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THE CRITIC:

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.

A murder has been perpetrated at Gateshead, near Newcastle, similar in character to the Whitechapel atrocities. The question suggests itself whether the supposed lunatic who committed the latter has changed the scene of his terrible crimes, or whether the new horror is due to the extraordinary tendency to imitation so often observed, which is almost sure to constitute some novelty in murderous outrage the first of a ghastly series.

We are accustomed to think and speak of Latin and Greek as dead languages, yet not only is one an actual living tongue, but our own speech is so constantly in process of enrichment from both of them that in that sense they are still living to us. We have perhaps adopted nearly all we are likely to adopt from the Latin, but our debt to the Greek goes on increasing with every new scientific word we introduce, and the newspapers of Athens show that modern Greek is little different from the ancient, and that it would be easy to restore it to its original purity.

Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances point distinctly, to Home Rule (which in those sober and rational countries embodies no dangerous ideas of disruption) for Scotland and Wales. This, as we have said before, we seriously think the best road for England out of present difficulties. English conservatism will probably be slow to admit the idea that there is no inherent weakness in federation as compared with centralization, but if the fortunes of that party were in the hands of the agile Disraeli, the Liberals might wake up some fine morning to find the wind taken out of their sails by a sweeping federative measure.

"It is instructive," says the London Times, "to note the difference with which fishery questions are treated in America, according as they fall within the domain of party politics, or as they can be dealt with far away from the influence of caucus managers. Mr. Bayard has apparently given directions that the operations of British sealers in Behring's Sea should not be interfered with. Both Canadians and Americans have every reason for submitting to reasonable regulations in the prosecution of the seal fisheries, and we hope that some such equitable code of rules will be the outcome of Mr. Bayard's moderate policy."

Attention is being strongly drawn to the fact that bona fide settlers are limited in their choice of fat land for settlement by the large areas which have been allowed to fall into the hands of land-grabbers who, of course, select the best. This jobbery has, it is said, been carried out to a huge extent in Vancouver Island; but in other parts of the Dominion desirable settlers are confronted by prior claims and have been turned away. This requires thorough ventilation.

"We have a vast extent of territory; in shipping we are the fifth power in the world, being ahead of France, Russia, Italy, and some of the other great powers; we have the longest line of railway on earth; in every way we are holding our own, with nothing to be ashamed of and everything to be proud of. Those now living might see this country a nation powerful among the nations of the earth." So spoke, and truly spoke, Mr. G. W. Ross, the Ontario Minister of Education, at Chatauqua, on Dominion Day. Let all men mark it well.

"It is our will," ran the famous Indian proclamation of the Queen in 1858, "that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." To this noble proclamation Sir W. W. Hunter, in an article which holds the place of honor in the Contemporary for September, furnishes this corollary. "We have not only given pledges which we are asked to fulfill, we have nurtured aspirations which we are expected to satisfy."

The Queen's Indian proclamation has borne its legitimate fruit. Six hundred deputies from all the Provinces have assembled, and formulated their desires; which are, in brief, (1) The complete separation of the executive and judicial functions, so that no man shall be prosecuted and tried by the same officer; (2) an effective outside control over the financial administration; (3) tentative introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils; (4) the right of asking questions in the Indian Legislature; (5) partial repeal of the Arms Act, so that there may be some means of defence against wild beasts; (6) establishment of military colleges, and a system of native volunteering; (7) the age of admission to the Civil Service to be raised, and examination for the judicial branch to be held in India as well as in England. The moderation of this platform is emphasized by the Congress asking only that a Royal Commission be appointed to consider it.

With grave and statesmanlike eloquence Sir William Hunter continues his discussion of the Indian problem. "We have chosen as our school-books for India the splendid narratives of English freedom: we have compelled the university youth to study the great masters of English national eloquence. The list of works officially prescribed for the colleges of India is in itself an education in political rights. And we could not have done otherwise. For the English language, if expurgated of the language of liberty, would be no vehicle for the education of a people. During a full generation, according to the Asiatic span of life, we have forced upon the educated classes of India the political ideas of England. Is it any wonder they should now demand some of the political institutions of Englishmen?" England has thus, as was her duty, enkindled the aspirations of constitutional freedom of which she is the great mother, in the Asiatic races over which she rules, and there exists a confident expectation that Lord Lansdowne will prove the right man to give effect to them.

The Pitcher case is being closely watched in Montreal, and with intense interest across the line, being the first instance in which a determined effort has been made to bring to justice one of those defaulters whose presence in Canada would be a disgrace if Canada were at all responsible for it. Happily, our hands are clean, and there is a very cool amount of assurance in the remark of the Boston Advertiser, that "self respect should make the Canadians unwilling to harbor such a horde of robbers as constitute the colony now harbored in Montreal." The Advertiser ought to know, or, at all events, might safely presume, that their presence is utterly distasteful to Canadians. It cannot but be fully aware that the extradition of criminals is a matter of treaty, and that if no treaty has been concluded which will cover these cases, the American Government is alone to blame, and is entirely responsible. If the United States elect to incur the frustration of the justice it is entirely at their option to ensure, and prefer to protect dynamiters and other criminals obnoxious to all law and christianity, to having their bank swindlers extradited, it is their own look-out, but it is the height of meanness to throw the blame of their own perverseness on Canada, which would be but too glad to be rid of the nuisance. We have rascals enough of our own to look after, though their array is insignificant beside that of the rascaldom of our exceedingly high-minded neighbors.

THE DISAFFECTED FRENCH-CANADIANS.

M. Poirier, the candidate for Montreal East, at a meeting of Nationalists held to open the electoral campaign, plunged head-foremost into the Riel issue, and said that "the injury inflicted on the French-Canadians by Sir John when he hanged the Metis chieftain, would never be forgotten by the 30,000 patriots who had resolved to overthrow him. He was in honor bound to avenge the insult to his race, and he meant to do it."

Meantime, M. Mercier's organ, *L'Electeur*, is talking secession and clamoring for a mass meeting to inaugurate a movement for the annexation of the Province of Quebec to the United States, while M. Mercier himself has adopted the contemptible tactics of using the most passionate and incendiary language in a public speech, and suppressing the most violent portions of his harangue in the revised report printed in the *Montreal Herald* and the French organs. This is said to be an old trick of M. Mercier's.

It is difficult to imagine what would content these ungracious Frenchmen. They could by no means, under Annexation, hold the privileged position they do in the federated community of the Dominion, where they have always held the balance of power; and their denunciations of Protestants as oppressors of French Roman Catholics are the height of absurdity and falsehood. The tyranny has lain entirely on the other side, as witness the high-handed proceedings by which, about a year ago, the whole English-speaking community of a district in Quebec were, by a deliberate scheme, deprived of their municipal rights and privileges. The French have always had their rights respected, and more than respected, as of course they know well enough, but they are essentially of the type which seizes an opportunity of difficulty to add to existing embarrassment. They remind us of the Irishman, of the story, who was pulled out of the water, after being wrecked on a coast unknown to him. "Have you a gally at anchor here?" cried Pat, as soon as he had pulled himself together. "Certainly there's a government," said the rescuers. "Thin I'm forinst it!" shouted Pat, "Hurroo!"

Any sound people would by this time have been glad to cease stirring up the unsavory remembrance of the wicked and worthless Riel, but nothing is too dirty for the demagogic politician, and the shallow populace he so easily leads by the nose. M. Mercier has perhaps a sincere fellow feeling for Riel, for his portrait, as given in the *Dominion Illustrated*, reveals to the observer of character as shown in facial lineaments a considerable characteristic agreement with the countenance of that worthy.

It is evident that the recent exercise of the Federal Veto, which is the ostensible cause of the present outbreak of factious malignity in Quebec, only affords a desired vent for the expression of anti-British and anti-Federal feeling which has been sedulously and patiently cultivated with a set purpose for a considerable time. If the Quebec Government really possesses under the constitution the power to create courts which has been, rightly or wrongly, disallowed by that of the Dominion, M. Mercier is perfectly aware of the constitutional remedy provided—an appeal to the proper tribunal; but this does not suit his purposes. M. Mercier desires to free his Province from all control, Imperial and Dominion. It is a fine opportunist demonstration, which we venture to predict will not bear the fruits which he and the disaffected French-Canadians he leads hope to see.

CANADA IN GENERAL.

There seems to us to be just two obstacles to Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. One is a matter of duty to our own country, the other is only inseparable so long as the Americans remain in the present frame of mind as to protection. We take it that a nation, especially such a nation as Canada, with unlimited resources for manufactures, is incomplete as a nation without a full development of its own manufacturing class and resources. For that development our manufactures require protection against American slaughtering for some little time yet to come.

Full reciprocity in natural products is another, though a very material matter. Against this it is the United States which sets itself. It is at their option to accept reciprocity in fish and coal.

It is acknowledged that if unrestricted reciprocity were inaugurated, there would be a deficiency of revenue which would have to be made up by taxation of some other kind than the Customs duties on American goods, which would be lost. Nothing that we are aware of has been suggested to this end but Direct Taxation. Some one or two politicians have had the courage to hint at this expedient, though there is nothing which presents so alarming an aspect to the ordinary tax-payer. We do not ourselves participate in his distaste. We are of opinion that no conceivable measure would do so much to create that spontaneous and earnest vigilance on the part of every intelligent elector which would constitute the surest check to extravagance on the part of any Government, and that the resultant economy would become obvious in a very short space of time. We are not, however, in the least sanguine that our views will recommend themselves to the majority, or even to any considerable minority, for a long time to come. If they ever obtain, we should heartily welcome the free trade, which would be either cause or consequence of their adoption.

Meantime, the resources of Canada are almost as great as those of the United States. Our corn is not so fine as that which can be produced further south, and we cannot grow oranges, lemons and bananas, but in other fruits our product is as good, and in other grains, in coal, in iron, and in other minerals, we are at least on a par. All that we require are, a larger population, which is steadily accruing to us, some increase of enterprise and energy, and a patriotic and self-relying spirit. Our territory is enormous, and with increase of population we should suffice to ourselves for an internal trade proportional to that which makes the States self-containing to so large an extent. Population will, we think, be found, when the next

census is taken, to have reached a number at which the natural increment alone will ensure an augmentation advancing in a ratio rapid enough to be palpably and practically felt in decreasing intervals of time. At the same time our exports of natural products to Great Britain alone are fast gaining in importance, and already there is a diminution of the wailing of pessimists that all is hopeless with us. The facts have indeed become too strong for them to keep it up. Perhaps they have begun to think that they would hardly merit such thanks as those of the Roman Senate to the Consul Varro after the tremendous defeat of Cannæ (partly due, moreover, to his own rash generalship) for, not even in that hour, despairing of the Republic.

When we contemplate the immense national advantages and capabilities with which our happy country has been blessed by Providence, if only He will be pleased to grant us immunity from foreign aggression and domestic faintheartedness, we sometimes begin to wonder that so many speculators on our future can see nothing but two alternatives before us—Imperial Federation or Annexation!

"PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

If our present deplorable relations with the United States do not lead to earnest efforts for Imperial Federation, there will be small hopes for the final success of the scheme. For we never can have a stronger illustration of the dangers of our existing status than we now have. If we were equal and paying partners in the Empire it is unlikely that the present crisis would exist at all, or that demagogues in the Senate or elsewhere would have been so prompt to refuse arbitration, to repudiate conventions, or to fish for the votes of rowdies by rowdy abuse of Britain or Canada. We know, from various utterances, that at present many Americans assume that England will never take arms in our behalf. Only the other day a Republican organ observed that "the new democracy of England would never fight with us 'about the Canadians.'" Even in Canada many people feel that Britain will not put her foot down so firmly or so readily in defence of Canadian interests as in defence of Scotch or Irish or English interests. "To the proposition that England would run any hazard in order to sustain our case," says the *Toronto Mail* of the 18th, "it is probably a sufficient answer to say that we do not contribute to her treasury, that we do not allow her a voice in our internal affairs, that we do not even recognize her kinship in matters of trade, but treat her precisely as we treat the foreigner."

But if a serious crisis should occur under Imperial Federation, our neighbors would be much more anxious to arrange the difficulty than they are now. They would know that no provinces of the Empire would grudge to Canada in her need a support which she was pledged to reciprocate in theirs. There would be no question then that Canada would be backed in all her just contentions—backed more promptly, more fully and more powerfully than she is in her present condition as a "dependency." The strong arm of the Empire would be nerved by an awakened spirit of imperial patriotism.

If the lovers of leading-strings really form a majority in Canada, they might succeed in prolonging her inglorious tutelage for ever, but for three dangers. The first danger of course is forcible annexation—a possible consequence of a war with the United States.

The second danger is that Britain may sooner or later deliberately decline to go on shouldering unreciprocated responsibilities.

The third danger is that the carping abuse of Britain by certain papers in the colonies, whenever she makes a compromise or fails to jump instantly at the throat of any foreign power in defence of any disputed colonial right, may at last provoke unpleasant reprisals. Suppose that some day, after an unusually shrill chorus of barks from a certain class of Canadian journals, some of the great British papers should retort in effect: "Gentlemen, if you don't like the way we protect you, you are quite welcome to protect yourselves or to get some other protector, if you can find one cheap enough to suit your ideas. But before you either criticise our military, naval and diplomatic services, or prescribe how and when we are to employ them, would it not be more graceful and more manly to contribute something to their support? To use the forcible language of your republican neighbors, perhaps, gentlemen, you will kindly 'PUT UP OR SHUT UP.'" Should any considerable portion of the British press be teased into adopting such a tone, more bitter words will follow on both sides, and we shall meet a fate which all true friends of Britain and Canada dread far worse than friendly annexation or independence—we shall part in anger.

Strange to say, those who snarl and nag most at the mother country for hesitating to risk her vast commerce in defence of every local claim are generally persons who sneer at the notion of contributing a cent to the imperial establishments. It is a melancholy truth that sponges commonly are both thankless and exacting.

The formation is reported of a French syndicate to complete the line of railway from Pembroke to the Sault Ste. Marie, to take over the North Shore road from the C. P. R., and to acquire running privileges over the Intercolonial to St. John and Halifax. The object is to remove grain from Minneapolis and the N. W. to Canadian Ports. In addition to the French capitalists the company is stated to include the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and other prominent Canadians. Construction is being rapidly pushed on the only portion of the line not completed. Another line is nearly completed which crosses the country from Riviere du Loup to Edmunston by Lake Temiscouta and the Madawaska River, connecting at Edmunston with the New Brunswick Railway, which will shorten time and distance to Montreal. A branch line is also to be established between the New Brunswick Railway and the Intercolonial. In view of this healthy railway activity no great apprehension need be entertained that Canada will suffer much if the threatened Retaliation Policy should be put in force.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Not for the dead, O Lord, we weep;
Untroubled is their rest, and deep;
For them why should we mourn or sigh!
'Neath quiet graves in peace they lie.
"Thou givest thy beloved sleep."

For tempted souls, for wand'ring sheep,
For those whose path is rough and steep -
For these we lift our voice on high;
Not for the dead.

For all who 'neath some burdens creep,
Who sow the wind, the whirlwind reap,
Who lonely watch the days go by,
For hearts that bleed while eyes are dry -
For such, O Lord, our tears we weep;
Not for the dead.

The girl with plenty of money may be homely, but unless some one of her girl friends tells her she will never know it.

The man who can pass the warning notice, "Paint," without testing the matter with his finger to see if it is dry, has sufficient will power to give up drinking.

Teacher—"Have any animals a capacity for affection?" Class—"Nearly all." Teacher—"Now, which animal possesses the greatest attachment for man?" Class—"Woman."

"And are you really so badly broke, my friend?" he said, as he tendered the tramp a penny. "Broke?" was the bitter response. "I'm as badly broken as the ten commandments."

"I hope I'm not disturbing you, madam," he said as he squeezed by her to go out at the end of the first act. She answered, with a most angelic smile. "Not at all, my husband runs the bar."

Reginald—Elsie, I love you. I— Elsie (interrupting)—Really, Mr. Regi— Reginald (interrupting)—Before you finish come out and have some wine jelly, ice cream, cocoanuts, lemonade, fried oysters and a sherbet. Elsie (fondly)—Reginald, I always loved you.

They were talking about Mark Twain and the jumping frog of the Calaveras, when little Tommy spoke up:

"Frogs can't jump much. I've seen 'em try to jump across the pond, and every time they fell right smack into the water."

A gravedigger, busily engaged in his professional duties, was somewhat annoyed by some youngsters scampering over the graves in his immediate vicinity. His patience at last being exhausted, he bawled out, "Get out o' there, ye young rascals; ye wadna be sae roady jumpin' owre yer ain graves, I'm thinkin'."

The minister was dining with the family, and Bobby thus spoke out:—"Ma, what's an adjective?" His mother explained the meaning of the word, and then foolishly asked him why he wanted to know—"Because I heard pa say that the sermon this morning was a wishy-washy one; and when I asked pa to tell me what wishy-washy was, he said it was an adjective."

On a voyage across the Atlantic a lady received a great shock from seeing one of the ship's officers knock down one of the crew who had inclined to mutiny. She retreated to her cabin, and did not again appear on deck until land was sighted. Then she saw at the wheel the man whom she had seen knocked on the head. With deep sympathy she asked him, "How is your head now?" "West and by north, ma'am," was the answer.

The Russian Czarina, though forty years of age, has still a girlish appearance; her sparkling eyes and her joyful smile, her elastic figure, her graceful and yet natural movements, as she shows them when dancing, all combine to impress her with that stamp of youthfulness rare at her time of life. And she laughs so heartily and so naturally, that she herself seems now and then to think it almost frivolous, when a bashful red at once covers her face, and makes her look still more like a girl.

A recent list of titles to sermons advertised by sensational preachers contains the following: "Boycotting the Dead," "The Great Oil," "Straight from the Shoulder," "Hell and the People who are Going There," "Taken by the Throat," "Off Goes the Roof," "Up Comes the Man." It is impossible for a healthy minded man to have anything but contempt for preachers who resort to such sensational methods of arousing curiosity and drawing a crowd. Fortunately Halifax has been largely spared the infliction of preachers of this kind, except an occasional clerical tramp.

The latest novelty on the tennis lawn is a wheeled table. The invention naturally followed the fashion of serving tea and something light to eat to the players after a few games had been played. To get the things necessary to the lawn required the waiter to make several trips. With a tea wagon but one trip is necessary. The vehicle has wheels about the size of those on a baby carriage. They are made of steel, with rubber tires like the wheels of a bicycle. Shackle springs rise above the wheels to support a rectangular tray, perhaps two feet by three and a half large. The tray is made of either papier mache, polished birch, oak or mahogany to suit the taste of the buyer, and the price varies from \$22 to \$25. They are imported from England.

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And do our best to bring you back by honorable dealing,
For we can hardly see the odds 'twixt cheating folks and stealing.
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To meet the times, and at all times, without unfair devices,
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On this impartial system we make everybody equal,
And it is for the best we find, on figuring up the sequel.
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Like far too many in the trade, "ACCORDING TO THEIR CALLING!"

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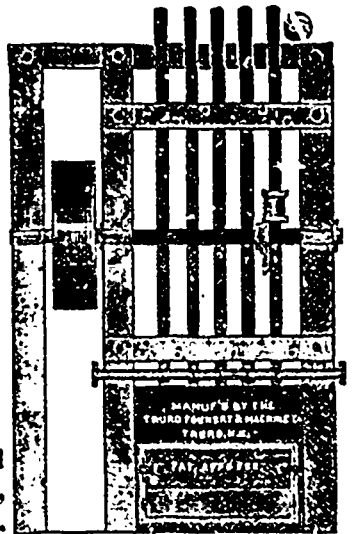
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will fit: 1 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 \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—As we not infrequently receive contributions which are either not up to our mark, or not of sufficient interest to warrant insertion, contributors who desire the return of their manuscripts in case of rejection, must enclose with them stamps sufficient for that purpose.

Small-pox is reported in Toronto, and typhoid fever of a malignant type in Kingston.

The Provincial Fair at Truro was opened by the Lt.-Governor on Tuesday with a good practical speech.

There are now settled in the Dominion over 8,000 Icelandic immigrants. 1,100 of these hardy sons of the soil arrived during the past season.

The St. John *Progress* thinks that Halifax papers in their remarks on the recent base ball match, might be able to "give valuable points to Sodom and Gomorrah."

Mr. Bowell, it is said, sticks to his duty on peach-baskets. It does not become Canada very well to follow suit, because the United States chose to do a petty thing in lobster cans.

Morrison, the Megantic murderer, is, to the disgrace of the police, still at large, and, it is said, takes but little trouble to keep out of harm's way. They seem to be thoroughly afraid of him.

The Colonel's inspection of the 66th P. L. F. took place in the drill yard on Tuesday evening. The prizes won at the Battalion shooting competitions at Bedford Range were presented by Colonel McDonald.

The mounted sword contests between Sergt.-Major Bailey and Duncan C. Ross takes place this afternoon, commencing at 3.30 o'clock, on the riding ground. A close and exciting contest is expected.

The case of Phillipine and Trafton, held for the murder of Mrs. Howie, on the Tobique River, N. B., was before the Grand Jury on Tuesday. The Grand Jury adjourned until Wednesday, without finding a bill, which caused some excitement.

Yesterday week traffic through Imperial Government property in Halifax was barred by extra sentries, etc., for twenty-four hours, in accordance with the annual custom, in order, we presume, to maintain the rights of exclusion in case of necessity.

The firm of King & Barss, solicitors, etc., has been suspended from the privileges of the N. S. Barristers' Society for six months, for violation of its rules in maintaining an agreement with one W. H. Ferguson, he not being a solicitor, to divide with him fees and remuneration for professional services.

The St. Clair Canal is not the only portion of the regular navigable channel through the great lakes which is in Canadian waters. The Lime Kiln crossing near Amherstburg is in Canadian waters, and from this crossing to Point au Pelee passage, the navigable channel through Lake Erie is entirely in Canada.

The indications of the Montreal East election are that M. Lepine, the labor candidate, will carry the labor and prohibition votes, having on the latter score the support of the *Witness*, and that the Conservatives have captured Lepine. M. Poirier, the Liberal candidate, is the translator who was dismissed last session.

Stanley's second in command is Lieut. W. E. Stairs, R. E., a son of the late John Stairs, Esq., of Halifax. Lieut. Stairs is a graduate of the R. M. College, Kingston, is about 26 years of age, and was selected from 250 applicants. Major Bartelott was Stanley's second, but, it is presumed, Lieut. Stairs succeeds that unfortunate officer.

H. M. Troopship *Orontes* arrived on Wednesday forenoon from Bermuda, with the 2nd Batt. (76th) of the West Riding Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fenn, to relieve the 2nd Batt. (84th) of the York and Lancaster, Lieut. Col. Luck, which will, it is understood, embark on Saturday for Jamaica, when there will no doubt be a good deal of "girl I left behind me."

Many letters are appearing in the Press warning Canadians against leaving home for the States. The latest is against California, the sole advantage of which State the writer asserts to be its climate, with which advantages, however, its fruits are not equal to those of Canada. Those who have tried the flavorless California fruits sold this year by Halifax fruiterers know this to be true.

The annual tournament of the St. John Lawn Tennis Club took place last week. Among those participating were: Messrs. Ings, Stewart, Bartlett and Brecken, of Charlottetown, Lieut. Brady and Misses Almon, of Halifax; Messrs. Dimock and Hensley, of Windsor. In the ladies and gentlemen's doubles, Miss Almon and Lieut. Brady defeated Miss Burpee and Mr. Mills. In the singles, Brady defeated Bartlett, and George Jones defeated Ings.

A direct mail service with the West Indies is in future to be made up every five weeks via Halifax. The steamship company for the present will receive nothing but the usual postal rates, as there can be no special appropriation until next session. The Government have promised to have the matter looked into before next session. Meantime it is encouraging to find the Halifax people enterprising enough to start a direct line of steamers.—*Canadian Trade Review*.

Mr. Henry Moore, agricultural editor of the London *Times*, has returned from a tour of inspection of Manitoba and the N. W., much impressed with the capabilities of those regions. He is of opinion the damage to wheat is less than has been conjectured.

It would appear that the question of Confederation for Newfoundland is, for the present, completely shelved. It appears to be unpopular. The reasons are of little consequence. If a majority is against it, there is nothing more to be said while they remain in that mind.

A shocking case of reckless and stolid brutality has been recently reported. A woman had thirteen teeth extracted. Before the number had been completed, she could bear no more, and endeavored to stop the process, but her brutal husband held her down, and the callous dentist observed that he always finished what he began. The unfortunate victim died in about four hours. The case has been attended to by Mr. Naylor, who, it is reported, has one of the teeth with a strip of gum two inches long attached to it. If the circumstances are as reported, the miscreants ought to be hung. The body is to be exhumed for inquest.

The Military Tournament at the Exhibition Building, on Saturday, though somewhat marred as to attendance by the bad weather, was carried out with much success, and was extremely interesting. Major Cutbill's steady hand secured him first place in tent-pegging, and Turk's head, and a second to Capt. Jenkinson, A.D.C., in tilting at rings. Capt. Black, R.A., was second to Major Cutbill in three contests. The *Bellorophon's* and *Canada's* distinguished themselves in Field Gun Drill, and Sword vs. Sword. Color-Sergt. Flynn (V. and L.) was first in Sword vs. Bayonet, and Major Mansell, Asst. Mil. Sec., won the silver cup for the Victoria Cross Race.

H. M. Gunboats *Ready* and *Wrangler* are reported to be coming to Halifax with yellow fever. Alderman Hechler has drawn the attention of the Health Department to the fact, but it is desirable to impress upon the citizens that there is not the slightest cause for alarm, as the Naval authorities have it in their power to ensure every efficient safeguard, and are too well accustomed to emergencies of that kind to omit any precaution. In fact the Naval Medical Regulations lay down all that is necessary. If the gunboats really have yellow fever on board, they will come in with the yellow flag, but it is usually on the wane in infected ships before they reach this latitude.

Commissioner Hechler has very properly called the attention of the Board of Works to the destruction which has been going on for some time of the trees intended for the future adornment of the Grand Parade. Stones and debris have been thrown against them, clothes hung on them, and gypsoes made fast to them. Alderman Hechler has done well in procuring the passage of a resolution to put a stop to this recklessness in the future; but if the whole City Council had not been asleep, or at play, half their time, steps ought to have been taken in the matter long ago; and, to go further, it may be said that citizens living in the vicinity, might have moved in the matter.

A proposition is being mooted to erect a common slaughter-house for the city, and to cause the eight private slaughter-houses now existing to be discontinued. There is much to favor this proposition. There is at present not a slaughter house in Halifax that is properly constructed or conducted as the law directs. None of them have concrete floors, conduits for the blood to run off in, nor vats to receive it when it does run off. If the plan should be adopted, the fees might perhaps pay the interest and current expenses, and yield some revenue towards a sinking fund that would in time wipe out the debt that would have to be incurred. But it behooves the ratepayers of Halifax to keep a sharp eye on any project likely to saddle the city with additional debt.

Senator Sherman has written a letter to a gentleman in Canada, expressing the hope that Canada and the United States may have the freest commercial intercourse, and live together on terms of intimacy.

Electricity is being successfully adopted as the motive power for street cars in New York. It is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity, that it will speedily become universal, the work being exceptionally hard on poor suffering horse-flesh.

"That unspeakable brute," John L. Sullivan, is reported to be quite broken up by drink and debauch, and Boston is unhappy, the nine which for a time took the place of the slogger in her affections having bitterly disappointed their backers.

The New York *Herald* has a story that another American lady is booked for the "strawberry leaves." A Miss Zarega is said to be engaged to the young Duke of Newcastle, who is a cripple and an invalid. Miss Zarega is said to be pretty and amiable.

A horrible affair is reported from Nebraska. John Baker, while feeding a threshing machine, was cut in the hand by the band-cutter, through the carelessness of a boy. In a rage he grasped the boy, and deliberately fed him into the machine, feet first. The boy's screams attracted the attention of the other hands, but before they could interfere the boy's body had half disappeared in the machine. Baker was lynched on the spot.

The report of the Ameer's death seems to be doubtful.

The Bank of England has been experimenting with the electric light, and has determined to make it a permanent service instead of gas.

Lord Melgund has been appointed a Brigadier of Volunteer Infantry for the South of Scotland. The appointment creates some criticism, but it is significant to the point we have frequently urged, that our own D. A. G.'s should have the rank of Colonel, and be also made, what they essentially are, Brigadiers.

The marriage of the Duke of Aosta and the Princess Letitia Bonaparte was celebrated at Turin on the 11th inst., with every accessory of pomp and rejoicing.

Hon. Gilbert Johnstone, of Eton, Eng., won \$125 by walking a mile, running a mile, and riding a horse a mile, at Eton a few days ago, within 20 minutes.

Spain is again suffering from extensive inundations, in fact, no part of the world, save Canada, seems exempt this year from the result of the extraordinarily wet summer.

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says that Mgr. Persico has reported to the Vatican that the Irish Bishops have succeeded in allaying the intensity of the Nationalist agitation.

New Zealand, with a population of about 650,000, has piled up a debt of £40,000,000 sterling (about \$200,000,000) and is experiencing hard times from the heavy pressure of taxation.

Marshal Bazaine, who surrendered Metz to the Germans, endeavored to enact a high political role, was tried and condemned to death by a court martial, but escaped to Spain, has died in that country.

The primates of India, Australia, Canada, and the Cape are, it is said, henceforth to be known and addressed as Archbishops. The arrangement is one of the fruits of the recent Lambeth Conference.

The French are acknowledged to have the finest guns and projectiles in Europe. Their Ferminy shell has been shot through an armor plate twenty inches thick, and come out with its steel point uninjured.

Some anxiety has been manifested about a new mission to the Ameer, the history of former missions being ominous. There is, however, the difference that this one is solicited by the Ameer himself.

An observer on Hyde Park corner reports that between 12 and 1 in the afternoon nine-tenths of the girls that pass have their faces painted, their eyelashes and their eyebrows darkened, and their lips reddened.

The population of St. Petersburg has been found, to the disgust of the Czar, to have dwindled from 920,000 to 842,000. The Czar means to have a new census, in which it is probable a good many of the citizens will be counted twice over.

There is much indignation at Tahiti over the seizure of Easter Island by Chili, which proposes to establish a penal colony there. This island is famous for its grand stone statues, standing on huge pedestals. The seizure was made by the Chilean cruiser *Agamos*.

While the committee are taking steps to ensure the erection of a memorial to Matthew Arnold, it has been adjudged that no portion even of his pension is to be continued to his widow, whose competence the unsophisticated would imagine should be the first consideration.

A force under Col. Graham has totally defeated the Tibetans at Jelopha Pass, capturing their camp. Four hundred Tibetans were killed or wounded. Col. Bromhead lost his right arm, and nine Sepoys were wounded. Col. Graham is advancing into Tibetan territory.

There are indications of the final collapse of the Panama Canal. The chief prizes of the lottery scheme fell to an issued tickets and the dissatisfaction is only partially allayed by a promise that, on a second drawing, they will be distributed among bondholders. This has produced a very slight rise only in bonds.

German factions are making almost as discreditable an exhibition of their despicable animosities as those of the United States. Some selections from the diaries of the late Emperor Frederic have been published with the evident intention of lowering the prestige of Prince Bismarck, and there is much bitter schism about it all.

Cuba, which has suffered fearfully from tornados and floods, is now scourged with yellow fever, and Nassau, N. P., has declared a forty days' quarantine. In Mexico, the telegraph lines are in a terrible state from the recent great storms. Mexico will not proclaim quarantine against the United States until yellow fever appears in New Orleans or Texas.

A heavy snow storm occurred at Armdale, N. S. W., on the 25th July, and the streets were covered with snow. Heavy falls of snow are reported from Orange, Inveill, Tenterfield, and other townships, and the weather up country generally is described as being bitterly cold. July is midwinter in Australia, but snow is very unnatural, except on mountain ranges.

The latest diabolism on the race tracks is the use of the hypodermic needle. Men who have had the entry of tracks have managed to inject morphine in to horses that they wanted to disable temporarily. They have done it by hiding the injection needle in one hand, and seeming to slap the horse on the buttocks with some such natural remark as "Here's the horse for my money."

The Princess of Wales and her daughters have had the narrowest escape from being smashed by a railway train at Gmunden, Germany. They had not noticed a warning bell, and having got on the track two bars worked from the signal boxes were lowered, and imprisoned them. Col. Clarke, the equerry, only just succeeded in pulling the pony alongside the fence when the train passed.

Miss Agnata Ramsey, who recently married the Master of Trinity, and received as a wedding present from the learned bridegroom elegantly bound volumes of Plato, Sophocles and Dante, was not above exhibiting a worthy feminine desire to have a pretty wedding. She wore lace, said to have been Cardinal Woisey's, and also diamonds and pearls. She had a page and eight bridesmaids, and these fair ones wore Cambridge-blue sashes, and carried bouquets of pink roses and mignonette. Each one also received two books of poetry from the bridegroom.

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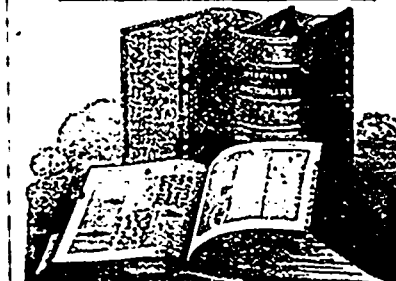
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THE LITTLE BLIND GOD.

We are requested to re-publish the following verses of our occasional
contributor "Frank," on account of an alteration made in the first publica-
tion in one of the lines.

Will our contributor oblige us with name and address, which have been
mislaidd, we presume, and have escaped our memory?

Suns rise, moons rise,
Young Love is gay;
Suns set, moons set,
Love is flown away.
Oh Love, false Love,
To stay but a day!
Time flies, Love dies,
Gone, gone, for aye!

Suns rise, moons rise,
Dear Love stay!
Suns set, moons set,
Vainly I pray,
Oh Love, fickle Love,
Great is thy power,
Thou' you stay but a day,
Or only an hour

FRANK.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"A MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST."

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—Recently visiting your city from the mother country, I was much
gratified to find that you had a working branch of the noble Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which had its rise in England, and is
one of her greatest honors—high and low, rich and poor, being one with us
in the cause of humanity. With the hope that a personal effort made by an
English lady, a member of the Society, if narrated in your influential journal,
may lead other ladies to aid with the same resolution and spirit, I give you
one out of many of her experiences, as narrated by herself.

Living in the pleasant village of Wimbledon, which is reached by a
long and somewhat heavy hill from the east, this lady throw a good deal of
her humane efforts into that locality, by keeping a sharp lookout as to the
treatment of horses and donkeys up the said hill. Many a coal waggon's
driver has been induced to take off the bearing reins of horses pulling up
without their heads to assist them, and obtained additional help with a leader
when the waggon was overloaded. Upon the occasion I refer to, she was
walking down the hill, and observed a large open waggon coming towards
her, being drawn by a magnificent dappled grey horse, which was using all
its great strength to drag the heavy load of iron rails at his back up the
hill, impelled by constant blows on the back, neck and legs, from the
carter's heavy whip, every few minutes. The frantic efforts of the poor,
willing animal were painful beyond measure to witness, and as the lady
drew nearer, she could see the effects of the carman's whip on the head and
legs of the unfortunate horse, and taking out her card and pencil she wrote
down the name and address of the owner, after which the following conver-
sation took place:—

Lady—"Do you think your horse is able to draw those heavy rails up
this hill?"

Carman—"Yes, and I mean to make him."

Lady—"Do you intend to continue beating that splendid, willing animal
in the cruel manner that you have from the bottom of the hill?"

Carman—"Yes, and he shall do his work. You have nothing to do
with it."

Lady—"You little know to whom you are speaking. I shall now go
to the station, and telegraph to our Society in Jermyn street for one of the
officers to come down and put a stop to this. He will be here before ever
you cross Wimbledon Common."

Carman—"Oh, ma'am, I beg pardon. Pray, ma'am, do not do as you
say. Pray, do not. It will be more than my place is worth."

Lady—"That is exactly what I intend it to be, for your infamous cruelty
to this splendid creature. See how willing he is to pull up the hill without
any beating. Stop him at once."

This was done in a moment.

"Carman—"Please, lady, do not send for the officer. I will do any-
thing you wish, but I must get this load of iron rails across Wimbledon
Common to-day, somehow or other."

Lady—"It is easily done, by exercising a little common sense, as well
as humanity. Look at these coal carts coming up the hill. Do you think
your master would grudge giving one of these men a sixpence to help his
valuable horse with this load?"

Carman—"No ma'am, shall I stop them?"

Lady—"I will do so, and pay them myself. They are my own coal
merchant's carts."

Carman—"Oh, thank you, ma'am, I am sure."

Lady—"I do not intend to hide your conduct from your master; you
deserve his strongest censure for your cruelty to this horse."

Carman—"I hope, ma'am, you will overlook it this time."

Lady—"I can promise nothing, for I am bound by the rules of our
Society never to pass by a case of gross cruelty."

The carman, now thoroughly humbled, said no more. The coal wag-
gons came up, and two strong horses were found necessary to assist the
panting, heated grey with his load up the hill. The lady paid the men a
shilling, and then returned to her house, where she wrote the account of
the mis-conduct of his man to the proprietor of the waggon. The next even-
ing she received the following letter:—

TOOTING, SURREY.

"Dear Madam,—I beg to return you my most sincere and respectful thanks for your humane and kind efforts on behalf of my horse yesterday, and to inform you that I have this day dismissed the carman from my service, so greatly injured do I feel with him. He has proved himself totally unworthy, as I have told him, to be trusted with any horse, much less with so valuable an animal as I sent to Wimbledon. For myself, I must explain to you, that not knowing Wimbledon, I was quite unaware of the hill to be ascended from the Surrey side, otherwise, you may be sure I should have given my man strict orders to hire two horses at the foot of the hill to draw the load up. In conclusion, I beg to enclose a Post Office Order for five shillings to re-pay you what you must have expended on my horse's behalf in the cause of humanity.

"With my best thank, etc., etc."

In reply to this communication, the lady wrote:—

"Dear Sir,—I have this moment received your letter, and am thankful to see how serious a view you have taken of your carman's gross cruelty to your horse, but I am very anxious to ask you, as a personal favor, that you will re-engage the man, as I make a point of giving such men a practical lesson, but never consent to their loss of a situation through a complaint emanating from me. I think he has learnt his lesson this time; what with the abject terror which appeared to seize him, when I threatened to send to our Society in Jermyn street, which he was well aware meant a fine of forty shillings or ten days' imprisonment, and now his temporary dismissal from your service; so that I hope you will kindly reinstate him with a warning. I beg also to return the five shillings you enclose, as the horses that aided yours belonged to my own coal merchant, and his men were quite satisfied with a trifle coming from me, and which I was only too glad to give, to have your splendid animal relieved of the greater part of his heavy burden."

"Yours, etc., etc."

The sequel of the story is simply, that the proprietor of the ill used horse consented to take his carman back, but told him that he did so, 'only to please the good lady who had acted so kind a part by his horse'

Prompt and decisive action on the part of ladies in such cases often effect more satisfactory results than many men can bring about. I wish the ladies of Halifax may follow this English lady's example.

Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

HALIFAX, August, 1888.

DON'T.

Don't use *quantity* for *number*. "A quantity of wheat" is right enough, but what are we to think of the phrase, "a quantity of people?"

Don't use adjectives when adverbs are required. Don't say, for instance, "this pear is *uncommon* good," but "this pear is *uncommonly* good." For rules on the use of adverbs consult books on grammar.

Don't say "awfully nice," "awfully pretty," etc., and don't accumulate bad grammar upon bad taste by saying "awful nice." Use the word *awful* with a sense of its right meaning.

Don't say "loads of time," or "oceans of time." There is no meaning in these phrases. Say "ample time," or "time enough."

Don't say "lots of things," meaning an "abundance of things." A *lot* of anything means a separate portion, a part allotted. *Lot* for *quantity* is an Americanism.

Don't say that "the health of the president was *drank*," or that "the race was *ran*." For *drank* say *drunk*; for *ran* say *run*.

Don't use *smart* to express cleverness, brightness, or capability. This use of the word is very common, but it is not sanctioned by people of the best taste.

(The word *clever* is often used in the United States to convey the idea of good nature or obligingness. It is also a good deal used in the same sense in Ontario, but not very much, as far as we know, in the Maritime Provinces. It is, of course, a complete perversion of meaning.—E.)

Don't habitually use the word *folks*—"his folks," "our folks," "their folks." Strictly the word should be *folk*, the plural form being a corruption, but, while usage sanctions *folks* for *folk*, it is in better taste not to use the word at all.

Don't speak of this or that kind of food being *healthy* or *unhealthy*; say always *wholesome* or *unwholesome*.

Don't say *learn* for *teach*. It is not right to say "will *learn* them what to do," but "will *teach* them what to do. The teacher can only teach; the pupil must learn.

Don't say *donate* when you mean *give*. The use of this pretentious word for every instance of giving has become so common as to be fairly nauseating. Good, plain, vigorous Saxon is never nauseating. If one cannot give his church or town library a little money without calling it *donating*, let him, in the name of good English, keep his gift until he has learned better.

(We are glad to find the prevalent use of this pedantic word stigmatized in "Don't;" it is worse than the perpetual "commence" for "begin."—E.)

Don't pronounce *God* as if it were written *Gawd*, or *dog* as if it were written *dorg*. In each case *o* should have the short sound, the first word rhyming with *rod*, the second with *log*.

Don't say *ruther* for *rather*. Pronounce *rather* to rhyme with *father*. Don't use *admire* for *like*. "I should admire to go with you," is neither good English nor good sense.

Don't notice in others a slip in grammar or a mispronunciation in a way to cause a blush or to offend. If you refer to anything of the kind do it courteously, and not in the hearing of other persons.

(We would add to these excellent cautions another reminder of the con-

tinual incorrect use of *will* for *shall* and *would* for *should*. In this misuse the press is so persistent that it has become epidemic, and has infected the English press, and even some writers of mark who ought to know better. It is surprising that numbers of persons who write well should remain blind to the clownishness of this mode of expression. Another prevailing vulgarianism is, for instance, "what kind of a man is he?" Why a? A man is "one and indivisible," and he is what he is. He can be no kind of man but the kind of man he is. The *a* is altogether redundant, and redundancy is the sin which so easily besets the uncultivated writer or speaker. "Don't" has elsewhere commented on the impropriety of "done" for "did." In a recent account of a base-ball match, we noted two distinct instances of this abomination. "So and so done some splendid work," &c.—E.)

ETIQUETTE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Sheffield, like Manchester, wants a canal to the sea, and to have it must expend \$5,000,000 on a trench 50 miles long. A Sheffield paper says:—"We have lost steel rails and ship-plates. There remain tires, wheels, axles and springs, armor plates, gun forgings, propeller blades, cranks and those mighty castings which require to be tugged by traction engines, for, if they go by rail, they want more room than Royalty itself."

Ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself. You may thus awaken suspicions of dishonesty, when your intentions were far otherwise. Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that, come what will, you will practice no concealment or trick which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command respect among all good men.

One of the oldest industries in Egypt is artificial egg hatching, principally engaged in by Copts. There are said to be 700 establishments in the country, and the production of chickens from the ovens is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 annually. The season for incubating lasts through three months of the early summer. The country people bring eggs to the proprietors of the "farroogs," and give two good eggs for every newly hatched chick.

TESTS OF STEEL AND IRON.—Nitric acid will produce a black spot on steel; the darker the spot the better the steel. Iron on the contrary, remains bright if touched with nitric acid.

Good steel in its soft state has a curved fracture and a uniform grey lustre, in its hard state a dull, silvery uniform white. Crocks, threads, or sparkling particles denote bad quality.

Good steel will not bear a white heat without falling to pieces, and will crumble under the hammer at a bright red heat, while at medium heat it may be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point.

A soft, tough iron, if broken gradually, gives long silky fibres of leaden-grey hue, which twist together and cohere before breaking. A medium, even grain, with fibres, denotes good iron.

Badly refined iron gives a short, blackish fibre or fracture. A very fine grain denotes hard, steeley iron, likely to be cold-short and hard.

Coarse grain, with bright, crystallized fracture, or discolored spots, denotes cold-short, brittle iron, which works easily when heated, and welds well. Cracks on the edge of a bar are indications of hot-short iron. Good iron is readily heated, is soft under the hammer, and throws out few sparks.

Messrs James Pender & Co., St. John, N. B., manufacturers of horse nails, &c, recently made a large shipment of their goods to Buenos Ayres, S. A.

Messrs. Halley Bros. & Co., box manufacturers, St. John, N. B., are having a large addition built to their factory. It will be 30x80 feet, and when it is completed a lot of new machinery will be put in.

Messrs. I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N. S., shipped a short time ago the iron work, fittings, and a 120 horse-power steam engine for the 20 stamp mill of the Minneapolis and Malaga Mining Co. The mill will be in operation about the latter part of September.

AVERAGE VELOCITIES.

	Per hour.	Per second.
A man walking.....	3 miles	or 4 feet.
A horse trotting.....	7 "	10 "
A horse running.....	20 "	29 "
Steamboat moving.....	18 "	20 "
Vessels sailing.....	10 "	14 "
Slow rivers flowing.....	3 "	4 "
Swift rivers flowing.....	7 "	10 "
Moderate wind blowing.....	7 "	10 "
Storm wind blowing.....	36 "	52 "
Hurricane wind blowing.....	80 "	117 "
A rifle ball moving.....	1,000 "	1,466 "
Sound travels.....	743 "	1,142 "
Light travels.....	100,000 miles per second	
Electricity travels.....	288,000 " " "	

Capt. John Ericson has completed a sun motor having sufficient power for railroad locomotives. It maintains a regular power during 8 hours of sunshine, the surplus heat of the middle of the day being allowed to escape in the same manner that steam is let off. A proposal is being considered

by the agriculturists on the Pacific coast for the establishment of a system of irrigation over vast areas, the power being supplied by sun motors. By this machine they can compel the sun to draw water and shower it on the thirsty earth.

Four hundred men are required to take the *City of New York* across the Atlantic and attend to the wants of her passengers. The engine department claims the attention of 185 of these workers, including twenty-six assistant engineers, thirty firemen, and fifty-four coal passers. In the sailing department there are sixty men, and in the passenger department 150 men.

The process of sheep shearing by machinery is now performed in Australia by an ingenious kind of device. The apparatus is made on the same principle as the cutter of a mow or reaper, and the knives are worked by means of rods within the handles, these in their turn being moved by a core within a long, flexible tube, which is kept in a rotary shaft, and wheels driven by a stationary engine. The comb is in the form of a segment of a circle, about three inches in diameter, with eleven conical shaped teeth. Each machine is worked by a shearer, and, as the comb is forced along the skin of the animal, the fleece is cut. The machine can be run either with a steam or gas engine, or by ordinary horse power.

A recent patent granted reads thus:—"This is one of the sulphonated purple dye stuffs obtained from basic rosaniline derived from condensation of tetrachthyldiamidobenzophenone with benzyddiphenylamine and toluol. It dyes bright blue color, and resists the action of acids."—No wonder!

THE MARITIME PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The above Association met at Moncton on the 18th inst., and proceeded at once to the Civic Council Chamber, where the meeting was called to order, with Vice President A. C. Bertram, of the *North Sydney Herald*, in the Chair. Committees were appointed to report at Fredericton on the following day. After tea at the "Brunswick," at which the Association were the guests of the proprietor, the party did the town, St. Bernard's Bazaar being somewhat liberally patronised. At 10 p.m., on the invitation of the Local Press, the Association assembled to do full justice to an oyster supper.

At 2 a.m. on Wednesday, a start was made for Fredericton via the I. C. R. and Northern and North Western Railways, both of which kindly transported the party free of charge. Arriving at Chatham Junction at 4 a.m., we changed to the Chatham Branch, and reached Bowser's Hotel, Chatham, at the unearthly hour of 5 a.m., standard time. After repeated knocks, we managed to awaken a maid, and at 6 a.m. we were served with a first-class breakfast. Much regret was expressed that we were unable to have a sail on the beautiful Miramichi River, but the arrangements were against it, and at 7 a.m. we boarded the train for Fredericton. The Northern and Western Railroad seems to have opened up a very valuable section of New Brunswick, and one which is already productive. Nothing worth recording occurred on the route, except that at Dokotown, where we dined, we had the original piece of corned beef which has been present at every dinner since the road was opened.

We were met at Fredericton by the proprietors of the leading journals, invited to take seats in barouches, and were driven out to Marysville, the home of Alex. Gibson. Here was a sight worth coming the whole distance to see. After being shown through the tremendous cotton mill, viewing the immense lumber mills, the houses, stores, church, etc., all of which are owned by Mr. Gibson, one is led to ask where he got all the money necessary to build such a city. On inquiry, we found that Mr. Gibson had started in the world by selling blueberries in the street, and had made every dollar of his immense fortune himself. The church in Marysville is owned and entirely supported by Mr. G., no collection being taken except for outside missions. Well may Mr. Gibson be called New Brunswick's "Lumber and Cotton King."

Returning to the Parker House, where half of our party were the guests of Mr. Crockett, of the *Gleaner*, we enjoyed a sumptuous supper: and at 8 p.m. the Association assembled. Much solid work was done, which will probably bear fruit after the next meeting, which is to be held in August, 1889, in Cape Breton, when it is intended that our lady friends shall accompany us. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Bertram, *North Sydney Herald*.

Vice-Presidents—L. M. Wood, *Albert Maple Leaf*, W. L. Cotton, *Charlottetown Examiner*, J. A. Black, *Anberst Gazette*, J. J. Anslow, *Newcastle Advocate*, J. E. R. McCready, *St. John Telegraph*, W. B. Alley, *Colchester Sun*.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. T. Hawke.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Dennis.

Committee—H. T. Stevens, V. A. Landry, I. C. Macnutt, A. C. Mills, F. W. Bowes, S. D. Scott, and J. H. Crockett.

On Wednesday, we were shown the numerous points of interest in and about Fredericton, such as the Government Stock Farm, at which we saw many splendid specimens of horse flesh, the University, Government House, the Parliament Buildings, the City Hall, Lady Tilley's Victoria Hospital, and last, but far from least, the Infantry School Barracks.

The attentions shown us by members of the Fredericton Press will not soon be forgotten. So attracted were our party by the beauties of Fredericton, that we decided to remain there an extra day, instead of visiting Wood stock.

"Stella," in the Fredericton Correspondence of the *St. John Progress*, says that the Association proceeded to Woodstock, but that "Mrs. Fraser"

remained in Fredericton. Might we ask "Stella" to kindly inform us where Mrs. Fraser is at present?

Leaving Fredericton at 8 a.m., on Friday, on the steamer *David Weston*, we had one of the most magnificent sails it has ever been our privilege to enjoy. We cannot but think, if our people would take a trip through our Maritime Provinces, instead of going abroad, they would find far more to instruct, amuse, and delight them, and at the same time to be proud of, in the country in which we live.

Arriving at St. John at 3 p.m., we found our local brethren awaiting us on the wharf, and we were at once driven in, through, round and about the city, which certainly showed to good advantage. After doing the lions, we were driven to the New Victoria, where we were right royally entertained at dinner by the St. John Press. Many of the after-dinner speeches contained much good sense, all showed that, no matter what bad feeling base-ball may create between its devotees in either city, the members of the Press in both Provinces are "brothers'."

We left St. John at 11 p.m., homeward bound, and we all hope to meet in Cape Breton next year.

To newspaper proprietors, managers, editors, reporters, we say, join the Association at ONCE.

JAKE.

COMMERCIAL.

A very satisfactory trade is reported in all branches of merchandise during the past week. The number of country merchants who have visited the city being larger than usual, wholesale houses have accomplished a greater volume of "store" business. Indications of a good fall trade continue to grow stronger.

The steamer *Arcadia* has done so well this season on the new coasting course between Halifax and Lunenburg, touching at intermediate ports, that some of the directors are going to Boston in quest of another larger and more powerful boat, to put on the route next season. All that is needed for the development of trade between Halifax and the out-ports is greater facility of inter-communication, which, we are glad to observe, is being rapidly furnished by the awakening enterprise of our merchants. While trade cannot be forced into certain channels, it can be drawn into them by making local traffic profitable, enabling local men to become independent of outside connections, and to "set up for themselves." After all "the world moves" naturally into sensible channels—it may be very slowly, but still perceptibly to those who have the patience and the time to note its progress.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 21.	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	178	124	145	156	148	7,180	6,820	7,313	8,569
Canada.....	33	35	20	31	18	1,246	922	900	958

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. A. Hatfield, shipping, Tusket, assigned to R. S. Eakins and T. W. Johns, in trust for benefit of creditors; John Walton, produce, Upper Canard, offering to compromise at 25c. on the \$, on liabilities of about \$6,000; G. H. Heltford, grocer, Halifax, stock, etc., advertised for sale by auction; C. K. McLellan, general store, Tatamagouche, admitted C. E. McLellan partner, as C. K. McLellan & Co.; Alfred Hughes, blacksmith, Truro, sold out to John D. Chisholm; John Blanchard, harness, Kentville, stock in trade advertised for sale by auction; Stephen Illey, general store, Berwick, sold out to Willard F. Reid; John Silver & Co., Halifax, compromised at 30c. on the \$; J. A. McMurray & Co., Halifax, assigned to E. R. Elliot, in trust for benefit of creditors. John F. Corbett, dry goods, Halifax, stock, etc., advertised for sale by tender.

DRY GOODS.—The damp and wet weather of the past several weeks have had an unfavorable effect, but as a more pleasant period has been reached, trade in this line has looked up, and a fair volume of business has been accomplished. Merchant travellers are sending in their orders with an agreeable freedom, and payments are very well met. In short, the situation is as satisfactory as could be expected, and a good fall trade seems to be assured. Keen competition, of course, narrows the margin of profit on transactions, and some dealers complain of this, but, on the whole, the community gains thereby, and a larger volume of goods is sold than if prices were kept up to the former standards.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The advance in iron has been well sustained, and a good amount of business has been accomplished, but high freight rates and the strength of the British market, make prices to a great degree merely nominal. From Glasgow warrants are cabled at 42s. 4d. London cables are:—"Spot tin, £106 15s.; three months, £104 5s.; market quiet; Chili bars, spot, £96, do. futures, £79; G. M. B. copper, £76; market steady; soft Spanish lead, £13 15s." No important change has occurred in the nail trade, but the demand continues to be good, and an active business has been transacted at steady prices. Iron nails meet with a good demand at about 10c. per keg less than steel. Horse shoes are in good demand, and considerable quantities are selling.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been an active demand for flour, the impression being general that prices are on the eve of a marked advance. In consequence a large amount of business has been accomplished. A partial reaction has occurred in outside grain markets, and the latest reports of the world's crops are somewhat more favorable. Beerbohm cables:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat and corn very dull; do. on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn buyers hold off. In Liverpool spot wheat depressed; do. corn very dull, standard California wheat, including club white, 7s. 7½d. to 7s. 10½d., do. fair average red winter wheat, 7s. 8d.; do. white Michigan wheat, 7s. 7½d., mixed maize, 4s. 11d.; Canadian peas, 6s. 10d.; weather in England brilliant. Australian wheat, off coast, 39s. 6d.; Chilean do., do., 36s. 9d. to

37s. 6d., as to position. Walla-Walla do., do., 38s.; English country markets slow. French country markets quiet. Wheat in Paris firm at 46s. September, 46s. 3d. October. At Antwerp spot wheat is dull. Liverpool quotations for maize are: 4s. 9d. October; 4s. 9½d. November; 4s. 5d. January; 4s. 4½d. February. The Chicago grain market has fluctuated within rather narrow limits, but has, on the whole, been pretty firm. Quotations are: 92c. October; 92½c. November, 96½c. December. Corn has been active, but weaker, standing at 42½c. October; 40½c. November; 37½c. December. Oats were steady at 24½c. October, 24½c. November, 28½c. December. The New York wheat market was weaker, and fell off somewhat. Corn and oats also declined slightly. In Toledo, Milwaukee, and Detroit, grain has been firm, with a tendency to advance.

PROVISIONS.—In this market a fair volume of business has been done, there being a good jobbing demand for pork, and sales were effected pretty freely. Therefore the market has been fairly active, at firm prices. The demand for lard has been good, and a fair enquiry has existed for tallow. In the Liverpool provision market pork was strong, and advanced to 75s. Lard was firm at the recent advance, and was quoted at 53s. 7d. Bacon has been unchanged at 47s. 6d. to 49s. Tallow steady at 26s. 6d. The Chicago pork market has been active, but not strong. Prices quoted are: \$14.57½ October; \$13.97½ November; \$13.95 January. Lard was active, but declined 2½c. to 10c. to \$10.70 October; \$9.60 November; \$8.30 January. There was no change in the hog market, prices being steady all round.

BUTTER.—The market has continued steady so far as local trade is concerned, and for finest goods, suitable for table use, firm quotations are made.

CHEESE.—The market for cheese has remained dull and inactive, with a weak undertone. The country markets were dull and inactive. In fact, no business is reported, though it is conceded that there is plenty of cheese in the country. The cable is quoted unchanged at 44s. for white, and 45s. for colored. Large dealers everywhere anticipate a decline in prices.

APPLES are beginning to come in freely from the country. All reports concur that the yield this year is very large, but the fruit shown thus far is smaller than usual, and is not so tempting. It is true that later receipts may bring up the standard average, but it seems probable that the excessive dampness of the past summer has had a tendency to reduce the quality of this crop, as it has that of cereals and vegetables.

DRIED FRUITS.—Values are hardly fixed as yet, as comparatively a small quantity has come to hand, and buyers are inclined to hold off for the present. Accounts from all producing points indicate that prices will be high this year.

SUGAR.—The tone of the sugar market continues very strong in sympathy with the raw material, and a further advance at any moment should surprise no one. As it is, yellows have appreciated perceptibly. Granulated is firm at quotations.

TEA.—The tea market has been fairly active and steady, with country orders reaching a satisfactory volume in the aggregate, while holders have a correspondingly cheerful temper, and anticipate an improvement in prices in the course of time.

FISH OILS.—The Montreal market has been very firm, with a strong tendency to advance. The demand there is fair, and a good business has been transacted, with the market ruling active. Some fair lots of Newfoundland cod have changed hands at 35c. Gaspe cod has been in better enquiry, and sales of some small lots are reported at 34c. The demand for steam refined seal has been good, and a further advance has taken place, with sales of round lots reported at 45c., and smaller quantities at 47½c. to 50c. Cod liver oil has ruled strong, and advanced to 70c. to 75c. for Newfoundland, and 85c. to 90c. for Norway; Halifax cod oil is quoted at 29c. to 31c.

FISH.—The local fish markets have ruled dull, but at present writing indications of improvement are quite noticeable. This is due to a favorable change in some of the foreign markets. From appearances we judge that this improvement will become permanent. The catching season for dry fish is now about closed, and parties interested are in a position to pretty accurately estimate the stocks on hand, or likely to be available. As the supply of mackerel is practically exhausted, and none are coming forward, quotations are merely nominal, because nothing can be done in them under present circumstances. Some small catches of herring were made during the past week on the Eastern shore, but fishers to the Westward have not had their labors rewarded by taking any. There has been more enquiry for poor Newfoundland herring, and figures for such are stiffer. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, September 24.—“A cargo of Labrador (1200 bbls.) has arrived, of which sales have been made at \$5.40 to \$5.50, while the advices regarding the catch indicate that it will be light. A few lots of Capu Breton herring received by rail sold in small lots at \$5.90 to \$6.”

Havana (per cable via New York, Sept. 22nd)—“Markets firm. Cod-fish \$6.75; haddock \$5.50; hake \$4.75.” Do (circulars by mail) Sept. 15.—“Nearly all the stock of codfish has been on hand for some time. The weather for the past month has been very hot and trying to fish, which is, therefore, not in good condition, and for this reason sales have been freer at \$6.75 to \$6, while for fresh receipts \$6.25 to \$6.50 is asked. The news from St. Jago is not very encouraging, as the receivers have been obliged to take the second cargo from Halifax. The old stock of haddock is being very slowly moved off at \$5 for the best quality, but demand is light. For new receipts a slightly better price is realized. Hake is in somewhat better demand, in consequence of the continuation of higher prices for jerked beef, as most of the stock has been here for some time, and buyers will not pay over \$4 to \$4.25, while for fresh receipts \$4.50 to \$4.75 is asked.” George-town, Demerara, August 31.—“Our market is very dull, and most of our dealers are well supplied for the present small demand, so that sales can only be made in retail lots. We quote prime N. S. codfish at \$20, but very low of sale, Newfour and \$17; medium \$14 to \$15, boxes, no demand at \$4, haddock, last sales at \$20; no mackerel or split hornings at market.”

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	8½
Granulated	8½ to 8¾
Circle A	7½ to 7¾
White Extra C	6½
Extra Yellow C	6½
Yellow C	6¼ to 6½
TEA	
Congou Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	43
Porto Rico	36 to 37
Clenfuegos	31 to 32
Trinidad	33 to 35
Antigua	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6¼
Soda	6¼
do. in 1lb. boxes, 25 to case	7¼
Fancy	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Ex. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
P. E. I. Mess	18.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
Prime Mess	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	13
Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	none
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	none
No. 1	none
2 large	none
3 large	10.50
3	10.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1, August	none
September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALWIKES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH	
Hard Shore, new	4.00
New Bank	3.60
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qt.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
Cod Oil, A	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Pac)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	7 to 8.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets advanced from 13 to 15c. Now wheat has been offered very sparingly, and prices have ruled so extremely high as to force millers to maintain the extreme rates for flour.

We have paid as high as \$5.75 for good patents delivered at Halifax for shipments during the present week.

Oatmeal and cornmeal remain unchanged. Mill feeds are becoming a little more plentiful, and prices are a little easier.

Oats are beginning to offer from Western Ontario, worth about 46 cts. on this market; now oats. Our own local oats not yet offering, but as they will be very soft, they will be risky to feed for some time.

Flour	
Graham	5.50 to 5.75
Patent high grades	5.75 to 6.00
90 per cent. Patents	5.50 to 5.65
Superior Extra	5.25 to 5.35
Extras from Patents	4.50 to 4.85
Low grades in sacks	3.50 to 3.65
" " barrels	3.85 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00 to 5.50
Granulated	5.35 to 5.50
Rolled	5.75
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.30 to 3.40
Brn, per ton	20.00 to 21.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	52 to 55
Barley " of 48 "	nominal
Peas " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.25 to 2.35
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.00
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.50
Straw	11.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
In Small Tubs	22 to 24
Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	9¼ to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
under 60 lbs., No 1	5
over 60 lbs., No 2	5
under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 45
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	8.00
per case, Valencia	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2
American Silver Skin	2½
Dates, boxes, new	5½
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 6.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100lb. alive	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to
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

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

"Of all the riddles!" thought Paul; "but I haven't time to solve it. Here's Twenty Sixth Street." "I'll say good by," he added, aloud, "and I hope you won't find your half hour in the train tedious."

"Oh, I'm sure I shan't," she said, with a bright laugh, at the same time frankly extending her hand, "and if you find Mr. Vaughn at home I hope you will have an immensely pleasant call." And her merriment, as she spoke, took on a mischievous tone.

Paul raised his hat and left the car. "Confound the girl," he thought, "she's laughing at me, and I can't blame her for it, but she was really scared when she began to believe that I was going to the station. If I had nothing better to do, I'd go there just for spite."

But Stuyvesant had something better to do. The temporary diversion afforded by this chance meeting soon faded out of his thoughts when he turned eastward and walked rapidly toward the Rubens, as the building was called in which Charley Vaughn had his studio.

CHAPTER IX.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT INVADERS THE RUBENS.

On a corner of Fourth Avenue, not far from Madison Square, there stands a broad building with very broad windows on the north side of each of its four upper stories. Each of these very broad windows lights up an artist's studio; there are twenty-four of these windows, and two dozen artists are the sole tenants of the Rubens,—as the house was called to indicate the intention of its projector. Even the three stores on the ground floor are in harmony with the purpose of the building, for one is occupied by a restaurant, whose chief cook is an artist of a high order, and one is rented by a dealer in paints and brushes and frames, and the third, a mere office, bears the sign of the most expert and careful mover of pictures on all the island of Manhattan.

Between the restaurant and the shop of the dealer in artists' materials a portico projects, bearing a medallion on each side containing the heads of Rubens and Rembrandt. Passing under this, the visitor goes down a long dark passage until he comes to the dark steep stairs. (As the Rubens had been built expressly for artists, the architect had omitted to provide an elevator.) At the landing on each floor there is a strip of board nailed to the wall and stained black. On this are painted the names of the inhabitants of that floor. It was only when a visitor had mounted to the uppermost story that he discovered on this artistic directory the name of

CHARLES VAUGHN.

If the visitor followed the silent motion of this outstretched finger, he walked to the end of the corridor and found himself at last before a door which bore the name of the young artist. This door opened directly into the studio.

In the Rubens one studio resembles another, and to describe one is to describe all. The description is easy. It is a room of about twenty feet square. Opposite the door is the broad window which helps to give the exterior of the building its architectural peculiarity. Opposite the window is a gallery eight or nine feet wide, with a balustrade which makes it look like a balcony. Along one side wall is a flight of steps leading up to this gallery. In one corner, under the gallery, is the door leading to the main hall of the building, and in the other a wash stand with running water. Generally a screen or a curtain shuts off a space in this corner by the wash stand, and sometimes it conceals a bed, for not a few of the artists who inhabit the Rubens are bachelors, wedded only to their art, and frequently they camp out in their studios. Sometimes it is the gallery which is made to serve as a bedroom, being draped about by curtains and stuffs of all sorts, embroideries from Spain, textiles from the Orient, and painted buffalo robes from the plains of the West. Sometimes, again, the gallery is a dressing room for the model, and a store house of odds and ends of one kind or another, studio properties, lay figures, studies, sketches, broken frames, and what not, in a disorder problematically picturesque and indubitably dirty.

Paul mounted the stairs; he was an accustomed visitor, and had long since ceased to grumble at the ascent. Following the mute invitation of the painted hand, he knocked at Charley's door. It was opened by a man of about fifty,—a man with the typical face of the comic caricature of Irishmen, but preternaturally grave. This face was acidulated by a certain droop of the corners of the mouth and a general twist of the features into an almost vindictive expression of sourness.

"Well, Barney, how are you?" The old man was a recognized character all over the studio building, and, as Charley's particular retainer, Stuyvesant knew him well.

"Bad, sor. What wid the lumbago in the small o' me back, and the rheumatics in me left shoulder, sorta wink o' sleep do I get night nor day."

"That's very bad, Barney," answered Paul, too well acquainted with the old fellow's habitual querulousness to humor it by further sympathy. "Is Mr Vaughn in?"

"Indade an' I might have known that it wasn't to ax after me health ye've come trapeczin' up all them stairs," Barney replied, with an injured air.

"You certainly might," said Paul, hardly able to repress a smile at the

discontented look on the face of the old Irishman. "I came to see Mr. Vaughn. Is he in?"

"Indade an' he's not," began Barney. By this time Stuyvesant had passed him and entered the studio. "Oh, that's right. Make a liar o' me. What's the good of yer axin' me questions, if ye're not goin' to believe me whin I tell ye?" expostulated Barney, following him into the room. "Bar sarch, sarch, an welcome. Sure there's the table he might be under,—to say nothin' of the gallery, that 'ud hide a dozen like him. Sarch, if ye want to. Don't be afeard of hurtin' my feelin's; sure I'm used to it."

"I don't doubt you at all, Barney; but I am very anxious to see Mr. Vaughn, and, as I have a few minutes to spare, I'll wait, on the chance of his coming in." And Stuyvesant pushed a richly embroidered robe from the most comfortable chair in the room, and sat down.

Barney picked up the mass of drapery and grumbled back with it to the recess under the gallery.

"That's right," he said; "make hay over the whole place. Divil a thing have I to do but to follow the likes of ye round an' clean up yer messes, wid the lumbago in the small o' me back."

"Do you think he'll be in soon?" called Paul, when the muttering began to subside.

"Arrah, what time have I to think, whin me heart's broke wid work? Maybe he will an' maybe he won't; an' that's the nearest I can come to, for there's no dipidence out of what he says, at all, at all."

"And what did he say?" demanded Stuyvesant, impatiently. He knew that the old man was a good servant, honest, faithful, and industrious, and that his one fault was a cross grained temper, and yet he had often wondered how Charley had endured him so long.

"What did he say, is it?" said Barney. "Well, I'll tell ye that; an' ye believe him, ye've a better chance of heaven nor I have, if faith'll save ye."

Paul looked at the old man in surprise. "Have you any reason to doubt his veracity?" he asked.

"Well, I have, t'nd. Don't I see him at his brea' ast most mornin's an' what he ates wou'ldn't physic a snipe?"

"I mean, don't you think he was telling the truth?" explained Paul, awakening to the consciousness that the simplest words were best adapted for a conversation with Barney.

"I don't think any man's tellin' the truth until I see it proved; an' the I doubt it," was the uncompromising rejoinder.

"Faith will never save you, Barney; that's a fact," laughed Paul. "Now tell me, without any more beating about the bush, when Mr. Vaughn expected to return."

"He said he'd be back to-night."

"To-night! What did he mean by that?" Paul inquired at once.

The utter unreasonableness of expecting him to attach a meaning to another man's words was plainly set forth on Barney's expressive features, but he contented himself with a grunt. Stuyvesant saw the futility of expecting help from that quarter. Without waiting for a definite reply, he continued:

"It is very provoking. I wanted to see him particularly, and—Jove, it's a quarter before four now," he added, glancing at his watch.

"Want'll be yer master, I'm thinkin'," muttered Barney below his breath. "Well, I'm goin' home," he added, aloud; "there's no call for me to be waitin' here till dark. If he comes he comes, an' if he don't come he stays away, an' that's all there is to it."

"Does Mr. Vaughn spend much of his time here now?" asked Paul, partly impelled by the wish to say something, and partly on the alert to gain any possible information which might have a bearing on the mysterious business that had taken him there.

Barney was putting on his overcoat, and enveloping his neck in many folds of a long knitted comforter, which somehow had the effect of accentuating his native ugliness to an almost incredible degree.

"No," he answered, with an inflection of supreme contempt. "He never does be here. He's always off gallivantin'. Why shouldn't he? I had a son,—an' a son is the only misfortin' I never was troubled with—before I'd make him a painter I'd see him ass to an apple-man."

And, as if to allow Paul time to weigh the comparative merits of the two professions, Barney relapsed into silence, broken only by a few ejaculations expressive of the physical torture he had endured during the exercise of wriggling into his overcoat.

"Ah, thin, bad cess to ye, Adam," he broke forth again when the operation was fairly concluded, "if ye'd had the good luck to choke on your first bite of the apple, there'd be neither overcoats nor lumbago to play the divil with the world."

The old man moved toward the door, and stopped with his hand on the latch.

"If Mr. Charley comes in while ye're waitin',—which he won't,—ye show him thim letters an' things on the table forinst ye? They are this mornin'," he said.

He turned the handle and hobbled out on the landing, his querulous voice continuing awhile, till it was abruptly cut off by the closing of the door.

"Call it a thrade! I'd liefer be the last glass of whiskey in the bottle of a wake night; I'd last longer and have a happier endin', and to be axin' questions that—"

To what kind of questions Mr. Barney so particularly objected to remain forever undetermined. At this point in his protest he slammed the door and left Paul Stuyvesant to silence and to solitude.

So Charley spent little time in his studio, thought Stuyvesant. His work would seem to have lost its charm for him, who was once, as he well remembered, earnest, eager, and enthusiastic, all this had changed with the other changes that had come upon him. His appetite was

...so Stuyvesant had gathered from a remark of Barney's; and a trouble or preoccupation which will affect the appetite of a man of Charley's age must be serious indeed. Stuyvesant set himself to think; occupied as he had been lately with Kitty, he had seen less of her brother. It was quite a month since he had been at the studio; he had met the boy only at Mrs. Vaughn's house and on the rare occasions when he had called on him. What the date was when these alterations in his friend had first begun to force themselves on his notice, Stuyvesant could not say. It was only this very morning that something tangible had brought the matter prominently before him. He was conscious, now that he looked back, of a hundred trifles, unnoticed at the time, which seemed to indicate a degree of pre-occupation in the young artist. Paul could not determine when he had first noticed these things; for, until now, he had noticed them unconsciously. Certainly it was since Charley's return from Europe in the fall. It was two or three months ago, Paul fancied; but of this he could not feel as sure. In his abstraction, he rose and began to pace slowly up and down the room.

He stopped before the table on which lay the two or three letters and postal cards to which Barney had drawn his attention before going out. His eye fell on them mechanically. He started back with an exclamation, and raised his arm with the gesture with which a man deprecates or seeks to ward off an impending blow.

Exactly on the top of the little pile of mail matter lay a postal card with the address downward. The face of the card, containing less than two lines, written in a bold mercantile hand, lay directly under the eyes of the visitor. Stuyvesant was not conscious of reading these two lines, but unwittingly he had mastered their meaning at a glance. It was as though the words leaped out at him from the paper and struck him with a force purely physical.

These were the words on the postal card:
 Look in and see me at your earliest convenience. M. ZALINSKI.
 Stuyvesant fairly staggered. It seemed to him that proof was accumulated on proof. This was the embodiment of the hideous shadow that was darkening over Charley's life. There was the hateful name again; and at every step he took he found it always linked with that of Vaughn, and Vaughn was Kitty's name, too. Once more Stuyvesant resolved to count no hazard too perilous, no sacrifice too dear, if he could but save the woman he loved, and the man he still trusted, from whatever shame or sorrow fate might evolve from these strange circumstances.

He took up the card. It had nothing more to tell. On the back were Charley's name and address; on the face was the line that had already crept itself into Paul's brain. It had done its mission; it had dealt its crushing blow; and it now relapsed into seeming insignificance,—a common, every-day postal card.

The post mark told him it had been mailed that morning. Therefore, when Zalinski had refused to tell him anything about Charley or their relations to each other, he had already written to compel his attendance at that time in Bleeker Street. To compel? Yes, to compel; for, though the note was politely worded, in Paul's eyes it breathed all the authority of an imperious mandate.

There was nothing to be gained by going over the old ground. Paul reasoned the matter out in every possible light, and he had come to the conclusion that Zalinski had some hold over his friend and was extorting money as the price of secrecy or connivance. The postal card was merely confirmative of this. It furnished no hint as to the possible nature of this hold; it gave no clue to the secret; and it was this secret which it was Stuyvesant's immediate business to discover.

There came a sharp knock at the door. Paul started, almost guiltily, and dropped the card among the other letters. This action, like his action in reading it, was purely mechanical. Indeed, he was so abstracted that it required a repetition of the summons to enable him to recall his wandering thoughts and bid the visitor to enter.

A young fellow, not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, opened the door and came in. His face was preternaturally sharp, and he had dark eyes and a swarthy complexion. He was shabbily dressed, but his clothing was by no means ragged or poverty stricken. His long overcoat, though shiny with wear and faded into two or three different colors, was a comfortable and seasonable garment enough for the winter. He wore an imitation seal skin cap, which he pulled off as he entered.

"Beg pardon, bister," he began, speaking as if he were suffering from a cold in the head,— "was you down to Bister Zalinski's to-day?"
 Zalinski again! Was he about to learn something at last? As this question flashed into his heart Stuyvesant was obliged to remain silent a moment while he could command his voice to reply.

"Yes; I was there this afternoon."
 "That's all right, then," said the boy; "'cos he expected you and bade you would cub sub tibe to-day. He told you about the frabes, I hope?"

"He told me nothing at all," Paul answered. "I couldn't get any satisfaction from him."
 "That's odd, too," said the other; "'cos he wanted you particular to see him, and wrote you on purpose."

Paul perceived that the boy took him for Charley Vaughn, of whose acquaintance he was seemingly ignorant. Should he undeceive the messenger? It did not take him the tenth part of a second to make up his mind to be negative. It was an unlooked for opportunity to gain some knowledge of the association of Charley and Zalinski. It might not be a strictly advisable mode of procedure, Paul acknowledged to himself, but this was the balance feather weight scruples, when Kitty's peace of mind and Charley's career were at stake. In Charley's own interests, Stuyvesant would learn what he could.

(To be continued.)

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 Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

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- 175 " Holland Gin
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- 40 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pils & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

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 TAILOR,

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 NEW STYLE

Double Tongue and Groove
 Fireproof

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Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR,
 117 & 119 Front St. East,
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CHICAGO, Ont., June 12, 1888.
 MESSRS J & J TAYLOR, Toronto
 Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 11th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
 Yours truly,
 D. MONTGOMERY.

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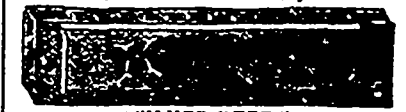
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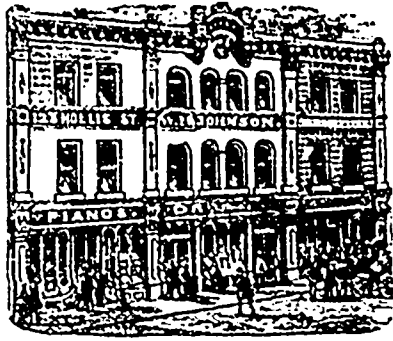
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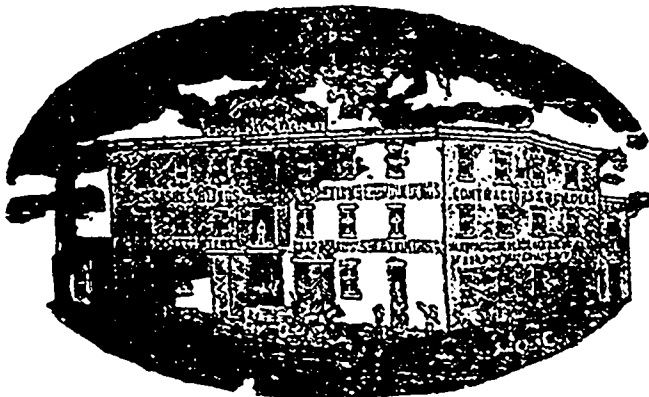
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PROPERTY
And other Lands For Sale.

TENDERS INVITED.

TENDERS will be received by the Solicitors of the Subscriber up to SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, for the following properties:—

1st.—All that Property known as the Clementsport Iron Mines, including all the Lands, Furnaces and Buildings, at Clementsport aforesaid, with all the Mining rights appertaining thereto.

2nd.—That certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in the Virginia Settlement, in Clements, in the County of Annapolis, known as Lot Number Sixty Seven, and bounded as follows: On the North by James F. Jefferson; on the South by William Beeler; on the East by the main road; on the West by the late Joseph Potter, deceased, containing two hundred acres, more or less.

3rd.—That certain piece or parcel of Land in the Guinea Settlement, in Clements aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the South side of the Guinea road at the West line of lands of W. B. Pickens; thence South Twenty-Three (23) degrees east to the south side of Lake Skull; thence along said lake Easterly to land of James Cain; thence North Twenty-Three degrees West to the Guinea Road aforesaid; thence following said road Westerly to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Tenders will be received for each, any or all of the above properties.

The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Terms—Cash on delivery of Deeds.
FRANCIS J. PARKER,
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MILLS & GILLIS,
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Annapolis, N. S.
Annapolis, September 8th, 1888.

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HATTIE & MYLIUS, 155 Hollis St., City Agents.

MINING.

The Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, under the direction of Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., L.L.D., &c., is being vigorously pushed, and invaluable information has already been made public. We are interested in the mineral development of the Dominion owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Eugene Caste, M.E., of the survey, for his concise reports on the "Mining and Mineral Statistics of Canada." We are indebted to him for a copy of his Report for 1887, which is a complete epitome of the mineral exports and imports of the Dominion for that year. Each mineral is treated of under a separate heading, and there is a most interesting special article on "Precious Stones," by Mr. George F. Kunz. A very full index is an improvement over the Report of 1886, which will be duly appreciated by those using the work for matters of reference.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of silver mined in the Dominion, the total production in 1887 amounting to 349,320 ozs. (valued at the same amount in dollars) showing an increase of \$140,240 over the value of the product in 1886. The increase was mainly from the Pelly-Arthur district, and the report gives a most interesting description of the rich mines now being worked there. The total production of gold in 1887 was 66,271 ozs., valued at \$1,178,637.

About 3,250 men were employed in gold-washing or gold-mining during the year. This production, compared with that of 1886, shows a decrease of 10,608 ozs., and of \$151,805, or a decrease in value of 11 per cent, which is principally due to a falling off in British Columbia of about 23 per cent. By Provinces, the above total quantity would be divided as follows:—

Province.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Value	No. of Employes
British Columbia.....	40,856	8	5	\$694,550	250
Nova Scotia.....	21,211	17	18	413,614	300
Ontario.....	400	7	0	6,760	10
N. W. Territory, including Tulvon District.....	3,660	5	0	62,100	10
Quebec.....	90	18	10	1,604	10
	66,219	16	9	\$1,178,637	350

If the gold product from the Northup Mine at Central Rawdon continues large in the future as in the past, the other noted producers in the Province will have to do their best to beat its record. The mill was cleaned up after 16 days' crushing, and the net results were 350 ounces of gold valued at \$7,000.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—Mr. Baker still continues his prospecting work, and it is reported with most encouraging results.

MOOSE RIVER DISTRICT.—There is very little new to report from this district; but if no gold "babies" arrive, the failure will be due to the illness of Mr. Touquoy, from which we trust he has now quite recovered.

WAVERLY DISTRICT.—Important work is being done at Waverly, and we trust that some kind correspondent will furnish us with the details.

MALAGA MINES.—Another brick of gold, valued at \$5,000, the result of 10 days' crushing, has been received from the Malaga Mines. The *Enterprise* water says it looks like \$10,000 from the Malaga gold mines this month.

We were shown a fine brick of gold yesterday which weighed 10 ounces. It was taken from the mine of W. J. Nelson, Esq., Brookfield, and was the product of 48 hours mill work.—*Bridgewater Enterprise.*

COAL DISCOVERED IN PARRSBORO.—Mr. W. J. Jones, of Parrsboro, and Whitfield McCarthy, of Springhill, have made a highly important discovery which, if present expectations are confirmed, may lead to great results in Parrsboro. For some days past they have been prospecting for coal, and has for a long time been believed to exist, in this township. Their attention was particularly directed to a basin of considerable area, through which several small streams, lying beyond the high ridge of hills which extend from the Cumberland Cross Roads down the shore. On one of these streams at a point about eight miles due north of the mouth of Digby, they have found distinct indications of coal. Where the logs in stream driven down worn away the banks, the regular formation was exposed, and it was found to be similar to that about Springhill. Very little work with the pick brought out a specimen which was covered by a fossil shale, and rested on a fire clay. More than a bushel of coal was dug out of the bank with but little labor. This was immediately tested by making a fire with it, which burned beautifully. In the process of combustion the coal seemed to run together, showing it to be highly bituminous, and small jets of flame were emitted from it, which indicated that it had much gas in it. The specimens of coal brought into town by Mr. Jones are intensely black, yet clean to the touch, and greatly resemble the famous Albertite of New Brunswick. Some who have seen it pronounced it similar to the coal obtained at the old Pictou mine. If it should prove to be Albertite, it would be of great value, and, even if merely ordinary coal, it would become a mine of great wealth for Parrsboro, if found in large quantities. The valley in which it was found formed by the cutting of the strata, is some five or six miles in width, and as the strata at this point are at almost level, the place where the coal was discovered was near its base. This will make it probable that the deposit might be very extensive. The thickness of the seam has yet to be tested by boring, what was found to be merely an out-crop. Mr. McCarthy, who is a mining engineer of experience,

of the opinion that the discovery is a most important one, as no doubt it is. The natural outlet for this coal to tide water would be to Diligent River, which could be reached by a railway only eight miles in length through a very easy country. There, a fine harbor for shipping purposes only awaits the coming of business to it. It is to be hoped that the brightest expectations of Mr. Jones and his mining friend in regard to this coal mine may be fully realized. Borings to discover the thickness of the seam are to be commenced at once.—*Cumberland Leader.*

MONTANA DIVIDENDS.—For the first eight months of this year Montana properties have paid over \$2,000,000 in dividends, being an increase for the month of August of nearly a quarter of a million. The dividends distributed

Boston and Montana Copper Company.....	\$ 200,000
Granito Mountain.....	1,205,000
Hecia	120,000
Hops	50,000
Jay Gould.....	172,000
Montana Limited.....	320,000
Original	3,000
Parro.....	72,000
Total.....	\$2,147,000

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING IN NEVADA.—We learn from the *Mining Industry* of Denver that artesian well-boring is now a sort of mania in parts of Nevada, and some of the borings are proving successful. A fine flowing well was struck a few days ago in Douglas County, Carson Valley, at a depth of only 310 feet, and without encountering rock of any kind. Improved boring machinery has been ordered from the East, and we may expect to see the experience gained in the Comstock mines, in "feeling ahead" for water, brought into play. By tunnelling into the mountain that forms the rim of the basin of Lake Tahoe, a very large supply of water might be obtained, and as the diamond drill will easily bore ahead 1000 feet or more, it would be an excellent tool for use in tunnelling for water. In case of striking a strong flow, several holes could be sent into the source, thus saving the cost of driving forward a large tunnel. Many great bodies of water have been tapped and drawn off in the deep workings of the Comstock. In the Union Consolidated mine cocks were fitted into the diamond drill holes and the water drawn off as it could be taken by the pumps. In running the Astro Tunnel the diamond drill was sent ahead to tap shafts in which water had accumulated to the depth of several hundred feet. Good hits were nearly always made with the drill, though it was sent ahead a great distance.

The situation in the American petroleum markets is more interesting than for several years. There are indications of a combination of big operators to put up the price of crude oil. The big shut-down movement of the producers' Protective Association expires on the 1st of November, and by that time the stocks will have been reduced from 31,000,000 to 20,000,000 barrels. Besides reducing stocks the work of the Producers' Association has increased the daily output of the wells from 72,000 barrels to 38,000. It is proposed to pool the oil and sell it through a committee of trustees, who will also regulate production and restrict the drilling limits.

THE CHINESE AS GOLDSEEKERS IN AUSTRALIA.—On Australian gold fields that have been abandoned by the whites, either because they appeared to have been worked out or because the yield of the precious metal was not sufficiently satisfactory in European estimation, the Chinese always make a living, and sometimes secure valuable prizes. They enter into possession of the abandoned workings, resume operations in their leisurely methodic fashion, and are occasionally rewarded for their perseverance by the discovery of a handsome nugget. "But" "fossicking" is their favorite pursuit on these deserted fields. This consists in slowly and deliberately raking off the slightly heaped up of upturned earth that are the dismal mementoes of the white man's former presence. The vigilant eye of the Chinaman detects in these hurried accumulations many a minute particle of gold and sometimes a piece of quartz studded with the precious metal that escaped the observation of his white predecessor; and there is rarely a day in which he does not return to his tent in the evening the richer for his process. In travelling through the gold regions of Australia no sight is more familiar than the abandoned diggings, dotted here and there with the patient, plodding Chinese, each bent low with his handy little rake analyzing the contents of the white man's leavings, or scrutinizing the alluvial deposits in the bed of the neighboring creek.

New England coal buyers are soliciting more satisfactory deliveries on the basis previously ordered. Some sizes are scarce, and the coal region is being nearly up to its maximum capacity. There are more unexecuted orders in hand than for many months, and inquiries show that there are very urgent buyers. No change in prices is made, and in view of the possibility of backing up in demand at the termination of the present rush managers expect talk of further advances.

The richest mine in Australia, if not in the world, is the Mount Morgan, Queensland. One of the Rothschilds once offered £19,000,000 for it, but the offer was refused. Its value is variously estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

ALASKA.—Messrs. Hamilton Smith, Jr., and Henry Janin, recently of the Treadwell group, it is reported, for the Rothschilds, of London.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal writing to us under recent date, says: "For over thirty years I have been drinking Chocolate and Cocoa, and have at various times used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market, but I have met with nothing equal to your preparation. Yours

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, Especially, is superior to any I have seen for use by Invalids.

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Quicksilver, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, AND Rubber & Leather Belting.
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has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

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Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the Canal through the island; the construction of locks, etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, etc.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel ways at both ends, piers, etc.

The respective DEPOSIT RECEIPTS cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, **A. P. BRADLEY,** Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 5th August, 1898.

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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.....New York.

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New Paint Factory,

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

Beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.
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Pure Linseed Oil Putty, Best English Linseed Oil.
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HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

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GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.

HOME AND FARM.

Having ever in view the desirability of prompting our farmers to free enterprise, we extract from the *Rural New Yorker* the remarks of a correspondent who has experience in quince-growing. This fruit, so valuable in preserving operations, is, we believe, but little cultivated, while there may be thousands of spots in our Province favorable to its production. There is so much energy among our fruit-growers that we feel sure the hint will not be thrown away.

"The culture of the quince has attracted much attention of late, and it is a matter of interest to all fruit growers, whether professional or amateur. It may not be amiss to give your readers my experience, practice and results.

The growing of the quince is so simple and sure that any one having only a city back-yard can successfully compete, in a limited way, with the best and largest orchardist, and raise the finest fruit for his own use. I was formerly thought that the quince required no special care, either in planting, cultivation or pruning, so it was allowed to grow up at random, throwing up numerous shoots or suckers, receiving no pruning, save an occasional thinning out of the branches, and no care save digging up the ground about the roots and deluging it with slops from the kitchen. I once saw a stunted, dwarfed, ill-shaped tree, with a few small, knotty, worn quinces, hardly fit to be cooked, and if by chance a good specimen was taken and there found, it was indeed a prize. Now, the prize can be the rule, and the knotty one the exception.

It is the nature of the quince to throw out immense numbers of roots, and as these are inclined to grow near the surface, and are of great importance to the quality and fruitfulness of the tree, they should be encouraged and protected; hence my practice is never to allow the ground about the tree within the radius of its branches to be disturbed, except to keep down the weeds, and then only as shallow a cultivation as possible should be given, not over an inch deep, using a push-hoe or the back-sickel. To protect the roots in winter cover the ground late in the fall with early in the winter, with a dressing of barnyard manure, and in the early summer mulch the ground with salt hay or other coarse material. The most important, as on keeping the fine roots cool and moist depends one's success. This is all the cultivation my trees have had in 14 years.

Now, in regard to pruning; my practice is almost directly opposite to the published directions. It is generally said that the quince requires very little pruning. One eminent writer says, 'An occasional thinning out of crowded or decayed branches is quite sufficient.' In practice I find this not true. The quince being generally deficient in foliage, and foliage being necessary to perfect the fruit as to protect the trunk and branches from hot summer sun, should be encouraged, hence I do not thin out at all. To induce fruitfulness I prune or head in, in the early spring, all over the tree the new or previous year's growth to four or five buds. This gives almost invariably, three or four fine, fair quinces on each shoot, and the entire outer surface of the tree will be literally covered with fruit of good size and quality, and I generally cut off from two to four feet of wood every spring from each shoot. My trees are now 16 years old, and have been in bearing 13 years, giving excellent crops every year."

Strong complaints come from Manitoba of the prevalence of dishonest fruit packing in Ontario. The thing has become a perfect scandal. "It is not at all an uncommon thing," it is said, "to find the bottom of a pack a mass of revolting filth on the top of which sound fruit has been placed. We are happy to believe the uprightness of the Nova Scotia fruit farmers renders it unnecessary to do more than simply record this abominable and shameful dishonesty."

Says the *Berwick Farm Journal*:—"A man who has tried it says: wooden posts treated as follows, at a cost of two cents apiece, will last as long that the party adopting the plan will not live to see his posts decay. Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint, and put a coat over the timber."

Buckwheat is one of the most valuable foods for poultry feeding, and in France especially it is very largely used. It is a native of Russia, but is now grown in almost all other parts of the continent and of America. The following is the analysis:

Water.....	14.50
Flesh-formers	10.00
Fat-formers	69.00
Woody fibre.....	5.00
Mineral matter, ash.....	1.50

100 00

Buckwheat is stimulating in its nature, and is therefore especially valuable for feeding laying hens and young chickens. It is largely used in France for fowls when they are being fattened, but is then mixed with fat and which for the purpose named, impart the elements in which it is wanted. It gives a good color to the flesh, and is in every way one of the most valuable foods for poultry. We fancy it is not grown as much in Nova Scotia as it might be.

That delicious vegetable, asparagus, is one to the cultivation of which nearly enough attention is given in Nova Scotia. Almost all we get in Halifax markets comes from the States, while if we ourselves produced more, ample sale would be found for it. We extract the following on this subject from an exchange, only we think too little stress is laid on the depth of the trenches. Speaking broadly, they can scarcely be too deep,

Asparagus is a mighty sucker of nourishment. Some authorities used to insist on four feet; this, perhaps, is scarcely absolutely necessary, but it may safely be affirmed that the nearer to that depth the better, certainly two feet is desirable:—

Asparagus is a most desirable vegetable, and should have a place in every garden. It is very easily produced, and when planted in the right kind of soil will give annual crops for an indefinite number of years. A bed of it in our garden has given an abundant supply for home use, for more than a century of a century without renowing. It is the first-born product of spring, and coming as it does in a few days after the snows and frosts of winter have disappeared, is especially agreeable as well as desirable. If all knew how desirable it is, and how easily produced, no garden would be without it.

It can be propagated from seed, but in this way requires two or three years' time to get a good strong start. Better to set plants, as they are not so costly, and are easily transported. They can be procured of any market gardener. Plant early in the spring. Canover's Colossal is a good variety. Select any good soil, well drained, work it deep and fine, and make it rich. It is better that this be done in the autumn. A bed four by ten feet will furnish plenty for a single family, and leave some to give to the less favored neighbors. For such a bed plant in two rows three and a half feet apart, with plants eighteen inches in rows. Open the trench or hills nine inches deep. Cover the crowns about three inches deep at first. Later on and after the plants start, and the ground gets warm, gradually fill the trenches to a level surface. Each fall afterwards make an application of manure, and in spring work the surface three or four inches deep with plow or cultivator before the plants start, to destroy grass and weeds. When grown for market the same course should be pursued, only on an extended scale. A bed could be allowed to grow without cutting till it gains a good, strong stand. When well established, the cutting should be clean up to the middle of the crown, when it should be allowed to grow in its natural way. If cut too late the plants will be weakened, and the next crop correspondingly light.

Some men are naturally good milkers. They have a firm yet gentle hand and a way of winning the cow's confidence. No man can be a good milker who is indifferent to the cow's comfort, or who is continually startling her by hasty words or otherwise.

OUR COSY CORNER

We have before us *The Style*, a compenious fashion paper in small space, published by the "New York Domestic Fashion Company," the agent for Halifax is Mrs. O'Connor, 47 Barrington St., and from which we depend some extracts:—

Loose sailor or Garibaldi blouses are a boon to growing girls who are inclined to "run up like weeds" and present reed-like figures that are difficult to clothe appropriately and becomingly. Several blouses have been constructed in "Homo Dressmaking," that are as suitable for misses as for ladies.

The rage for owl's heads is revived for brooches and scarf-pins. A novelty most acceptable to bridesmaids is when the fan is folded so that a name appears on the side worked in steel heads, such as Edith, Mary, etc. When open, these beads blend with the pattern.

Handsome eye-glass cases are of silver lined with plush. Japanese fans, of many shapes and sizes, notably the crescent and fan ones, are to be seen in all directions, from the folds of mantle or card-drapery, to the tall grass receptacles, where they look effective put in artistly among paupas and other dried grasses.

White vests are worn in street dress. The new Directoire coats of cashmere have princess backs and short, square fronts cut just below the hips over a square-cut vest, which is finished with steel or silver buttons; corresponding galloon outlines the buttons, lower edge and collar.

Waists run to extremes, either under the armpits or long as the moral law, but the same bodice may be made to answer for both styles by means of the wide, softly folded empire sash.

Brown or dark green fine cloth or cashmere coats have chamois-colored white vests trimmed in gold. All of these directoire coats are prettily embellished with short wide revers and collars of velvet; the cuffs may either correspond with the vest or revers.

Hats will be much worn, and of the most novel kinds, turned up anywhere that suits the wearer best—three times at the back is almost a necessity. The wide leghorns—and bouquets are ingeniously introduced beneath the brim of many, while others are tied up with such wide velvet.

A new way of wearing real flowers, which has a good effect, is to arrange them in a long, graduated trail from throat to waist, and fix them to one side of a bodice which has a full vest and trimming down to the opposite side. This is a popular style at weddings, (the bride and bridesmaids sometimes wear them,) and at full dress entertainments by night and day. The last part is near the throat, and it tapers very much. Another way is to attach a spray at the left side of the waist, just out of reach of the arm. Spruce beech, and yellow roses, or pink ones, is a favorite dinner table decoration just at present, and so is corn, poppies, and cornflowers, blue bellbells, now in profusion, honeysuckle and heather.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a box of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

1. The Widow Hedott's Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc. for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home A Novel By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep A thrilling Novel By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
9. The Lady of the Lake is a romance in verse.
10. In God's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
11. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
12. Lady Gwendoline's Dream A Novel By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
14. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
15. John Howland's Wife A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
16. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
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21. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
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29. Dark Days A Novel By the author of "Called Back."
30. Shad us on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," etc.
31. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
32. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
33. Keeping the Whirlwind A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
34. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
35. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
36. Valerie's Fate A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'it," etc.
37. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
38. Anne A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
39. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of John Halifax, Gentleman, etc.
40. Robinson Crusoe A thrilling narrative by Daniel Defoe.
41. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
42. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
43. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
44. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500. Illustrated.
45. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Liden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
46. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
47. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
48. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet laureate without knowing it.
49. Cardinal Richeneu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a master-piece of dramatic composition.
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GAME No. 28.

(Commenced July 24, 1873; finished January 7, 1874.)

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

- DUBLIN. GLASGOW. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 B to QB4 B to QB4 3 P to QKt4 B takes QKtP 4 P to QB3 B to QR4 5 P to Q4 P takes P 6 Q to KR5 (a) P to Q4 (b) 7 B takes QP Q to K2 8 B to QR3 (c) P to KKt3 (d) 9 B takes Q (e) P takes Q 10 B to QB5 (f) Kt to K2 (g) 11 B to QKt3 (h) P takes QBP 12 KKt to K2 P to B7 dis ch 13 Kt to Q2 QKt to QB3 14 Kt to KB4 QKt to K4 15 B to Q4 (i) KKt to QB3 16 B takes QKt Kt takes B 17 R to QB sq B to KKt5 18 R takes P Castles QR (l) 19 B to Q5 (l) P to QB3 20 P to KR3 B to KB6 (m) 21 P takes B Kt takes P (ch) 22 Kt to B sq Kt takes Kt (ch) 23 K to K2 K to QKt sq

And Dublin resigned.

NOTES BY MR. FRASER, OF DUNDEE.

(a) A novel and ingenious form of attack which deserves consideration. The rapid development of White's game seems to promise better results than fall to the lot of the Dublin players on this occasion.

(b) The correct reply. Q to K2 leads to many interesting variations, but in a contest by correspondence its adoption would be somewhat adventurous.

(c) White have now a formidable attack, to repel which demands great accuracy on the part of their adversaries. It is evident that the capture of the KBP, checking at this point, would lead to no advantage.

(d) The only safe rejoinder at Black's disposal, and, withal, very effective. Had either of the moves (8) Kt to KB3, or (8) B takes QBP ch, been adopted, instead of the reply in the text, the following would probably have been the result:—

- In the first place— 8 Kt to KB3 9 Q to KKt5 B takes QBP ch 10 K to KB sq Q to Q2 11 Kt takes B P takes Kt 12 Q takes KKtP, winning a piece. In the second place— 8 B takes QBP ch 9 Kt takes B Q takes QB 10 Q takes BP ch K to Q sq 11 Q takes QBP ch Kt takes Q 12 Kt to Kt5 ch, with best game.

(e) There is, we fear, nothing better. To retreat the Queen is evidently productive of immediate disaster.

(f) B to QKt4 would allow Black to free their game at once by exchanging Bishops, and then playing out KKt to B3, followed by R to KKt sq.

(g) Had Black been tempted to capture the QBP here, it would have entailed upon them an extremely cramped and uncomfortable game, requiring a more than usually troublesome defence.

(h) White would reap no advantage by now taking the QP, &c. —

- 11 B takes QP R to KKt sq 12 K to B sq Kt takes B 13 P takes Kt B to KB4 And the centre Pawn will fall. (i) It appears to us that White ought at this stage to have moved their King to K2. It seems to afford them a little breathing time. (k) The play during the last few moves is particularly interesting. (l) White is now in articulo mortis. (m) The termination is very cleverly played by Glasgow.

VIENNA OPENING.

- WHITE. BLACK. Zukertort. Bird. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to QB3 B to B4 3 P to B4 P to Q3 4 Kt to B3 Kt to KB3 5 B to B4 Castles 6 P to Q3 P to B3 7 P takes P P takes P 8 B to KKt5 QKt to Q2 9 Q to Q2 P to Kt4 10 B to Kt3 P to QR4 11 P to QR4 Q to Kt3 12 Kt to R4 Kt to Kt5 13 Kt to B5 QKt to B3 14 P to KR3 B takes Kt 15 P takes B B to K6 16 B takes B Kt takes B 17 P to Kt4 QR to Q sq 18 Q to B2 Q to Q5 19 R to KKt sq P to K5 20 R to Kt 3 P to Kt5 21 Q takes Kt P takes P 22 Q takes Q R takes Q 23 R takes P R takes R 24 P takes R P takes Kt 25 P takes P R to Kt sq 26 R to Kt sq Kt to Q4 27 K to Q2 P to Kt4 28 P takes P e p RP takes P 29 P to R4 K to Kt 2 30 B to R2 R takes R 31 B takes R Kt to B3 32 P to Kt5 Kt to Q4 33 P to Q4 P to KB4 34 P takes P e p ch K takes P 35 B to K4 Kt to K2 36 K to K3 K to K3 37 K to B4 K to B3 38 P to B4 K to K3 39 B takes P Kt to B4 40 P to Q5 ch K to B3 41 P to B5 Kt takes P 42 P to Q6 P to Kt4 ch 43 K to Kt4 Kt to Kt3 44 B to K4 Kt to K4 ch 45 K to R5 Kt to B5 46 B to Q5 Kt to K6 47 P to B6 Kt to B4 48 P to B7 Kt takes P 49 B to Kt7 Resigns.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. MORTON, Milton.—It is true that Problem 60 is not very hard, yet it found its way into Baker and Reed's book without being noticed by these experts.

Mrs. MOSELEY.—We received your solutions to Nos. 57 and 58, but too late for acknowledgment in our last issue. We have given you due credit for them.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 58.—Two attempts at

solving this have been received, but as neither is correct, we keep it back a week again.

PROBLEM 59.—No solutions having come to hand we hold it back also for another week.

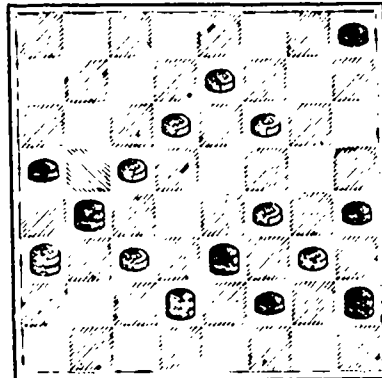
PROBLEM 60.—Solved by Mrs. Moseley and C. E. Morton, Milton.

The position was:—black men, 1, 5, 6, 12, 23, kg. 15; white men, 13, 17, 20, 25, 30, kg. 7; white to play and draw.

30 26 2 11 20 16 15 6 23-30 5-9 12-19 7 2 13 6 11 15 drawn. 30-14 1-10 19-24

* PROBLEM 61.

Contributed by Sergeant W. Muir. Black men—4, 13, 20, 27, kgs. 17, 23, 26, 28.

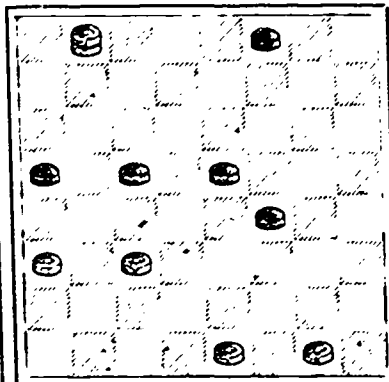


White men—7, 10, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, kg. 21.

White to play. What result? * Sergeant Muir calls this "a teaser from Australia." I consider it one of the finest problems of the kind that I have tried for a long time. I would be much pleased to receive solutions from all our readers who have the patience and ability to master it.— CH. ED.

PROBLEM 62.

By W. C. Parrow, of Boston, Mass., in Boston Globe. Black men—3, 13, 14, 15, 19.



White men—21, 22, 31, 32, kg 1. White to play and draw.

This is a pretty end game. He would indeed be a good player who could solve it at the first attempt.

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