand, afraid lest the sudden rush of water should sweep Gypsy away, disengaged himself from her hold, making her hold on to the mast, and stationed himself in front of her, so that he might in this manner break to a certain degree the full force of the water, as it dashed against Gypsy. The wave bore down on the vessel like some great monster, and then broke over its side with an angry violence.

Bertrand had broken the shock for Gypsy by the interposition of his body but he had been unable to keep his footing when the wave rushed on him with all its force. It swept him away on its watery clutch before Gypsy's very eyes. Almost blinded by the sea water, and thoroughly drenched herself, Gypsy shrieked with horror, as she saw Bertrand borne away before her—away into that black, boiling, foaming, angry sea. She cried aloud to God in her remorseful agony but the waves and wind only seemed to mock her grief with their awful roar.

In that one agonizing moment Gypsy learned more of her own heart than she could have learnt in years. As she saw the waves rise and fall and knew that in that watery grave Bertrand had been swallowed up her agony became too intense—everything seemed to grow distinct, and then to sink before her. The blackness of despair closed round her—all was lost to fright. In a misty way she felt she was being carried away but she knew not where—and then unconsciousness wiped away all that feeling of awful despair.

When life again seemed to open to Gypsy she was surrounded by strange faces. Before the mind recovered consciousness the eye seemed to miss some familiar object, for Gypsy's brown eyes wandered restlessly and longingly about the room. Then that last distinct scene came slowly back to the mental eye. Gypsy closed her eyes with a shudder and groaned aloud "O my darling, my darling," she moaned, pressing her hands to her face as if she would press out something there!

Fortunately for Gypsy her doctor was not only a skilful physician but a sympathetic man as well. With gentle thoughtfulness he bent down, placing his hands soothingly on hers. Gypsy opened her eyes, and fixed them on him.

"You have been ill," he said calmly, "but now you are better and will soon be no longer my patient."

(To be Continued.)

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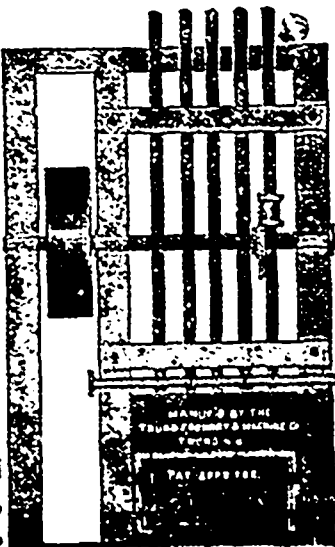
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MINING.

NOVA SCOTIA MARBLE TO THE FRONT.—The owners of the red marble quarry at Walton have just contracted with a leading New York architect to supply a large quantity of marble for the new building of the *World*. This building is a mammoth structure seventeen stories in height, and all the interior decorations and fittings, such as counters, mantels, lintels, &c., &c., are to be of the Walton marble. The importance of this contract is hard to estimate, as the selection of Nova Scotia marble in the decorative work of one of the largest buildings ever constructed will advertise the superiority of the material in the most effective manner. This new industry will soon be furnishing employment to large numbers of workmen and adding to the Provincial wealth.

OXFORD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—After considerable difficulty we have at last obtained a record of the dividends paid by this company. It is as follows: 1885, \$38,400; 1886, none; 1887, \$25,200; 1888, \$14,400; total, \$78,000. The last paid was one of two cents per share, September 11th, 1888. Nothing has been paid thus far in 1889. The Capital stock is only \$125,000. There are 125,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. There are about a dozen stockholders, and of these five own seven-eighths of the stock.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal* Why this difficulty! As long ago as January 20th, 1888, a detailed report from Mr. J. M. Reid, the Oxford manager, was published in *The Critic*, showing the dividends paid up to January 1st, 1888, to have been \$65,625. This information was furnished at the request of the *Financial and Mining Record* and published in the latter journal. Since that date the public have been duly informed through our columns of the dividends paid.

To the Editor of the Critic.—

SIR,—From time to time there have appeared in your columns editorial notes and occasional letters criticising both the mining law and its administration through the Mines Office. At present I wish to call attention to section 132 of the law, which says: "If the applicant for a mining lease shall not execute such lease and file it in the office of the Commissioner for execution and registry by the Commissioner within one year from the time of his application, the areas shall be considered vacant, and applications for a lease or license may be received."

It is within the knowledge, if not the experience, of almost every person interested in gold mining in Nova Scotia that this section of the law has wrought great injustice, serious annoyance and in some cases the loss of valuable property through no fault of the applicant, but through the neglect or delay of the clerical force of the department in furnishing the lease, or in notifying the applicant that his lease was ready for execution. This section is one of those needing repeal, for there is no reason why an applicant should not execute his lease and receive his copy within an hour or two from paying his money; and again, the mere fact of his paying his rent should relieve him of all responsibility in the matter of issuing and perfecting the lease and should throw all the obligations upon the department. I hope some of your readers who are better and longer acquainted with the Mining Law than myself will give this matter some attention, and will use their influence with the department to have this section modified or stricken out at the next session of the Provincial House.

Halifax, 9th July, 1889.

DURHAM.

A SPLENDID BRICK.—The Northup gold mine is improving as the leads deepen. June has proved a grand month. The clean up for eighteen days' work panned out splendidly, producing a brick of 500 ounces, valued at over \$8,000. We congratulate the lucky owners, who strike rich at every crushing.—*Hants Journal*.

W. G. Matheson, of the firm of I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, was at Caledonia last week making arrangements to build a new twenty story steam crusher for the Philadelphia Mining Company, who own the valuable property at North Brookfield. The Company are now using the mill at another property by means of a tramway. New steam hoisting and pumping gear has lately been added, which enables them to take out large quantities of ore.

NEW GLASGOW IRON COMPANY.—The New Glasgow *Enterprise* says:—"The Nova Scotia Iron, Coal and Railway Company, limited, was organized on the 18th June, under charter of local government granted in 1881. They propose to proceed at once to prospect their iron properties, and if they are found of sufficient capacity, they will proceed to the erection of furnaces and necessary plant. We understand they have secured an office in Carmichael's building. Following are the directors: J. P. Mott, President, Halifax; Graham Fraser, Vice-President, New Glasgow; J. F. Smith, Halifax; Thos. Bayne, Halifax; Wm. Jacks, ex-M.P., Glasgow, Scotland; Forrest McKay, New Glasgow; Harvey Graham, New Glasgow."

The following clipping from the *Gold Hunter* shows that the base metal fever has overcome the gold miners. It is a new departure to find them at the diamond field, and we suppose they have gold plates, as it would be rather unprofessional to use base metal. They should prove hard bargainers and a game between teams from rival mining camps is bound to be hotly contested, as all are experts in working leads:—

"CHALLENGE.—We, the undersigned, members of the Whiteburn Base Ball Team, hereby Challenge the Molega Base Ball Team to play a Return Match of Base Ball at Caledonia Corner on Saturday, July 14th. (Signed) R. Devany, Chas. Wentzel, Jas. Cahill, Wm. McKenzie, Wm. Richardson, A. McGinnis, E. Boland, Martin Chivers, Jas. R. Smith."

That mining is profitable is proved by the following list of dividends paid by mining companies in the States during the month of June and for the six months ended June 30th, 1889:—

No.	Month June.	Per share.	Total 6 mos.
Alma Con of Idaho.....	1	\$... .03	\$ 15,000
Aspen M. & S. Co., Col.....	6	40,009	1.20 240,000
Atlantic Copper, Mich.....	1	.....	2.00 80,000
Boston & Montana, M. T.....	2	.....	3.00 300,000
Caledonia, Dak.....	6	8,000	.48 48,000
Calumet & Hecla, Mich.....	1	.....	5.00 500,000
Central Copper, Mich.....	1	.....	3.00 80,000
Colorado Central Col.....	3	13,750	.15 41,250
Copper Queen, Ari.....	1	.....	.50 70,000
Cou Cal. & Va., Nev.....	5	108,000	2.50 540,000
Confidence, Nev.....	1	.....	1.00 24,960
Daly, Utah.....	6	37,500	1.50 225,000
Delhi, Cal.....	1	.....	.50 50,000
Deer Creek, Idaho.....	1	10,000	.05 10,000
Dunkin, Col.....	2	.....	.10 20,000
Evening Star, Col.....	1	.....	.25 12,500
Granite Mountain, M. T.....	6	200,000	2.50 1,000,000
Homestake, Dak.....	6	12,500	.90 112,500
Hecla Con, M. T.....	6	15,000	3.00 90,000
Illinois, N. M.....	1	.....	.20 20,000
Idaho Gold Quartz, Cal.....	6	15,500	35.00 108,500
Iron Silver, Cal.....	1	.....	.20 100,000
Ivanhoe, Cal.....	1	10,000	.05 10,000
Jay Gould, Minn.....	6	10,000	.20 74,000
Jackson, Nevada.....	1	5,000	.10 5,000
Mammoth, Utah.....	1	.....	..... 10,000
Monitor G. M. Co., Dak.....	1	.....	.05 12,500
Morning Star, Col.....	1	.....	.25 25,000
Montana (Limited) M. T.....	1	.....	.06½ 41,250
Mount Diablo, Nev.....	2	.....	.60 30,000
Nevado, Nev.....	3	.....	.30 30,000
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario, C. A.....	2	.....	.20 30,000
Napa, Cal.....	1	.....	.10 10,000
Ontario, Utah.....	6	75,000	3.00 450,000
Original, M. T.....	1	.....	.05 3,000
Oscoda Copper, Mich.....	1	.....	1.00 50,000
Parrott M. T.....	.....	.....	..... 36,000
Pinalco, Nev.....	3	.....	..... 30,000
Pyrenees, M. T.....	1	.....	.05 5,000
Pelican Eagle.....	2	.....	..... 10,000
Pumas Eureka, Cal.....	1	.....	.50 70,313
Quicksilver of Cal.....	2	.....	3.00 128,740
Silver Cord, Cal.....	1	.....	.10 50,000
Sierra Nevada, Idaho.....	1	.....	.02 20,000
Small Hopes, Col.....	1	25,000	.10 25,000
Silver Mines of L. V., N. M.....	1	25,000	.05 25,000
Tamarack, Mich.....	2	.....	10.00 400,000
Ward Con., Col.....	1	.....	.05 10,000
Webb City, Missouri.....	4	1,100	.40 4,400
Young America, Cal.....	1	.....	.02 10,000
Total.....		\$611,350	\$5,292,913

The Lookout M. Company is reported to have paid 6 dividends of two cents each, aggregating \$60,000. The Grauby M. & S. Co., one of \$20,000. The Cortez of Nevada one of fifty cents, and the Charleston S. C. M. & M. Co., one of \$3.50 per share.—*Financial & Mining Record.*

MONTAGUE.—Another fine lot of gold specimens were on exhibition in Halifax taken from the Annand property.

MOOSE HEAD DISTRICT.—The ton stamp mill erected on the McMan property is doing good work. It was erected under the supervision of Mr. McPherson, whose skill as a millwright is now acknowledged throughout the Province.

The *Canadian Mining Review* is republishing Mr. E. Gilpin's paper on "Coal Mining in Nova Scotia," and the June number has an interesting paper on "the Empress Mill," Renfrew district, N. S., by J. E. Hardman M. E., of Oldham. The latter article is, however, somewhat marred by the absence of plates to which reference is made.

The State Mine Inspector of Iowa reports the output of coal in that State in 1888 at 3,864,490 tons, which is about the average production of the past five years.

There were 297 coal mines worked in Franco in 1886, giving an output of 19,910,000 tons, of which 10,373,000 tons were produced in the departments of the Nord and Pas des Calais. The consumption of coal in Franco has not increased in the ratio of the production. The imports of foreign coal into Franco diminished 761,000 tons in 1885 and 536,000 tons in 1886. The aggregate consumption of coal in Franco was 32,439,000 tons in 1883, but fell to 29,619,000 tons in 1886. The reduction of the railway rates and some pressure otherwise diminished the use of foreign coal. The production of iron and steel in Franco in 1883 was 3,570,000 tons against 2,712,000 tons in 1886. The aggregate in 1886 comprised 767,000 tons wrought iron, 1,517,000 tons pig iron and 428,000 tons steel.

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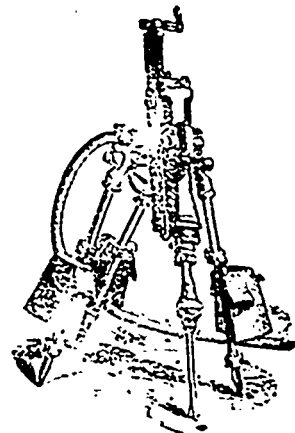
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HOME AND FARM.

We have pleasure in reproducing the following very interesting letter of a correspondent of the Halifax Herald:—The berry business is rapidly becoming a very important factor in the agricultural interests of western Kings Co. This district, sheltered by mountain ranges and watered by innumerable streams, seems by nature particularly adapted to fruit growing. Berwick may be considered the hub of the circle—bounded by Kentville on the east and Middleton on the west—in which small fruit is largely grown for market. The soil in this district is of a light nature, varying from poorest sand to a rich clay loam, early, warm, easily worked, very productive, and with plenty of manure and thorough cultivation seems to produce good crops regardless alike of drought or flood. All varieties of wild berries grow in great abundance, but the immense business of collecting berries for market is of recent growth.

Demand and supply of any commodity seem to grow up insensibly together, the one unconsciously nurtured and fostered by the other. Some twenty-five years ago J. M. Parker and John H. Shaw, of Berwick, shipped strawberries to Halifax by the old stage coach, realizing then about 40cts. per quart. From this small beginning the business has grown till some days last week two carloads of berries were landed and consumed in the same market. For fifteen years succeeding this the business increased but slowly; several parties continued to grow a small patch of berries each season but did not branch out largely for fear of over-stocking the market. Some ten years ago Geo. Magee of Somerset, Wm. McNeil of Kingston and a few others set seriously to work to grow berries for market, and with the supply of fruit the consumption has proportionately increased till it seems to-day as if the demand in Halifax is practically unlimited. Among the principal growers of the present time we can still name Geo. Magee, who cultivates about two acres of strawberries each season. Mr. Magee is a careful grower—only undertakes what he can do thoroughly, understands his business and makes it pay. He averages 5,000 to 7,000 quarts per season, and has cleared \$600 per acre in a good year. L. D. Robinson retired from the principalship of the Dartmouth schools some five years since with impaired health and shattered constitution, and bought a run-down farm in Berwick. Mr. R. plunged into fruit growing with all the energies of his impulsive nature, and is proving to the world that an educated farmer will succeed. He shipped 900 quarts in one day, and his fruit crop will aggregate 5,600 quarts this season. S. P. Chute & Son have a sheltered location on favorable soil. They are ambitious and enterprising, have put up a wind mill and tanks for irrigation, which during the heated term keep up the moisture by artificial means. Sam had 40 pickers on the 24th ult. and sent out 1100 quarts that day. This season's work ought to aggregate 6,000 quarts. John L. Shaw is a large grower, a careful cultivator and good packer; he has a large crop of all varieties of berries. T. H. Parker & Son's strong points are raspberries and tomatoes; they are cultivating all kinds of fruit and under favorable conditions should ship 8,000 quarts of fruit and five tons of tomatoes.

J. C. Thomas will probably ship 3,000 quarts of fruit, and a score of smaller growers will put up from 500 to 2,000 quarts each.

All will admit that G. C. Miller of Middleton is the most successful grower. Mr. Miller is a living example of "ten acres' enough."

His farm is just ten acres in extent, about two of which is meadow. There is no manure used on this place but commercial fertilizers. About three acres are kept in the strawberry plantation and about 10,000 quarts is the annual production. Mr. M. gives particular attention to marketing, ships only good fruit in full sized packages, and is the ideal grower of the valley.

Halifax certainly displays great capacity for the consumption of fruit. On the 24th ult about 500 cases containing no less than 20,000 boxes of strawberries were landed in Halifax, and the week's receipts probably did not fall far short of 60,000.

The low price for potatoes during the past few years and failure of the apple market has increased the fruit acreage wonderfully and it seems to some as if the business must be overdone in the near future. The early completion of the "missing link" with daily steam communication to Boston will open an avenue for the disposal of large quantities of fruit, and canning factories and evaporators will eventually dispose of much of the surplus product. And we will not claim that the business is overdone until the cost of production is so reduced by improved fruit and better cultivation that every person in Nova Scotia can eat fruit fresh or canned every day the year round.

The farmer ought, at the close of every day, to run his mind over every department of his farm work, and ask himself, among other questions: "I wonder how the sheep are getting along to-night?" Haying may be urgent, harvest may be crowding, the corn may need plowing; still, it will not do to neglect the sheep. They will break cover very early in the morning in these fly-pestered times—very soon after day-break; and they can readily be found and changed to another pasture while the hired hand is getting up the horses and oiling the wagon.

Water, salt, chango—these are three very important requisites in summer. Sheep may be made to browse very objectionable trash, ragweeds, the sprouts in a clearing, etc., and almost, if not quite, destroy them in a single summer, if a large flock is confined on a small area for two or three days, or even one day, if it is done very often. Constant change is the spice of life to a sheep.

Sheep almost invariably prefer a southern hillside to a northern, because the grass is shorter, tendrier and sweeter on the former. If they have become accustomed to range freely on both, and a fence is then run across the top of the hill, they will linger along it many hours of the day, gazing

wistfully through toward their favorite, sunny slope.—*The Sheep-Breeder and Wool-Grower.*

Gather the little turkeys in at the first sign of rain, and they will soon learn to run and fly to their coop at the first few drops. Always shut them up at night, for they are early risers and will be out long before the dew is dried off. Don't pen them up too near the house. Feed them at or near the same place all the time and they will learn to go there when hungry. Give them a good feed at night and they will remember and come home for it. If the morning is dry, feed lightly and let them hunt the rest in the orchard and fields. Keep the grass and weeds mowed around their pen and feeding places. Mix slacked lime in the dust for them to take their dust bath in, and sprinkle the carbolic acid and water over and around their roosting pen. Keep psils and kettles covered, for they will get drowned if they have half a chance, as they begin to fly so young. Of course a turkey hen will take her young off, and care for them after a fashion, but the safest way to make them tame, is to raise them where they may be cared for. Even if the turkey hen hatches her last batch of eggs, it is a good plan to have a hen ready to take the little turkeys and slip them away at night. If she still stays on her nest give her 20 or 25 hen's eggs, and if she hatches them let her run with the chickens. They are not so tender, or so easy led astray as turkeys are, nor as valuable.—*Mrs. Jas. R. Hinds in Orange Judd Farmer.*

To make stocky celery plants thin early, leaving not more than four or five to the inch. To make large plants, apply nitrate of soda, a little at a time. A cloudy day is the best for transplanting, providing the soil is right. A wet, sticky soil on a rainy day is bad for the plants.

OUR COSY CORNER.

TEA-TABLE TALK—We extract the following from the *Delineator* for this month:—It is natural at this time of the year for girls to chatter about their many small belongings, for the great ones in the way of gowns and bonnets have already been provided for. Then, too, there is something essentially feminine in all the dainty accessories that makes them very dear and their discussion very pleasant to the average woman. A man could never take supreme delight in the fine embroidery or delicate fabric of a handkerchief as does a woman; yet, oddly enough, he would very quickly notice how an entire toilette was spoiled if the handkerchief was coarse or inharmonious in color.

Speaking of colored handkerchiefs, I see Maria has just finished for herself some of those gayly colored mouchoirs of *mousseline de soie* that are so dainty and cost so much when purchased in the shops. And they are not difficult to make. Get a piece of *mousseline* of a shape that will divide into squares to the best advantage; upon the edges of the squares make a narrow scollop and outline it with brightly colored silk, and over the square embroider tiny sprigs in different colors. Those that Marie made are red, with embroidery in pale-blue, yellow, black and golden-brown. Black, brown, white, dark blue and dark mauve handkerchiefs are all smart; and if two or three of you buy material and divide it, you can have several different shades at about the same price that you would otherwise pay for one. A few black handkerchiefs are very dainty and may be easily made of *mousseline*, with a frill of light-colored lace put on with a fine silk scollop. They are extremely smart for use with a black lace costume.

The parasol is an important item in a dainty toilette, but do not, my dears, choose one that is too elaborate. The sun shades made of plaited muslin in light colors or elaborately trimmed with gold lace are certainly exquisite to look upon; but unless you intend them for carriage wear, they are worse than useless, and when carried at any other time they are bad form. They are much too handsome for the street and are out of place either at the seaside or in the mountains. A black silk parasol covered with lace is allowable with a black lace costume or with a gown of foulard or any of the light summer silks; but a parasol of white lace is of no use to its owner so long as she is a-foot. The sun shade that will give the most satisfaction is of brown, blue, red, dark-green or some similar shade of *moiré* harmonizing with your gown, the handle being of natural wood or else silver mounted. Be very careful in selecting the color of your parasol, for you must remember the oft-repeated saying that the parasol is a woman's moveable background and must, therefore, be becoming. As green and black appear so generally in the season's dress goods and millinery, you will find the green parasol most becoming because best suited to your wardrobe.

Now about shoes. The wise girl considers well all her gowns and selects her shoes to harmonize. With most toilettes and at most places during the daytime Oxford ties of natural leather and hile thread stockings to match will be worn. Lisle thread in this color looks quite as well as silk, and it is needless to say that it wears much longer. For evening, black silk stockings and black patent leather slippers are proper, although if you prefer the Suede color you can have slippers of that shade, with stockings to match. If the weather be at all chilly a pair of "spats" or cloth gaiters matching the ties can be worn with them in the daytime. Either black or red shoes must be worn with red gowns. There seems to be a special fascination about a red shoe—does it not always remind you of coquetteish Beatrice Esmond and make you long to re-read that history of a gentleman, "Henry Esmond?" If for some reason you are compelled to wear boots all summer, choose those which lace; after being out of style a long time they are now given a particular vogue.

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The 25th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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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	6,000
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

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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.

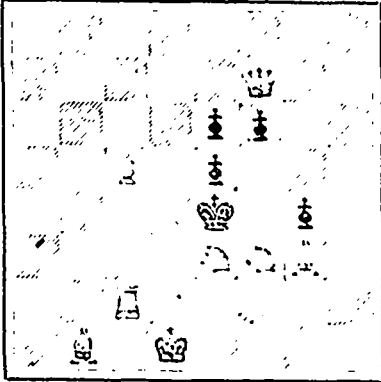
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CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes to consist of books on Chess...

Solution to Problem No. 86, K to Q sq Solved by M's H. Moseley and J. W. Wallace

PROBLEM No. 88. BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 70.

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

Two Knights Defence.

- WHITE BLACK
J. H. Blackburne. R. P. Fleming.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
3 B to B4 Kt to KB3
4 P to Q4 P takes P
5 Castles B to K2 (a)
6 P to K5 Kt to K5
7 Kt takes P Kt takes P
8 B to Q5 Kt to KB3
9 QKt to B3 P to QB3
10 R to K sq Kt to Kt 3
11 B to K4 P to Q4
12 B takes Kt RP takes B
13 Q to K2 K to B sq
14 B to B4 B to Q3
15 B to Kt3 P to QR3 (b)
16 QR to Q sq B to KKt5
17 P to B3 B takes B
18 RP takes B B to Q2
19 Q to B2 Q to B2
20 KtQ4 to K2 P to Kt3
21 Kt to B4 P to KKt4
22 Kt to Q3 Kt to R4 (c)
23 Kt to K5 B to K3
24 P to B4 R to K sq
25 P takes P K to Kt sq
26 P to KKt4 Kt to Kt6 (d)
27 Q takes Kt P to B3
28 P takes P P takes P
29 Q to B4 P takes Kt
30 R takes KP Q to Kt3
31 R to Kt5 ch K to B sq (e)
32 Q to Q6 ch R to K2
33 R to Q3 (f) Q to K sq
34 R to B3 ch B to B2
35 Kt to K2 Q to Q2
36 R takes B ch K takes R
37 Q to Kt6 ch K to B sq
38 Q to B6 ch R to B2
39 Q takes KR ch R signs.

NOTES.

(a) The authorities give, 5 Kt takes P; as the best move for Black, if White then continues; 6 R to K sq, 6 P to Q4; 7 B takes P; 7 Q takes B; 8 Kt to QB3; 8 Q to KR4, or 8 Q to B5, as recommended by Mr. Wayte, Black having the better game.
(b) Mr. Fleming thought this necessary to prevent Kt to Kt5—when he played his Q to B2.

(c) Premature, better to bring the QR into play at Q sq, &c.
(d) B to B sq is better, but Black has a bad game.
(e) Forced, if to R2, White mates in two moves.
(f) How distinctly he sees everything with his mind's eye, had he played R to KB sq, Black would play R to R8 ch, and when K takes R, Q takes R ch, &c — Montreal Gazette

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. TOURNEY. GAMES.

Mr. Schufft, Dayton, Ohio, vs. Mr. Fearman, Hamilton, won by Mr. Fearman. Mr. Kocher, New York, vs.

Mr. Andrews, Ottawa, won by Mr. Andrews. General Fink, Westerly, R. I. vs.

Mr. J. T. Wyde, Halifax, won by Mr. Wyde. Present score. United States 11, Canada 12.

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.

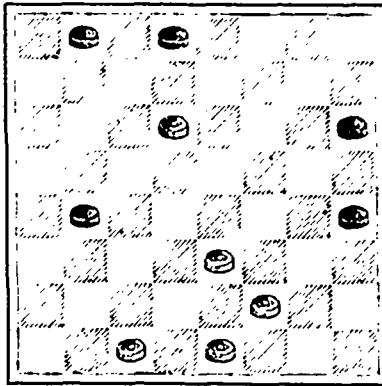
The weather is too warm for checker playing, but we had the pleasure of a visit by Mr. Abbott, of Pictou, last week, when we contested two games, both of which Mr. A. lost, but only after a hard struggle. We are pleased to be favored with such visits and hope that other checkerists passing through the city will call upon us.

PROBLEM 122.—The position was:—Black man 3, kings 19, 20; white men 11, 25, king 12; black to play and win.

Table with 5 columns of numbers representing draughts game statistics.

*By first position.

PROBLEM No. 124. By Sergt William Muir Black men 1, 2, 12, 17, 20.



White men 10, 23, 27, 30, 31. White to move What result? This is a correction of a recently played match game.

THE BARKER-REED CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

(From the American Checker Review) SIXTEENTH GAME. The sixteenth game proved a gen-

uine surprise. Everybody expected Reed would have a hard game to defend, but Barker must have entirely overlooked some recently published play, which had transformed a difficult white draw into a white win and, to the surprise of the "posted" ones, permitted Reed to secure the winning position. We give the position at the 32nd move:—Black men 1, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20; white men 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32 White (Reed) to move.

Table with 5 columns of numbers representing chess game statistics.

SEVENTEENTH GAME.

The opening drawn was 11-15, 22 17, and Reed forced the Dyke. He proceeded to follow the attack which the championship had previously played against him and Barker in trying to evade the hard defense only added to his difficulties. At the 34th move the position was:—Black men 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 19; white men 14, 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28; white (Barker) to move:—

Table with 5 columns of numbers representing chess game statistics.

and after twenty four more moves Barker resigned.

a Mr. Orcutt shows an easy draw by

Table with 5 columns of numbers representing chess game statistics.



Nova Scotia Government Loan Four Per Cent.

The Government of Nova Scotia invite Tenders for \$300,000,

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The Tenders must state the rate of premium offered. The Debentures will bear interest from July 1st, 1889, and the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.

Tuesday, July 16th.

If Debentures are not ready for delivery purchasers will receive scrip certificates, which will afterwards be exchanged.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tenders. W. S. FIELDING, Provincial Secretary. Halifax, June 22, 1889.

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