



# THE CRITIC:

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DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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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.

We regret to notice a description of a regular match for \$50 a side in the shape of a fight between two noted dogs at Buffalo. As the fight lasted an hour and seven minutes it is to be hoped the worse brutes who organized and witnessed it had their disgusting instincts fairly gratified. We congratulate ourselves that we no longer bait bears and bulls, and that we abhor Spanish bull fights, but these are no whit more brutal than dog fights and cock-fights. Surely the animal creation suffers enough from its own nature, and from unthinking and passionate human cruelty, without mankind adding to the sum of misery by deliberately planned exhibitions of brutality transcending the worst of animal instincts.

For some years the public attending the Public Gardens on Saturday afternoons through the summer had the pleasure of listening to music by one of the Military bands garrisoned here. This has been discontinued this year, to the disappointment of many hundreds of citizens and outside visitors. The arrangement, it would seem, might be made with the three Militia bands to play alternately for the few weeks of summer that we enjoy. The pleasure could not be great, while the enjoyment afforded to promenaders would be much enhanced.

Passing by our citizens, there are probably a thousand strangers sojourning with us, for whom we make no exertion to provide amusement. It is true there are picnics, so called, occasional excursions, and two or three times in the season a public concert in the Gardens. We believe that it would be a wise idea to arrange for a series of weekly concerts there, at which a small entrance fee might be charged. The receipts would, doubtless, suffice to pay the necessary expenses. The Gardens are now closed every evening at an early hour, consequently those engaged at their various labors all day have no opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of either sight or sound.

We observe that a band stand has been erected in the grounds of the Province Building, we presume by the Department of Works and Mines. It is to be hoped that advantage should often be taken of it, and we do not doubt the necessary arrangements will be made by the Commissioner.

We are somewhat amused to learn that the *Toronto Mail* is fulminating against prayers for rain, and indeed as we gather, against prayer in general, as futile to influence the course of events determined by the laws of nature. About eight years ago the *Mail* was seized with an alarming fit of orthodoxy, which was very ably, tho' very ostentatiously, paraded by a gentleman whose studies were known to have been heterodox as well as orthodox, if not more so; and whose college career had not been exactly one of "fasting and prayer." It is pretty well known that this gentleman's clever and versatile pen is as readily available for King Stork as King Log. About the time mentioned it reaped much cheap glory from the unread orthodox, by the aid of Bishop Lightfoot, at the supposed expense of Dr. Newman, the author of "Supernatural Religion," and it is quite possible that it is the same pen which is now trying it on, by way of a new sensation, on another lay.

The *Chronicle* of Monday has a wholesome article on the punishment by the cat of "one of those human beasts" for whose outrages that instrument is the only fit punishment. As usual the miser-able hound yelled and screamed, yet we would be bound that his 25 lashes were not laid on as they used to be in the Army and Navy, in the latter by stalwart Boatswain's Mates, and in the Cavalry by muscular and vigorous farriers, for far less outrageous offences. We recently saw allusion to this case as "the awful punishment." We do not consider it at all "awful," but just fit and proper. Let us as the *Chronicle* says put aside all maudlin sentimentality. Old women of both sexes can bestow their compassion on its proper objects, the victims of these ruffians, etc., and in cases of murder, on the murdered, not on the murderer. If the sensual orang-outangs who assault young girls once realize that the goddess Bast is the inexorable Nemesis this dastardly crime will cease out of the land.

It is probable that the rumors about the Behring Sea trouble are by no means correct. We trust the American Government really has consented to refer the claims of Canadian Sealers to arbitration. As regards its alleged withdrawal of American claim to exclusive jurisdiction it is as well to remember that no such claim has been specifically put forth. The action of the U. S. Government has been one of reticence and delay rather than refusal, and there may be good reason for it, both in the exigencies of the present political situation, and in the limit of time of the Alaska Company's agreement. On the other hand it is not easy to believe that the British Government would at this stage complicate matters by threats of recapture of vessels seized by American revenue cruisers outside the three mile limit. Such a course would only embarrass the President while it may be pretty safely assumed that the seizures have been corruptly made in the interests of the Company without sanction by the U. S. Government.

The great Globe which is to be constructed for the Paris Exhibition of next year, and is to be placed in the Champ de Mars, is commonly spoken of in the press as if it were a novelty. It is not entirely so. Thirty years ago there was erected a great Globe in Leicester Square in London. It did not exceed, so far as we remember, within some ten or more degrees of the South Pole, and not quite up to the North. The lands, etc., which were raised, with fiery tips to the volcanos, etc., were delimited on the inside. On the ground floor you walked round a little below the latitude of Cape Horn, and there were two balcony galleries of considerable height above, one taking the spectator round a little below the equator, and the upper one above the middle of Europe. Its height must have been about forty feet. The diameter was perhaps not quite so great as that of the proposed Paris Globe which is to be about thirteen yards, but it could not have been much less. Cities, etc., were distinctly discernible with some proportion as to size. It did not turn on its axis as the Paris one is to do, but it was extremely interesting and the visitor was much struck with the enormous expanse of the Southern Ocean. It was eventually pulled to pieces, which we always thought was a great pity.

## THE FARM AND THE FACTORY.

"The farming population of Canada represents millions; the manufacturing population represents a few thousands," is the broad statement contained in an article in the *Chronicle* of the 19th ult. ("The Farmer in Politics.") Much that is advanced in that article is not to be disputed. Inasmuch as no man, manufacturer or otherwise, and no beast, manufacturer's horse or merchant's horse, or his ox, or his ass, or anything alive that is his, can live and work without food, no one will be found to deny that agriculture is the basis of the body politic. The drift of the contention is of course to promote the creation of a sentiment in favor of "unrestricted reciprocity" with the United States. The chief objection, and it is a very

serious one, to "unrestricted reciprocity" in that direction, is that what has happened before would happen again, Canadian manufactures would be slaughtered as of old.

It may be said that American manufacturers would take the place of our own ruined ones, and this would no doubt cause no pang of regret to those who would as lief see the Stars and Stripes float over Canada as the Union Jack. But to, we hope, hundreds of thousands who desire to see their magnificent country rounded and perfect in itself, and by and through its own national energies, this would be a national calamity. We desire to be Canadians, not Americans, and we have ample reason and grounds for the proudest patriotism.

It goes without saying that contentions of the tone we are discussing are mere engines for party purposes, and we have sometimes thought it would, in a certain sense, be a benefit to the country if the Liberal party were to come into power, for the Liberal flow of unpatriotism would then cease as by magic, and a course of argument would set in of the necessity for continuing in the groove into which the policy of their predecessors had forced the country. Once seated at Ottawa, the leaders of a party, and there would be very little hankering after Washington.

It might be asked what does the *Chronicle*, which says in effect that nothing is done for the farmers, want to be done for them? Of course it would be answered: "unrestricted reciprocity would do everything." For this purpose reciprocity in natural productions would meet the requirements, but this would not be "unrestricted reciprocity."

What we desire to notice, however, is that the statement we quoted in beginning is not an ingenuous one. To say that the manufacturing interests of Canada represent "a few thousands" would be misleading, if the loose inaccuracy of the assertion were not palpable. We should like to know how much is represented by the manufactures of Nova Scotia alone, or even of Amherst alone! And the manufactures of Canada would flourish more than they do if there were a desire among us to enquire for and prefer articles of our own production to those of foreign countries.

Canada cannot yet be said to be other than a comparatively poor country, but there has been a vast accession of material wealth during the last thirty years, and if we are true to ourselves we are on the high road to a far higher status in that respect. As it is we have done wonders. We have built a transcontinental railroad which has beaten the Union Pacific in rapidity of construction, and evidences of rapidly increasing prosperity encounter us at every turn. Nova Scotia is, perhaps, in some respects, the most backward of the Provinces, and her farmers scarcely stand out in front of the rest of her population. Her backwardness is largely due to the habit of sitting with her hands folded and waiting, as interested politicians have carefully educated her to sit and wait, instead of putting her shoulder to the wheel with a good heart and patriotic pride. Out of the fullness of the heart the press speaketh, and the heart is congested with the gloomy pessimism which hangs over this great Province like a murky pall, far thicker and blacker than one of her own sea-fogs.

Unconsciously, apparently, the *Chronicle's* article reveals the prevailing want of energy.

### THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

The periodical invasion scares in England, even if they are not got up for the purpose, do substantial good in rousing up the nation out of the parsimony in naval and military estimates which a considerable proportion of the Members of Parliament consider it the proper thing to affect. There is, of course, a good deal of talk about the army, but the instinct of Englishmen rightly points to the navy as the force for the efficiency of which no sacrifice is too great. It would appear that the present board of Admiralty has not been by any means remiss, but there are points in the controversies evoked which serve to show how slow the old country is to lay to heart the lessons of history. Sir Edward Reed, in a lecture at the United Service Institution, dwelt on the deficiency of fast cruisers, a point insisted on by most naval authorities outside the Admiralty, and on this point the experts and the politicians come into collision. Lord Salisbury would have the nation trust the politicians, but there is little doubt that the politicians would prove a broken reed to lean upon.

History seems to teach no lessons. At the beginning of last month, in noticing the seventy-fifth anniversary of the fight between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, we alluded to the admirable foresight of the American naval authorities in building a class of frigate to compete with our old forty-fours, of a tonnage nearly one-third greater, and with every fighting attribute on a commensurate scale. It was not for many years after that the English Admiralty took a step which reversed the position—that of cutting down seventy-fours and making them into frigates, and these were even then only about 250 tons, on the average, larger than the American forty four of 1812-13.

To-day this lesson ought not to be lost. Fast and powerful cruisers, and plenty of them, are what England imperatively requires. A step in this direction has been made in the construction of a class which, with a speed of 17 or 18 knots, has a displacement of 2900 tons, (600 over the C, or Canada class), carries six guns, and is of 9,000 horse-power. These are the *Magicienne*, *Marathon*, *Medea*, *Medusa*, and *Melpomene*, five at present, but the five should be increased to fifty with all despatch.

The size of every class, except the greater iron-clads, should be increased, and the little 450 ton gun-boats abolished as soon as possible. It would seem that this idea has been conceived, as the little *Bullfrog* here has been relieved by the *Buzzard*, 8 guns, 1140 tons, 2000 horse-power. Not a gun-boat ought now to be built under 1000 tons displacement, except a few for shallow water purposes against savages. New gun-boats of that size should have great beam, and draw as little water as possible, and carry four

or five heavy guns. The guns should be of the latest approved patterns, and attention should be given at once to the new American dynamite gun.

The old country is pretty slow, but it appears she is waking up a little, and is commissioning for autumn naval manoeuvres, a force of new iron-clads and others, calculated to convey a very wholesome impression on foreign powers. This comprises the following great iron clad:—*Inflectible*, 11,850 tons; *Collingwood*, 9,600; *Hero*, 6,200; *Iris* and *Mercury*, 3,730; *Succor*, 4,050; *Warspite*, 3,500; *Rodney*, 9,700; *Inconstant*, 5,780; *Black Prince*, 9,210; *Conqueror*, 6,200; *Amphion*, 3,750; *Thames*, 3,550; *Archer*, 1,620; *Cossack*, 1,630; *Ilucoon*, 1,630; *Serpent*, 1,630; *Mersey*, 3,550; *Archua*, 3,750; and a large number of torpedo boats. With only three or four exceptions, these ships are brand new, and of the latest types of improvement in every respect. Size and power may be judged by the *Bellerophon* whose tonnage is 7,550.

### MANUAL TRAINING.

A subject which is awakening considerable interest in the United States is that of manual training in schools. Already in that country a score and more of cities have schools in which this step has been taken. Everywhere the results have been successful. The actual handling of things stimulates the pupil to careful observation and correct expression. It awakens interest where merely verbal exercises induce intellectual paralysis. It gives power, and a consciousness of power. It educates, and on the principle that it is far easier to teach the young than the old, this education should be given in the public schools, and to the young.

In England, and in nearly all foreign countries, particularly in France and Germany, the greatest efforts are made to increase the skill of the work men by giving them better technical training. Industrial schools are organized in nearly every department of industry, and already great benefits are becoming apparent in the better and more attractive goods that are made, as well as in the increased efficiency of the better instructed and more intelligent workmen. In France, the public schools are being used to give the technical instruction with excellent results.

For women there is a similar opening. The technical training of women for the occupations of their lives, is a subject that has been almost wholly neglected up to the present time. But under the new system, domestic economy, including instruction in the care, preparation, and constituents of food materials, and sewing, are being offered to girls, just as constructive work with tools is prescribed for boys. Careful and systematic teaching is necessary if these branches are to yield the educational results hoped for, and which it is perfectly possible for them to yield. Busy work, sewing and cooking, will take their place by the side of arithmetic, geography and history.

Education should be that preparation which will best fit every one to perform the duties of life, and this is matter of interest to the whole community, inasmuch as in the great struggle for industrial existence, it is the fittest that survive; and, since no permanent prosperity can be based on anything but productive industry, the effort in every country will be to increase the efficiency and productive capacity of labor. Our American neighbors, ever on the alert to take advantage of opportunity, have taken up this matter with a will. From New Haven and St. Paul, from Albany and Cleveland, from St. Louis, Toledo, and a score more cities and towns, favorable reports on manual training are pouring in, and it is evident how firm this hold is, when we learn that it is no longer arguments, but qualified teachers that are required. That this movement is already established admits of no question; educational thought is all but unanimous in its favor, and public sentiment demands it.

We would advocate the establishment of Industrial Training Schools in our midst. We have Agricultural Colleges, and in the Upper Provinces of Canada, Cooking Schools for women, both of which have done good work. And quoting from the *Trade Review*, we find that "the County Council of Frontenac, Ont., has endorsed the establishment of a School of Practical Science and Agriculture in Kingston, being convinced that it would greatly aid in stimulating all the industries of Eastern Ontario."

Hitherto, schools, public and otherwise, have been apparently constructed on the idea that all who attend would, in the end, be professional men, merchants, or clerks. Most of the knowledge in a mechanical line to-day is of a picked-up nature. There is an over supply of clerks, doctors, and lawyers, for the reason that schools and colleges have the idea that the chief end of man is to occupy a professional position. The existing public school system not only does not make mechanics, but it does not even lead in that direction. In this respect, the system is wrong. The mechanic has quite as much use for an education as the clerk, and, as we have shown on a former occasion, manual training need in no sense interfere with the regular work of the class-rooms.

The founding of the Art School in this city was a great step in the right direction, but it only serves to show the necessity of what we urge. How great and pressing that necessity is, we may learn from the fact that the evening classes in mechanical and architectural drawing are largely attended, night after night, by young men, who, after working at their various occupations all day, come here to study, or work out the problems given them. That these young men are keenly alive to the necessity of making up for lost time, may be judged from the following occupations represented:—electricians, engineers, machinists, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, gas fitters, stone-cutters, wood-workers, clerks, machinist apprentices, and errand boys.

The subject is a large one, and we shall have occasion to refer to it again; but we have said enough perhaps to draw public attention towards it. In the meantime let us add that for the foundation of such an institution no more fitting place could be had than the City of Halifax.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

What is meant by an inch of rainfall is that 14,500,000 gallons of water have fallen on a square mile of ground.

The following inscription was painted on a board at a ford—"Take notice! When this board is under water, the river is impassable."

The young man who would waste time in kissing a pretty girl's hand would eat the brown paper bag and leave the lot house grapes for some one else.

"Why do you drink that vile stuff?" said a temperance man to a toper. "Because, my dear sir," was the crushing reply, "it isn't thick enough to eat."

"Arrah, thin, Mrs. Divius, will yez go to the circus wid a select party this day?" "Faith, thin, Mrs. Moriarty, minny thanks, but I ixpect a little circus of me own. This is the ould man's day for gettin' dhrunk."

An Irish priest, a moderate drinker, was asked to address a meeting in favor of total abstinence. He met the difficulty thus:—"Bhoys," said he, "I would recommend to ye moderation in all things. Moisten yor clay a little by all means, but don't make a bog of it. If I hadn't meself moistened me own clay sometimes, I'd 'a' beon dust before now."

*Truth* recently offered a prize for the best anagram on the words "The Federation of the British Empire," to be open to colonial and foreign competitors only. Anagrams have been sent from almost all the colonies, and specimens have been published in two numbers of *Truth*. About the best of those appearing in the second set are these: "Oh! if the times be ripe for it, then dare!" and "Ah, men! there is hope for it if it be tried."

Lord Erskine, when Chief Justice of England, presided once at the Chelmsford Assizes, when a case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before him in which Miss Tickell was plaintiff. The counsel was a pompous young man named Stanton, who opened the case with solemn emphasis, thus: "Tickell, the plaintiff, my lord—" when Erskine dryly interrupted him with "Oh, tickle her yourself, Mr. Stanton; it would be unbecoming in my position."

A POINTED HINT.—Clergymen should be brief and to the point. A Boston clergyman once had a broad hint to that effect:—

"We would have you short when you marry us, and a prospective bridegroom, because we are going west."

"How long after the ceremony will you start?" asked the clergyman.

"In about a week" was the reply.

Then the minister realized he had a reputation as one possessing the gift of continuance.

Miss Southend—George, you have asked of me the dearest treasure a woman has—her heart.

George—(heir of an Upper Water St. West India merchant—impatiently) Yes, Irene, relieve me of my suspense.

Miss Southend—You must give me time.

George—Time? How long, dearest? A day, a week, a month, a—

Miss Southend—(wistfully) No, George, only time enough to look you up in *Bradstreet's*. Pa says it is very conservative, and seldom errs.

There is a rumor to the effect that some of the more exclusive people of Washington society propose to "drop" Mrs. Cleveland on account of her strong attachment for an old school friend, who has the independence not to be above earning her own living. If there are any people who have formed such an idea as this they could not confer a greater honor upon the president's wife than by carrying it out. The advantage of not knowing such people would be worth something. The possibility of such a rumor obtaining currency is one more proof of the immeasurable distance to which the people of the United States have got away from the old idea of republican simplicity.

LADY AND WOMAN.—Shortly after the war closed the negroes began to call each other "lady" and "gentleman," but in speaking of the whites they generally call them that "man" and that "woman." An instance occurred a few years ago in which Gen. W. Sherman played a part. The General was sitting in front of his house one pleasant evening with some friends, smoking and talking, when a fellow as black as the ace of spades sidled up, and addressing the General said: "Is de a lady here named Johnson?" "No," said the General. "Well," said the darky, "I think there must be a lady of that name living here, because she is my wife, and she is working for a woman named Sherman."

A FATAL REQUEST.—"And what shall I give you for your birthday present, my Juliet?" twining his arms about her lithe figure, and starting in amazement to note, by the acute sense of feeling, that all her ribs were made in one piece, like a plaster cast. Juliet looked up into her lover's face timidly and dropped her eyes. They had been engaged only two days, and she was ever a little shy with strangers. "A letter press and a copying book, please, my ownest own." And Romeo stared at her a second, and then he thought a minute, and then he let go all holds and broke hatless and overcoatless for the door, and run, and run, and run, and run, and ran, and run, and run, and ran, and run, and run.

P.S.—At latest advices he had got his second wind, and was still going.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find 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.

A Band tournament is to take place at Springhill Mines during August, open to amateur Bands in the Province.

Mr. Dewdney has, it appears, been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. J. G. Haggart, M. P. for South Lanark, Ont., Postmaster General.

Col. Goldie was at Charlottetown this week selecting horses for the Imperial Army. It is satisfactory to know that the idea is not relinquished.

The *London Free Press* speaks of the crops in Western Ontario in terms which induce the hope that that section may pull the whole Province up to the average.

Hamilton is credited in a paragraph in the *Moncton Times*, with a population of 43,000. It will be a neck and neck race between Hamilton and Halifax in the census of 1891.

Some links of a heavy chain and lock are being shown at Quebec, as being the shackles used on Riel at Batoche. If this is a humbug some one who knows had better expose it.

Polsons, of Toronto, have begun work on the new Canadian Pacific Railway steel steamer at Owen Sound. She will be similar in shape to the other vessels of the Company, but will be 300 feet long.

We notice two new sheets of late, both of which give excellent promise of being of advantage to the public. They are the *St. John Evening Gazette*, and the *Springhill Independent*, which latter title commends itself to our sympathies.

The flour mill and elevator known as Moir Sou & Co's at Lower Bedford, and Richardson's box factory, were totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. It is supposed the fire was incendiary, and the loss is very imperfectly covered by insurance.

Labor Day is a new institution in Halifax. Yesterday morning the representatives of every description of operative industry formed an imposing procession, and marched through the city, afterwards embarking for a picnic on Macnab's Island.

G. Roach, his son and nephew, the two latter 13 years of age, were drowned on Monday afternoon in the harbor, off Market wharf, by the upsetting of their boat. Another warning to inefficient boat sailors, and also to those who if efficient are not always on their guard.

Two soldiers of the York and Lancaster are reported to have grossly and foully misconducted themselves on Brunswick St., on Tuesday night. One has got 21 days on Melville Island, the other is to be court martialled. The former, however, is said to have tried to restrain the other.

Lt. Governor Royal of the N. W. Territories is doing a sensible thing in arranging with the Dominion Government for the issue by him for permits to sell light Beer. Mr. Royal rightly considers temperance promoted by this course, as so much bad spirits are smuggled into the Territories.

In July, 1886, Vancouver had a population of about 1,200. In July, 1887, the population was 3,000. In July, 1888, a careful calculation showed that the city had some 8,500 people within its limits. And it is estimated that in July, 1889, the population of Vancouver will be at least 20,000.

The rumor sent out to the eastern press, that the appointment of General Cameron to the Royal Military College is creating dissatisfaction among the teaching staff and driving cadets away from the College, is repudiated at Kingston. The appointment may not be the most popular, but it is well received.

Look out for tramps! The Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax is said to be overrun with them—Yankees, and of the most vicious type. Some of them showed fight a few days ago, and one fired a revolver, narrowly missing some train hands. What they want is a dose of revolver administered to themselves.

Permits in the Canadian North-West are now being issued to keepers of hotels with a capacity of twelve sleeping apartments and stabling for five horses, to import and sell beer containing four per cent. alcohol, the Government receiving ten cents per gallon. Druggists have been granted temporary permits for brandy on a doctor's certificate.

The Icelanders who emigrated to Manitoba and the Northwest in the spring of 1887 sent back \$5,000 to aid their friends to come out. Two hundred and fifty are now on the way. It speaks well for the industry of these people that they were able to save such a large sum, and it also speaks well for the Province wherein they made their homes.

Many of our subscribers delay remitting their subscriptions until a convenient opportunity presents itself. We would urge them to forward amounts due to us at once, by Post Office Order or Registered letter (cost only 2 cents) at our risk. We would further mention that there is no necessity even to write a letter; sending the money together with the account is all that is necessary.

The Wizard Oil Company have been giving some first rate entertainments to pleased and satisfied audiences, at the Orpheus Hall, which are well worth the sum charged for admission, ten cents. There is nothing at all objectionable, the singing is good, and the presents valuable and as represented. The Wizard Oil Co. are here to advertise their oil, which is recommended to cure rheumatism and some fifty other complaints.

Persons buying American watches should look out that they are not over-charged. A special meeting of Canadian jobbers has been held in Toronto, and it was decided to lower the prices of silver cases.

It is an additional evidence of Lord Dufferin's foresight, public spirit and regard for Canada, that he has determined to return with Lady Dufferin from India by way of the C. P. R. No doubt the route of the able and popular Viceroy will be an ovation from Vancouver to Quebec or wherever he may elect to take passage to England. It is to be regretted that the Imperial Government has neglected the opportunity of sending troops over the great highway.

The *Bridgewater Enterprise* in its issue of the 25th July, seems to have completely ignored the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough to Mrs. Hammersley, and the apparently successful enough introduction of that lady to a section of English high society, and favors us with a remarkable circumstantial account of his proceeding to England with the purpose of re-marrying with the estimable lady who, on the most just grounds, procured her divorce from him. Yet we did not suppose that the quarter in which the paper in question is published was altogether a Sleepy Hollow.

It is reported that Sir Adolphe Caron has extended the Militia system to the Territories, with a view to replacing the Mounted Police by that means, tho' we should hardly think that the Force can be dispensed with for some considerable time yet. If such a project is entertained we trust that due attention will be given to provide corps organized in the Territories with full and proper equipments of the most approved patterns to enable them to take the field at a moment's notice. Here would be a fair opportunity for starting with brown leather belts, and Dr. Oliver's excellent valise fittings.

The Wanderers Amateur Dramatic Company performed at the Academy on Thursday and Friday nights last week. They deserved a better house than they had on Friday evening. The acting was very good. Of course the admixture of professional talent was an advantage, especially in the person of Miss May Louise Aigen, who is a lady like actress and pleasant to look upon, but she was thoroughly well supported by her amateur collaborators. The play was Byron's three act comedy "Our Boys." Mrs. Grant was especially good in Clarissa Champneys, Sir Godfrey's warm hearted sister, and Mrs. G. Morrow very piquante and amusing as Belinda, the lodging house slave. We were also particularly pleased with the quiet naturalness of Miss F. Twining in the part of Mary Melrose. Miss Twining's rendering of a vivacious part avoided all over demonstration, was perfectly lady-like, and remarkable for quiet yet clear enunciation. For once the personations conversed somewhat as people converse in real life. We are always glad to mark what we hope is the decline of "staginess." Mr. Fuller's part, as Talbot Champneys, scarcely displayed his talent as favorably as have done some others, yet it was far from unsatisfactory. The acting all round was more than good. The only drawback was the excessive length between the acts. The band played with excellent taste and judgment, but the selection of music on Friday was not particularly interesting.

General Sheridan is steadily improving. Preparations are being made for his stay at Nonquit during the fall months.

Mr. Jay Gould is said to be dying from a complication of disorders, among which softening of the brain is spoken of.

A bronze statue of Moses Cleveland, founder of Cleveland, Ohio, was unveiled on Monday in the Public Square by the Early Settlers' Association.

We are a little surprised to find that very able journal, the *Canadian American*, republishing the impudent "Annie Laurie" fabrication without comment.

The boiler of the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel on the American Continent, the Stowbridge Lion, made by Foster, Rastrick & Co., Stowbridge, England, is in daily use in a foundry in Carbondale, Pa.

The municipal government of that Edenic city of San Francisco is, it appears as hot a bed of every sort of corruption as New York was under "Boss" Tweed and his ring, and its morals are said to be in an altogether hopeless condition.

Mr. Bayard is said to have answered to an inquiry as to whether the Fisheries treaty would be withdrawn from the Senate to avoid rejection, "that it would not be withdrawn, that the Senate would take the full responsibility of its duty, and that rejection would be a crime."

The Gloucester Fish Ring have been cutting down the wages of their Canadian employees with conspicuous meanness. It remains to be seen where they will cast about, as the Canadians are said to be striking, for a fresh supply of foreigners to personate "the American Fisherman," on whose behalf the tail-twisters thirst for war.

Three Hungarians, Sevic, Haneck, and Chapeck, have been arrested at Chicago as anarchists, and they really appear to be dangerous ones. Sevic had bought fifty pounds of dynamite, and manufactured bombs of what is described as a "most devilish pattern." It may be doubted whether the recent brochure of an American officer may not have been a stimulant rather than the reverse to these reckless fiends.

Mr. Patrick Egan has, according to the papers, been telegraphing to the veracious Labby as "The Hon. Henry Labouchere." Mr. Egan's knowledge of social matters is about on a par with his general respectability, and it seems almost absurd to state gravely that these two gentlemen stand on a perfect equality in regard to any claim to the title "Hon.," either as an official distinction or as an ethical fact.

Mr. O'Donnell, it is said, proposes to move for a new trial of his case against the *Times*.

There is to be an autumn session of the Imperial Parliament. M. Pasteur's hectacomb had increased to 136 by the 1st June last. The local Government Bill has passed the Commons, and its first reading in the Lords.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone recently celebrated their golden wedding at Havarden Castle.

The Pope is, we are sorry to learn, suffering from liver complaint and is said to be losing strength.

It is rumored that Sir John A. McDonald will be made a life Peer under Lord Salisbury's new bill.

After an enormous amount of sacrifice and labor, all efforts to close the breach in the banks of the Hoang Ho River have been found to be futile.

A German merchant has been secretly tried and condemned to fifteen months imprisonment for making insulting remarks about the Dowager Empress Victoria.

The new steamer *Islander*, built on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, for passenger traffic between Vancouver and Victoria, has been launched on the Clyde.

Two hundred and seventy more Icelanders left Glasgow for Manitoba. Three hundred more from North Iceland also intended to emigrate, but ice prevented the steamer approaching the coast.

Mr. Smith has snuffed out Lord Salisbury's Bill by declaring that it cannot be dealt with in the Commons this session, so the Lords passed its second reading merely to affirm the principle. Proposed Life Peers will have to "wait a little longer."

Another diabolical murder is reported from Ireland. John Farhan, a boycotted farmer, was shot dead near Kerry by two disguised men who jumped a fence, fired, and escaped through the woods. These are the things which keep sympathy with Ireland in abeyance.

The Queen has made the experiment of employing Hindoo servants in the Royal household, and is so satisfied with them that she has sent for more. How the dusky and chilly heathen will get on under Her Majesty's vigorous penchant for cold and fresh air remains to be seen.

An English publisher asked Sir Morell Mackenzie's opinion about publishing a translation of the pamphlet of the German doctors on the Emperor's case. Sir Morell replied that in the event of publication he should "not shrink from a prompt legal vindication" of his reputation.

Christine Neilson gave a farewell concert in London before a crowded house. She was enthusiastically received, and the leave taking which followed was of the heartiest character, the entire house rising and cheering or waving handkerchiefs. So passed Christine Neilson away from public life.

The rapidity with which British shipbuilding firms can put through work is illustrated by the case of the steamer *Rosedale*, which lately arrived at Chicago through the canals and lakes. In five weeks' time after the contract was signed she was launched, and in ten days more all her machinery was on board.

The Canadian Team, tho' failing to secure either of the great prizes at Wimbledon, scored a very satisfactory record, and gained a larger sum than last year in small prizes. The most friendly feeling was manifested towards them, in which the Princess Louise, and Lord Wantage (Col. Lloyd Lindsay, V. C.) took prominent parts.

The Australian cricket team has beaten a picked eleven of all England. The strength lay in the bowling of Messrs. Turner and Ferris, neither side having done much with the bat, and the state of the wickets having favored the bowlers. The Australian team have played twenty one matches this year, out of which they have won fourteen and lost four, three having been drawn.

In honor of the anniversary of the declaration, at London, of American Independence, the United States Minister, Mr. Phelps, and Mrs. Phelps were "at home" in Lowndes-square, on the 4th July, and received about 600 visitors, including nearly all the bishops attending the Pan-Anglican Conference, and many of the delegates to the International Presbyterian Congress.

It is somewhat doubtful whether the excessive effusion of Kaiser and Czar at their recent meeting is not viewed with considerable jealousy by the Austrian Emperor and the King of Italy. It is said that the triple alliance is in some danger from this exacerbation, but it is quite possible that the astute Chancellor may have provided, in his inscrutable mind, for this contingency.

The *Nue Freis Presse* attaches much importance to the Emperor's proposed visit to Sweden and Denmark. It believes the Emperor's purpose is to attract to Germany the sympathies of these countries, which hitherto has been extended to France. This, and the extreme cordiality of the *caulants* between Kaiser and Czar, point very definitely to an astute policy of the great Chancellor tending to the complete isolation of France.

The lady who is to be married to the Duke of Aosta, is not, as we imagined, a Princess of the House of Lucien Bonaparte, but is a daughter of Prince (Jerome) Napoleon and the unfortunate Princess Clotilde, who was sacrificed to that unsavory person by Count Cavour. The Princess is therefore actually the niece of the man she is about to marry, which is singular, to put it in the mildest way. Nothing in history is more pathetic than the story of this sacrifice to the interests of Italy, which nearly broke the heart of the *Re Galantuomo*, and no doubt severely tried the really kind hearted Cavour, notwithstanding his stern insistence. The Princess Clotilde is a lady of exemplary purity and piety, while, as all the world knows, Prince (Jerome) Napoleon, the Plon-Plon of French sarcasm, is, or was, an atheist, and not a little of a profligate.

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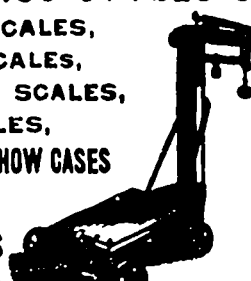
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Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate stations.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, being fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keel, etc., etc. S.S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other information, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways. W. A. CHASE, Agent. L. E. BAKER, President and Manager.

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and other general information.

The Publishers have been requested by several leading business houses and others, to publish the above work, and they have promised their support. They therefore feel confident that the business men of all classes will consider that it is requisite to advertise in this work, in order that the publishers may feel sure of success. Unless such advertising support is given, the work cannot be published. We are now behind nearly all the other Provinces of the Dominion and all the States in America, as there has not been a directory of the Province published since 1870-71. There will not likely be a similar work published for the next ten years. This should be a special inducement to those who will advertise in this work.

Persons who wish their advertisements inserted, should apply early, and thus secure their choice of pages in the volume.

Except the covers and pages opposite covers, the prices will be \$20.00 per page, \$12.00 per half, \$10.00 per third, \$8.00 per fourth, with Directory included.

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Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Friday, 10th August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Wednesday, 18th instant.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 14th 1888.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# ROUND THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

"All ashore," and "all aboard," shouted simultaneously, and the S.S. City of St. John is off for Yarmouth and intervening ports, at 10 p.m. Your correspondent, fearful of the fate in the shape of sea-sickness which, judging from the moaning and sighing to be heard, has already overtaken some of the passengers, retires at Chezzetcook Head; he trusts that sleep will deceive his "innards," and they will behave themselves accordingly. Ho is right.

The City of St. John, I may say, has a fashion of rolling and grovelling to such an extent that it is expected, as a matter of course, every one must be sick. Consequently, I was provided with a remedy, consisting of a piece of fat pork tied to a string; this is administered by swallowing the pork and pulling it up again. I did not need to use it, and am unable to speak as to its effectiveness; but I have certainly heard it recommended, if not by the ordinary passenger, by the facetious commercial gent, and the grinning midshipman.

Our passengers appeared on deck early next morning; among them were several ladies (now looking very pale), some youths like myself, on pleasure bent; and--I beg their pardon, I am sure, for speaking of them last--three or four specimens of the ubiquitous drummer, easily distinguished by high collar and lordly mien. Thanks to these last, who had the temerity to speak to that awful man on ship board, the captain, and actually called him "cap," I learned we should arrive at Lunenburg by 6 a.m., eight hours from Halifax. I think a man might row down in less time; and I take the liberty of suggesting to the owners of the line the propriety of engaging a couple of fishing hookers to tow the steamer down in future. But here we are at Lunenburg, so I will growl no more at the steamboat just now.

Lunenburg at 6 a.m. does not present a very lively appearance, although seen from the water, the effect is extremely pretty. The town is irregularly laid off, and contains but few fine buildings outside of the private residences; some of the latter are quite elegant, and bespeak taste and wealth on the part of the owners. There is a large business done in the place, and it supports two bank agencies. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the Dutch, who first settled here. Their pronunciation still has a distinctly German accent, that makes one involuntarily think of sour-kraut and beer. A rather novel thing is the almost exclusive use of oxen instead of horses, the drivers of which keep up a continual "gee-haw" to direct their animals.

The country round the town is devoted to farming, and, judging from appearances, the farmers are quite as prosperous as the fishermen; the latter, I am told, are very well to do, and nearly every man owns his house. We stopped about half an hour here, when the hoarse boom of the steam whistle gave warning that it was time to get aboard. This your correspondent was very loath to do, as there happened to be a bevy of pretty girls on the wharf and in boats to "see the boat come in."

The custom of the townspeople congregating at the wharf is in vogue at all the places we called at, except Yarmouth, where the arrival of a steamer is not such a great event. The same people seem to be on hand at every port. There is always the parson, serious or gay, but invariably rusty-looking, shaking hands all round; the "leading citizen," swelling with his own importance; the pale-faced humble-appearing clerks from the stores; mamma and their daughters, and the inevitable small boy. If a young lady of the town happened to be going away, of course there was the usual amount of simpering by the young men, and such kissing by the female friends! I really trembled for the safety of one young person's eyes, as I saw an ancient dame with a hook nose make a dab at her, much as a hen does at a crumb.

But to return; leaving Lunenburg, the bright sun and cool breeze making every one feel pleasant, we rolled our way to Liverpool. This charming little town sitting like an oasis in the desert, in the midst of a barren, rocky and uncultivated country, is almost obscured by splendid trees, and must be a delightful place to summer in. It is a favorite resort for sportsmen, the best of salmon and trout fishing being available in the vicinity. There is considerable business transacted in the town, tho' since the decline of ship building it depends almost solely on fishing.

Our next port, the purser tells me, is Lockeport; thither we steam, passing fleets of fishing boats far out from land, bobbing up and down, now out of sight in the long heavy swell, now appearing again to view. Old Atlantic looks so smiling and serene to-day that it is difficult to realize what an uproar he can sometimes raise; while ruminating on the havoc that has been made by the deceitful old rascal, I became aware we are at Lockeport. This village planted amongst bleak rocks, might with more reason be called Rockport. It is the headquarters for quick and fleet fishing vessels, and the numerous snug residences scattered about show that the toilers of the deep enjoy a liberal share of the world's goods; that they are held in good repute by the merchants of the capital is proved by the surprising quantity of freight landed there.

"All aboard" is again the word, and once more we take our way over the glistening sea; passing picturesque hamlets and green fields, the while enjoying the fresh air and watching the playful porpoise which tumbles and splashes as if he thinks the world was made for fun and he to appreciate the joke.

At sunset we reach historical old Shelburne, Alas! its one time bustle and bright hopes are over. The only pride of Shelburne now is its splendid harbor, (equal if not indeed superior to our own) and the fact that once it was the second place of importance in the Province. Some business is still carried on, but the grass grown streets testify all too plainly to its decay. The people however have faith in their town and expect it to go ahead in time. So may it be!

As we draw clear of the wharf, reminded by the darkness that it is bed time, I hie me to my bunk, glad to escape the boredom of commonplace jargon that the passengers seem always to inflict on each other. The owners of the *City of St. John*, in their infinite and far seeing wisdom having decreed that no liquor shall be sold on board, there is soon no noise to be heard but the constant grind of the pulley wheels. This prohibition of the sale of spirits shows commendable caution on the part of the directors; a drunken man might become violent and knock a hole in the good ship; as for a sea-sick individual craving for a little wine for his stomach sake, why he may suffer, but he couldn't hurt the steamer.

I awake next morning expecting to find we have arrived at Yarmouth, but owing to a dense fog, in which we collided with a sand bar (and quietly stayed on it for the night) we have only got as far as Barrington harbor. At high tide we floated clear of bottom, and, tho' the fog did not follow our example and rise, tied up at Yarmouth next day.

Yarmouth, the second town of the Province bids fair at no distant day to deserve the name of city. Its busy wharves, fine shops and business houses, show that the people are enterprising and thriving, and it is evident a large trade is centered there. The costly and tastefully built residences that are to be seen on every hand impress the beholder with the fact that blue ruin has not struck this point. Shipping, once the only dependence, having declined, the people have had sense enough to turn their attention to other sources of profits. The factories and steamboat lines owned in the town do a big business, and doubtless the Yankee-like push of the Yarmouthians will continue to send the town ahead.

A pretty notion, I observed, is the substitution of evenly clipped hedges for the more prosaic fence around many of the houses and grounds. Halifax people might with advantage take a lesson from Yarmouth folks in this respect, for it adds greatly to the beauty of a place; moreover, it is "English you know," and that ought to be a recommendation in Halifax.

Here my trip ends, and a pleasant one it has been. Altho' the steamer on this route is not just what it should be, the table on board is excellent, the officers courteous, obliging and efficient. For any one not in a hurry there is no more enjoyable outing to be had than round the Nova Scotia coast in the *S. S. City of St. John*. Z.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### DON'T.

Don't talk about your maladies, or about your afflictions of any kind. Complaining people are on all hands pronounced bores.

Don't talk about people unknown to those present. (Except in short and pointed illustration of what you are saying.—E.)

Don't be witty at another's expense; don't ridicule any one; don't infringe in any way on the harmony of the company.

Don't repeat the scandals and malicious rumors of the hour.

Don't discuss equivocal people, or breach topics of questionable propriety.

Don't (this by way of suggestion) dwell on the beauty of women not present; on the splendor of other people's houses; on the success of other people's entertainments. Excessive and indiscriminate praise of people or things elsewhere may possibly imply discontent with people or things present.

Don't fail to exercise tact. If you have not tact, you at least can think first about others, next about yourself, and this will go a good way towards it.

Don't introduce religious or political topics in miscellaneous gatherings. Discussions on these subjects are very apt to cause irritation; hence it is best to avoid them.

Don't give a false coloring to your statements. Truthfulness is largely a matter of habit. Where very few people would deceive or lie maliciously, many become wholly untrustworthy on account of their habit of exaggeration and false coloring.

(This is a principle which should never be lost sight of, tho' it too often is. Truth should be as sacred as any other characteristic of a Christian.—E.)

Don't interrupt. To cut a person short in the middle of a story is unpardonable.

Don't contradict. Difference of opinion is no cause of offence, but downright contradiction is a violation of one of the canons of good society.

Don't be disputatious. An argument which goes rapidly from one to another may be tolerated; but when two people in company enter into a heated dispute, to the exclusion of all other topics, the hostess should arbitrarily interfere and banish the theme.

Don't be long winded. When you have a story to tell, do not go into every detail and branch off at every word—be direct, compact, clear, and get to the point as soon as you can.

(And if you feel that your tendency to discussiveness and parenthesis is too strong for you "Don't" attempt anecdote or description at all until you have trained yourself into mastery of your tiresome propensity.—E.)

Don't cling to one subject; don't talk about matters that people are not interested in; don't in short, be a bore.

Don't repeat old jokes or tell time-worn stories. Don't make obvious puns. An occasional pun, if a good one, is a good thing; but a ceaseless flow of puns is simply maddening.

Don't repeat anecdotes, good or bad. A very good thing becomes foolishness to the ears of the listener after hearing it several times.

Don't respond to remarks made to you with mere monosyllables. This is chilling, if not fairly insulting. Have something to say, and say it.

Don't appear listless and indifferent, or exhibit impatience when others are talking. Listening politely to everyone is a cardinal necessity of good breeding.

Don't be conceited. Don't dilate on your own acquisitions or achievements; don't expatiate on what you have done, or are going to do, or on your superior talents in anything.

Don't always make yourself the hero of your own stories.

Don't show a disposition to find fault or depreciate. Indiscriminate praise is nauseating; but on the other hand, indiscriminate condemnation is irritating. A man of the world should have good appreciation and good depreciation—that is, a keen sense of the merits of a thing, and an equally keen sense of its faults.

(Yet rather learn to merit than to fault. Charity is "chief of all the blessed three."—E.)

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., St. John, N. B., has been organized with a capital of \$40,000, and has acquired the foundry and business of Messrs E. Cogswell & Co., Sackville, N. B.

The old established firm of Messrs Geo. Flomming & Sons, St. John, N. B., has been succeeded by Mr. James Flomming, who will continue the business in all its branches. In addition to the manufacture of engines, boilers, etc., this firm has made a speciality of Locomotives, and have built a number which are now running on the Intercolonial and other railways in the Maritime Provinces.

Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons, brass founders, St. John, N. B., are again increasing their facilities by the addition of a lot of new machinery and the erection of an extensive new wing to their factory. Messrs McAvity and Sons do a considerable trade in Ontario, and certain of their specialties are well known to visitors to the Toronto Exhibition, who have there had an opportunity of seeing their inspirators, etc., in practical use.

The rope works of Thos. Connors & Sons, St. John, N. B., are working to their fullest capacity, and a large percentage of the output is for the Upper Canadian trade. The senior member, Mr. John Connors, finding everything progressing very smoothly, thought it a good time to take a well earned holiday, and on the 27th June started on a trip to the States, accompanied by his bride and the congratulations of a host of friends.

The Windsor Foundry Co., Windsor, N. S., are carrying the war into Africa by the establishment of a Toronto branch for the sale of their stoves and other manufactures. The managing head of the company is Mr. Clarence Dimock, who, although a young man, is possessed of a keen business instinct, which, coupled with energy and perseverance, has led to the surprising development of an establishment which now ranks as probably the first of its class in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Dimock has several times exhibited his products in Toronto, and his personal observations have enabled him to produce a line of stoves that can successfully compete in the western market, both as regards design, price and finish.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

The Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co. have declared a dividend of 6 per cent, payable Aug. 1st.

Messrs. Griffin & Keltie, workers in marble and red and grey granite, monuments, tablets, &c., 244 Barrington street, in this city, have lately purchased the Barry property on Barrington and Water streets, and intend shortly to erect a commodious building on that site, giving them better facilities for carrying on their business, which has much increased of late, and is far beyond the capacity of their present premises. They will commence operations at once, and move in about November next. They report business good, with orders much ahead of them.

The introduction of White Bronze, the name given to a metal made from refined and purified zinc, into the arts, calls for some remark. It is called white bronze to distinguish it from copper or antique bronze, and can be used for all the purposes for which the latter is employed: chiefly for monumental and art work. It has much to recommend it, and has gradually grown in public favor since the time of the London Exhibition. The advantages claimed for it over other materials such as marble, granite, etc., are as follows. It is more durable, costs less, is not affected by heat or cold, does not absorb water like stone, is not discolored by trees or moss, and cannot be broken even by a hammer. It has been extensively used in Germany, England, and the United States; large and costly statuary of this material having been erected in these countries, and in the last mentioned the demand is greater than the supply. One of its chief merits appears to be that on exposure to a moist atmosphere its surface becomes coated with a thin film of oxide, which adheres closely to the metal and protects it from further change. It has been known to have been immersed in water, saltier than the ocean's brine, for 27 years without change or sign of corrosion. Mr. John Snow, 56 Agyle street, is the agent in this city for monuments and statues in this material, where samples of the work can be seen and prices obtained.

Messrs. Chambers, Turner & Layton, of Truro, are manufacturing incandescent lights, and apparatus for producing the same. The "incandescent" is a mild, bright light, and the "lamps" may be placed on a desk or table, and moved about at will without any danger of serious shock in handling them "when the current is on." The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery has fitted up its building and factory with 100 of these lights, which were first set in operation on Monday evening, giving, we understand, the fullest satisfaction in every respect.



COMMERCIAL.

The business situation has undergone no real change during the week. While it must be admitted that the distributive movement is not really active, still it cannot be characterized as slow. The fact is, that in most leading lines a fair amount of business has transpired, and the indications point to a reasonably satisfactory fall trade—especially if the crops turn out well, as they promise at present to do. It is true that orders now received call generally for small quantities, but in the aggregate a satisfactory total is reached—that is as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected at this season of the year.

There is a prevailing feeling in financial circles that the rate of discount must be very soon lowered. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among some of the best customers of the leading banks at the discount rates being kept up to 6 and 7 per cent, while it is well known that some well-to-do institutions in this and other Canadian cities readily "do" good paper at about 5 per cent.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin remarks:—"The failure of the Government to reduce the deposit rate to 3½ per cent, as promised, is a very serious matter for our merchants, as it prevents the banks from reducing their discount rates from 6 and 7 per cent to 5 and 6 per cent. The mercantile community are therefore paying one per cent more than they have need, through the Government's dilatory policy in not putting down their deposit rate, although they stated a loan for the express purpose of enabling them to do it. In most civilized countries, commercial interests are fostered as much as and taxed as little as possible, but here in Canada they are taxed as much and fostered as little as possible. In other words, the Government is doing its utmost to cripple trade, and should anything approaching a financial crisis come upon us this fall, the people will know where to place the blame. The signs of the times are by no means auspicious for banking, and we think the public will now appreciate the wisdom and foresight of Mr W. J. Buchanan, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in advising his Board of Directors not to declare a bonus on the last half year's business of the Bank. Taking into consideration the plethora of capital seeking employment, the discount rates to the public should not be higher than 5 and 6 per cent; but how can our chartered banks afford to lower present rates, when the Government persistently refuse to carry out the policy, clearly foreshadowed by Sir Charles Tupper, of putting down their deposit rate to 3½? Discounts during the past week have aggregated their usual volume at 6 per cent for the great bulk of paper offering, and at 7 per cent for less desirable names. Cash loans have been placed at 3 per cent on first class collaterals, whilst several loans were reported yesterday for good round amounts at 3½ per cent. We have it direct from bankers that, owing to the large amount of funds awaiting investment, and the eagerness on the part of financiers to place loans, the banks are taking risks, which will probably result in smaller dividends being paid to their shareholders in the future, unless of course they trespass on their rests."

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

Week	Prov.	Weeks corresponding to				to			
		July 27	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	217	111	163	162	215	5911	5,704	6,133	7,207
Canada	49	18	17	22	16	1,050	725	717	824

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. W. Crawford, Books & Stationery, Amherst, estate sold out; R. H. Todd & Co., Genl. Store, St. Margarets Bay, going out of business; Burns & Corning, painters, Yarmouth, dissolved; L. M. Barnes continues; Rockwell & Co, Piano and Organs, Wolfville, estate sold out to Mrs. Grace D. Rockwell.

We regret that we should have announced last week that Messrs D. Nelson & Son, of Truro, were offering their business for sale. The business for sale in that town was not that of the Nelsons.

DRY GOODS.—A fair progress has been made in the fall trade in this line, a reasonable amount of business—mostly of a sorting up nature—having been transacted. There can, however, be no question that during the past few years the dry goods trade has not been very profitable, owing to the large number of houses in the business, the severity of competition and the resulting small margins. The sale of Canadian woollens has been very slow, and sales are reported to be considerably below those of last year. Remittances are barely fair, while renewals are "booming."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market has been somewhat firmer in tone in sympathy with the appreciation of prices on the other side of "the ditch." Our cable advices are as follows:—Glasgow, "Scotch warrants 38s 91." Middlesborough, "No. 3 foundry G. M. B 32s. 4½d." London—"Spot tin £88 12s 61; three months £89 5s; Chili bars, spot £78. Soft Spanish lead £13 3s." There has been a good demand for nails and the business in this line has ruled active. Makers report orders coming in so freely that they can scarcely keep up with the demand. In the Upper Provinces iron nails are quoted at about 10c per keg less than steel nails. The demand for horseshoes is good and prime brands are readily bought up.

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of the flour market has been quiet. The demand has fallen off both from local and export buyers, and business has, consequently, been of a mere jobbing character at steady prices. The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:—"The continuance of bad weather hardened the trade in native wheat. In the provincial markets prices advanced 6d. and 1s. and in the London market 6d. Country flour is firm at 6d. advance. Foreign wheats are steadier at a rise of 3d. At Liverpool prices are 1d. per cental higher. Foreign flour is 3d. dearer. At to-day's market English wheat commanded 1s. advance. Foreign wheats were firm. Australian and New Zealand were held for 1s. rise. Country flour was 6d. dearer and foreign 3d. higher. Round corn, 3d. dearer." Advices from Vienna, July 9, to the London Economist state that the wheat

harvest in Hungary is shown by private and official estimates, to be a good middling harvest, because even in the districts of the Theiss from 7 to 10 double cwts. were reaped from 1½ acres, while Upper Hungary yields from 8 to 12 cwt. The quality is generally first-rate and but only in Lower Hungary Rye will produce rather a small harvest in Lower Hungary, but good in Upper Hungary. Maize grows well. On the other hand, a despatch received at London, July 12, from Vienna states that wheat and rye had been harvested and was generally estimated at 20 to 25 per cent. less than last year. Dunbusch under date July 13, wrote:—"On Wednesday and yesterday the thermometer in the north-west district of England recorded between 12 and 15 degrees, whereas on New Year's Day, 1887, the temperature was over 49 degrees. The cold spell through which we have just passed is without precedent in the record since 1814, before which year we had no reliable data. In the southern provinces of France the yield of new wheat is disappointing and the total result of the crop is not expected to exceed that of 1879, to supplement which an import of nearly 80,000,000 bushels was found necessary." The New York Post says:—"The French on a large consumption of wheat bread, and although France produces on an average nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, she finds it necessary to import on an average about 35,000,000 bushels yearly in order to meet her consumptive requirements. European Russia, with a population of more than 210,000,000 bushels and yet exports an average of some 70,000,000 bushels. The above facts indicate the importance of the output of the crop of these two countries in influencing the prices of the world. From the present prospect it seems likely that the deficiency in this year's crop in France will be fully made up by a crop in Russia larger than ever hitherto harvested."

PROVISIONS.—There has been rather more local enquiry for provisions, and the markets have been fairly active, with a larger volume of business at firm prices. The demand for pork was fair, and a number of small lots changed hands. Lard was in good enquiry, and sales were freely made at our quotations. Hams and bacon have been quiet, but steady. The Liverpool provision market has remained unchanged, except as to lard, which was stronger, and moved up 3d. to 42s. 9d. Pork was firmer at 70s, bacon at 44s. 6d. to 45s, and tallow at 22s. 6d. In the Chicago provision market the feeling has been easier. Pork fell off 2½c. to \$13.75 August, \$13.65 September, \$13.95 October. The other hand lard moved up 5c. to \$8.65 August, \$8.72½ September, \$8.67½ October. Green hams were steady at 10½c, and sweet pickled hams at 11½c. There was a weaker feeling in the hog market, and prices declined 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—The market has continued quiet and steady, there being no change in prices of note. Butter is reported to be in very slack supply owing to the large quantities of milk that have this season been sent to the cheese factories. Still the only local effect seems to be to keep the finest grades up as far as prices are concerned. For best qualities the demand, though good, does not exceed the supply, and figures are handsomely sustained. Prof. J. W. Robertson, Guolph, Canada, said in a dairy convention there that it was his opinion that one-fourth of the butter fat there, actually in milk was lost to the butter-makers of Canada, because the farmers were using such defective methods to obtain the cream. We doubt not that it is true all over the world, where neither the ice cold gravity process, or the centrifuge are used. If a farmer found that the travelling thrashing machine man left one quarter of the wheat in the straw, would there not be a row? Still the same farmer will set milk year after year in the old way, lose 25 per cent. of his hard earnings, and not spend a dollar to try and learn how to save it all.

CHEESE.—The local cheese markets have been dull and inactive. Although the shipments of cheese from Canada and the United States have fallen off so far this season about 80,000 boxes, the imports into Great Britain for the six months ending June 30th have increased 29,602 cwt., or about 59,000 boxes. There has been a decided reaction in the market on this side from the high prices ruling some weeks ago, but unfortunately since the reaction set in there has been very little business. It should be borne in mind, however, that cheese from New Zealand continues to be received in fair quantities in London, and owing to the favorable climate of that country there is no reason why it should not continue its exports all the year round, in which case they would form a most important factor in the situation. The London Grocer, of July 14th, says:—"Liberal consignments of cheese have been received from New Zealand this week—viz, 1,385 pkgs. per *Kaikoura*, and 1,553 pkgs. per *Doric*,—which are only just landed, and, many orders having been booked beforehand, the cheese, being in excellent condition, has been quickly snapped up at decidedly stiffer rates, ranging from 46s. to 56s. per cwt." It will be observed that the best New Zealand cheese brought fully 5s. to 6s. per cwt. over the finest Canadian goods, and these new imports into England should have a material bearing on the price of our fall product, as there can be no question that the imports from New Zealand during next February and March will show a heavy increase upon those of last season. The market, therefore, may fitly be described as a waiting one, whilst from recent Liverpool advices by cable, some shippers are under the impression that the downward tendency has been checked.

FRUIT.—The local market is fully supplied with small fruits, but a "combine" of dealers keeps them beyond the reach of people who not only do, but have to practice economy. This combine has killed the promising fresh fruit market in Halifax, and it is likely that less land will be cultivated in strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., next year than has been the case for several years past. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"From Denia, under date of 6th inst., the following has been received regarding the new crop raisins: 'The vines have been favored a good deal by rain, and should the existing dry and hot weather hold out, the berries will soon be fully developed, and the gathering of the crop may

take place rather earlier than in 1887. From Patras, dated 5th inst., the prospects for the current crop are reported as follows: 'The coming crop of currants is progressing most favorably. The fruit everywhere appears most healthy, and promises to be very abundant. According to present appearance, and if we have no rot when fruit ripens, and no rain during the drying season, we may have a crop of 140,000 to 150,000 tons of fine fruit, by far the largest crop ever grown. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that growers will be satisfied with low opening rates. Cutting will commence about as usual, and first steamer for England will sail about 20th August, and that for New York about a week later.'

SUGAR.—The advance in sugar has been well sustained, and a good business has been transacted on firm quotations.

MOLASSES remains in about the same position as noted in our last report. In Montreal prices have somewhat advanced, and the probabilities are in favor of a further increase of figures. The crop promises to be a small one, and it is mostly bought up in advance, and therefore controllers of the supply will be in a position to dictate prices to the market.

TEA.—New Foo-chows are offering in London at 1s. to 1s. 10d., which shows good value, and sales have been effected at those figures. The market for blacks is fairly steady, but Japans are slow sale, good mediums being cabled from Yokohama at \$16 per picul, and medium at \$14. At the present very reasonable prices for Japans, there should be a good business done in Juno teas. Messrs. J. Lowy & Hauser Bros. write from London as follows on July 13th:—"We have had an active market throughout the week. The new black leaf teas continued in good request, and very little out of the two cargoes so far received remains unsold to day. The Ningchow due to-morrow, with the third cargo from Hankow, is thus eagerly looked forward to. Prices for the new teas have kept very steady, and in many instances they have even shown some advance on last week's rates. Several parcels of Ninchow, which looked rather cheap when they were sold a week ago, are reported to have changed hands latterly at 5 per cent. higher prices. But also the common grades of blackleaf of old import were in good demand, and several thousand half chests have been sold for export early in the week, Russian buyers taking them readily at 1s. 2d., better prices than were lately obtainable."

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices are as follows:—"The sale of 105 bbls. of steam refined seal oil was made at the beginning of the week at 42c. and we quote 42c. to 43c. Cod oil has been placed at 32c. for Newfoundland and at 29c. for Halifax. We quote 32c. to 33c. for Newfoundland and 29c. to 30c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil continues steady, but slow of sale at 65c.

FISH.—No real change has occurred in the local fish market since our last report. Codfish have arrived more freely during the past week, also a few small lots of mackerel and herring, but none of them have been in sufficient quantities to affect prices, which remain stationary. Some vessels have returned from the North Bay with full fares of codfish. Reports from the mackerel fleet generally are satisfactory, and the catch this season promises to be unusually small. The July catch of fat herring is also disappointing practically none having been taken. But continues to be very scarce. Small boats off shore are doing well under the circumstances, but their operations are sadly hampered by the want of bait. Our outside quotations are as follows:—Gloucester, July 31st.—"The continued reports of the scarcity of codfish on all the grounds visited at this season of the year has given the market a healthy activity and occasioned a marked and rapid advance in prices. Last week we quoted primo Georges at \$4.50, and Bank at \$4 per qtl. These were the nominal rates on Thursday, although it was difficult to fill orders. Sales were made before the day closed at \$4.62½ for Georges, and \$4.25 for Bank. On Friday there was a further advance, sales were being effected at \$4.75 for Georges and \$4.25 for Bank. From these figures the prices advanced until large Georges reached \$5, and large Bank sold at \$4.75, where a possibly temporary halt is made. Georges are now held at \$5.25. We quote small Georges and Bank at \$4.25 per qtl. Kenchured Bank \$5; Shore cod are nominally \$4.50, but would probably bring \$4.75 for good stock. We quote cured cusk at \$3, hake \$2 to \$2.12½, haddock \$2.75, heavy salted peacock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. This advance is quite unusual at this season, when, as a rule, the receipts are larger than at any other time in the year, the Grand Bank fleet returning about this time from their first trips. Last year at this time, Georges fish were selling at \$4 to \$4.12½, and large Bank at \$3 per qtl, and the quotations all through August were at \$4 to \$4.12½, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for Georges, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for large Bank. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport \$3; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8; Lewises \$4.75; trout \$14.50; Halifax salmon \$20." Havana, July 26th (Boston), July 24.—"Codfish \$7.25; haddock \$5.75 to \$6; hake \$4.50 to \$4.75."

By taking advantage of the necessities of our dealers we have placed a few large rimmed and plain large No. 3 mackerel at \$16.50 to \$18. Do not consider these extreme quotations as a reliable market. With moderate catch and fair receipts we think that prices will decline. We quote as our market to-day—Plain large \$15.50 to \$16, large rimmed \$16.50 to \$17.50. Large split herring, July inspection, \$6. Codfish firm, and wanted at \$5 for large dry Bank." A private letter from Cuba quotes as follows, under date of July 21st:—"With a light stock, active demand and scarcity of Norwegian the market opened at \$7.50, with liberal sales at the beginning of the week. Lighter sales may be expected shortly in Havana. Haddock is in slightly better demand at \$6 for Halifax fish, although the stock is still too heavy, being about 800 drums. There is a little demand for hake. We think the present stock will be moved off at \$17.50." Georgetown, Demerara, July 6.—"We quote Halifax codfish at \$2 to \$2.25; Newfoundland medium at \$20, boxes \$7; haddock \$23; hake \$23; split herrings \$5.25. No mackerel in 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.

Table listing various grocery items such as Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Tea (Ceylon Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), Oolong, Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Clensfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, Fancy), and other products with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal easy and lower; Oats higher. Flour steady and firmer.

Table listing various flour and produce items including Graham, Patent high grades, Superior Extra, Lower grades, Oatmeal, Standard, Corn Meal, Imported, Bran, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats, Feed Flour, Oats per bushel, Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Hay, and Straw with their respective prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision items such as Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Mess, American, American clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess), Lard, Hams, and Dried Beef with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels including Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2 large, 3 large), Herring (No. 1 Shore, No. 1 August, Round Shore, Labrador), Bay of Islands, Alkewives, Codfish (Hard Shore, New Bank, Bay), Salmon, Haddock, Hake, Cusk, Pollock, Hake Soups, and Cod Oil A with their respective prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing Lobster prices: Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, Newfoundland Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items such as Pine (clear, merchantable, No 1, No 2, Small), Spruce (demension, good, merchantable, Small), Hemlock (merchantable, No 1, No 2, spruce), Laths, Hard wood, and Soft wood with their respective prices.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good in Small Tubs, Good in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, Western, Cheese, Canadian with their respective prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide items including Wool (clean washed, unwashed), Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, No 3 Hides, Calf Skins, Deacons, Lambskins, and Tallow with their respective prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit items including Apples (No. 1, new per bbl, Jamaica), Lemons (per case, Valencia), Cocoanuts, Onions (Egyptian, new, per lb.), Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Stewing, Bananas, and Pine Apples with their respective prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with their respective prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items including Steers (best quality, per 100 lbs. alive), Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, Wethers (best quality, per 100 lbs), and Lambs with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## FRANTO.

A SKETCH ON THE NOVA SCOTIAN COAST.

BY HENRY ST. PETER.

(Concluded.)

Left alone, Mary Ellen was frightened. She was not afraid of Michael Greek or anything he might do. She was not thinking of him; she was thinking of herself. She was afraid of the loneliness, the cold, the increasing darkness, and the wild night wind; she was afraid of the terrific crashing of the breakers on the rocks, five hundred feet below; above all she was afraid of the mysterious presence, the murdered monk, whose haunt was the bleak, bare summit where she was standing now.

She was so frightened that she remained where Michael Greek had left her, unable to seek the pathway leading down the cliff. In a few moments she began to cry, and was sobbing softly to herself when close beside her a man emerged from the forest, and came out on the bare and rising ground. Her first thought was that it must be Michael; but as he drew quite near she saw it was another.

In a moment she had found refuge in her lover's arms, and was sobbing, with her head upon his breast.

"My darling, my darling," he murmured tenderly. "You are frightened. Don't cry. Why are you here? Did you expect to find me?"

She could not answer; and so he soothed, caressed, and sheltered her till she grew warm and calm again. Now that he had come Mary Ellen was brave again. She could even share his enjoyment of the storm, taking a wild delight in the rage with which the wind and sea were breaking on that majestic rock.

Silently they crept together to the cliff's highest brink. Far below the furious breakers were crashing with a force tremendous and terrific. Speech was useless in that deafening roar; and they stood clinging to each other in awed, half-frightened silence. It was not a place in which to remain long; they were about to turn away, when the loose scarf which Mary Ellen wore carelessly about her neck was snatched from her by a fierce and sudden gust. It caught, however, on a stunted bush, hanging over the cliff's edge. In an instant the Schoolmaster had sprung to grasp it.

"Take care, take care," cried the girl. "You are on the first ledge."

But the warning came too late. He was on the first ledge. Under his weight it broke with a sharp snap, and he was thrown ten feet down the almost perpendicular rock. His fall was broken by the second ledge, and for the moment he was safe.

But it was only for the moment. The second ledge also broke beneath him; but clinging to a small projection of the rock, he struggled to the remaining portion of the thin sandstone shelf. This too began to crack and crumble; and he knew that unless some means of rescue were at once devised, he must slip two hundred feet further, to the third and lowest ledge. If that gave way, there would be nothing between him and the breakers, five hundred feet below.

Peering over the dizzy brink, Mary Ellen could at first distinguish nothing. Then she dimly discovered her lover's form, clinging with outstretched arms to the face of the precipitous cliff. She saw that the ledge on which he rested was one which she herself had often broken by flinging down a heavy stone. It could not support him till help might come; and she was helpless. At the thought hope died within her.

For an instant she was dumb with horror; and then a cry rang forth, which the Schoolmaster heard above all the screaming of the wind, and the roaring of the sea.

That cry was heard by one other. Mary Ellen, maddened by her sudden misery, did not perceive the tall, dark form that crept stealthily behind her. As her shrieks rang out above the wild night-storm, he, who had known from boyhood every cleft and jutting rock along the cape, dropped himself gently over the brink. Carefully and skilfully he let himself slip to the lowest ledge. He groped his way along to where the Schoolmaster hung hopeless, and almost dead with terror. The thin, shelving rock crumbled at every step, and he dared not waste a moment.

He seized the Schoolmaster in his powerful arms. Then and not till then, Mary Ellen saw him—a dim, gigantic figure, grasping her lover as though he would hurl him to the sea.

At that sight there was but one thought in her half-frightened mind. Her shrieks ceased suddenly.

"Franto! Franto! take me too!" she cried.

With these wild words upon her lips, she sprang.

The arms that by a mighty effort hurled the Schoolmaster in safety above the brink, were so open to receive her falling form.

There was a moment's struggle on the treacherous ledge, and then in one supreme embrace Mary Ellen and Michael the Greek went down together.

## AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

## CHAPTER I.

Mr. Paul Stuyvesant's bachelor apartment was on the seventh floor of a tall building overlooking a broad square almost in the centre of New York. Years ago the broad square had been named in honor of an American President; and the tall building, only recently remodelled, now recalled the title of an English duke. The building was as solid as the nobleman was stolid;

and it lifted its roof high over its neighbors with as haughty an air of superiority as even an English peer can achieve. Its lower floor, level with the street, was a single huge store, wherein one of chief jewellers of the world vended his glittering wares. Most of the rooms on the second floor were leased by a sporting club, composed of fast and fashionable young men, many of whom, having taken to horses, were now making ready to go to the dogs. The upper floors were devoted to apartments for bachelors; and into these, as into the monastery on mount Athos, no women were allowed to enter, save when one of the inhabitants asked a married sister to matronize a flock of girls who came to have a cup of tea, ostensibly, and in reality to investigate the bachelor's den.

From the seventh floor the outlook was wider than it was below. The air one breathed at that height was purer than the dust laden breezes which often blow along the lower levels. The streets of New York are dirty, for the most part, but to a man who chooses adroitly they offer not a few perspectives to be studied with pleasure. Paul Stuyvesant knew what he was about when he took rooms at the top of the house, and he had never regretted his selection. What he sought especially was quiet; and this he had found. Indeed, he had found more,—a certain faculty of abstracting himself from the busy life of the city beneath him and about him,—a power as it were of cutting himself off from the rest of the world.

This morning there was neither dust nor noise. Almost the first snow-storm of the winter had come and gone during the night. A white blanket covered the cornices of the building across the way, and the cross-pieces of the giant telegraph-poles were encrusted with sparkling crystals. The thin layer of snow clogged the car tracks on the street far below and deadened the sound of the horses' feet. The roar of the traffic of the great city arose muffled; and even the sharp note of the car-bells, which came up clearly enough now and again, seemed farther off than before. Although it was late on Friday morning, there was a hush almost as though it were Sunday. Perhaps it was owing to the unusual calm that Stuyvesant was oversleeping himself.

His apartment consisted of a sitting-room, a bedroom, a bath-room, a tiny hall, and a closet or two. It had an advantage over most of the others in that it was on the corner. The large square sitting room had four windows, two looking out on the east and two facing the south. It was a bright and cheerful room generally; and now, as the slight snow-storm slowly ceased and the sun gained power to force its rays through the dense gray clouds, this room had a very pleasant aspect. It was such a room as a man might be glad to enter and sorry to leave.

When the sun had at last turned itself full on and flooded the place with its brightness, a boldly-painted portrait which hung over the western wall next to the entrance-door glowed with life and seemed ready to step from its frame. This picture was singularly strong in color, and it had a little of the mellow tone and golden richness which lent so great a charm to the paintings of the great Venetians. It was the portrait of a handsome man of about thirty or thirty-two years of age, he was tall and dark; his countenance was aquiline; his eyes had a penetrating glance as they followed a visitor about the room inquisitively. To these eyes, indeed, the visitor involuntarily recurred; and he could find in them a look of curiosity, a quality most precious, and objectionable only when misapplied to the pettiness of existence. The impression made by the picture varied, of course, with the character of those who might look at it. Most people were pleased with it; most people, if closely cross-questioned, could have been made to confess that it looked as though the man who had sat for it was pleased with himself. But so frank, manly, and engaging was this man as revealed by the artist, that most people did not give this revelation a second thought. The picture was a portrait of the owner of the apartment, painted by Charles Vaughan, to whose sister Katharine, Stuyvesant was engaged to be married.

On the narrow space of wall between the two windows opposite the picture was a tall frame divided longitudinally into three sections, in which were diplomas. One bore witness that the owner of this apartment was a Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*, and this was enriched with the seal of Columbia College, *Novi Eboraci*. The second testified that the University of Göttingen had conferred on him the degree of J. U. D. The third was a certificate of membership in the famous fraternity of Alpha Omega, the secret society which Stuyvesant had joined in college, and members of which he had met all over the world in the most unexpected places.

Between the windows on the southern side was a panoply of arms, or at least what might pass for such at first sight. On closer inspection, the weapons were seen not to be those that are customarily arrayed in trophies. In the centre of the panel was the curiously shaped blade of a guillotine, a relic of '93. Below this hung a Chippewa war-club with a dull dark stain on the murderous knob. A pair of hand-cuffs and a rusty knuckle-duster dangled beneath. Among half a dozen other unconventional weapons was a cruel looking gimlet knife and a roughly wrought bowie, on the broad blade of which could still be seen the cross-hatching of the file from which it had been made. This last object of interest had been a present from Charles Vaughan.

Two or three hickory sticks blazed and crackled in the fire-place on the northern wall of the room. On each side of the broad wooden mantel-piece were book-cases packed with solid tomes as high as a man might reach without standing on his feet. Some of these were portly law books, sedate in their sheepskin coverings. Some were books of reference in German, French, and English. Some were the books that no gentleman's library should be without; but of these there were only a few, and they looked as fresh when they had left the bindery. On a shelf level with the eye and within easy reach of the right hand as the owner of the room should stand before the fire, there was a row of books of all sorts and conditions. Some of them had been handsomely bound, and some of them were still in the

paper covers in which they had been issued; but all bore marks of repeated readings. Chief among them was a set of the complete works of Edgar Allan Poe; the volume most worn was that containing "The Murder in the Rue Morgue" and "The Gold-Bug." Next to this stood a paper covered copy of "The Moonstone" by Wilkie Collins, and an English railway edition of "A Confidential Agent" by James Payn. Near these were "The Leavenworth Case" by Anna Katharine Green, "His Natural Life" by Marcus Clarke, "The Mark of Cain" by Andrew Lang, and "The New Arabian Nights" by Robert Stevenson. The "Mémoires de Vidocq" elbowed half a dozen tales by Emile Gaboriau and M. Fortuné du Boisgobey; and "Les Morts Bizarres" of M. Jean Richepin brought up the end of the line.

A broad desk-table was in the centre of the room. Its flat surface supported a student-lamp, and also a large photograph in a velvet frame with velvet curtains drawn over the portrait closely, so that no indiscreet eye might recognize the features of the lady. Bits of paper of different sizes, each of them having a sentence or two written on it hastily, some in ink and some in pencil, littered the centre of the desk. It might fairly be guessed that these were the accumulated notes intended to serve in the composition of the thick manuscript, the sheets of which were heaped together just under the student-lamp. On the first page of this manuscript was written "A History of Circumstantial Evidence: with an Analysis of its Fallacies. By Paul Stuyvesant, J. U. D., Adjunct Professor of the Canon Law in Columbia College." Apparently the author had been laboring on his book until very late at night, and had gone to bed as soon as he had done his stint of work, without waiting to gather up his scattered notes. Perhaps in this delayed labor might be found the reason why he was sleeping so late this morning.

CHAPTER II.

It was past ten o'clock when Stuyvestant came out of his bedroom into the parlor. He crossed over to one of the windows and threw it open. A cloud of tiny particles of frozen snow blew into the room, scintillating in the sunshine. After inhaling a few long breaths of the fresh air, he closed the window, but stood still for a moment, looking out over the city, quieter than New York is wont to be, even in winter. In the strong light, it could be seen that the portrait on the wall behind him was a striking likeness, although perhaps a certain dreaminess, which might lie latent in the original, had been accentuated by the artist. Perhaps also the original had developed in the two or three years which had apparently elapsed since the portrait was painted. There was more firmness in the man than in the picture,—and, it may be, more keenness also. Rich as was the coloring of the portrait, it was not warmer than the flush which arose to the face of the man as he stepped to the table in the centre of the room and took up the photograph frame which stood there. He parted the velvet curtains and gazed intently on the face of the woman they had concealed. It was a pretty face; and he looked at it long and lovingly. Then he kissed it once, twice, thrice, and set it back on the table. It was a photograph of Miss Katharine Vaughn.

As he glanced about the room, which seemed calm and comfortable, he was conscious of a certain vague regret that he could not bring his bride there when he was married in the spring, instead of taking a little house in a little side-street somewhere near Central Park. Then he dismissed the desire, instantly. Although he was a college professor, Paul Stuyvesant was a young man and an ardent lover. Whatever he did, he did with a will, well and thoroughly. Just now his whole thought was of his future bride and how he might make her happiest. It was because he had lingered late with her the evening before that he had been obliged to work on far into the night. Fortunately, the fortnight's vacation for Christmas and New Year's was not yet over. It was Friday, the 3d of January, and he had no lectures to deliver until Monday. The day was his own, and he might do with it as he pleased.

There was a knock at the door, and one of the janitor's assistants brought in a tray, containing Stuyvesant's breakfast. This was the only meal supplied in the apartment-house. The books and magazines which littered a small table in the corner were hastily cleared away and the breakfast-tray was set down. The attendant laid a letter and the *Gotham Gazette* of that morning by the side of the tray, and left the room.

Stuyvesant took his seat at the table; but before he tasted the golden Florida orange with which he always broke his fast, he took up the letter. It was from Charley Vaughn:

THE RUBENS, Jan. 2nd.

Dear Post Script:—Perhaps you may remember that you promised to go with me Saturday to see the new pictures. If you don't recall the circumstances this will serve to remind you of it—while it informs you that the engagement is off! I can't meet you because I have to meet the Bishop of Exeter to talk about a stained-glass window for the new church. You know he is a man of the world,—you know they used to call him the apostle of the genteels—and I think I shall suggest Dives and Lazarus as a subject. With some new ruby glass I have just seen I can put Dives into a red hot hell. That's a job that would have puzzled Titian! I rob you, Paul (on an appointment) to pay Saint Peter—that's the name of the new church. So long,

CILARLEY.

P. S.—I've been trying to read this and it seems scarcely legible. I see haven't put in the commas and things. Season to suit yours! If I hold that punctuation is the thief of time.

C. V.

(To be Continued.)

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
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10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
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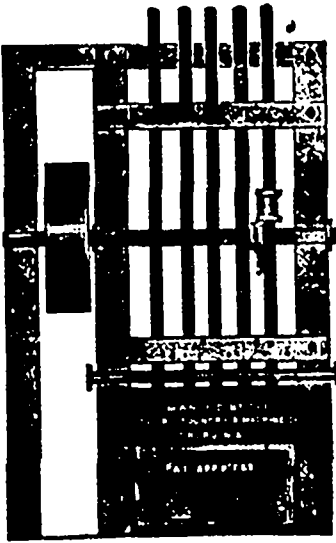
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ALBESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1883.  
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen.—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,  
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## MINING.

**ANTIMONY.**—Capt. McNaughton sent away a shipment of antimony this week. He ships about 50 tons a month. The mine is carried on by a crew of about 15 men, including deckmen, firemen, and teamsters. The long haulage from the mine to railway shipment is the expensive part of the work. The building of the projected Hants Central Railway would make a boom in this district, as the ore is of good quality, and indications point to plenty of it.

**GAY'S RIVER.**—Some interest has been awakened by the reports of fields of gold in new places about Gay's River. The reports are conflicting; and as frauds are so easily perpetrated with washings, suspicion has been aroused that some of the finds were "salted." Known cases of salting are rare in our Province, and any attempt by "manipulators" should be looked after. Any good thing will prove itself on a fair examination. We regret, in view of suspicious reports, that all details of the "finds" are not at hand to give our readers.

**CLEMENTSPORT.**—J. A. McCallum, of Clementsport, Annapolis Co., has left at our office for exhibition, some samples of minerals found by himself and W. C. Shaw, in Annapolis County. Among the samples was one of asbestos, the first that we remember having seen as found in Nova Scotia. The specimen is a piece of "float." Some galena ore is in the lot, the pieces having come out of small veins found outcropping. The specimens can be seen at our office. We would like to hear if asbestos has been found in other parts of the Province.

**COPPER.**—Our copper prospectors in this Province will be interested in hearing that such sales of properties as the following are possible:—A sensation has been caused in Montreal by the statement of the sale of the Harvey Hill copper mines in Megantic county, in the Eastern townships, to an English company, for £450,000 sterling. The sale is made by J. X. Greenshields, the well known criminal lawyer here, Quebec Crown prosecutor; James Baxter, the broker, who has figured in the Central Bank and other affairs, and one or two others, to the Excelsior Copper Company, of London. Greenshields & Baxter bought the mine a year ago for a hundred thousand dollars. There are some conditions which limit the cash paid directly over to the sellers, but the latter will realize at once over seven hundred thousand dollars. The Harvey Hill mines have been productive for years, but they were badly managed. They are about six miles from Leeds in Megantic, and there is a population of about 200 at the mines. Greenshields is an Eastern township's man by birth, and had thus a local knowledge of the mines."

**EXTRACTING GOLD FROM REFRACTORY ORES.**—Word comes of a new process for the recovery of gold from refractory ores, patented by J. H. Pollok, assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow. It is said to be cheaper than other processes, the difference being, that while by other processes the percentage of gold extracted is 80 per cent, and the cost twenty shillings per ton, by this new process percentage of extraction is claimed to be 97 per cent, at a cost of six and a half shillings per ton. A great many experiments have been made in the Glasgow University in the presence of Principal Caird, Sir William Thompson, Principal Ferguson, Dr. Stewart and others; and most favorable opinions have been expressed by scientists and practical men as to the value of the patent. In one experiment 200 grains of tailings were treated, and out of 330 grains of gold present 320 were extracted. Samples of ore from New Zealand, South Africa, Queensland, and Victoria, have been successfully treated.—*Brantstreet's.*

It is our especial duty to our mining friends to warn them against possible mistakes. We have reasons to doubt the reliability of the Hartsfeld Finance Company of Cincinnati (or Newport.) We distinctly advise our Mining Managers to be on their guard.

**SALMON RIVER**—Daniel Hattie, Superintendent of the Dufferin mine, the first one to arrive with July gold. He brought up 279 ounces.

**WHITEBURN**—A correspondent who has been amusing himself on a rainy day by reading the mill returns as published in THE CRITIC, undertakes to correct us in some particulars. We have in a previous number of THE CRITIC put the average returns of the McGuire mine at 130 ounces per month. We had taken the average of 1887, and we are pleased to note that the returns from the McGuire mine have increased since June 1887, the average for the twelve months ending June 1888 being 142 ozs. 12 drs. and 3 grains (not 144 ozs. as our correspondent states.) Our correspondent is not correct in the names of the companies doing business at Whiteburn.

**GOLD SAVING PROCESS.**—A great many of our friends in the gold mining business are being bothered by frauds in the shape of pretended brokers, agents, experts, and the style of rumor who has been in so many places, and had charge of so many important mines, all of whom make criticisms on the way the work is done in this Province, and repeat some wonderful theories about correct mining, and descriptions of devices and methods of crushing, amalgamating, concentrating, saving, and handling "flour" gold, "float" gold, sulphurets, etc., etc. We take liberty to give them the following yarn from Colorado, about a new saving process. We consider it should take a high place among the delusions given by the gentlemen above mentioned. This is the story:—  
"For several months Peter Horndyke, a well-known gold miner of

San Juan county, has been coming to Durango on weekly visits, buying each time all the beef hides he could find. As he took the hides mountainward, many wondered to what purpose they were being put. A Durango (Col.) Herald reporter met Mr. Horndyko, and bluntly asked him what he was doing with so many hides.

Well, now that I have proved my theory correct, I have no objection to telling your readers of my doings.

You see all gold hunters know that much gold known as 'float' is washed away continuously. To catch this by any means has always proved impossible, although tried by many different methods from the trial of sluices and running streams. Last spring, I luckily thought of a method which is rapidly making me a rich man.

'How do you do it?' was impatiently asked.

'Why with hides. It's the simplest thing you ever saw. The Animas river tributaries come from the best gold bearing sections of the country. This being the case, much fine or flour gold must pass down the stream. Up above I arranged my plans by selecting a point where the river enters directly to the bank; here I placed a hide on stakes, allowing the water to skim over it; the hair being placed up stream, of course it caught up all the 'float' of all kinds. After leaving the hide in this position for a week, I took it out and examined it thoroughly, but could discover no trace of gold. Being determined to give my experiment a thorough test, I cut up several pieces and burned them in an old pan; in panning the ashes I was rewarded with over two dollars in gold. Since that time I have devoted my time to getting every hide I could buy, and now have fifty in place at various points. On my clean-ups, which I make on each hide at the end of two weeks, I realize from sixty to ninety dollars in pure gold, which I secure by retorting the ashes of the hides.'

There is a good prospect of recovering No. 2 Slope at the Albion Mines, where the explosion took place in January last. A pit was sunk 40 feet on the cross-cut between Nos. 1 and 2 slopes and the roof blown down; an exploring party descended No. 2 slope and for a short distance into No. 1, encountering heavy falls in No. 2, some of them 30 feet high. No. 1 is very hot, and is no doubt still on fire. A permanent stone wall between the two slopes has been built, and the work of cleaning up and retimbering No. 2 is being proceeded with. A small winding engine has been erected in place of the one lost at the fire. It is thought that coal will be coming out of No. 2 pit by the beginning of the year.

At the Foord pit pumping is still going on. Cages are now down to the rubbish at the bottom of the shaft, and the pumps will now have to be set to work there, in order to remove the balance of the water. It will be a long time yet before any coal can be mined at this pit.

At the new "English" slope operations are proceeding fairly well. The shafts have got through the "step," which proved to be a down-throw of some 22 feet, and the coal is recovered on the other side. Considerable work will have to be taken up for a distance of one hundred feet on the side of the slope, in order to get below the step. The slope is down some 150 feet, but the total depth, when finished, will be in the neighborhood of 1,300 feet.

Work has only been fair of late at the Drummond Colliery, mainly owing to want of tonnage, but when pits did work, a very large quantity of coal was shipped. Some large "time" boats are used this season by the company, but it is found that the smaller boats are more profitable and convenient.

Scarcity of tonnage to carry coal for Upper Province orders has also had a depressing tendency on work at the Vale Colliery. The management employ very large boats—some of them over 3,000 tons—to forward their output. The new sinking on the McBean slope is going down well, and the coal maintains its usual good quality. The company are now supplying the St. John Mills, as well as the Steel and Forge Companies at Trenton. At the "Six Foot" seam work is progressing as usual.

The Black Diamond Colliery is working full blast, and 75 tons a day are being raised. Sufficient orders have been obtained to keep these mines busy all season. We understand that some 20,000 tons of Intercolonial Railway contract have fallen to the share of this company.

Coal.—The Terminal City Company are boring for coal on their lands at Canboucou, Richmond County, Cape Breton.

A NEW FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE FOR COAL MINING.—A new variety of "cartrite" explosive has been prepared by Herr Schoeniweg, which is said to be flameless when exploded, and will, it is expected, be of special value as a substitute for ordinary blasting powder and other explosives in *fiery coal mines*. It consists of nitrated hydro-carbons mixed with an oxidizing agent, such as chlorate of potash, and some organic salt which renders the mixture *inert*. The substance is not hygroscopic, and is of a bright yellow color, and can be kept for any length of time without undergoing any change. It cannot be exploded by a flame, nor by a hot substance, but only by a detonating cap. Recent experiments at Hendon, England, have proved that the new explosive fulfils the anticipations of the inventor; and we understand that the Flameless Explosive Company have undertaken to introduce it to the notice of mine-owners and others, to whom an explosive of this nature should be welcome. Its power is said to be equal to that of No. 1 dynamite, and it can be manufactured at a less cost. The organic salt, which is added to the "cartrite" to produce the effect, has also the property of rendering dynamite similarly flameless when mixed with it.

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Annapolis Royal,  
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Abundance of good timber and wood are at hand, and the celebrated Spring Hill and Styles coal mining properties are only a short distance away. There is a gradual descent from the furthest extent of the property down to a commodious shipping wharf, from which the ore may be shipped the year round.

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

**The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.**

## HOME AND FARM.

To many otherwise intelligent men a horse is a horse, "and nothing more." We are not so brutal as the Spanish muleter, who has no name for the animals who earn his living but "Mulo," and scarcely ever utters that lazy generalty without the emphasis of a blow or a kick; but we are bad enough, considering our advantages, for most of us treat all horses alike, blind to the fact that there is as much difference between one horse and another, in temper, intelligence, and physical idiosyncracies, as there is between one human being and another. Viewed in this light, the following remarks of a contemporary will be suggestive to the quick-witted farmer.—"Horses have small stomachs; remember this. A good plan is to divide corn rations into three daily portions—the hay, too. Many object to giving hay just previous to work, as it distends the stomach and causes the animal inconvenience. Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and should never be fed too strongly at one time. A 'Scotch plate' is a rule very generally observed in England—everything cleaned up before placing other food in the racks or mangers. A little linseed boiled to a jelly and mixed with the corn is seductive. Hay dampened and salted will tempt others. Beans, a double handful, are a relish in weakly subjects; pale milk for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some stooms give carrots and tires in small quantities. Carrots superinduce diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and grooms. A sufficiency of flesh is all that is required, and not 'hog fat' or 'beastly fat,' as some phrase it. One idea, very good for some horses, is not to leave them no option but to take all their drink at twice or three times a day, but to leave them a bucket of water to sip out of, so to speak, as they feel inclined, to moisten the food they are eating. We think oatmeal water would also be a capital thing; its sustaining and thirst-quenching powers are abundantly evident in its use by firemen and stokers in steam vessels, and it would be found correspondingly valuable in hot weather. In fact, we ought to judge of, and treat our horses as we should do ourselves, bearing in mind the attribute of infinite variety which is one of the chief features of God's works."

We scarcely presume to think that it is all owing to our not infrequent remarks that we fancy we see less of the bearing-rein abomination in and about Halifax than formerly, but we do still see it, occasionally in its most obnoxious shape—that buckled to the top of the head, in which form it is not only more cruel than through the neck-swivels, but an absolute desight as a part of the harness. When *will* people learn common sense. In England, where the splendid carriage horses are checked up tight in this way for the express purpose of making them toss their heads, the practice is said to sometimes induce a sort of poll-evil, from the continued unnatural friction of the process joining the head and neck.

Professor Lawson's Government Crop Report for July sets down more than half a million of acres as the area of hay land which has to be mown every season in Nova Scotia. It is to be hoped that the fine weather which set in early last week will enable our farmers to get in their hay in good condition. Do not forget the advantage of using a little salt as the hay is stacked in the mow.

The report on crops generally is promising. It would seem, however, that there is room for increase in the acreage devoted to peas and beans. Potatoes, on the whole, seem to promise a good average. There is a slight increase in the area of carrots, which is desirable. Professor Lawson remarks that they should be sown very early in sandy soil. The area devoted to mangol wurtzel, which is probably the most easily raised winter feed, and at the same time possess perhaps the greatest advantages, might be doubted or trebled with profit.

The promise of the apple crop is perhaps more than fair, though there has been some want of setting from the long, cold, dry season of the early summer, and some damage from caterpillars.

There is room for much extension of the cultivation of small fruits.

There is a decided increase in horses, but not much in horned stock, especially beef cattle.

We notice with satisfaction the establishment of four cheese factories in Antigonish, the products of which are already considered first-class. Butter-making does not show any conspicuous improvement, which we regret, as there is ample scope for increase of quantity, and still more for improvement in quality.

The wheat crop in the United States will probably be less than last year, the losses by winter-killing having been serious in fall wheat, and the June report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows a serious decline in the wheat area.

The prospects of the crop in Ontario do not seem to be quite so gloomy as they were depicted a few weeks ago, and they are better west than east of Toronto. Hay there is, however, a bad look out. In many districts it will not exceed a 25 per cent crop. Good timothy is now selling at \$21.00 per ton, which is fully \$4 per ton more than three weeks or so ago.

The monsoon rains were a fortnight overdue in India at last advices; the crop prospects are consequently extremely serious. In Russia, on the contrary, the winter wheat is very promising, the spring crops are in excellent condition, and official reports indicate a yield above the average. In other European countries it is far from being so favorable.

"The horse is the most timid and sensitive of animals, and at the same time, not in all things quick of perception; when he

is doing his best, he simply does not understand why he is urged and beaten. When he is brutally treated, he cannot understand it, he simply submits and endures with the dumb and helpless patience which is so pathetic an appeal to the human brute who, like the coward he is, abuses his unstrained power over him. It is difficult to understand sometimes what possesses a horse, but we may always be sure that gentleness will prevail sooner than harshness. It is trying sometimes, no doubt, but what is our reason given us for, if we cannot control our own hastiness and vexation? We have seen a mare in an artillery team, which, though not habitually balky, suddenly refused to start; what was the matter with her no one could divine, but when over the idea in her mind was, she was flogged without stint. Well, the poor beast simply seemed unable to comprehend it, and stood in helpless despair with the tears fairly streaming from her eyes. She was ultimately moved by almost dragging her head off with a prolong-rop, and by the force of the other five horses, but it was one of the most painful sights we ever witnessed. Men and farmers, be kind to the poor beasts who do so much for you, for your servant is, after all, capable of very strong attachment, and love is stronger than wrath!

**SOWS EATING THEIR PIGS.**—This is one of the most annoying mishaps that the breeder has to contend with. Gilts are very prone to devour their young, and the habit is most usually contracted from neglect to promptly remove any dead pigs that may have been still-born or overlaid. A very valuable sow of the writer's ate her first litter of seven pigs, and her second of eleven pigs, picking them up as greedily as a wild wolf would have done, unmindful of their piercing squeal, and with a crunch or two putting them out of sight. We came very near doing a foolish thing, knocking her on the head on the spot, and fully resolved she would never have the chance to do the same thing again. But as the months rolled around, we found her with pig again, and in talking with some of the neighbors in regard to it, an old breeder told us that "he had heard, that to give a sow a pound or two of old bacon about farrowing time, would keep her from it." It seemed plausible, knowing that a morbid appetite was a common sequence of pregnancy in the whole animal kingdom. We did not spare the bacon. The day before the sow farrowed, we fed her with several pounds more, probably three or four, at different times through the day, and again the next day. She had littered eleven pigs again; the next time she had thirteen, and the last time fifteen. The precaution of feeding more or less bacon or fat meat was taken each time, and she never offered to molest her pigs, once or twice failing to eat a dead one when she had the opportunity.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

## OUR COSY CORNER.

To extinguish kerosene flames, if no cloth is at hand, throw flour on the flames. Flour rapidly absorbs the fluid and deadens the flame.

For preserving cheese from mould cover the cheese with a piece of cotton or linen cloth saturated with strong vinegar. It will preserve the cheese as fresh as when first cut, and no flies or insects will touch it. The taste of the cheese is in no way affected by the vinegar.

**TO CLEAN SILKS.**—To clean colored or black silks without injury, grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp, add water in the proportion of one pint to one pound of potatoes, pass the liquid through a coarse sieve into a vessel, and allow it to remain till the fine white starch subsides to the bottom. Pour off the clear liquor, which is to be used for cleaning. Spread the article to be cleaned upon a table, which should be covered with a linen cloth; dip a sponge in the liquor and apply it until the dirt is removed. Then rinse the article in clean cold water several times. The following is used to clean gilding, etc. either alone or diluted with water: Quicklime, one ounce (sprinkle with a little hot water to slack it,) then gradually add one pint boiling water, so as to form a milk; dissolve two ounces of pearl ash in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint boiling water; mix two solutions, cover up, agitate occasionally for an hour, allow it to settle, decant the clear liquid, put into half pint bottles and cork them tightly. This is to be applied with a soft sponge, and then washed off with clean water. It may also be prepared by diluting potash with about five times its volume of water.—*New York Dispatch.*

Flat-irons that show a disposition to rust may, while yet a trifle warm, be rubbed on edges and face with tallow; when next put to heat they should, as soon as warm, have the tallow wiped off with an old cloth, when they will be found bright and smooth.

**GREASE SPOTS.**—To remove grease spots, thoroughly saturate with turpentine, place a soft blotting paper beneath and another on top of the spot, and press it hard. The fat is dissolved, then absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the cloth.

The following is said to remove tan and sunburn:—Take the white of an egg and the juice of one lemon, and put in a stout coffee cup. Place on the stove for half an hour, with the heat just sufficient to cook without injury to the cup, and stir occasionally. Apply at night to the hands, face and neck for about a week. It is soft and cooling in its effects.

**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 bottle 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 Diarrhea, 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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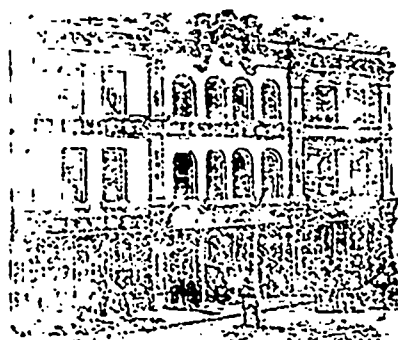
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The following problem is interesting as being the first composition of the gentleman who headed our last week's Solution Tournay List:—

Problem, by L. M. Wilkins, Windsor, N. S. (The author's first composition.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

An amusing game between Mr. G. B. FRASER, of Dundee, and one of the leading amateurs of Glasgow:— (King's Knight's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr.—) WHITE (Mr. FRASER.)

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 P to KB4
3 Kt takes KP Kt to QB3
4 Q to Kt5 (ch) P to KKt3
5 Kt takes KtP Kt to KB3
6 Q to KR3

[11 Q to KR4, the best reply seems R to KKt square, followed, if the first player take the Bishop with Knight, by R to KKt5.]

[A novelty, the invention of Mr. Fraser, which, if sound, is likely to add much to the interest of this famous old defence to the King's Knight's opening

- 7 Kt takes R P to Q4
8 Q to KKt3 Kt to Q5
9 Q to K5 (ch) Kt to K3
10 B to K2

[If P to Q3, which appears to be a better move, the reply is Q to K2]

- 10 B to Q3
11 Q to QB3 Q to Q2

[The first player's forces are so hemmed in that the second can, apparently, make deliberate preparations for casting without danger.]

- 12 P to Q3 Q to K2
13 P to QR3 P to Q5
14 Q to QB4 C's. on Q's side
15 Castles B to QB3
16 R to K sq R to KKt sq
17 P to KKt3 P to K6
18 P takes P R takes KtP
19 P takes B R takes P (ch)
20 K to B sq B to Q4
21 Q to QKt4 R to Kt8 (ch)
22 K to B2 R to Kt7 (ch)
23 K to B sq Kt to KKt5
24 P to K4 R to B7 (ch)
25 K to KKt sq Q to KR5
26 B to KB4 R to Kt 7 (ch)
27 K takes R Kt takes B (ch)
28 K to B3 Kt to R7—Mate

CAXTON'S "GAME OF THE CHESS"

The following extract from Cax on's "Game of the Chess," printed at Westminster in 1474, may amuse some of our readers by its quaintness. It is perhaps needful to say that this work has not the most remote connection with Chess practically, but is

simply a translation from a French version of De Cessolis' "Moralization on the Game of Chess," written in Latin about the year 1300. Caxton's work is generally supposed to have been the first book printed in England, but of late this opinion has, with some show of reason, been called in question.

THE PAWNE.

"For so moche as noble persones can not fewle ne gouerne, without the ayuysse and werks of the people, than hit behoueth to deuysse the oultrages and the offyces of the werkmen. Then I shall begynne first at the first Pawn that is in the playe of the chesse, and signifieth a man of the comyn peple on fote, for they ha ad named pions, that is as moche to say as footmen. And thenne we wyl be gynte at the Pawn whyche standeth tofore the rooke on the right syde of the Kyng, for as moch as thys Pawn apperteyneth seruo the vycayre or lyeuo-tenant of the Kyng, and other officers under hym, of necessaries of bytaylor. And thys maner of peple is figure and ought be maad in the forme and shappe of a man holdyng in his right haunde, a spade or shoull, and a rodde in the lyft hand—the spade or shoull is for to delue and labour therwyth the orthe, and the rodde is for to dryue and conduyte wyth al the bestys unto her pasture, also he ought to have on his gyrdel a sarpe or crookyd hachet for to cutte of the superfluytees of the vignes and trees. And we rede in the Bible th t the first laborer that ever was wis Cayn, the first sone of Adā, that was so evyl that he slewe his broder Abel. For as moche as the smoke of his tithes went strait in to Heven, and the smoke and fume of the tithes of Cayn went down ward upon the orthe. And how wel that thys cause wis to we. Yet was there another cause of envye that he had unto his broder, for when Adā, theyr fader, maryed them for to muteplye the orthe of his linge, he would not marye nor jyne to gyder the two that were borne attimes, but gaf unto Cayn her that was borne with Abel, and to Abel her that was borne with Cayn, and thus began the envye that Cayn had agens Abel. For hys wyf was fyrer than Cayn's wyf, and for this cause he slewe Abel with the cho-bone of a besto; and at that time was never no maner of yron bloody of mannes bloode. And Abel was the fyrst matir in the Olde Testament. And thys sayd Cayn dyd many other ovyl thynges which I love, for it appertaineth not to my mater."

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

DIXIE, Antigouish—As to giving harder problems it would be very easy to do so, but this column has only been recently started and we are anxious to carry our students along with us, so that it is but occasionally that we can at present cater to the very few advanced students of the game in this province.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 43.

Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, H. A. McL., Thorburne, and "Dixie," Antigouish. The position was:—Black man 3, kings 18, 24; white man 11, kings 2, 4; black to move and win.

- 18-23 24-20 20-27 19-15
2 6 (1)10 6 4 8 7 2
23-19 3-10 27-24 15-10
6 10 6 15 8 11 black
19-16 16-19 24-19 wins.
11 7 15 24 11 7
(1.) If instead of 10 G you play 7
2, 3-8, 4 11, 16-14 black wins.

PROBLEM 44.

Dixie has found a solution to this problem, which we regard as the only sound one, that by the author being in our own opinion, incorrect.

The position was:—Black men 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 21 king 32; white men 13, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30; white to play and win.

- 23 19 3-10 7 10 8-11
32-16 2 7 30-23 23 19
20 2 (1)10-15 10 26 white
6-10 30 26 4-8 wins.
14 7 21-30 26 23

(1.) Instead of 10-15, etc., move as follows:—

- 10-14 12-16 21-19 27-32
25 22 9 6 6 10 18 23
4-8 16-20 19-23 32-28
7 10 6 2 2 7 23 27
14-17 20-24 23-19 28-32
22 18 2 6 7 11 19 23
8-12 24-28 19-23 32-28
10 15 14 10 11 16 27 32
17-22 28-32 23-27 5-9
18 14 10 7 16 19 32 27
22-25 32-27 27-32 9-13
15 18 7 2 10 15 27 32
25-29 27-24 32-27 28-24
13 9 18 22 15 18 32 28

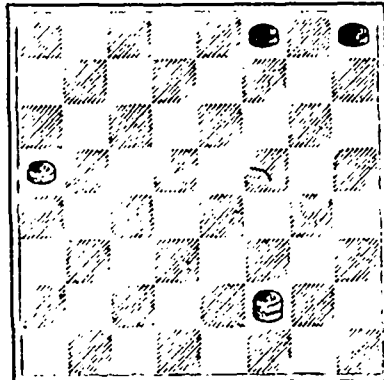
White wins.

NOTE ON PROBLEM 44—The author and one of our ablest solvers both give the following solution:—

- 14 9 21-30 20 2
5-14 23 19 32-23
30 26 30-16 (a) 2 27

(a) The play is continued, hence for a white win, but we hold that black can draw and we give this position below as

PROBLEM 47. Black men 3 and 4.

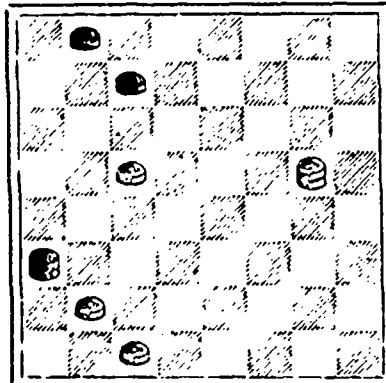


White man 13, kg., 27. Black to play and draw.

PROBLEM 48.

By L. M. Stearnes, in the Checkerist.

Black men 1, 6, kg 21.



White men 14, 25, 30, kg. 16. Black to play and white to win.

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