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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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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.

Advices from the Magdalen Islands give a somewhat indifferent account of the sealing operations; Newfoundland steamers having swept the ice before the Island vessels got out. A fair and early herring fishery is however anticipated.

Our own fisheries occupy so much of our attention that it is very likely most people believe them to be the most valuable and the most important in the world. This is not, however, the case. The Canadian fisheries are worth under four millions of pounds sterling, while those of the British Islands are of the value of six millions and a half. France comes next with three and a half millions, and Norway and Holland have less than a million each.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday week. Its work during the Session has included several measures of considerable importance. Notably the fast steamer subsidy, the copyright law, the very unsatisfactory postal regulations, the facilitation of the acquisition of land in the N. W., the extradition act, and the measure for the better safety of ships, but the last day of the Session was unexpectedly enlivened by the rejection of the "Short-Line" Bill by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 11. This may not, perhaps, turn out a bad thing in the end. The G. T. R. having claimed equal rights with the C. P. R. over the proposed line, there may be some prospect of competition on the part of the former corporation for access to the sea at this port. Should this turn out to be the case, some advantages may yet accrue to Halifax.

Another ebullition of the petty feeling of animosity to Great Britain, which seems so ineradicable in a large section of the people of the United States, manifested itself in connection with the display of one or two British flags at the recent centennial celebrations. These were pulled down with the usual hootings and vulgar insult. The incidents would be trivial enough but for the evidence they afford that a nation is only an enlarged individual, and, like the individual triumphant in a quarrel, finds it harder—even after a hundred years—to forgive than does the unsuccessful antagonist. Whether it be lack of broad generous feeling, or jealousy of the great country which contemplates her independent daughter with so different a regard, or mere blind, irrational, traditional hate, is uncertain; perhaps it is compounded of all three, but it is an unlovely spectacle, though it causes more of melancholy contempt than of anger.

The subject of the amendment of some city nuisances and drawbacks reminds us of an addition to the convenience and comfort, not only of citizens, but of all railway travellers, which ought to be carried out before the winter once more renders the steep hill of North Street from the Station to Lockman Street dangerous and well-nigh impassable. This urgently required desideratum is a flight of broad steps within the I. C. R. precincts from the yard up to Lockman St. Any appeal to the I. C. R. is perhaps rather hopeless, but it ought to be urged both on the Railway authorities and the City Council, who ought to unite in constructing this convenience to the public. Here again will not the Daily Press aid?

One of the first duties that the new Board of City Works should undertake is to arrange for a plan of the city that will show exactly where all existing sewers and drains are situated, and where, in the case of properties at present undrained, new sewers should be located. At present persons erecting or proposing to erect houses in the North, South or West suburbs of the city are unable to officially ascertain in what direction their buildings should be drained to connect with the future sewerage system. This is a matter of more than passing importance, and is one that should engage the attention of the City Council at once. The fact that it has not been dealt with comprehensively in the past will account for the slowness of building enterprises in the outlying portions of Halifax. The Board of Works ought to call upon the City Engineer to prepare a sewerage map of this Peninsula, so that every property-holder can tell at a glance before, or when, building, how his house is to drain and can make his plans and arrangements accordingly.

A feature of Canadian education and school-routine which deserves all commendation and appreciation is Arbor Day, an institution which not only promotes "proper adornment of school grounds," to quote the report of the Halifax Board of School Commissioners, but materially helps to develop that taste for the beautiful which does so much to smooth the roughnesses of life, and which can be in no way more efficiently, and at the same time more simply, ministered to, than by the cultivation and contemplation of the spontaneous beauties of nature. Besides the æsthetic advantages of the observance of such a day, much useful knowledge is to be gathered, not only of trees themselves, but of the soils suitable to different varieties, and of the proper modes of planting, as well as an insight into the most picturesque groupings of either single trees or clumps. This festival was held in Nova Scotia on Monday the 6th inst. The day was favorable, and we do not doubt that good work was done and sound instruction given all over the Province.

The expediency of the reduction in the British Horse Artillery carried out a year or so ago was much questioned at the time, and is still more so now. It is stated by the *United Service Gazette* that there is not now a single battery of horse artillery ready to take the field in England, and goes on to say:—"When we find that Austria, who possessed no Horse Artillery a few years back, thinks it now necessary to reintroduce it, we ought surely to feel uneasy at seeing an arm which it is admittedly impossible hastily to raise and equip when an emergency may occur, reduced to such a dangerously low standard. When the Germans, who have had more experience of modern war than anyone else, think it necessary and important to keep up a strong force of Horse Artillery—when Prince Kraft, their most able Artillery General, and perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject, recommends that the whole Corps Artillery of an Army Corps should be composed solely of horse batteries, it is surely wilful blindness on our part to let so valuable an adjunct droop and wither in the way it is doing now before our eyes."

The Mexican President, General Porfirio Diaz, has been publishing a report on the material development of his country, which, even allowing for a tint of roseate coloring, makes a good showing. Contracts now in force show, it appears, investments of more than \$40,000,000 in mining enterprises. There is a steady increase of the cultivation of the vine and the breeding of the silk-worm, industries which will, no doubt, exercise a powerful and beneficial influence on the country. Much land unproductive at present has been opened up for sale, and the telegraph system has been immensely developed. There are now 14,000 miles of lines. Of course much of this advance—more perhaps than President Diaz would care to admit in a state document—is due to American capital, but the very presence of it shows that Mexico must be in a better state of order than formerly, which is no doubt largely due to the influence of the President himself. It little matters, however, where the civilizing influence comes from as long as there is a real improvement in the state of this fine country so long the prey of anarchy and disorder.

We have now a new Mayor, and there has been a slight infusion of new blood into the City Council. This latter may not make much difference, but at all events we are at the beginning of a new Civic year, and we again appeal to the Council to stop the trotting of empty trucks and coal carts within certain limits. We have several times drawn attention to this nuisance, which the narrowness of the streets of Halifax renders so intolerable by confining the noise, which is often such as to frequently render speaking through the telephone totally inaudible. If the Daily Press would bring its influence to bear there might be some hope of amendment in this matter.

It is reported that "a number of youths who make a practice of insulting females near the north-end of Brunswick street, were chased by the police last evening, and one of them was captured. He was released with a caution." We are not in possession of the evidence, and therefore not in a position to pronounce upon the case, but we have an instinctive dislike to the easy-going "caution" in such cases. We look upon insult to women in the streets as the most abominable of offences short of outrage. If the young ruffians who do this sort of thing happened to encounter some of the young gentlemanly athletes of this city, or even perhaps older men who know what their hands are given them for, they would be hammered within an inch of their lives. It is a matter in which it behooves our police to be active and vigilant, and police magistrates not to err on the side of leniency. This is a subject on which THE CRITIC keeps a sharp eye, and will assuredly not spare any shortening of the sternest justice.

An interesting instance of the power of music is related by an apparently reliable London correspondent of a Canadian city journal. The late Duchess of Cambridge, as the world has been informed, was in her 92nd year and her vitality was at times very low. H. R. H. had all her life been passionately fond of music, and at all such periods of prostration the celebrated Signor Tosti would be sent for to play for her. As he played her eyes would unclose, the color return to her cheeks, a happy smile would come over her face, and after a while the venerable Duchess would become brilliant—and her conversation was always, it is said, deeply interesting, and full of anecdote and epigram. "Indeed it is whispered," says the correspondent, "that much of her charming gossip about all the interesting people she has met in her long life has been written down during those happy hours, when Heavenly music made her young again." It is to be hoped, it is further observed, that the Duchess has left Signor Tosti a legacy.

The reports of the proceedings of the Senate in rejecting the Short Line Railway bill furnish comical reading. The doughty Senators, secure in their seats, with no constituents to face, grew very valiant. The hour had come for them to assert themselves and prove to the country what an independent and valuable body of legislators they were, and they rose nobly to the occasion. Senator Miller denounced the bill in no measured terms, and as he was a Nova Scotian, and the bill was intended to benefit his Province, his patriotism or self-abnegation was particularly conspicuous, and every inhabitant of Nova Scotia should rejoice in the possession of such a prodigy. No doubt he will be warmly welcomed on his return home. The worthy Senators have heretofore passed all measures sent up from the lower house as if in duty bound. All the appropriations for the Canada Pacific; all the grants for Public Works, the Franchise Act, and other Acts innumerable, had slipped through their hands as if greased, but when it came to ask a simple measure of justice for Halifax they suddenly awoke from their prolonged nap, shook themselves, and decided that it was time to draw the line. In response to Senator Miller's eloquent appeal they voted the measure down 22 to 11; and if ever men proved by their own mouths that the worst that had been said about them was true, they certainly did it. Senator Almon was conveniently paired, and his voice does not appear to have been raised in the momentous discussion. His want of action was in striking contrast to Senator Power, who, although a liberal to his credit be it said, spoke and voted for the bill. Truly, the Senate has covered itself with glory, and Senator Miller has proved himself the "nobles. Roman of them all."

"The prevalence of fish forms," says the *St. John Educational Review*, in the answer kindly accorded to our zodiacal enquiries, "in the ornamentation of Christian tombs in the catacombs of Rome are not likely to have any astronomical signification. The Christians of that time were not likely to have had good opportunities, or even the leisure to cultivate such tastes." We venture to think the *Review* does not quite take into consideration all the conditions of early Christianity. The theories of the theosophists and mystics of to-day are pushed too far, and they are led away by their exaggerated estimate of analogy, especially in ascribing too much to the solar myth. Nevertheless, they have thrown much true light on the subject. The mass of the world was then Pagan, and that world was thoroughly imbued with solar and consequently zodiacal ideas, and it is well known that the Christian church adapted its festivals to this domination, among many other means it used to justify its faith in the eyes of its Pagan fellow-citizens. It is also a fact which we take to be proved, that the more ancient religions were absolutely dominated by the sign in which the sun stood at the vernal equinox. The very idea of the "Lamb of God" was due to this rule, the constellation Aries having been sometimes called the Lamb instead of the "Ram," of which more hereafter. Many high authorities consider that the transfer of the equinox from Aries to Pisces, which was regarded as symbolical of the triumph of the principle of life over the powers of evil, and therefore applicable to Christ, was connected with this recession so definitely that the Messiah was sometimes actually styled the Fish, as well as the "Lamb" of God. It therefore became a holy symbol appropriate to Christian tombs, as the cross is considered now.

The late shocking disaster on the G. T. R., near Hamilton, will emphasize the distrust and dread that are beginning to be felt by many of heating railway cars by stoves. No sooner were the cars telescoped than they were enveloped in flames. The car-stove has played a terrible part in many of the great railway disasters. In some instances a large portion of the loss of life has been entirely due to the flames originating from them, and the facility with which cars can be set on fire, and the extraordinary rapidity with which they burn when once ignited, have always struck us as not less singular than appalling. Yet, in spite of experiences so repeated and so terrible, neither in Canada nor in the States has anything been done to prevent the recurrence of these horrors. The lamps are indeed a source of danger by night, but the stove is, in cold weather, a perpetual menace. Steam heating would no doubt be troublesome, but surely something ought to be done; some inventor might set his brains to work. It has been recently suggested that the needed reform might be promoted if some public-spirited M. P. would take it up with determination and make it his own, and as such a member might certainly rely on the support of the public, the suggestion seems to be a practical one.

Poor Halifax! It seems that the fates are indeed against it. At the moment when the hearts of all enterprising citizens were gladdened by the passage of the Harvey-Salisbury grant through the lower house, a tardy measure of justice to this port, the wises carried the unwelcome news that the measure had been buried in the Senate. The causes which led to this result are likely never to be fully known, but the fact remains that Halifax has again been betrayed, and we fear this time fatally. The effects of the rejection of the measure will soon be made apparent, and the most that can now be expected for Halifax is that it may become the point of arrival and departure of the Atlantic passenger and mail business. The great steamships will then take their way to St. John to be loaded with freight, and Halifax will remain simply a port of call. St. John will reap the benefits of the immense outlay on the Short Line, while this city will commercially remain at a stand still. At least any advance that may be made will be due to the establishment of manufactures and the development of the great mineral wealth of the Province, but the millions already expended on Public Works and Railways, towards which this City and Province have had to contribute so largely, is practically money wasted so far as we are concerned. What nonsense is the promise of the Government that surveys of the line will be made this summer, and that at the next Session of Parliament the matter of a grant to the Harvey-Fredericton branch will again be pressed. Oh, yes, we have the support of the Government, and such a valuable support? The confession that the surveys have not yet been made is only a proof of how contemptibly we have been deceived. We were told over and over again that the line would be completed to Moncton this year. Messrs. Daly and Stairs supported the present Short Line system, and pledged their words that the dangers and difficulties pointed out by Messrs. Mackintosh, Engineer Keating, THE CRITIC, and others, when advocating what is now proved to be the correct route (the one *via* Quebec) would be successfully overcome. They must now admit that they were culpably careless in looking after the interests of this constituency, and acknowledge the wisdom of the electors in refusing them further support. We should like to hear what they have to say in their defence? Under the most favorable circumstances it would now take at least two years to secure the grant and complete the Harvey-Fredericton branch, and in two years St. John will have so fairly secured the through freight traffic, and have so perfected her facilities for shipping, that the road when completed will prove of little benefit to us. Halifax has been most effectually deceived and betrayed, and so handicapped that her sister city of St. John, with none of the great natural advantages of this port, has most unfairly distanced her in the race for commercial supremacy.

Unfortunate as the outlook for Halifax now undoubtedly is, through the failure of the Senate to pass the appropriation for the Harvey-Fredericton branch, there is still one gleam of hope, and, paradoxical as it may appear, that hope is largely dependent on the supposition that Sir John Macdonald deliberately connived at the defeat of the measure in the Senate. It now appears that both the C. P. R. and G. T. R., thanks to the action of the United States Railway Commissioners, who have decided that the G. T. R. must come under the Inter State Commerce Act, find it to their interests to secure a shipping port in the Maritime Provinces. At the last moment, when Sir John had committed himself under his agreement with the Canada Pacific, the G. T. R. came in and demanded equal running powers with the C. P. R. over the new branch. Under the measure as it stood it would have been impossible to grant the request of the Grand Trunk, and yet it was a most reasonable one, and to the advantage of the Maritime Provinces, as it would give them the competition of the two great railway lines of the Dominion, and prevent a monopoly. The only way out of the difficulty was to kill the Short Line bill (and with it the one sided agreement with the Canadian Pacific) in the Senate. A move of this kind would have been politically sound, and was about the only escape from an untenable position. If this was the case, and the Grand Trunk will at once extend its branch line so as to connect with the Intercolonial at Moncton, thus completing a short line entirely on Canadian soil, there will still be hope for Halifax. If the Grand Trunk would even now work hand in hand with the Intercolonial a large traffic would be assured this way. While the Short Line was being built, the Government, as a fair recompense to Halifax for the danger its trade is menaced with by the unjustifiable delay in completing the Short Line, should establish such a low schedule of freights over the Intercolonial as to assure us a fair share of through traffic, and place us in a position to compete with St. John on equal terms. If this is done, we may still hope for the best, and Halifax may yet become a great commercial metropolis.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

JAPANESE LULLABY.

Sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—
Little blue pigeon with velvet eyes:
Sleep to the singing of mother-bird swinging,
Swinging the nest where her little one lies.

Away out yonder I see a star—
Silvery star with a tinkling song;
To the soft dew falling I hear it calling—
Calling and tinkling the night along.

In through the window a moonbeam comes—
Little gold moonbeam with misty wings;
All silently creeping, it asks, "Is he sleeping—
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?"

Up from the sea there floats the sob
Of the waves that are breaking upon the shore,
As though they were groaning in anguish and moaning—
Bemoaning the ship that shall come no more.

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes:
Am I not singing—see, I am swinging—
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.

—Eugene Field in Judge.

"Well, Patrick, what struck you most during your southern trip?"
"The mule, sor!" replied Patrick, with a grin that disclosed the absence of nine molars.

One Dr. Terc, in England, is advocating the sting of bees as a remedy for rheumatism. He declares that he has treated with success 173 cases, and has given in all 39,000 stings.

IS HE A WOMAN-HATER?—The only chance we can see for unfortunate man is to fix a limit of age, say 30 or thereabouts, for women voters, and swear them to their age. An unmarried woman who would publicly own up to 30 might perhaps be safely entrusted with a vote.

The British Consul at Mollendo, in Peru, states that a company has lately been formed there, with the object of searching for antiquities and valuables in the old Inca burial grounds in the district of Cuzco, a concession having been granted to the company by the Government for this purpose.

A TRAIN OF THOUGHT.—Surveyor—We're going to run a train through your barn, farmer!

Farmer—A thrain through moy barrn, be jabers! An' do you think O'im goin' to git out av moy bed an' opon that barrn due ivry toime a thrain comes?

NOT IN THE PICTURE.—Lady Thyra (reading catalogue)—Two dogs, after Landsaer. Lady Myra—Put where is Landsaer? I don't see him. Lady Thyra—Why, surely, you don't suppose he would stay there with those two ferocious looking brutes after him. I know I shouldn't if I were in his place.

De Smythe (rejected by his *namorata*)—"Ah, if I could but sleep I might forget her for a few short hours. So fair! so false!" Ye Thomas Catto—"Mee-ow-mee-ow-wow! wow!! wow!!!" De Smyth (rising from his couch)—"D—n him! Even he must come to flaunt his happiness before me!" Brains him with the traditional bootjack.

In 1861 one bushel of corn, remarks the *Wall Street News*, would buy one pound of nails. In 1889 one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. In 1816 a pair of woollen blankets cost as much as a cow; in 1889 a cow will buy five pairs of woollen blankets. In 1816 it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth; in 1889 64 bushels of barley will buy twenty yards of broadcloth. In 1816 it took twenty dozen of eggs to buy one bushel of salt; in 1889 twenty dozen eggs will buy ten bushels of salt. In 1816 it required a bushel of wheat to buy one yard of calico; in 1889 one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.

The Chinese servant wished to draw a distinction between the servant and the friend. He had a Christmas present for his mistress, but he did not propose that it should be tendered in any impolite way. It was dinner time, and they had gone into the dining room. The Chinaman was not there. They called him, but there was no sign. Just then the door bell rang and one of the family had to go to the door. When the door was opened there stood the Chinaman with a package, which he handed with a polite bow. "For misses; a molly Christmas!" Then he disappeared, and before they could quite understand the affair he had gone through the garden and was in the dining room ready to wait at table.

"Yes," said Mrs. Slick, "I'm a martyr to rheumatism, and that's a fact. Why these early springs is regular rheumatism breeders, and most every other body in the city is a complainin' of it. There's Mr. Bain, he's agot it in his joints, and can't stir a step, but as to that, he never did anyhow. Then there's Mrs. Cranks, why she hain't been out of the house for weeks and weeks, but she's a great stay at home anyway. P'raps there's some truth in what the doctors say, that people as is well never get twisted up by rheumatism, but it lays itself out on them as is careless or is run down in constertution. I reckon the doctors ain't far out, and arter this I'm agoin' to be devoted to myself and mean to study up so as to diagknows myself."

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

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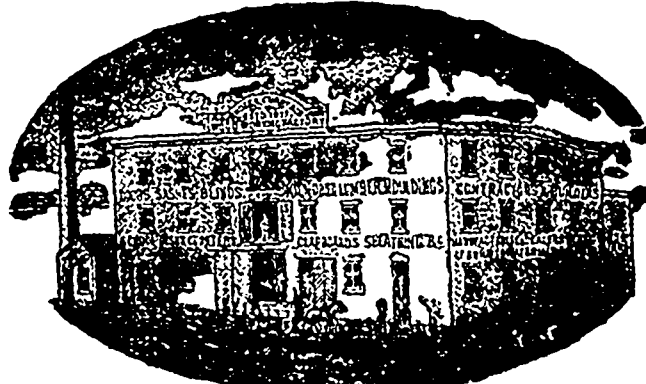
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The annual session of the Royal Society opened at Ottawa on the 7th inst.

Montreal intends celebrating the Queen's birthday by having a military parade and review.

Gabriel Dumont is said to be collecting half-breeds and Indians for wild-west show purposes in Paris.

Sydney Mines has voted for incorporation, 69 for, and none against. The town will embrace an area of about 3,000 acres.

It is said that 2,000 malcontents in the Toronto ranks of the Salvation Army have seceded and will set up a rival organization.

A cotton factory, the largest under one roof in America, is to be erected at Montmorency Falls, Quebec, to be running in September.

It is now stated that Mr. Haggart, the present postmaster general, will be made minister of railways, and Mr. Abbott postmaster-general.

Mr. Van Bruyssel, the Belgian Consul-General in Canada, has been ordered to make Ottawa his headquarters instead of Quebec, as heretofore.

The \$3,000 offered as a reward for the capture of Morrison, the murderer, is to be divided among those who made and assisted at the capture.

The *S. S. Halifax* will leave Boston for this port to-morrow and will continue her regular trips as usual, returning to Boston on Wednesday the 15th inst.

One hundred and twenty men accompanied by a Major and Lieutenant are on their way to Halifax. They will be added to the West Riding Regiment.

Labor Day will be celebrated in Halifax on July 23rd with a monster demonstration in the morning, and a picnic at McNab's Island in the afternoon.

The act authorizing the use of Standard time in Prince Edward Island goes into operation this week. The change is only 12 minutes 29 seconds from sun time.

The ladies of Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, held a bean social on the 9th inst. in aid of the Lawrencetown band. They were assisted by the Middleton brass band.

An Ottawa despatch says that Sir John Macdonald will sail for England on the 23rd inst. to confer with the Imperial Government in regard to the Behring Sea and fisheries.

Private parties are offering to deliver city letters at less than the new postage rate, so that the government will reap no benefit from the increase. So says an Ottawa despatch.

The steamer *M. A. Starr* has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, painted and repaired, and is again on the route between Halifax and Charlottetown, calling at intermediate ports.

The news of the loss of the brig *Addie Benson* has been confirmed. The *Addie Benson* was a brig of 328 tons. She was built in Bear River and registered at Sydney. The crew were saved.

The *Amherst Gazette* of last week appeared as an eight page paper, and contained the announcement that a tri-weekly edition to be called the *Amherst Record* will make its first appearance on the 11th inst. at noon.

The water act has been carried in Wolfville by a majority of 56 votes. Water has long been needed in Wolfville and the people are to be congratulated on their enterprise in taking hold of the matter and pushing it forward.

Special reports received at the Mounted Police Department give the particulars of the meeting of the half-breeds called by Gabriel Dumont at Batoche. Dumont's discourse is considered anything but hostile to the Government.

Eight business establishments, the Jewish synagogue and the Brooklyn hotel, at Winnipeg, were burned on Monday last. The Zion Methodist Church and other large buildings were damaged. The loss has not yet been estimated.

The new suspension bridge at Niagara, to replace the one carried away by the cyclone last winter, was opened for travel on the 7th inst. The bridge was commenced on March 21st, is 1,260 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 197 feet above the water.

The Kindergarten school in Dartmouth was opened on Wednesday in the Quarl Street school house. It is under the charge of Miss M. A. Hamilton, who recently passed a very successful course of study in the subject under Miss Woodcock at the Normal School, Truro.

The Halifax County Exhibition is to be held at Middle Musquodoboit from the second to the fourth of October. The prize list can now be obtained from Robert Kaulback, Secretary for Exhibition, or from the secretaries of the various Agricultural Societies in the country.

Monday was observed as Arbor Day by the city public schools. This year each school conducted its own exercises instead of gathering at the Academy building. Many of the trees planted last year are said to have been destroyed, and care should be taken to prevent this in the future.

Sanford Fleming has offered to donate \$5,000 to the Canadian Institute.

Mr Wiggins predicts a hot dry summer, and what little rain we get will come from a northerly point, that is to say, from north east or north-west. The old time thunder storms from the south, south-east, or south-west will not get here this year. The prediction is for the whole of North America.

The new Post Office Act is expected to go into effect at once, and then we will have to pay two cents on drop letters or use postal cards, and registration will cost five cents. The only balm in the act is the increase from half an ounce to an ounce in the weight of letters to be sent for one rate.

Mitchell's fruit, confectionery, and ice cream parlors on George Street, which for five months have been cased in by a rough board building, were uncovered on Monday. The building has entirely changed its appearance, being now of pressed brick with freestone trimmings, and is a great improvement over the old granite front.

It is understood that the N. S. Central Railway will have its terminal station under the same roof with the new station of the W. and A. Railway at East Middleton. This will no doubt be a convenient arrangement. Two railway stations in a place the size of Middleton would be more than are required to transact the business of the place.

The *Moncton Times* says:—Mr. Robert Gilbert, of Shediac, son of the late W. J. Gilbert, Q. C., intends to publish a semi-monthly agricultural journal in Moncton. He will be assisted by Mr. Patterson, of St. John. Mr. Gilbert was in Moncton on Saturday. He has had some experience in journalism, having been on the staff of the *New York Herald* last summer.

A fast train will be run between Halifax and Montreal this summer with refrigerator cars attached in which fresh fish will be taken to the Montreal market from the Maritime Provinces. It will leave Halifax twice every week, taking the N. B. fish at Dalhousie. This is no doubt a good thing for the fish trade and for the Upper Provinces, but it is to be hoped that it will not further increase the price of fish here.

This has been a remarkably good year with the seal fishers of Newfoundland. The season for catching seals there runs through the months of March, April, and May, and the catch of the past two months is reported as unprecedented. One vessel entered the harbor of St. John's with 38,000 seals aboard, that had been captured within nineteen days; another took in 32,000, another 31,000, and several others almost as many. Judging from the cargoes already delivered, it is estimated that the spring catch will number over 500,000, worth \$1,125,000. The seals were taken on the ice off the east and north coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and the principal species taken are the harp and hooded seals, which outnumber the square flipper and the dotard. A great many are taken to New York, which is a big market for sealskins.

Barnum has presented the skeleton of Jumbo to the New York Museum of Natural History.

The State Department is advised that Russia will send delegates to the International Marine Conference in Washington, in October next.

It is considered probable, in Washington, that either William Walter Phelps or John A. Kasson will be appointed Minister to Germany.

Owing to his declining mental faculties the venerable historian, George Bancroft has been obliged to desist from all attempts at further literary work.

Sir Julian Pauncefote presented his credentials to President Harrison last Friday. His address and the President's reply were of the most cordial character and augur well for the amicable relations of the two countries.

George Francis Train is still fasting, and his weight has fallen from 198 to 174 pounds. His pulse is down to 60 and is weak. He drinks two pitchers of water and takes a Turkish bath daily. He is determined to outfast Dr. Tanner.

There is much suffering among the Pennsylvania coal miners—many of them are said to be starving, and hundreds of families are destitute. The distress is owing to the long continued idleness at the mines and inability to secure any other work.

Mrs. J. M. Kellogg, wife of the Attorney-General of Missouri, has been installed as First Assistant Attorney-General. She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court 8 years ago, and is a member of the State Bar Association, as well as a partner in the law business with her husband.

The John Hopkins hospital at Baltimore was formally opened on Tuesday last. It is one of the finest and most complete institutions in the world, embracing seventeen buildings, and surrounded by ten acres more of beautiful parkage. Its construction was begun more than 10 years ago, and the total cost was \$2,500,000. It is a gift to the city by the late John Hopkins.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has received letters from Lord Ronald Gower, offering to present, through her, to some public gallery or collection in New York, his colossal marble bust of Our Saviour, called "It is Finished", now in the Royal Academy of London. This work of art, which is now on its way to New York, will be accompanied by the plaster casts of the Shakespeare monument in bronze lately presented by Lord Ronald Gower to Stratford-on-Avon.

In northern Michigan no rain has fallen for several months and fires are raging in every direction, threatening destruction to property and heavy losses to lumbermen and farmers. In Midland, Clare, Gladwin and Osceola counties the flames are running through timber and over uncleared farms, and men are trying to check the progress of the fire. Dakota also is a lovely spot. These places have a super-abundance of blizzards, cyclones, cloud

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bursts and hurricanes, besides the recent innovation of sand-blizzards. We would not advise any Nova Scotians to settle there, but if they must leave this country let them go to our own Northwest, which is free from such things.

It is to be regretted that the Washington Centennial Celebration in the United States, has been disgraced by the behavior of the people who attended the great ball, which has certainly been the "ball of the century" in a way that is not pleasant to think of. The management was at fault in the first place, and crowds who had no right were admitted, thus making a terrible crush. When the supper room was thrown open the crowd surged in, and the scene which followed was disgraceful. Champagne was consumed literally by quarts, and both men and women became beastly drunk, and acted in a very riotous manner. Ladies dresses were torn and destroyed by having wine and other things spilt on them, and at the close of the affair the cloaks and wraps in the cloak room were hopelessly mixed, and many people had to wait for hours or go without them. The Americans may be a rich and populous nation, but they still need to learn how to behave themselves at home as well as to their neighbors. Evidently "they are better fed than taught."

The German Emperor now has his Berlin palace lighted with electricity. Count Tosti, Russian Minister of the Interior, who has been ill for some time, is dead.

Orders have been issued to the prison authorities for the release from jail of Wm O'Brien and Timothy Harrington.

The damage to private property in Vienna and the loss to the car company, owing to the strike of the carmen, amount to 100,000 florins.

La France says the Government intends to postpone the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies until the spring of 1890.

Herbette, French ambassador to Berlin, will hold no ceremonies in celebration of the centennial of the anniversary of the events in France in 1798.

Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, has died in South Africa of fever. He was 41 years old.

Prince Dhuleep Singh demands that Queen Victoria shall restore the famous Kohinoor diamond to him or else pay a fair price for it out of her private purse.

A man who gave his name as Perrin fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot on Sunday. He was arrested and taken to the police station. It is proved that he has been crazy.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, who returned to England in consequence of prostration by fever, is making favorable progress towards recovery.

The health of the King of Holland is so much improved that Parliament has passed a unanimous resolution restoring him to power. The Duke of Nassau, now Regent of Luxembourg, will retire.

The engineers of France are to present Madam Eiffel with a model of her husband's tower in gold. The lantern summit will be in silver and diamonds, beneath the structure will be the fountain in silver.

The examination of Mr. Parnell before the Commission still continues. When he leaves the stand Sir Charles Russell will call some 70 witnesses, including Biggar, O'Brien, Harrington and over half the Irish members of the House.

The special commission appointed to consider the question has approved the new Siberian railway scheme. According to this plan, a railway is to be built from Silatooonst to Vladivostock in six years, at a cost of 25,000 roubles per verst.

Lord Dunraven's yacht "Valkyrie" was launched on the 1st inst. Her length is 85 feet, beam 9.10 feet, depth 11 6.10 feet, tonnage 56.76. There is no doubt but that she will come to America this summer to try her speed in all available races.

The Duchess of Marlborough was presented to the Queen by the Dowager Duchess at last Friday's drawing-room. She wore among other jewels the diamonds worn by the first Duchess of Marlborough on her presentation to Queen Anne.

Recently in London the Lords of the Admiralty granted an interview to Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, President of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company, regarding the use of Banff coal for the Pacific squadron in lieu of Welsh coal. The Admiralty are arranging to test the fitness of the coal, and Mr. Stewart expects favorable results.

The Paris Exposition was opened on Monday afternoon by President Carnot, accompanied by the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The exhibitors number 30,000, and Paris is alive with visitors. No vehicles are allowed on the streets. All the diplomatic representatives were present un-officially, in the dress of their countries, except the Japanese, who have adopted the European garb.

Mr. Parnell's admission of having made an untrue statement in the House of Commons has created an unfavorable impression, and led to a vote in Edinburgh against his receiving the freedom of that city, while his testimony that American receptions could in no way be identified with the proceedings of the physical-force party scarcely commends entire credence in view of the sentiments frequently expressed at these and other meetings of leaguers in the United States.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York

LOST IN THE STORM.
One of our local editors clipped from a leading magazine extracts from a vivid description of a western blizzard which we take the liberty to publish and suggest to H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, the feasibility of an extract for the introduction of one of their telling advertisements. The following is the description:

"At the close of a dark day in January a solitary horseman wends his way across the open prairie in one of our western territories. He passes at long intervals the lone cabin of the hardy frontiersmen. Two or three old settlers, of whom he has enquired the way, have warned him that a storm is approaching, and with true western hospitality, urge him to accept shelter for the night. But he declines the proffered kindness and urges his tired horse forward.

* * The sky grows suddenly dark.
* * * The storm increases in its fury.
* * * The rider dismounts to warm his fast chilling limbs. * * * Can scarcely breathe. Blindness comes on. Drowsiness steals over him. The end is near. * * * He is lost in the blizzard."

The terror which seizes the bewildered traveller is similar to that which overcomes one when he learns that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Disease, and is informed that he is in the last stages of Bright's disease. At first he is informed that he has a slight kidney affection. Later he begins to feel tired. Slight headache. Fickle appetite. Failure of the eye-sight. Cramp in the calf or the legs. Wakefulness. Distressing nervousness. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains. Occasionally pain in the back. Scanty, dark colored fluids, with scalding sensation. Gradual failure of strength.

Any of the above symptoms signify Kidney Affection. His physician treats him for symptoms and calls it a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom of Kidney trouble. He may be treated for Rheumatic or Neuralgic pains, heart affection, or any other disease which he is most susceptible to. Finally the patient has puffing under the eyes, slight bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician informs him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want of proper exercise.

The bloot continues and reaches his body.

Then he is informed he has dropsical troubles, and is tapped once or twice. He notices it is difficult to breathe owing to irregular action of the heart, and finally is informed that he has a slight attack of Bright's disease.

At last the patient suffocates—is smothered—and dies from dropsical trouble. Or perhaps the disease may not take the form of a dropsical tendency, and the patient dies from apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia or heart trouble. Or it may take the form of blood poisoning. In each form the end is the same. And yet he and his friends were warned by the proprietors of the celebrated remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, of the lurking dangers of a slight Kidney affection.

He did not heed the warning that a storm was approaching. He declined the proffered hospitality, and recklessly went forward into danger. He struggled manfully for a time, but his

strength failed, he grew gradually weaker and he was lost to the world. Not in a blizzard, but from the terrible malady which is occurring in every community, and which is doctored as a symptom instead of what it is,—a mortal disease unless properly treated.

A, No. 2829.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1889.

In the matter of the petition of Charles J. Stewart for the foreclosure and sale of lands mortgaged by Mortimer Dwyer, now deceased, and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, to James Stewart.

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the County Court House, at Halifax, on Saturday, the 15th day of June, A. D., 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1889, unless before the day of sale the amount due for principal, interest, and costs, be paid to the petitioner, his solicitor, or into court.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the original mortgagors and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, of, in, to, upon or out of all that piece or parcel of **LAND** situate in the north suburbs of Halifax, aforesaid, being parts of lots numbers nine and ten on the plan of division of a certain field of George A. S. Creighton, and which said lots were conveyed along with certain other lots to one William H. Rudolph by the name of William Rudolph by the said George A. S. Creighton and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1843, and duly recorded at Halifax in Liber 77, Folio 166, which said lot begins on the south side of Cornwallis Street at a point distant fifty-five feet from the corner formed by said street with Göttingen Street, thence running southerly fifty-four feet to property now or lately of Donald Sutherland, thence westerly along said property fifty-two feet, thence northerly along property of Patrick Moren fifty-four feet, nine inches, or to Cornwallis Street aforesaid, thence easterly along Cornwallis Street aforesaid fifty-two feet, or to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit; remainder on delivery of deed.
DONALD ARCHIBALD,
High Sheriff County of Halifax.
WALLACE McDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated Halifax, 7th May, 1889.

HATS, HATS
COLLEMAN & CO.

Have completed their importations of
Spring and Summer Hats,
All the newest Styles and Colors, from
Lincoln Bennett & Co., Christy & Co.,
Townend & Co., and Blair.

—ALSO—
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STRAW HATS.
143 GRANVILLE ST.

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.

MONEY
To Loan on Mortgage,
—APPLY TO—
JAS. A. McDONALD, Solicitor,
QUEEN BUILDINGS, HALIFAX.

GALIFORNIA OREGON AND WASHINGTON.
One way EXCURSIONS every two weeks.
LOWEST RATES, QUICK TIME, and personally conducted. For rates and full particulars apply to A. Phillips & Co., 208 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

ALBION HOTEL,
22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.
P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

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. Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

RIALTO RESTAURANT,
Now opened by

CHAS. AuCOIN,
(Late B. A. Hotel.) Opp. H. H. Fuller's,
HALIFAX.

1889—SPRING—1889

Inspection invited of my large and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

ROBT. STANFORD,
TAILOR,
156 HOLLIS STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX
STEAM LAUNDRY,
341 & 343 BARRINGTON ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.,

POND & SUTHERLAND,
PROPRIETORS

Laundry Work of Every Description
Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE
DYES!

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

The colors, namely, are supplied:
Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal 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, Linens, 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. N. S.

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

From such Unwelcome Visitors as
Neuralgia, Sore Throat,

Diphtheria, &c., &c.

The surest Protection and Relief is given by

Simson's Liniment.

Mr. Ed. McKinnon, of Hampton, P. E. I., says—"I have never found anything so beneficial for Neuralgia as SIMSON'S LINIMENT."

Mr. Robt. Reid, of Frogmore, P. E. I., says—"Nothing relieves Neuralgia so readily—have tested it, and am assured of its merits."

Mrs. Elizabeth Paquette, of St. Thomas, Que., says—"After suffering excruciating agony with Neuralgia for two sleepless nights, I found relief by inhaling and bathing the affected parts with SIMSON'S LINIMENT. Fifteen minutes after using it every vestige of the pain had disappeared. There never was anything so effective."

Simson's Liniment

is just the Remedy every one has long been looking for. One trial will assure you of its reliability.

Sold everywhere. Manufactured by

BROWN BROS. & CO.

CHEMISTS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTING.

Our type } Are second to NONE
Our Prices } in the Maritime
Our Facilities } Provinces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOMAN'S WAY.

Aye that's our woman's way.
We lean our faith
Upon one thing, which often proves too weak
And falls us. We are given over much
To trust our heart—whole heart—into one hand
That, growing weary, lets it drop, perhaps,
And then we pick it up and weep to find
That it is broken.

Were I only strong
(Which is to say no woman) I would strip
From out my heart and out my reeling brain
The tortuous thought of him who proved so false,
As I have stript my finger of my ring
That means no more now than a band of gold.
If I were strong, I'd never go at eve.
When all the fireflies, like sparks of light
Dropped from the myetic, burning star., are out,
And fitting low, and playing hide-and-seek
With pretty buds: and every breeze let loose
Is making havoc of the golden wheat—
I'd never go, with hurried, stealthy tread,
To where we stood together at the gate
One time, and not so very long ago—
To stand alone now. Aye that's sad; at least
It's sad to dream on the impossible.
To stand and think with mournful eyes and lips—
More desolate sure, than wet and easeful tears—
Upon the past.

Why, sometimes, I confess
The life-blood rushes backward on my heart,
As if to hush its throbbing, just because
I think I hear a step that sounds like his.
Ah, yes! the best of us are only weak.
If I were strong, I'd brand his image false,
And stamp it into powder 'neath my feet.
Instead, I've got it still. I've laid it by
Among his letters.

On dreary winter nights,
When I am sitting by my lonely hearth,
I count them over, and I think how once
He sat so near me on that other chair—
(Which I have kept there still, because I'm weak).
So near our hands met. Just to break the still.
That grows so mournful, I can hear my tears.
In low half whispers I repeat, sometimes,
The sweet, fond love names ever on our lips—
Elsewise I had forgotten how they sound.
If I were strong, and he should come to-night
And stand before me on the threshold there,
With outstretched hands, the love light in his eyes
(That once I deemed unquenchable) relit;
If peradventure, he should come (and I
Were strong, you understand), I'd fling my scorn
Into his face and bid him go, and cry:
"I have forgot you and those blissful days—
I've bound my heart up, far off from your reach,
And all your love could never touch it now!"
If I were strong!

I think if he should come,
And stand upon the threshold there some day,
And whisper once: "My wife"—no other word—
I think I'd say: "Come in; I've kept your place,"
Well, I'm a woman, and we're very weak.

CORA FABBRI.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—This is the little poem of John Boyle O'Reilly's you asked for. You may like, too, to see the answer to it, which was published, I believe, anonymously.

QUESTION.

"Joys have three stages, Hoping, Having and Had.
The hands of Hope are empty, and the heart of Having is sad;
For the joy we take, in the taking dies, and the joy we had is its ghost.
Now which is best—the joy to come, or the joy we have clapsed and lost?"
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

ANSWER.

"That Hope is sweeter than memory, we all by experience know:
What thought do we give to the argosies that landed a year ago?
Our hearts are not with the ship in port, but we gaze across the foam
And watch with eagerly longing eyes for the vessel that's coming home"

And we do do just that, do we not?
Caryl, dear, it is very sweet of you to care at all for these haphazard chronicles of my short-comings and long-goings. My conscience smites me for writing so seldom to you, but—well, you are generosity itself, and from this on I shall try to send you a weekly budget.

And so Aunt Sally has really gone to England, and the care of the household has fallen upon your shoulders. I do not believe you will "find it a bore," my dear, at all. It very likely would have been years ago, when the ability to keep house well was supposed to be a "gift," bestowed only upon the favored of heaven. But now that housekeeping has been reduced to a science, its secrets are open to everyone who will take the trouble to learn them. You will find housekeeping as fascinating as—botany, that is still your pet study is it not? Are there any cooking schools near you? You remember how they were laughed at as only another "fad" when they were first opened here, but they get only profoundly respectful attention now, and they are here to stay. Everybody goes—mistresses and maids, Back Bay's society girls, and South End's less aristocratic maidens. While I think of it, let me tell you of a nice way that we have just learned to prepare a tongue for the breakfast or lunch table, or for a little entrée at dinner.

First, par-boil and skin the tongue; trim it neatly, mince two boiled onions and a bunch of parsley together, mix with these three tablespoonfuls of fine cracker crumbs seasoned with a trifle of cayenne, a blade of mace and six pounded cloves, spread the seasoned crumbs over the tongue

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and cover with thinnest possible slices of bacon. Roll the tongue with the thick part in the middle, put it in a small baking-pan, cover it with meat broth and bake it slowly for three or four hours. When done, put it in a mould and press till cold. If the thin portion of the tongue is not eaten, it is very nice grated for seasoning omelets.

And here is a dish for dessert. Soak one-half cupful of gelatine with a cup of sugar and a dozen halves from a can of peaches with a little of the peach liquor, for one hour. Pour on a cup of boiling water, and pass it all through a strainer, then stir it all over the fire until all the gelatine is dissolved. Set it aside to cool, and when ready to congeal, have ready a cup of rich cream, whip the cream until light, add a pinch of salt and stir it into the gelatine quickly, one spoonful at a time. Turn into a mould, wet with cold water, and set in a cold place to harden.

I will send you the patterns for baby's first short dresses in this mail. Since you find it so hard to get help with your sewing you will be cheered to know that sweet simplicity is the order of the day for children's clothes. The ready-made clothing shops, and the second-rate fashion catalogues show costumes still that are fearfully and wonderfully put together, but the children in really aristocratic families are dressed in very simple little garments. These are often of the finest possible material, and exquisitely dainty and child-like, but they avoid every suggestion of "finery." The skirts of children's clothes, from babies in long dresses upwards, are exceedingly plain. Many skirts are finished merely with a deep hem, and this is true not only of the pretty little gingham frock in dainty tuts, of which so many are worn, but also of dresses made of the finest muslins. Hem-stitching is a favorite finish for hems, for wrist bands and so on. Herring-bone in white or fast-colored cotton is used a good deal to decorate children's dresses. Both white and colors are used on the colored frocks, but white alone is considered in good taste upon white dresses. Fine needle work and the softest, finest laces alone are permitted upon the most expensive christening-ropes. A pretty needlework finish is made in bands of tiny blocks made by hem-stitching. On gingham dresses fine hamburgs in white and colors are used, but hamburgs are almost tabooed on white dresses, since they are invariably too coarse to look well with any muslin or cambric suitable for a child's dress.

You will see from the patterns I send that first short dresses are made with small pointed, square, or heart shaped yokes, to which the plain skirts are gathered full. The yokes may be edged with fine "German" lace—so called—that is a washable imitation of valenciennes, and made of alternate clusters of fine lengthwise tucks and rows of insertion, or these may be tucks, with hem-stitching, or ladder stitching, or rows of herring-bone between them. Sleeves are gathered quite full around the arm's eye, and again at the wrist into narrow wrist-bands big enough to slip baby's hand through, and trimmed to match the yoke. For babies that walk, the yokes are merely lengthened into little waists, to which the skirts are gathered over a cord or by means of a belt. Yoke dresses often have a sash of muslin five or six inches deep set in the under arm seams and tied in a bow at the back.

For cloaks nothing is newer or prettier than accordion plaiting. The materials used are fine soft wools as cashmere, or Henrietta in all the delicate summer tints, such as rose, tapestry blues, pale gray or yellow greens, and so on. The plaiting is pressed with tiny tuck-like plaits by machinery, and does not require to be tacked on the underside. The price for doing it here is about seventy-five cents a yard. It is used a great deal for dresses and skirts, and I think I shall have my new silver-gray alpaca made that way. To come back to Roy's coat. The plaiting is attached to a short waist. The sleeves are gathered to a band or a cord at the wrist, and are full at the shoulders. Then there is a cape of the plaiting that reaches to the wrists. This is set on a narrow collar-like yoke of plain material like the coat.

Young babies' bonnets are alike for boys and girls, close fitting little affairs of corded or surah silk for cool weather, and fine muslin for warm days. The latter have fine lace frilling about the face, and muslin strings. The newest form of trimming is a simple bow set up on end on the top of the bonnet close to the front edge. This is made wholly of lace, with sometimes the narrowest white ribbon run through the meshes. German lace insertion and edging is sewed together to make the bow which has two loops and ends, and is four or five inches wide.

Dear me! I have not begun to tell you a quarter part of the things there are to say about children's fashions, and my letter is too long already. But there are other letters coming, and I must bid me away now to a conference of the Associated Charities. The work has made great strides, you will be glad to know, since you were here. Kiss Roy for me, and write when you have time to,
Yours devotedly,
DINAH STURGIS.

HE DID NOT LIKE SHAKESPEARE.

An odd, but characteristic, criticism upon Shakespeare is quoted from the late John Bright. Mr. Bright did not like Shakespeare and did not read him. "It is the dialogue," he said, "that spoils him for me. The break from sentence to sentence, the question and answer, the continual interruption of the thought divert the attention and impair the interest. The flow of thought is not sustained; the style goes to pieces." The sober seriousness of this opinion, the utter failure to grasp the nature and purpose of the natural drama, will strike most healthy minds as ludicrous. But it is eminently characteristic of this typical Philistine and of all his class. Even in real life Mr. Bright did not enjoy conversation. He liked long speeches. He talked by the yard, with an eloquence and style that were astounding. When he had delivered his oration he was willing that somebody else should make an equally long speech, to which he would listen with becoming gravity; but for question and answer, the quick interchange of ideas, he had no use.

And this mental attitude of a typical Englishman will help to explain the prodigious long-windedness of so many of their orators, essayists, and leader-writers, whose uninterrupted "flow of thought"—or of the words that are supposed to represent thought—is so often incomprehensible to the American reader. An Englishman will sit down and reel you off page after page of well written copy on any given topic, or will stand up in Parliament and talk by the hour, and the patience with which his countrymen will read or listen to the seemingly endless current strikes an American with amazement. But John Bright explains it. It is no wonder they regard our speakers as lacking in style and our writers as flippant.—*Philadelphia Times*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Alterations and renovations being made at the old stand, corner Buckingham and Granville Streets, so long occupied by John Silver & Co., will make it one of the most spacious and commodious dry goods houses in Halifax. An inspection of the extensive and thoroughly assorted stock of imported and domestic manufactures shown by this firm will be found worth while by close buyers of dry goods.

The manufacture of Fertilizers is a rising industry in Nova Scotia, and it would at once assume larger proportions if it were not so heavily handicapped by the existing duties and freight on the materials used. The duty on acid is fully 70 per cent., independent of the fact of the packages being breakable, while that on phosphates is 20 per cent. If the duty on acid were materially reduced or that on phosphates raised to say 35 per cent., our manufacturers would be better able to compete with those of the States, and this is a matter in which protection ought to be afforded them. Freight rates are also against them. The cost of freight on sulphuric acid from the United States is \$5 00 per ton, while on phosphates it is only \$1 50, rates which of course operate to increase the difficulty made by the duty. Interprovincial trade in fertilizers is also seriously dead-weighted by the freight rates on our own railways. One of the firms which suffers from this state of things is that of Messrs. Pidgeon & Mosher, of Windsor, who employ a number of hands in the preparation of these fertilizers. These enterprising manufacturers turn out in the course of the year 200 tons of ground bone, 100 tons of phosphates, and 50 tons of plaster, and were it not for the obstacles placed in their way by tariff and freight rates would at once be able to transact a much larger business not only within Nova Scotia, but with parts at least of other Provinces. The duty on acid utterly prohibits the exportation of fertilizers to the West Indies in competition with the American manufacturer, who buys his acid so much less than the manufacturer in the lower Provinces.

Building lots in New Glasgow are increasing in value. A number of choice lots have been sold within the past month or two; but there are some who prefer to hold on to their land till its value rises to the thousands. There are young men who would purchase lots for the purpose of building, but are deterred by the high prices asked for lots.

Among other industries flourishing at Yarmouth is the carpet cleaning and feather cleansing establishment, in the Cordova Tannery building. The carpet cleaning machine is a most ingenious contrivance. The carpet is passed in over a grating and beaten with rubber thongs hung from a huge revolving cylinder. The dust is carried off through a tube by means of a fan, and steam is passed through the bars of the grating, thereby raising the pile of the carpet and bringing it out fresh and clean. The feather cleansing machine we have before described. The enterprise of the young men who are running the establishment deserves success.

We learn that Campbell & O'Neil, late contractors of the Oxford & New Glasgow railway, have secured the contract for the construction of the "Missing Link," between Annapolis and Digby, a distance of eighteen miles. This railway will connect the western counties with the Windsor & Annapolis railway.

There is some talk, we hear, of a sugar refinery at Louisburg, C. B., a place which would offer many advantages for such an establishment, among which are those of a fine port to make from the sea at any time, and cheap coal and freights.

The *Toronto Trade Review* gives the following particulars of lumbering activity in St. John:—"At St. John, N. B., there are 18 lumber manufacturing concerns, whose total equipment of machinery is: 21 gangs, 24 shingle machines, 27 lath machines, seven rotaries, six single saws, three mullys, two piling machines, 19 box machines, four clapboard machines, eight stave machines and seven heading machines. During 1888 St. John turned out 157,026,928 feet of deals, 58,340,000 shingles, 105,446,000 pieces of lath, 364,200 boxes, 992,000 pieces of clapboard, 3,411,819 staves and 400,800 pieces of heading. A total of 1,611 hands were employed, and \$395,045 were paid out in wages for the year.

Two 100 ton fishing schooners were launched last week from the yard of Miller Bros., LaHave. They are modelled after designs by John McLean, who superintended their construction, and persons well qualified to give an opinion, do not hesitate to say that they are among the very handsomest of crafts ever turned out in this county. One is the property of Wilson & Co., Bridgewater, and the other is owned by Miller Bros., and others. They joined the fleet the first of May.

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CITY CHIMES.

The music in St. Luke's Cathedral on Sunday evening last was much appreciated by the congregation, and as the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis were the compositions of local musicians, a special pleasure was experienced in listening to their rendition. The Magnificat, as sung, was composed by Mr. R. King Pooley, Choir Master of St. Luke's, and the Nunc Dimittis by Miss Jost, organist of St. Mark's Church. The solos and quartetto were sung by Masters Smith, Taylor and Ackhurst, and Messrs. Moon and West. The congregation were delighted, and have desired that they be repeated. Mr. R. King Pooley is a most efficient Choir-Master, and has done much towards bringing the music at St. Luke's up to its present high standard.

The city streets are in a disgracefully dirty condition. Pieces of paper and other rubbish blowing about in the wind are very unpleasant. On Sunday, perhaps more than any other day, the state of dirt and disorder is more noticeable, because of the general quietness that prevails. Better than a Sabbath bill to keep people in order, would be a bill to keep the streets in order. Sunday is always quietly and respectably kept by Halifaxians, but the streets! They are a disgrace to any civilized place. Perhaps the "moving," which has been general during the past week, may have had something to do with the more than ordinary dirtiness.

The concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, in aid of St. Patrick's Globe House, was a decided success. There was a large audience present, all the seats in the lower floor and first gallery being filled, as well as a fair number in the "gods." The advertisements and programmes announced that the concert was to commence at 8 sharp, but it was quite fifteen minutes after that hour when the curtain was raised, and disclosed the performers gracefully grouped on the stage, which presented a very attractive picture. At each side of the stage were a number of beautiful plants which added much to the effect. Forty-four singers and three accompanists took part in the performance, under the direction of Mr. Wm. F. Compton, who deserves great credit for his work. The instruments used were Warren's vocalion, a Knabe concert grand piano, and a Chickering grand piano, and were furnished by W. H. Johnson. The vocalion is a new thing in Halifax, and in some kinds of music lends very effective aid, the tone being rich and sweet. Mrs. Hagarty took part in nearly all of the numbers, and as usual delighted her audience. Her first song, "Ernani involami," was very trying, but she performed the difficult trills and running passages in a manner that was very pleasant to listen to. She took the solo parts in the following numbers:—No. 7, Glee—"The Chough and the Crow"; No. 9, Chorus—"Old Daddy Long Legs"; No. 11, "We'll Gaily Sing and Play"; and No. 13, Canon—for three voices—"Ave Maria," in all of which she sang well, better perhaps in No. 11, which was the choice piece of the evening, than in any other. Mrs. Hagarty also sang in No. 3, Quartetto—"Cradle Song," which was very sweet and soothing, and in No. 6, Tenor Solo and Quartetto—"Veni Creator," Dr. Slayter taking the solo. Miss Leahy deserves much credit for the manner in which she rendered her solo, No. 8, "Bid me Good-bye," for which she received an enthusiastic *encore*, but did not respond. This lady has a very sweet, rich, alto voice, but we would suggest that it is not made the most of, and that if she would but open her mouth and sing with a little more spirit, she would be better appreciated. Miss Leahy also took part in the following numbers:—3, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 13, doing her part in each with much acceptance. Miss Sheridan sang No. 5, "Last Night," very prettily, and also took part in the quartetto in No. 11. Dr. Slayter figured largely in the programme. No. 10, "Kathleen Mavourneen" was received with enthusiasm, and for a time it seemed as if the audience would not be satisfied without at least one verse being repeated, but very wisely, we think, no *encores* were given, as the programme was a long one, and not being begun sharp at the hour appointed lasted until 10 o'clock as it was. Dr. Slayter also took part in the following numbers:—3, 6, 11, 13, and 14, the last named being a solo and chorus, "Laudate pueri," and was exceedingly well sung, the Doctor's voice sounding to better advantage in that than in his previous numbers. Professor Currie sang No. 12, "Dermot Asthore" (answer to Kathleen Mavourneen) and took part in numbers 3, 6, 7, and 11. Professor Currie's voice is always fine, and his singing easy and true, but we have sometimes heard him in better voice than he was on Monday night. The perfect blending of the voices in the choruses was a noticeable feature of the performance, and spoke well for the training they have received. Mr. Payne, Mrs. Dr. Somers and Miss Minnie Skerry deserve special mention for the manner in which the accompaniments were played, especially in No. 11, where "The Last Rose of Summer" was introduced with touching effect. Quite a large sum of money must have been realized for the new Globe House, and certainly success was well deserved, if painstaking preparation and exemplary fulfilment ever deserve it.

The hat nuisance was more than ever noticeable at the Academy on Monday. About a dozen ladies only had the consideration to take off their hats and give those behind them a chance to see the stage. In England there are fixed rules about dress at the theatre, and so it should be here. If the managers of the Academy only *would* make it compulsory, it would not be kicked against for very long, and the theatre-going public (at least of the masculine gender) would be profoundly gratified. Even at a concert it is pleasanter to be able to see who is singing than to have a hat of gigantic proportions shutting off the view.

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of trade has undergone no marked change since our last report. A fair development of business has been attained despite the unfavorable condition of the prevailing weather.

Many persons are in the habit of bemoaning the decadence of business in Halifax, but the fact is that eligible residences and stores were never more eagerly sought for than they are at present. It is true that a considerable number of shops are vacant and idle, but in almost every case the cause is not far to seek. Either exorbitant rents are demanded, or the places are not favorably situated, or they are not designed and arranged to meet the requirements of modern trade.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes of the Province during the past week:—Est. of B. A. Smith, dry goods, Halifax, stock sold at 42½c. on \$; A. A. Bliss & Co., Boots & Shoes, Halifax, succeeded by Downie & Larson; Lucy Wright, Grocer, Halifax, succeeded by E. R. Wright; J. A. Loaman & Co., Halifax, dissolved, Creolman retiros, business continued by Loaman & Edwards under old style; E. M. Brown, furniture, Pictou, assigned; H. W. Brightman, Baker & Confectioner, Amherst, assignment of book debts to Susan Fitchett; Thos. R. Rees, Gen'l Store, Liverpool, succeeded by C. Campbell; C. W. Main & Co., Milliners, Amherst, dissolved, business continued by Mrs. Main; J. B. Gillis & Co., Gen'l Store, Acadia Mines, assigned; H. V. McLeod, Jeweller, Halifax, business closed; F. W. Cunningham, Billiards, Halifax, Sheriff in possession.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	May 3, week	Prev.	1889	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	151	181	150	181	172	4936	3892	3938	4158
Canada.....	29	25	44	16	17	674	708	471	487

Dry Goods.—Reports from travellers who have been canvassing the country districts with samples of fall goods are not, so far, satisfactory. The truth is that these men were sent out at least a month before they should have been. The large majority of country dealers are not yet in a position to determine as to how their market for spring and summer goods already purchased will work, and they are too conservative to assume responsibilities for future deliveries before they can see their way clear to pay for them. Cotton goods are firm in sympathy with the advance in the price of the raw material. Standard brands of grey have experienced a slight advance. White goods are firmer, and although no quotable advance has yet been made in prices, it is expected shortly. The unsatisfactory nature of remittances continues to be the subject of the complaints of some of our best and strongest wholesale houses. This is not a matter for surprise, as their customs generally have found trade rather more backward than was anticipated a few weeks ago, and that money comes in to them very slowly.

We note that the Montreal Board of Trade has in contemplation the formation of a trade association among the members of the wholesale dry goods trade as a branch of itself. One can readily understand the advantages that would accrue to the members of the dry goods trade in being virtually a branch of the Board of Trade, and thus attaining a position that would the more effectually voice their grievances and further their interests. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration by our Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—If there has been any change in pig iron it is imperceptible. A good business is doing in shelf goods, and the nail trade has been fairly active. Shipments both by water and rail have increased somewhat in volume. The prospects for the future are reported to be encouraging, and dealers are looking for a good, steady trade. The general feeling is firmer owing to the strong advices from abroad on raw material, but no advances in prices have yet been made. Copper is somewhat depressed and dealers in most cases stand ready to shade figures considerably. Tin is quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—In flour, business has remained quiet and the market has been flat with prices unchanged and easy. The demand continues slow, the expected improvement not having come to hand yet. On the whole business has been dull and sales are merely of a jobbing character to meet actual consumptive requirements. The Liverpool and London markets are dull and slow, and quotations fluctuate within very narrow limits. The weather in England has been very cold and wet, which it is feared will have a bad effect on the growing grain crops in the United Kingdom. Reports from the west show an immense decrease of visible supply as compared with that of a year ago, but this is offset by reports of an enormous production which is predicted for the coming season.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair demand for small lots of provisions, and this market has been fairly active, with a good jobbing trade in progress. Lard has been in good demand. No change has transpired in the Liverpool, G. B., provision market and prices have been steady. In Chicago the market has been fairly active but considerably weaker. Pork declined 5c., and lard 2½c. to 5c. The hog market moved up 2½c. to 5c. The cattle market was weak and prices declined.

BUTTER.—The butter market has been quiet but steady with a fair volume of demand, especially for new makes that are presented in really good order. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports:—"Advices from the principal dairy sections of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa state that the prospects indicate a very large make of butter, as the early feed has increased the early flow of milk, and already augmented the supply of new butter at the principal receiving centres of the American Northwest. The large production expected during the coming season has created considerable anxiety on the part of Americans regarding their old stock, which they are endeavoring to dispose of in Canada at very low figures. A car load of last June creamery was offered in this market to arrive at 13c. delivered in bond, but not taken. The shortage in our supplies this spring has induced the sale of a large quantity of American dairy and creamery butter in this market and the Lower Provinces, several thousand packages being consumed in this city alone during the past few weeks; a car of lard packed was offered here yesterday at 10c. in bond. Between 3,000 and 4,000 packages of old butter and fresh butterine have recently been shipped from New York to Newfoundland, so that it will be seen that the United States is making

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every effort to make way for the large supplies of new butter, by disposing of the old in some shape or other. In this city, the supplies of Eastern Townships are beginning to be supplemented by freer receipts of new Western, which have sold at 21c. to 21½c. within the past few days. Eastern Townships have sold at 22c. to 23c., an occasional odd packing of fancy bringing 23½c. to 24c. Buyers in the Eastern Townships are paying 21c. for finest. New grass butter is expected in a few days, as the pastures are making splendid progress."

CHEESE.—The cheese market has been inactive and featureless, there being no business aside from the jobbing trade, and not enough now is offering as yet to establish prices. From the country districts throughout Canada come most encouraging reports of fine, early pastures, and it is safe to predict that there will be an unusually small make of the fodder product, as the cows will soon be in the grass all through the West. A few grass cheeses are expected to be produced at factories within a week. It is not needed to add that they will require ten or twelve days in curing, but there can be no doubt that it will reach the market by the end of the current month. The present prospects favor a heavy output and low prices during the season. It is calculated, however, that Canada will take this year about seven or eight million dollars out of John Bull's pocket for the pleasure of grazing upon the rich product of our cheese pastures. This is something worth looking forward to.

SUGAR.—The excitement in the sugar market appeared to abate for a few days, owing to cables being easier in tone and some indicating quite a decline in beet. This, however, has not affected the market here to any extent as stocks in refiners' hands are very light and prices have been firmly held. The demand has been slow, owing to the fact that buyers are well stocked up for the present, and the market has ruled quiet. A New York despatch quotes granulated ½c. higher. Cable advices just received from London are to the effect that the band of the sugar "boomers" has begun to play again to the tune of an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in the price of the beet product. Towards the close of last month, when margin settlements were disturbing legitimate business, the price of beet in London receded from 23s. 9d. to 21s.; but this sudden rise has almost recovered at a bound the highest price reached in the late excitement, first beet being now cabled at 23s. 3½d. Our private advices from New York state that the requirements of raw sugar in the United States from May 1st to December 31st are 1,000,000 tons, and all there is in sight is 400,000 tons, with no new stocks to be calculated on before September or October. The great sugar trust will require 30,000 tons by the tenth of May, and in the present lack of supplies the situation is beginning to be regarded by some as simply alarming, much higher values being anticipated by many in the trade.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses has been good, and considerable business has been transacted.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices report:—"New refined seal oil at 43½c. to arrive. On spot, 45c. to 46c. In cod oil; Newfoundland, 40c.; Gaspe, 38c. to 39c., and Halifax, 36c. to 37c. Newfoundland cod liver oil, 70c.; Norway, \$1.10 to \$1.15." Another report says:—"Late spot sales have been made at 44c. To arrive is offered at 41c. without buyers, who bid 37c. to 38c. on the strength of the large catch. A sale of 300 bbls. is reported to have been made ten days ago at 41c., which, no doubt, will show buyers a heavy loss. There is no pale nor straw seal oil here. Cod oil is quiet at 39c. to 40c., 36c. to 39c. for Gaspe and Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil is steady. Norway is selling at \$1 10, and Newfoundland was sold yesterday at 70c. to 75. Stocks are light."

FISH.—While the unusually early season has favored some industries, the boisterous weather has retarded the operations of our fishermen. Bait has continued to be very scarce, and even if the weather had been more favorable to fishing, this would have prevented work in the direction of taking fish. Quotations just now are purely nominal, and will remain so till new fish begin to come to hand. Old fish are firmly held to meet current demands for shipment, and if any happen to change hands, it is on strictly private terms. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 6.—"Dry cod in good supply, and we quote \$4 to \$4.50 per qtl. In sea trout, sales have transpired at \$10. British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half bbls. and bbls. \$12.50 to \$13." Gloucester, Mass., May 6.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$3 to \$3.25 for large, and \$2.75 for small. Shore \$3.87, and \$3 for large and small. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Flemish Cap \$3.50. Nova Scotia dry cured \$5; do. pickle cured \$4. New kench cured Bank cod \$4.12. We quote cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$3 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. Extra shore mackerel are quoted at \$30 to \$35 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1's \$26 and \$28; No. 2's \$22 and \$23; No. 3's \$19 to \$21; Bay 1's \$24 to \$25; Block Island 1's \$28 to \$29; Mess do. \$32; best Irish \$22 to \$23; poor do. \$14 to \$16." Jamaica, April 26.—"The cargo of the brig. *Sceptre*, the last arrival from Nova Scotia, was sold at 26 shillings for tierces and boxes of codfish, and 21 shillings for herrings. The market continued bare until yesterday, when the *Deurar* arrived, bringing a large assortment for the trade, but as no actual sales have been effected, it is difficult to give any quotations. We doubt, however, if anything will be done until the arrival of two cargoes now close at hand, when prices will be established." Havana, May 6 (by cable via New York)—"Market firm and tending steadily upward. The stock of codfish is small. We quote codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4 75; hake \$4.50." Barbadoes, April 26.—"The cargo of the *Scotia* was placed outright at \$16 for large, and \$14 for medium. Since then prices have stiffened, and we sold the *Miriam's* cargo outright at \$20 07½ for large; \$17.87½ for medium; \$16.57½ for Labrador, and \$18.37½ for Shore. Herrings are quoted at \$3.87½."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	10
Granulated	9 to 9½
Circle A	8½
White Extra C	8½
Extra Yellow C	7½ to 7¾
Yellow C	7 to 7¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 40
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	40
Demerara	38 to 40
Diamond N	47
Porto Rico	39
Cienfuegos	36 to 38
Trinidad	35
Antigua, Black	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

The decline in the price of breadstuffs and provisions seems to have called a halt, and it is not unlikely that from this till the new harvest we shall see steadier prices.

We make some corrections in our quotations as you will note.

For goods delivered in Boston we reduce our quotations from 10 to 15cts. a bbl. on flour and \$1.00 per ton on mill feeds. Bags in all cases extra 10cts each when mill feed is shipped via Boston.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.00
" American clear	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	13 to 14
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.30
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 medium	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3 medium	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIGS, 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
Hake	2.00
Cusk	1.50
Pollock	1.50
Hake Sounds, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	10 to 1.00
Tallow	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	30
" in Small Tubs	25
" Good, in large tubs	22 to 24
" Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	22 to 27
" Western	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	10½

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

FLOUR.

High Grade Patents	5.65 to 5.90
Good 90 per cent. Patents	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.15 to 5.30
Superior Extras	5.00 to 5.20
Good Seconds	4.05 to 4.50
Low grades	3.10 to 3.40
Graham Flour	5.65
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.00 to 4.10
American 90 per cent. in bond	4.75 to 4.90
Oatmeal	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Wheat Flour, per ton	17.50
Shorts	18.50
Middlings	20.00
Cracked Corn including bags	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulse	26.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	1.65 to 1.75
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.10 to 5.20
P. E. I. Oats	40 to 41
Canadian White Oats	41 to 42
Hay per ton	12.00 to 12.50

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.25 to 5.60
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat "	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	2.00 to 2.00
Valencia Oranges, per case	5.00 to 5.75
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian	4c. per lb.
" New Bermuda	3 to 3½
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½ to 7
Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.00
Foxberries	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, perm.	25 00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Mr. Perry," she said, as soon as Dana was out of hearing, "Mrs. Page will be with us to-night, or to-morrow morning at latest."

"Will she?" answered he, unconscious, forgetful, and with an air of pleased anticipation. "How pleasant for you! I'll come and pay my respects the very first thing."

"You do not understand," was the reproachful response. "You do not care, I presume; but this means that you and I will have no more long talks and happy times together."

"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Belknap, but I'm blessed if I can see why we shouldn't."

"No," despairingly, "it is plain enough that you see nothing. Ah, well!"—and the sigh was pathetic-profound, and the look from the dark eyes was unutterable in its sadness, "I suppose it is better so,—better so." She was silent a moment, and Perry's puzzled faculties took refuge in a long look over towards Dunraven again: he fancied he saw figures moving down the slope on the southern side.

"One thing I want you to promise me," she presently said, sad and soft and low. There was no reply. Looking up, she saw his head was averted. Was he feeling the sting, then, after all? Was he actually suffering a little pang after this affectation of nonchalance?

"One thing you must promise, for my sake," she repeated.

And still no answer came. How odd! He was bending over in the saddle as though turning from her,—perhaps to hide his face from her and from them all. He had shifted the reins into his right hand, and was apparently fumbling at the breast of his riding-coat with the left. Was it the handkerchief he needed? Were there starting tears in those blue eyes that he dared not let her see? She could not lose that luxury! Out went the little hand and touched his arm. Her tone was sweet, thrilling, appealing, yet commanding: she would see his face.

"Mr. Perry,—Ned! Look at me."

"Eh! oh! What! I beg your pardon, Mrs. Belknap, but I was trying to make out who that was in the timber yonder. Looks—looks almost like a woman on horseback, doesn't it?"

But when he appealed to her for confirmation of his timid, half-credulous vision he was aghast at the look in her face.

"You were not listening! You were not even *thinking* of what I was saying!" she began, her white teeth set, her soft lips livid with wrath; but she suddenly controlled herself,—none too soon, for Dana came trotting up.

"Say, Perry, what do you make that out to be down there in the valley? Colonel Brainard and I feel sure it's a lady on horseback."

And, looking at Perry, Mrs. Belknap saw that he had flushed to the very temples,—that an eager, joyous light had sprung to his eyes; but before she could say a word there came a shout from the huntsman, a yell from the leading line, a simultaneous yelp from the curs and mongrels among the "irregulars," and her horse leaped at the bit and went tearing of towards the Monee, foremost in mad pursuit of a wild careering "jack."

"Come!" she called, as she glanced over her shoulder; but the sight was one that only added to her wrath. Nolan, plunging and snorting, was held to the spot, while his rider, sitting like a centaur, was still eagerly gazing over into the distant cottonwoods. The next instant she realized that all the field were thundering at her heels, and the instinct of the sportsman came to her aid. She could not be beaten in the chase.

For half a mile Bunny shot like a streak of light straight away south-westward, the hounds bunched in a slaty, sweeping cloud not thirty yards behind the bobbing tuft of his tail. Then he began a long circle towards the stream, as though to head for a "break" that extended some rods back from the line of bluffs. Another minute, and he had reached its partial shelter and darted in. For the next minute he was lost to sight of his human pursuers, but presently flashed into view again down in the creek bottom and "sneaking it" up along the northern bank, with the whole pack at his heels. The bluffs were steep just here, some of the riders a trifle timid, and all the "field" reined in a little as they made the descent; Dana, Mrs. Belknap, Parke, Mrs. Lawrence, Graham, the colonel, and Mrs. Sprague straightened out for their pursuit in the order named the instant they reached the level of the valley. The hounds were far ahead by this time, and the two light troopers in charge of them close at their heels; but who—what was the figure that flashed into view between those huntsmen and the field, darting like an arrow from the fringe of willows and dashing straight in wake of the quarry? Thirty yards ahead of the foremost riders of the Rossiter party a superb English hunter, the bit in his teeth, his eyes afire and his head high in air, fresh, vigorous, raging with long imprisoned passion for the sport of the old island home, gaining on the hounds at every stride, and defying the utmost efforts of his rider, leaped from the covert of the timber into sight of one and all, bearing a lovely but most reluctant victim on his back.

In vain with might and main she leaned back and tugged at the reins. though checked in his speed, the horse still tore ahead, keeping straight for the hounds, leaping in his easy stride every little gully or "branch" that crossed his path. Bunny took a sudden dive into the timber, fairly flew across a narrow, gravelly rapid, and darted up on the opposite bank; the hounds veered in pursuit, the huntsman wavered and sought along the bank for a better place to cross, but the mettlesome English bay lunged through in the very wake of the hounds, crumbling the sandy banks and crushing through the pebbly stream bed. Out on the southern slope went Bunny, closely followed by the hounds; out on their trail went the big hunter, but his rider's hat has been brushed away in the wild dash through the timber, and now a flame of beautiful golden hair—a great wave of light—flies on

the wind over his glossy back, and, though she still leans over the cantle tugging hard at the reins, she is plainly losing strength. Some of the Rossiter party burst through the timber in pursuit; some still ride hopefully up the north bank, and these are rewarded, for once again poor, badgered, bewildered Bunny makes a sudden swerve, and, throwing half the hounds far behind, darts a second time to the shelter of the banks, with the other half closer at his heels than before. Those who are watching see the big hunter make a long, circular sweep, then once again bring up in the wake of the leaders, once more go leaping, plunging, crashing through the stream, and, in another minute, rabbit, hounds, huntsmen, the "field" and the fair incognita are all strung out in chase along the northern shore, and all eyes can see that *she* is an English girl and well-nigh exhausted. Still, no man can catch that hunter and lay hands on the rein. She is riding with the very foremost now, leading the troopers, even, and still Bunny spins along in front, the hounds gnashing not six feet behind him. A little point of bluff juts out just ahead; the stream winds around its base and takes a turn northward for a dozen rods. Bunny shoots the turn like the pilot of the lightning express, the hounds strain to make it without loss of vantage gained, the big hunter sways outward to the very verge of the steep and crumbling bank, and a groan goes up from the breathless pursuers; but he rallies and straightens once more in the track, and the golden hair, streaming in the advance, is the *oriflamme* of the chase. Then as they round the point Dana gives a shout of joy. Straight down the slopes, straight and swift as rode the daring hussar from whom he got his name, when he bore the fatal message like arrow-flight from the Sapouné crest at Balaklava, down the bluffs to the right front comes Nolan, with Ned Perry on his back,—Perry with set, resolute, yet almost frenzied face,—Perry with eyes that flash blue fire in the intensity of their gaze,—and Nolan's vigorous strides have brought him in circling sweep, in just ten seconds more, close to the hunter's quarter, close behind the fluttering skirt. Just ahead there is another sudden turn to the left: the stream goes one way, and the bluffs another, and between them lies a five-acre patch of level prairie thickly studded, here, there, everywhere, with tiny earthen mounds and tiny, gaping, treacherous holes,—a prairie-dog village, by all that's awful! and that runaway hunter, mad in the chase of the sweeping hounds, is in the midst of it before mortal hand can check or swerve him. Another second, and they who pursue have veered to right or left or reined up on the verge,—all save one. Never faltering, Ned Perry is at her hunter's quarter,—almost at her side. They see him spurring, they see him bonding eagerly towards her, they see that he is shouting something to her,—Heaven knows what! Then there is a groan of misery and dread from a dozen breasts,—a groan that as suddenly bursts into the gladdest of cheers: the hunter's forefoot has caught in one of the thousand little death-traps; down he goes, plunging, heaving, quivering, rolling over and over; but Nolan leaps gallantly ahead, and Ned Perry's strong arm has lifted the girl from the saddle as her steed goes crashing to earth, and bears her, drooping, faint, frightened, well-nigh senseless, but safe and clasped tight to his thankful and exultant heart.

Another instant, and Nolan is reined in in the very midst of the tumbling hounds, and Gladys Maitland is the only woman "in at the death."

XIV.

The group that gathers there a moment later is as interested a party as the central figures are interesting. Unable to set her left foot to the ground and still encircled by Perry's arm, Miss Maitland stands leaning heavily on his breast. She is very pale for a moment, partly from exhaustion, partly from pain, for there was no time to free her foot from the stirrup, and the ankle is severely wrenched. Nolan, riderless now and cast loose, stands with lowered head and heaving flanks a sympathetic but proudly heroic looker-on: he knows he has played his part in that rescue. The huge English hunter is plunging in misery among the mounds a few yards back, his fore-leg broken. One of the troopers has seized his bridle, and another is unstrapping the heavy English saddle. "Splendidly done!" says the colonel, as he trots carefully up, casting a glance at the fallen cause of all the mischief, "but if that saddle had been one of those three-pronged abominations he couldn't have swept her off as he did." Graham has galloped to the stream for water, and the colonel lifts Mrs. Sprague from her saddle, and together they advance to offer sympathy and aid. Mrs. Lawrence follows as quickly as she can pick her way among the prairie-dog holes. Dana has deserted Mrs. Belknap, and she alone remains mounted while these others throng about the two who stand there for the moment, clinging to each other. And now Gladys Maitland has raised her head; blushes of shame and confusion triumph over pallor and pain; she strives to stand alone, but Perry bids her desist. The moment she sees Mrs. Sprague's sweet, womanly, sympathetic face her eyes are filled with comfort and her heart goes out to her. Most reluctantly Perry resigns his prize to the arms that open to receive her, and then come the wondering exclamations of some, and the brief, breathless explanations.

"Don't try to talk yet," pleads Mrs. Sprague. "We are only too glad it was no worse."

"Indeed, I'm not hurt," answers Gladys, bravely,—“only a little wrench, but,” and she laughs nervously, trying to carry it off with all the pluck and spirit of her race, “it would have been what we call a ‘nasty cropper’ at home if”—and her eyes turn shyly yet with a world of gratitude to his—“if it had not been for Mr. Perry.”

"Oh, then you know Mr. Perry!" exclaims Mrs. Sprague, with frank delight, and Mrs. Lawrence turns in rejoicing to look first in his glowing face, then at the dark beauty of Mrs. Belknap silently listening. "Why, we had no idea—" And she concludes irresolutely.

"Oh, yes: we met at the ranch,—at home. I am Miss Maitland, you know; and that is my father's place. But we've only just come," she

adds, with the woman's natural desire to explain to new found friends why and how it was they had not met before. And then the group is joined by a bulky young Briton in the garb of a groom, though modified to suit the requirements of frontier life: he comes cantering to the scene all elbows and consternation; he gives a groan of dismay at sight of the prostrate hunter, but rides directly to his mistress. She is paling again now, and in evident pain, and Perry's face is a study as he stands, his eyes riveted upon her; but she strives to smile and reassure him.

"You'll have to ride to Dunr—to the ranch, Griggs," she said; "and—there's no help for it—papa will have to be told. Let them send for me."

"Pardou me, Miss Maitland," interrupted Colonel Brainard. "You are almost under the walls of Fort Rossiter, and Dunraven is miles away. I have sent a swift horse for Dr. Quin and a spring ambulance. We cannot let you go home, now that you are so near us, until you have had rest and proper care."

"Indeed we cannot, Miss Maitland," chimed in both ladies at a breath. "You are to come right to my house until you are fit to travel."

"I'm not very fit just now, certainly," she answers, with a faint smile; "but I can surely wait here until they send: 'twill not be more than an hour at most."

"It will be two hours,—perhaps three,—Miss Maitland," pleaded Perry, bending eagerly forward. "Do listen to our ladies!"

And "our ladies" prevailed. While Griggs went sputtering off to Dunraven with the sorrowful news, the strong arms of Perry and Graham lifted and bore their English captive to the shade of a clump of cottonwoods. Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Lawrence managed to make a little couch for her as a temporary resort. Mrs. Belknap rode up and was formally introduced, then galloped away to Rossiter to send blankets for the picnic-couch and see to the pillars of the ambulance. The colonel and Perry remained with the ladies and engrossed their attention while Graham went back and sent two pistol-bullets into the struggling hunter's brain, stilling his pain forever. Then came Dr. Quin galloping like the wind down the familiar trail, chiding "Gladys" as though his right to do so were a long-established thing, and thereby setting Perry's teeth on edge, and, long before the call for afternoon stables was sounding, the fair daughter of Dunraven Ranch was housed within the walls of Rossiter and the "ice was broken." Perry had had the joy of helping carry her into Mrs. Sprague's coolest and cosiest room. She had held forth her hand—such a long, white, beautiful hand—and let it rest in his while she said, "You know how impossible it is for me to tell you how I thank you, Mr. Perry, and he had simply bowed over it, longing to say what he thought, but powerless to think of anything else; and then he had gone to his own quarters and shut himself in. Mrs. Sprague—bless her!—had invited him to call after retreat, and he had totally forgotten the Lawrences' dinner when he said he would be only too glad to come.

At the sounding of stable-call his darkey servant banged at the door and roused him from his reverie. He rose mechanically and went out into the broad sunshine, glancing first along the row to see how things were looking at the Spragues', and wishing with all his heart that they were somewhere within reach of a conservatory, that he might send a heaping box of fresh and dewy roses to that sacred room where she lay. How many a time, he thought, had he strolled into some odorous shop in the cities where his "leaves" were spent, and carelessly ordered cut flowers by the cubic foot sent with his card to some one with whom he had danced the german the night before and never expected to see again! What *wouldn't* he give now for just a few of those wasted, faded, forgotten flowers! He could see that the window was raised in the room to which they had carried her, and a soft breeze was playing in the folds of the white curtain; but no one was visible. Dreamily, and with no thought or look for other beings in the little garrison, he strode across the parade. An ambulance, dusty and travel-stained, was in front of Belknap's, and a couple of trunks—unmistakably feminine property—were being unloaded. He could have seen it, had he glanced over his left shoulder, and drawn the inference that "Mrs. Page" had arrived; but his thoughts were engrossed in the other direction. Then Graham came bounding along to join him, and near the quarters stood Captain Stryker, waiting for him, and both of them were unwilling to talk of anything but his exploit of a few hours before: it was all over the garrison by this time, and so was the news that Dunraven's fair and hitherto unknown mistress was now the guest of Fort Rossiter. All his jollity and gladness seems to have ebbed away. Perry almost wished she were back at Dunraven and that no one knew of her existence but himself and that he were kneeling beside her once again, aiding her in restoring her stricken father to consciousness. But then he thought of the sudden arrival that had so disconcerted him that night, and to day again. *What* did it mean that Quin assumed such airs of authority? How *dare* he call her Gladys?

Stables that afternoon proved a sore trial to him. Graham had to leave and go to his own troop; Parke took his place, and was all lively enthusiasm and congratulation, yet wondering at the mood in which he found his friend. Stryker, after shaking his hand and saying a few words of quiet commendation, noted the constraint upon his usually lively subaltern, and wisely drew his own conclusions. The captain had been engaged much of the morning on an investigation of the mysterious assault on Sergeant Gwynne, and the developments had been such as to surround the case with additional interest, even though nothing tangible in the way of evidence was deduced. He had supposed having a talk with Perry while at stables, but, after one or two searching glances at his face, Stryker concluded it best to postpone his proposed conference, and so allowed Perry to go on about his usual duties; but he smiled in his quiet way when he noted the evident relief with which his subaltern heard the order "Lead in" that announced that grooming was over.

(To be Continued.)

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New Goods continually arriving at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,
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 &c.

I DON'T WANT TO DIE!!
 Said the poor worn out wife. But here I am
 wasting away slowly but surely. A friend
 procured for her a bottle of that Life-giving
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MYLIUS' IRON and QUININE TONIC,
 And she is STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING,
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CHESLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
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 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, not even the
 paint on inside door being blistered. I may add
 the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and
 also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced
 adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
 Yours truly,
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 by special arrangements with leading manu-
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ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
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MINING.

GOLD—GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Showing the number of Mines, Days' Labor performed, quantities of Quartz
 crushed, yield of Gold, &c., for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1888.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Mines.	Days' Labor.	Mills.	Tons of Quartz Crushed.	Yield per Ton.		Maximum Yield per Ton.		Total Yield of Gold.	
					Oz Dwt Grs	Oz Dwt Grs	Oz Dwt Grs	Oz Dwt Grs	Oz Dwt Grs	Oz Dwt Grs
Sherbrooke.....	4	8,980	3	2,858	0 3 18	0 4 22	535	8	18	
Salmon River.....	1	20,594	1	9,925	0 6 18	0 10 1	3,351	10	0	
Oldham.....	3	15,570	1	2,106	0 16 3	1 9 22	1,699	9	19	
Waverley.....	1	4,132	2	619	0 7 12	0 12 9	232	9	10	
Caribou.....	4	22,171	2	6,313	0 8 16	1 9 9	2,729	10	15	
Uniacke.....	2	8,661	4	612	1 0 16	4 14 13	632	7	1	
Ravdon.....	1	1,760	1	2,760	0 6 22	0 15 16	932	13	20	
Lake Catcha.....	1	14,713	3	1,611	1 8 2	2 17 21	2,284	17	3	
Whiteburn.....	1	9,562	3	1,292	2 3 8	4 12 3	2,799	4	8	
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	1	8,141	1	2,151	0 8 19	0 10 12	946	8	0	
Storzmont.....	1	12,395	1	1,904	1 3 8	1 13 14	2,222	6	0	
Tangier.....	1	5,966	2	539	0 9 18	0 16 5	263	1	0	
Renfrew.....	1	6,095	2	1,145	0 11 6	0 18 5	612	16	10	
Wine Harbor.....	1	5,543	1	321	0 14 18	1 5 22	239	2	0	
Unproclaimed, &c.....	3	21,309	8	2,019	1 8 11	4 14 14	2,872	17	2	
Totals.....	25	163,772	35	36,178	0 15 21		22,407	3	10	

TERMINAL CITY COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company was chartered last year by the Nova Scotia Parliament for the purpose of improving lands on the Strait of Canso, which connects the Atlantic with the Gulf of St. Lawrence and separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton Island. The property is but five miles from the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific, with which it is to be connected by rail. It is claimed that the charter is the most extensive and liberal ever granted by the Parliament of the Province. The land has more than two miles of harbor frontage and a width of over three miles, and aggregates over 2500 acres on the Nova Scotia side of the Strait, and 1500 acres on the Cape Breton side, besides controlling over 8000 acres more to be purchased as soon as titles can be made satisfactory. It has 750 acres of coal area, on which five veins of bituminous coal crop out. The Company proposes to push the development of this coal property to a producing point, lay out its land in lots, build the railroad connection, erect necessary buildings, etc. Its capital is \$5,000,000, shares \$10, 50,000 shares of which are to be offered to the public at \$2 in order to develop the property. The directors are Messrs. Samuel T. Tucker, (president), Lorenz K. Quimby, (treasurer), Colonel Charles H. Lewis, George J. Quinsler, Andrew J. Whipple, William D. Lewis, and Isaac Emerson.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

(Concluded.)

In our last issue we partly furnished the Inspector's remarks in regard to the Coxheath Copper Mine, and we now complete the description.

"The gentlemen developing these mines have, so far as I can judge, satisfactorily answered in the affirmative the question of the existence of workable deposits of Copper ore in this Province. Their mine is well equipped, the veins strong and of good value, and I am confident that before long I shall have the pleasure of reporting to you that they are in regular ore extraction and contributing to your royalty accounts.

COXHEATH COPPER MINES RETURNS, 1888.

(Work resumed September 18th.)

Underground, skilled laborers.....	22
Laborers.....	10 days, 2,848
Above ground, skilled labor.....	19
Laborers.....	26 days, 4,005
Two horses employed.	
Ore raised in 1888.....	600 tons
Ore in stock.....	1500 "

Attention has also been paid during last summer to the copper ores of Cheticamp, Inverness Co., and to those of French Road and Eagle Head, Gabarus Bay, which are said to be in rocks of the same age as those of Coxheath. When a start is made by the Coxheath company at smelting ore, which is part of the scheme, there is no doubt that there will be many localities that will supply ore to the smelters, as freights to the United States or Swansea form a considerable item in the cost of marketing copper ores."

The returns for April so far received at the Mines Office are as follows:
 From the Sherbrooke District the returns show 5½ ozs. gold from 36 tons quartz milled.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Withrow Mine keeps up its record as a rich gold producer, the returns being 121½ ozs. gold from 30 tons of ore milled. An average of over 4 ozs. to the ton is not to be sneezed at.

HARRIGAN'S COVE.—Mr. S. Sichel's property at Moose Head gives every indication of proving a very valuable one. The first crushing in the newly equipped mill gave 37½ ozs. gold from 97 tons of quartz crushed. A very good result from a preliminary crushing. The lead at present being worked is 22 inches wide and the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 82 feet. Two other leads have been sunk upon, one 9 inches wide and very rich, and one

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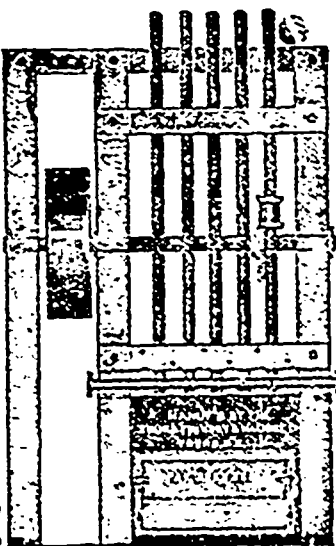
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 Water or Steam.

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 Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,
 Ship, Mill and General Castings.



2 ft. 6 inches, in which the quartz shows gold quite freely. There are besides several other leads on the property, and it is the determination of the owner, now that mining operations have been begun, to place the necessary machinery in position to fully develop it.

We desire to call the attention of our mining friends to the advertisement of P. Walsh, as the house makes a specialty of Miners' Tool Supplies. In this capacious establishment, Market Square, opposite the Post Office, will be found a full stock of the best quality of mining supplies at lowest prices. Mr. Philip F. O'Connor, the proprietor, will be found a live business man, and a large staff of expert clerks will take pleasure in waiting on customers and filling orders with the despatch that is a noted feature of this old and well known hardware house.

We are indebted to Lieut.-Col. Murray, of the militia department, for a copy of the *Natal Advertiser* and *South African Mining Journal* of March 15th last. Accompanying it is a share list of South African Gold Mines, which furnishes full information of the different mining companies, the capital, cost of shares, present selling price, etc. The list contains 212 companies, the great majority floated during 1887 and 1888. The oldest company is the Pilgrims' Rest, which was formed in 1884, with £100,000 capital, in £1 shares, all of which have been paid up. The Pilgrims' Rest has evidently taken its last Rest, as the shares are quoted at nil. Out of the 212 companies, the usual price of shares is £1, only two, Carter's Ruby Creek and Gordon Shoba Extension, exceeding that amount, the shares of the former being £50 and the latter £10. The shares of over 80 companies are quoted at premiums—the £1 shares of the Worcester selling at £20 to £21. The Salisbury shares, on which only seven shillings six pence have been paid, are selling at £22 to £25 per £1 share, while the shares of a number of other companies are selling for £15 and upwards. From this it will be seen that great fortunes must have already been made in the South African gold mines, but to counteract the 80 dividend mines, there are some 120 companies with capitals averaging over £50,000 each, whose stocks are below par and many of no value. The Shoba Reef Company has the largest capital stock, £600,000 in £1 shares fully paid up, and the shares are quoted at £1 13 to £1 14. Two companies have capital stocks of £150,000; two of over £300,000; eight £200,000 or over; eighteen £100,000 or over, a large number from £50,000 to £90,000, whilst the lowest capital stock is £4000. While the excitement lasted London seems to have gone fairly mad over South African shares, everything that was offered was at once snapped up, and it was a difficult undertaking to float any other properties, no matter how valuable. The reaction now seems to have set in, and although there are undoubtedly many very rich gold mines in South Africa, it will, we fear, be found that a number of bogus companies have been floated. The London promoters have reaped a rich harvest, we hope not at the expense of the investing public, but we fear otherwise, as much more gold has been poured into South Africa than has thus far come out of it. To our minds the Nova Scotian gold mines are much safer investments.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—“The recent discoveries of gold alleged to have been made in Southern California,” said G. W. Lathrop to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, “have attracted attention again to western mining districts, but I visited a country recently where gold is being mined in big paying quantities without the vicissitudes attending life on the frontier. This is in Nova Scotia, a country whose characteristics, I think, are familiar to few persons in this vicinity.

My visit was to Queens country, in the Southern part of Nova Scotia. One year ago prospecting for gold in this county was begun, and from the start there were indications that there was a rich deposit of ore in that locality. A mill was erected last summer in what is now the Molega section, and quartz mining was begun in earnest. Since then four mills have been erected in this locality and others have been projected. The Little Bonanza lead has produced some remarkably rich ore. A single piece of quartz weighing five and one-half ounces was crushed in a mortar and 22 penny-weights of pure gold was obtained. This showed that over one-sixth of the quartz was gold. A ton would be worth \$88,000. * * *

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860, but only a few mines near Halifax were worked at that time and the present find far exceeds in richness any previous results. (“?”)

The interesting part of my visit was the novel experience I enjoyed at the mines and in the surrounding country. Mining in Nova Scotia is far different from mining in the west. The people are quiet and orderly at all times, and a person may travel at any time of night or day through any district with large quantities of gold or money in perfect safety. * * *

I believe there is a great chance for young men in Nova Scotia. The climate is mild during most part of the year. The spring is now far advanced there. The numerous lakes are filled with trout. Prices for living are most reasonable. The country certainly offers great inducements to young men and investors. It is comparatively easy of access by steamer from Boston to Annapolis, N. S., in 27 hours, and thence by stage to any point. Railroad facilities on the peninsula are being rapidly improved.”—*Rochester (N. Y.) Herald*.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, a recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

Tenders may be forwarded for the mill and
areas separate, or for the whole *en bloc*.

The party does not bind himself to accept
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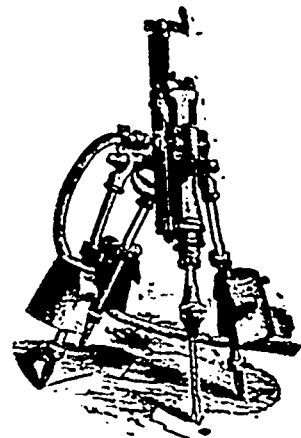
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110 Mary Holt's Engagement.

A striking character story. A volume full of pleasing variety and suited to every taste.

HOME AND FARM.

No farm is completely equipped without a good-sized nail box filled with different sized nails, bolts, screws copper rivets, and some soft wire. Emorgonies are constantly arising on every farm when the above articles will be brought into requisition.

The Montreal Witness has the following, and we again urge that what is worth writing about for the information of Upper Province farmers is very significant to those of Nova Scotia, who, from their proximity to the shipping point, are saved the long railway transport for their stock, and are in every respect more favorably situated as regards access to the English markets:—"Canada has an immense advantage over all other countries in being able to ship live cattle to Great Britain; cattle from other countries have to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. Even those from the United States, where foot and mouth diseases and pleuro-pneumonia prevail in certain parts, are debarred. Canadian cattle are allowed to pass because they are perfectly healthy and cases of either are very rare in Canadian shipments. Canada is, of course, in danger of receiving diseased cattle from the United States, when disease prevails in the North, as the Imperial Government now warns our Government it does. The Dominion Government has ordered the strictest application of the quarantine regulations, which are never very lax, and Canadian shippers may be trusted to take all precautions, as their interests are at stake. The Eastern cattle raisers are already asking that Canadian cattle be subjected to the same regulations as other foreign cattle, but as they have no ground but that of protection of home industries against foreign competition to urge—a plea inadmissible in Free Trade England—their petitions have been refused. Canada should be careful not to give them a better reason for urging their petitions."

A Salem, Yarmouth, correspondent sends us the following account of the "Salem Poultry Farm," started four years ago at Salem, in the suburbs of Yarmouth, by Mr. S. A. Kinney, with half-a-dozen old hens, which has now grown to be quite an institution. It occupies from two to three acres of land, has seven hen houses 14 by 22 feet, three brooding houses 8 by 10 feet, twelve chicken houses 6 by 8 feet, with brooders in each to hold 50 chickens, a cook house 22 by 16 feet, with collar, pump, well, 4 of Wilson's mills for grinding green bones, oyster shells, and grain food, and for cutting meat up fine for chicken food. It has also a couple of sand houses and a broody house, in all 25 houses. Two incubators are used for hatching, one holding 320 eggs, and the other 160, both are running at the present time, and turn out from 60 to 75 per cent. of the eggs put in them which are fertile in healthy lively chickens each month, or 21 days. There are 400 laying hens, each doing her best at cackling over the last egg she has laid, while some 12 to 15 cockerels strut around and seem to say, what is all this noise about? The hens are "Plymouth Rocks" raised from eggs imported from the brown egg strain of W. N. Rudd & Son of the "Owooco" poultry farm in Massachusetts, supposed to be the best on the continent, having been cultivated for years to produce superior eggs. During the present season some of the houses will be filled with "Light Brahmas" from eggs of Mr. J. K. Felchis' strain, of Massachusetts, superior to the "Plymouth Rocks" in being white, their feathers being more valuable than dark ones. These birds of Mr. Felchis have been so thoroughly cultivated by him that they lay 12 to 15 doz. per year, the largest, brownest and richest hens eggs known.

The "Broody House," referred to above, is a prison house designed for curing this propensity, twice a week these broody hens are gathered up in a large basket and carried off to this prison, where there discontent usually cures them within from 3 to 6 days, and they go back sulkily to laying again. These families of hens are so arranged, that a constant harvest of eggs is obtained, pullets are brought from the machines in such numbers and at such times as to keep the supply of layers good, the old hens being shipped off to market as soon as their laying capacity flags, and their places filled by new arrivals; so that the number is kept good. Upwards of 200 eggs are gathered daily the year round, which enables the proprietor to ship to Boston each week 120 doz which, being so much superior to ordinary merchantable eggs, bring from 15 to 45 cents, and average 26 cents per doz the year round.

From one to two thousand chicks will also be raised this season, and these also go to the same market, where good prices are obtained. Eggs are also supplied to parties for hatching, and so improving the qualities of their flocks about the farm houses. A gentleman from Massachusetts lately bought a supply of 500 for the purpose of starting a hen farm in Shelburne County, N. S., his former home, having heard of the superior quality of these eggs.

A minimum estimate of profit has been made as follows:— It costs from \$1 00 to \$1 20 to maintain a hen for a year. And they produce a minimum of 12 doz. eggs at 25 cents.....\$3 00 Say 3 chicks each at 50 cents..... 1 50 Food \$4 50 Profit per hen..... 1 20 \$3 30

CARE OF WORK HORSES.—To me there is nothing so painful as seeing horses with sore shoulders, and necks bare and raw, so many devices applied of no avail, pads below and above this raw flesh. Prevention is better than cure, and he is the wise man who adopts the latter, and I am grieved to say that it is only in the farming class that we see this torture to animals; it is not from overwork, but negligence, or not knowing how to prevent it.

Go into any city and you will see valuable horses in express wagons' brewers' wagons, truckers' wagons, all with housings—leather fittings on the hames, thus protecting the neck and shoulders from rain, and excluding the water from between collar and flesh; drivers should always carry them. When I go into a farmer's stable and see such hung up with his harness, and a nose bag to feed his horses at their work, I mentally observe, this man is merciful to his beast and saves money. The slipshod one will feed his mid-day oats from a basket, or throw it in the bottom of a wagon, and waste more feed in one year than would pay for a dozen nose bags; and the man that does not use housings will make his horses stand in the stable from sore shoulders, losing as much time as would pay for a dozen sets of them.

You may scrape and clean your collars as you will, wash daily with salt and water or oak bark water, to harden the shoulders, you will still have sore shoulders and necks; and my experience with horses and mules has taught me that any man who wants to make money out of either, at farming or any other work, must keep a collar on them every day in the year, (working days); those that have them for fancy farming can let them hide their time as they do other things; I offer these suggestions to those who wish to farm for profit. No bank will take 99 cents for a dollar; you look out for the small things, the big ones will take care of themselves.

An excellent and cheap remedy, and I can say a quick and sure healer of shoulder from neck wear, or any harness rubbing, is half an ounce of indigo put into half a pint of alcohol; sop this on with a sponge or soft cloth three times a day, and this will cure and harden. The bottle containing it must be kept closely corked after using or the strength will evaporate. Avoid all *isms*, but post up in your stable, "Be merciful to your beast;" this at times will strike the stoupest heart, and he that has such should not own an animal, and particularly should not have the care of any. It may seem strange, but I have had men that would not eat their dinner when they could not feed their horses. Such, unfortunately for us all, are scarce.

In talking over this matter with a gentleman, he very sensibly remarked, why not also provide rubber coats for the drivers; then you could work man and horse in all weathers—a practical suggestion.—*Gerald Howatt in Country Gentleman.*

OUR COSY CORNER.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STOUT LADIES.—Complaint is very often heard that in devising her various modes Dame Fashion considers only the needs of the tall, slender woman, ignoring those of her stouter and, perhaps, less graceful sisters. It is naturally easier to adapt materials and designs to slender women, because the shortcomings of Nature, the angles and hollows, can by artificial means be transformed into graceful curves; at the same time the stout woman does not half appreciate her advantages, for she generally thinks that having discovered stripes she must abide by them, and that only plain bodices are permitted her. In this she errs, because a plain striped skirt with an untrimmed bodice will make her appear fully as heavy as she is.

What must she wear then? Plain colors, usually, but even in them she must discriminate. A glaring shade like Empire or cadet is not for her, neither are golden-brown, gray, rose, yellow, or, except in cottons, white. All the dark browns and greens, however, most of the blues, deep-garnet, olive, very dark grey, steel and black are especially appropriate for her. In materials, satin is to be avoided, the choice resting with such fabrics as Sarah, cashmere, veiling, and dull silks which drape in straight lines. Very thin stuffs are not advisable, for in order to be effective they require a full draping, which, of course, adds to the apparent size of the figure. The wearing of drapery by stout women has always been a vexed question; but bear this in mind, that if a smooth surface seems to increase the size, a proper arrangement of folds conceals it; and that is why a plain skirt without drapery is not suited to a woman who is large about the abdomen.

As to trimmings. Avoid any that are arranged across the skirt or bodice, and do not have the bodice closed with large or conspicuous buttons. A closing made invisibly or with very small buttons is most effective. When the bust is very large nothing brings its size into such decided prominence as flat passementerie arranged down each side of the front to the edge of the basque; instead of a garniture of this kind have a square, narrow plastron of passementerie, or else a long V-shaped ornament, keeping the centre part covered to impart an air of length rather than width.

Beware of tight sleeves; they are not at all artistic on a fleshy woman. The sleeve with a very little fullness at the top is more becoming.

As to the choice of patterns, remember one thing: while all garments are illustrated upon a figure of medium size, the patterns are so accurately graded that they are perfectly suited to women of any size—large or small. Naturally a stout woman must select the garnitures, as she does also the materials, that will make her appear smallest; but most of the season's gowns are possible to woman kind in general. Very short, fluffy draperies are to be avoided, but as nobody wears them now-a-days, this restriction is not important.

Now, a little more advice. Do not select either too light or too small a bonnet; a stout woman in a little bonnet is ridiculous. Have rather a *chapeau* that fits the head and has a somewhat high and slender garniture. A middle is always to be preferred to ties.

Then do not wear too short a wrap—it will look insignificant; and do not arrange the hair to be picturesquely careless, for while this might be becoming to the face, the effect upon the general appearance is bad.

Be careful to have your bodices well boned, which means with bones that are not too short and that do not bend forward.

Wear gloves that are, if anything, a trifle loose, and avoid in them the bright shades of yellow.

Above all, beware of too small a parasol.

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 Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax.
 Estimates, prices and catalogues will be furnished on application by letter to the
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 Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.
CLASS D.
 The 23rd Monthly Drawing will take place
 On **WEDNESDAY, May 15th, 1889.**
 At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.
 Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00
LIST OF PRIZES.
 1 Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 \$5,000
 1 Real Estate worth.....2,000 2,000
 1 Real Estate worth.....1,000 1,000
 4 Real Estates worth.....500 2,000
 10 Real Estates worth.....300 3,000
 30 Furniture Sets worth.....200 6,000
 60 Furniture Sets worth.....100 6,000
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 1000 Silver Watches worth.....10 10,000
 1000 Toilet Sets.....5 5,000

2307 Prizes worth.....\$50,000 00
TICKETS \$1.00.
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DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
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CHESS.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

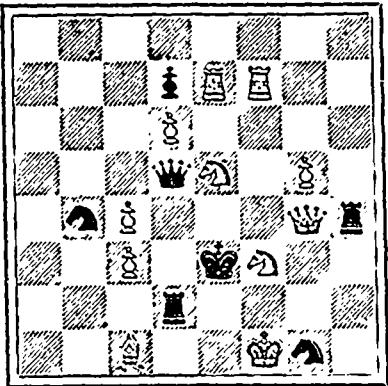
Solution to Problem No. 76, P to B6. Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and J. W. Wallace.

Problem in last issue should be No. 78 instead of No. 77.

Problem in issue of 26th should be number 77 instead of No. 76. The Bishop at Queen's 4 should be white instead of black. Solution by J. W. Wallace incorrect.

PROBLEM No. 79.

By Jos. C. Wainwright, Boston. BLACK—7 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White mates in two moves.

The New York Sun of 2nd inst. thus alludes to Canada's young representative:—"As on previous days, the largest cluster gathered in front of the table where the lad from Quebec confronted Dion M. Martinez of Philadelphia. The rapid, brilliant play of the boy is the magnet that draws the crowd. Rapidly is the mainspring of genius, and it is pretty safe to say that the boy will develop into a genius of the checkered field. He made his first twenty moves in fifteen minutes, while his opponent used up one hour and twenty minutes in answering the moves. The boy played a splendid game right through, from an irregular opening, causing his opponent to resign on the fiftieth "move." The game is appended with notes by Kentucky's champion, Mr. Schowalter.

- WHITE. N. MacLeod, Quebec. 1 P K4, 2 P Q B3, 3 Kt K B3, 4 Kt takes P, 5 Kt Kt4, 6 Kt takes Kt, 7 Q R4 ch, 8 Q takes P ch, 9 B K2, 10 Q B3, 11 P Q4, 12 Castles (b), 13 R takes B, 14 B K3, 15 B QKt5 (d), 16 P B4, 17 Q takes RP, 18 B R4, 19 P takes P, 20 B takes P, 21 Q R3 ch, 22 B takes Kt ch
- BLACK. D. Martinez, Philadelphia. P K4, P Q4, P takes P, B Q3, Kt KB3 (a), Q takes Kt, Kt B3, K Q sq, B KB4, R K sq, Q Kt5, B takes Kt (c), P B3, P KR4, R QKt sq (e), Q K5, P R3, P QKt4, P takes P (f), K Q2, P K B4, K takes B

- 23 P KKt3 (g) P B5, 24 P takes P P Kt4, 25 KR B sq ch K Kt2, 26 P takes P Q R2, 27 Q Kt2 Q B4, 28 P KR3 R KR sq, 29 Q Kt4 (h) Q Q4, 30 R B4 (i) Q RKB sq, 31 R R4 ch K Kt sq, 32 Q Kt2 R B6, 33 R R5 Q K5, 34 R Kt5 ch K R2, 35 R QB sq KR takes P, 36 R B4 Q Kt8 ch (j), 37 B Bsq Q takes RP, 38 P Kt3 (k) Q takes P ch, 39 Q takes Q KR Kt6 ch, 40 Q takes K R takes Q ch, 41 K B2 K R3, 42 R Kt8 K R2, 43 R Kt5 K R3, 44 R KB5 R takes QKtP, 45 P Kt6 R Kt sq, 46 B B4 R Kt sq, 47 B takes B R takes P (l), 48 B takes P K Kt2, 49 B Q8 R K3, 50 R Kt5 ch Resigns

NOTES BY MR SCHOWALTER

- (a) Bad, as a Pawn is immediately lost B takes Kt, or B KB4 would have been better.
- (b) Played beautifully and with a keen perception of the necessities of the position.
- (c) Condemned, as it exchanges a piece in play for a piece not yet developed.
- (d) A very good move. The Rook's P was probably put forward to tempt the capture.
- (e) If P R3 then 16 P Q5, P takes B; 17 P takes Kt, P takes P; 18 Q takes P, R Kt sq; 19 B R7 and wins Kt's P.
- (f) Kt takes P would have given Black a better chance, yet White would have a much superior game.
- (g) Prudent as a veteran!
- (h) Good enough. Q B6 would have been good also.
- (i) Obviously Black dare not take R. Behold the quickness of conception of this youth for Chess.
- (j) This check produces no good results against the correct reply.
- (k) More sound chess and the finishing move.
- (l) Inexplicable except that Black hoped for a stale mate. This game reflects great credit on so youthful a player.

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.

During the past week a sitting of five games between Messrs. O'Hearn of Halifax and Lynch of Shubenacadie was held. The result was two games won by each and one draw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANDREW WHITE, N.F.—Your second letter is received. Regret that cannot furnish scores of games played at the match between Gaskin and Forsyth, as no regular record was kept and only a few were remembered. You are right in supposing that Smith should have won the second game in his match against Barker, but your variation also allows a draw for Barker. Jewett of Hull, England, deserves the credit of

showing a sound win, which we propose giving in our next.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 107.—The position was:—black kings 10, 32; white man 24, king 8; black to play and win.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game statistics for Problem 107.

VAR. I.

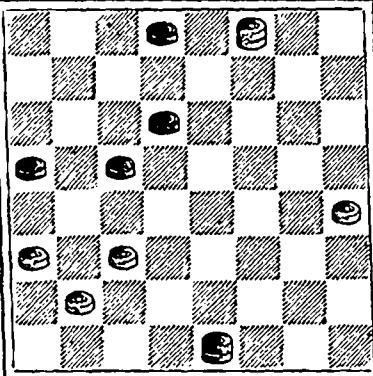
Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game statistics for Problem 107, Variation I.

PROBLEM 108.—The position was:—black men 1, 3, king 26; white men 5, 6, 10, 21; white to move and win.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game statistics for Problem 108.

PROBLEM 110.

By Mr. Fred. Allen, Leeds. Black men 2, 10, 13, 14, kg 31.



White men 20, 21, 22, 25, kg 3.

Black to move and win

The above is a gem, and we predict that our solvers will find it a hard one.

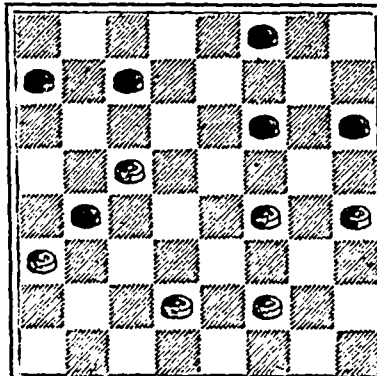
GAME XXVII—FIFE.

As played by Messrs. R. Home and H. Cranston.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game statistics for Game XXVII—FIFE.

This brings us to the following position, which we submit as

PROBLEM 111. Black men 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 17.



White men 14, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27.

White to play. What result?

The two above positions are from the American Checker Review, and both are worthy of the careful study of checkerists.

Purify your Blood

Now is the time to give the system a thorough cleansing, and we can recommend

H. & M. Blood Purifier.

It will save you endless trouble this coming spring, and be a safeguard against all diseases during the summer.

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