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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 27, 1888.

{ VOL. 5.
No. 30.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Music in the Public Schools	2
Imperial Federation	2
Notes	1
REPRODUCED.	
Music in the Public Schools	W. Harry Watts, 6, 7
Serial—Franto	"Henry St. Peter," 10, 11
The Gas Question	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—The Alarm of the Armada	6
Industrial Notes	7, 8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14
Cheese	16
Broughts—Checkers	16

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Notes, 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 judging or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after taking due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A paper by Mr. W. Harry Watts of Windsor, on "Music in the Public Schools" is worthy of the most careful and serious attention. It is remarkably definite and practical, and the points made in favor of universal musical instruction are so clear as one would think to preclude controversy. We commend the perusal of it to all our readers, but especially to those connected with our public educational institutions.

It is curious to observe the new tone of Nationalist utterances of late. Mr. Parnell gives up the impossible idea of depriving Ireland of representation at Westminster, and Mr. W. O'Brien is reported to have said "the deepest desire of the Irish was to forgive and forget the miserable past." The past mainly owes its misery to Mr. W. O'Brien and his like, this moderation is affecting. The fact is the resolute enforcement of the law and the action of the Pope are having their due effect.

Dr. Goldwin Smith has been again enacting the roll of the seer at Woodstock, Conn., and fulminating the "burden" of Canada, which is, of course, that sooner or later she is to seek admission to the Union. If it were not for the fact of Dr. Goldwin Smith having committed himself to this particular prediction, and feeling bound to sustain his persistent endeavour to undermine the integrity of the Dominion, it would be as much matter of surprise as it actually is of regret. The people of Canada will no doubt place Dr. Smith in the position of a false prophet.

The heart of the humane man or woman is penetrated with distress at the unnecessary sufferings of animals. Two or three terrible holocausts of horses have occurred in Canada within the last few months. Notably one at the Cavalry stables at Quebec, and one at the Street Car stables at Montreal. It is said that horses have so strong an antipathy to goats that it is possible to turn three or four of them into a stable on fire, the horses will overcome their panic at the flames, and flee by any exit from their forced aversions. We are not speaking from personal knowledge, but our informant actually witnessed in England the flight of a large number of horses from a great stable on fire, whose escape was due to the introduction of goats at a critical moment. Is not this worth attention and trial.

The death of Mandeville in prison is an unfortunate occurrence, and the suicide of Dr. Ridley has an ominous appearance, but it will be quite impossible to form a judgment on the merits of the case until we are in possession of full particulars.

We are glad to notice the "Rossney Gas Saver and Purifier" brought forward by Mr. E. F. Clements, of Yarmouth. Nothing is more required than a check upon Gas Companies. We have little faith in them and could give numberless instances out of a long experience to justify scepticism. It is certain that no effort on the part of the consumer to keep down his bill is ever in the slightest degree successful. Some ten years ago there was but one Gas Company in London, Ont. A second was started and immediately the first, without prompting, reduced its rates one half! Note it well.

The Duke of Aosta, brother to the King of Italy, and late King of Spain, is to be married to the Princess Letitia Bonaparte. We are not sure, without going into the "Napoleonidae" genealogy to a greater depth than we have time for, but we think the lady is a descendant of Lucien, from whose family the irate Emperor cut off the right of succession, has been more prolific, and has accomplished higher alliances than any other branch. The fact is that Napoleon and Lucien were the only really remarkable men of the family. Lucien was never a soldier, but in every other way he was the superior of Napoleon.

The Salvation Army while at St. Foye, Quebec, were recently stoned by a French mob and several severely injured. Several revolvers were drawn by the Salvationists, and five shots were fired in quick succession amongst the crowd, which caused a general stampede. It would appear that the Salvationists do not confine themselves to the "sword of the spirit" but use carnal weapons as well. It is obvious, if the Salvation Army or its friends forsake the heroic attitude of non resistance, its career would ultimately degenerate into a mere succession of street fights, for which it would be held responsible.

The United States House of Representatives has placed wool on the Free List by a small majority. Whether the Senate will acquiesce remains to be seen. If they do, another step will have been gained towards freedom from tariff restrictions. The *Chronicle* commenting on the advantages of the measure alludes to "the tendency of a very numerous body of people to buy a foreign made article in preference to a domestic one, no matter how good the quality of the latter may be, and irrespective of the difference in price." This tendency is probably as strong in Canada (certainly in Halifax as in the States, and it is much to be wished it were otherwise.

In Colonel Lane, who left for England in the *Caspian* on Monday, Halifax has lost the most genial soldier she has known this many a day. Mostly soldiers, however pleasant, are little but soldiers, but Colonel Lane's sympathies were active in every direction. Colonel Lane is not, as stated here and there, a Lt. Colonel. In his Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, he is, unless some recent promotion has occurred of which we are not aware, a Major, but he is a full Colonel in the army of some years standing. A city contemporary alludes to a rumor of his speedy promotion in terms of well merited good feeling, but the list of Colonels is of formidable number, and Colonel Lane is not more than half way up it. It will we fear be some years yet before he becomes a Major General. In common with our contemporary we earnestly hope the list above him may clear off quickly.

Professor Elisha Grey, of Highland Park, near Chicago, is reported to have patented an invention which is destined to displace the telephone for many purposes. The new instrument is called the Telautograph, and by its use a man of business will be enabled to take up a pencil or pen, write a message, and as his pencil moves, so will a pencil move simultaneously in the office of his correspondent, reproducing a fac-simile the same letters and words. The mode of using the telautograph is as follows: The person wishing to communicate with another pushes a button which rings an annunciator in the office he desires to communicate with. Then the first party writes his message on a roll of paper. As he writes, so writes the pen at the other end of the wire. In writing the pen or pencil is attached to two small wires, which regulate the currents that control the pencil at the other end. But these wires give no trouble and the message may be written just as easily as if they were absent. The writer may use any language, shorthand, or a code or cypher is fully reproduced. The artist of an illustrated paper may thus transmit a sketch with as much facility as a reporter telegraphs his description in words. It is said there is no reason why a circuit of five hundred miles should not be as easily worked as ten. It will be noiseless, little affected by induction, and no misunderstanding can arise in its use.

It is a curious co-incidence that, for three centuries past, the year '88 has been marked by striking events, each representing a stepping stone on the ascent of humanity to freedom and liberal institutions. In 1788 culminated the gathering of the storm which burst forth in France, on the 4th May, 1789, on the meeting of the States General. Notwithstanding that the violence of the Revolution operated, by the fear it naturally engendered, to actually retard liberty and freedom of thought and expression for fully half a century, there have remained the germs which will crystalize— which, indeed, as we take it, are now crystalizing into permanent results. It is probable that, but for the precedent of the first republic, neither the second nor the third would have existed.

Going back to 1688 we have the landing of William of Orange, the ultimate downfall of the unfortunate tyrants of the House of Stuart, and the inauguration of that government by Parliamentary majorities than which we have as yet been able to devise no better system.

Yet another hundred years back, and we picture to ourselves England with every nerve, so to speak, strung to utmost tension, to face the really greatest danger she and Protestant liberty have ever encountered. When we consider the might of Spain, backed by the wealth of the Indies; that her fierce and stalwart soldiery, unequalled in daring and endurance, were then the first in Europe, and that the whole population of England did not in Elizabeth's time exceed three millions and a half, we may partially realize the grave anxiety of the bravest when it was understood that the terrible Armada of Philip was fairly at sea.

Elsewhere we give the noble lines in which Macaulay paints the attitude of England on the 31st July, when the Armada sailing in a crescent order, seven miles from horn to horn, must have almost seemed to span the chops of the channel. Wednesday next is the 300th anniversary of the day on which the British fleet—a motley gathering, of which the biggest ship was probably under 1100 tons, not larger than a thirty-six gun frigate of 30 years ago—allowing the "Invincible Armada" to pass Plymouth, sallied out and assailed it in the rear, hanging on its skirts like blood hounds on a herd of huge game, and from that day—when Drake and Hawkins were interrupted at their game of bowls by the news of the Spaniard's approach—for many another, followed the huge galleons and galleasses, forcing them now and then to close fight, up the Channel, along the East coast, till, preventing them from entering Leith harbor, some English ships see their remains committed to the stormy Northern seas; a few even follow them round, till some founder on the West coast of Scotland and the East coast of Ireland, and of all the proud flotilla, but fifty shattered ships with starved and scurvy stricken crews reach the ports of Spain, whose power lies crushed for 300 years.

Those who desire a graphic description of the great contest should read Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" in our opinion one of the five or six greatest of English novels that deserve to stand together classed like David's Chief Captains. One passage in it is peculiarly grand and peculiarly significant. "The massacre of St. Bartholomew, the fires of Smithfield, the immolation of the Moors, the extermination of the West Indians, the fantastic horrors of the Piedmontese persecution * * * these were the spectres which, not as now, dim and distant thro' the mist of centuries, but recent, bleeding from still gaping wounds, flitted before the eyes of every Englishman, and filled his brain and heart with fire. He knew full well the fate in store for him and his. One false step, and the unspeakable doom which, not two generations after, befel the Lutherans of Magdeburgh, would have befallen every town from London to Carlisle. All knew the hazard as they prayed that day and many a day before and after throughout England and the Netherlands, and none new it better than She who was" (whatever her caprices at other times) "the guiding spirit of the devoted land, and the especial mark of the invaders' fury."

Time brings, if not always its revenges, revolutions which, while often resembling revenges, are somewhat more. Few, except the Egyptian, of the great ancient monarchies lasted above 700 years. England, from the Conquest only, already counts 820. If we take it back to the reign of Egbert, the first King of all England, we get 1066 years, curiously enough the date of the Norman Conquest.

It is difficult to say that the Norman Conquest was a misfortune. The fact is the mixture of races resulted in ultimate superiority. But civilization was, in the Saxon times, steadily on the advance, and if William had not been the supreme leader he was, and Harold less heavily handicapped by singular mischances, the Saxon race in England with such admixture of the Celt as was left, would have certainly proved itself the equal in progress and philosophy of its old time cousins of Germany. But who to-day will venture to affirm that the Imperial Race is not about to enter on a new lease of world-power, grander perhaps than all that has gone before?

CIVIC LAW IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One defect exists in our Public Schools for which we think a remedy should be found and at once applied.

Our boys and girls attend school for a number of years and finally develop into the attributes and responsibilities of citizenship, when they are called upon to exercise the franchise in civic matters without having received any instruction whatever on the subject. There can be no doubt that this is a reason why unfit men so often occupy seats at the City Council Board, and why citizens and voters are so apathetic in regard to city elections and the actions of their representatives.

The children of both sexes (as women have votes now) should be instructed in the main principles of civic law, so that when they attain the

age that entails the performance of their share of public duty as taxpayers and as voters, they may do so intelligently.

One afternoon hour each week might, we think, be profitably utilized by each teacher in our Public Schools in delivering a lecture to the class in his or her charge explaining and illustrating these principles.

Of course the dividing of the subject and the order in which they should be presented to the little ones will vary according to the tastes of different teachers and the capacity of their pupils. Still, the leading topics to be deacanted upon would be the necessity of civic government. This would show the functions of such government, as distinguished from Dominion and Provincial Government. Then would naturally follow dissertations on police, streets, sewerage, taxes, borrowing money on the public credit, and the methods by which such moneys are repaid. Another branch would be gratuities or immunities given to private enterprises that are likely to be beneficial to the general public—such as railroads, factories, etc. The matter of credit and debit and all the varied relations of one citizen to another might also be explained to the great advantage of the future citizens and voters.

If the system of instruction that we now suggest was adopted and carried out, there can be no doubt that a generally more intelligent class of voters—that is, one better posted in their duties and their rights—would exist ten years hence than does to-day.

This plan would, doubtless, prove an agreeable change from routine, both teachers and scholars, and would interest as well as instruct the children while tending to better prepare them for the proper and conscientious performance of the duties that time will devolve upon them.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION

A distinct advance towards a definiteness in the theory of Imperial Federation has been made by Mr. Parnell's acceptance of the idea and of the principle that Ireland cannot afford to slip out of representation at Westminster. If this were permitted there is too much reason to fear that, falling under the sway of the most violent among her professional agitators, she would be driven, against the will of her honest, moderate and industrious citizens, into the assertion of complete independence. Under such rule independence would mean hostility. England cannot afford a hostile nation open to the most adverse foreign influences lying close alongside her, and the ultimate necessity would be reconquest. Even Germany could scarcely afford to allow the strength of Great Britain to be impaired by an Ireland open to French Intrigue.

To those accustomed to the working of Federation—we are only now speaking of Great Britain and Ireland—the most natural and the smoothest road out of present difficulties would appear to be the establishment of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh Parliaments, with an Imperial Parliament or Council over all. A re-production, in fact, of the Dominion Federation and that of the United States.

We consider the principle of hereditary right to legislation foredoomed. It may not be to day or to morrow, or the next day, but its extinction is in the end sure and certain. But so long as it is spared, the peerages of Ireland and Scotland would find their proper sphere in the Upper Houses of those countries, and perhaps an elective upper house, if one is necessary at all, might be constituted for Wales.

It is quite possible that the beginning of a rapprochement of ideas may be due to Archbishop O'Brien, whose breadth of views does him great honor. Be this as it may, Mr. Parnell's utterance makes a factor of very considerable weight.

Mr. H. Percy Blanchard, Barrister, of Baddeck, has formulated in the shape of a draft bill an elaborate, but tentative, scheme of a Federal Constitution for the Empire at large. We cannot go into it, but, with many feasible features, it seems, on a superficial reading to be rather too elaborate. If any success is to be hoped for in a larger measure intended to unite the Colonies, great breadth and simplicity of conception must, it appears to us, be its distinguishing features.

As regards the general question, "We do not," as *Imperial Federation* says, "need the argument of Professor Goldwin Smith to support the proposition of ultimate disintegration, unless the natural tendency of peoples having a certain number of separate interests to diverge more and more, be counteracted." Lord Carnarvon dwells emphatically on the same point, and Lord Lansdowne considers an Imperial Zollverein impossible. Yet the course of events may be forging fresh links of mutual interest, such as the enormous increase of wheat production in the North West, should no serious mishap befall her harvests in the near future, and if England should return to practical protection, and discriminate against American wheat in favor of Canadian, this link might prove a very strong one.

Whether the strength, security and commanding position of a great federated Empire, and her representation in an Imperial Federal Council, which would both add to the guarantees of peace, would be deemed by Canada a sufficient *quid pro quo* for the impost necessary to augment the Imperial fleet by a Colonial contingent, remains to be seen, whenever the theory assumes a really practical form. Australia has thought so, and has got for a small amount, five ships of 265 feet in length, of 2,500 tons displacement, with the very satisfactory speed of nineteen knots, and corresponding improvement in armament, while the Victorian Minister of Defense has spoken in public of the "generosity" of the Admiralty, and stated that "there is no doubt the government is going beyond the agreement it entered into with the Colonies." Yet Australia, with a population of three and a half millions, has a public debt of \$750,000,000, while Canada with five millions, has a debt of say \$250,000,000. This is a great fact, and one worth remembering.

GIB-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The man that moves every year ought to make a good chess-player.—*Puck.*

About 300 tons of coal per day are consumed on the *Umbria* during an Atlantic voyage.

When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it is not the cat we object to, it's the waul.

Brown made a bet with Wagerly that he could cause nine out of every ten men who passed a certain building that day to touch the structure. Wagerly accepted the bet. Brown simply hung out the sign "Point."

A cotton manufacturer, who by accident got a cut across his nose, having no court plaster at hand, stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gummed labels, on which was the usual intimation, "Warranted 350 yards long."

Old Lady—"I hope, sonny, that a nice looking little boy like you had nothing to do with tying the kettle to that poor little dog's tail!"

Sonny—"No, indeed, I did not, ma'am; but (rapturously) didn't he git over the groun' fast!"—*Epoch*

A Bro Lirr.—Deacon (to country minister)—"I s'pose, parson, that the advance in your salary from five to six hundred dollars will be a big help to you." Minister—"Yes, indeed; the addition of one hundred dollars will enable me to hire a man to collect the five hundred dollars."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Church was over, and, as usual, a company of women was standing at the doorway talking and laughing, though probably not concerning the sermon. Soon a young man acquainted with the group approached, saying: "Aren't you ever going home? You are blocking up the way like Balaam's ass." "You are wrong there," replied the young lady with a toss of the head. "It was the angels who blocked the way and the ass made a fuss about it."

A well-known Edinburgh professor had been in somewhat poor health for a long time, and confined to his house. One day a gentleman called and desired of the house-keeper to see the professor. To his astonishment the house-keeper replied that he had gone out. "Gone out!" exclaimed the visitor with astonishment. "Weel, ye see, sir," replied the house-keeper in explanation, "he's away at a funeral the day. It is the only pleasure he has had for a long time."

The Duke of Wellington was able to accomplish a great deal of hard work even when over eighty years of age. Witness this memorandum:—"Went to morning prayers. Gave away two brides. Transacted business at the Horse Guards. Took usual rides. Was present at a council and drawing-room. Looked in at two exhibitions. Entertained forty guests at dinner. Gave a ball. Escorted the last fair dancer to her carriage, and alighted her at sunrise."

"I hate to make a complaint, Mr. Smith, but that lawn mower of yours is a terrible nuisance."

"Lawn mower? I haven't got a lawn mower."

"Haven't got any lawn mower? Well, that's good! As though I haven't heard it night and morning ever since I moved here. There! there goes the confounded thing again."

"But, my dear sir, that isn't a lawn mower. That's my son winding up his Waterbury."

Apropos to the big fight between Dr. Morrell Mackenzie on the one hand, and various German doctors on the other, the Medical Analytic has an interesting article on a new disease, which might be briefly described as "doctor's big head." The article concludes with a poem, of which the following is a sample:—

"We dress a cut finger in a hay stack of peat,
That's German, true German, you know.
We put in a gum larynx and a celluloid tongue,
We exsect the spleen and we resect the lung,
We save at the spigot and spill at the bung—
Oh, we're German, true German, you know."

An advertiser in a Glasgow paper succeeds in casting some painfully lurid shadows on the merits of the switchback as a national institution. He offers £2 reward "if the nervous young lady who clung to the gentleman on the switchback railway at the Exhibition will return his watch and chain." Poor gentleman! He wants no more switchback, but only his watch-back. Well, well, 'twas ever thus. The advertiser had his innings when the dear, nice, pretty, timid little thing was a-hugging and a-squeezing him, and a-being comforted by the brave, manly words of him, and a-looking up at him with fond admiration of his fearlessness and daring, and a-making him feel as if he was the greatest hero that ever lived; but he can't expect to be scoring all the time. And, besides, why didn't he take his wife or his own sweetheart on that switchback ride! A great and impressive moral lesson is contained in this simple episode. A man should always take his wife with him when he goes out a pleasuring; for whilst she is at his side she will always watch him and save him from being hugged by timid young things of doubtful principles.

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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 inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Frazer.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 12. 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 Mr. Edward Fulton has, it is reported, been selected at Truro as the Prohibition candidate for Colchester.

Irishmen of Toronto are preparing a reception for the Hon. Edward Blake on his return, in recognition for his services to the Home Rule cause.

We are glad to notice reports of the efficiency of the Shelburne Brass Band, which has turned out in a smart uniform and is now spoken of in terms of high commendation.

Governor Royal of the North West Territories is in Ottawa, and is forthwith to be assailed by the Prohibitionists respecting his alleged issue of licenses in contravention of the law.

The Indian disturbances at the Skeena River in the North of British Columbia, are it seems, sufficiently serious to have led to the dispatch thither of a detachment of C. Battery.

The business men of St. John propose building a dry dock in that city. It is to be 600 feet long, with a width at the bottom of 50 feet, and is to be built by a company with the aid of the Dominion, provincial and local subsidies.

The great raft has been successfully launched. We do not much believe in the big raft idea, but it is better that such an undertaking should be set afloat during the summer months than later. If this one should by any mischance break up it will be full time to legislate against the system.

The "Gripsock"—Facts, Figures and Fancies for Travellers in the Provinces (Knowles & Reynolds, St. John, N. B.) is evidently a very handy manual for travellers of all kinds, embodying condensed time tables, and much short paragraphic information. It should be an excellent advertising medium.

Two aged men have recently been killed by shunting trains on the W. and A. Railway. The infirmities, deafness and partial blindness, of the victims, show precisely where the dangers of level crossings in towns lie. Railway authorities are imperatively called on by these lamentable occurrences to provide full safeguards against a repetition of such disasters.

It is reported that the United States government have agreed to the appointment of a mixed commission to consider the question of American jurisdiction in Behring sea, and also to adjust the claims of British sealers for compensation for illegal seizure. H. M. S. Caroline, which had been ordered to proceed to Behring sea, has had her instructions countermanded.

Mr. Morrison has withdrawn from his candidature in Colchester, which is to be regretted, a straight Liberal candidate being much more desirable than that of the wild cat Prohibitionist aspirant likely to take his place. The mix and muddle made by Third Party fanatics is anything but a desirable feature in politics, giving rise, as it does, to a great deal of very dishonest dodgery which is far from adding weight to their cause.

H. M. S. gun-boat Bullfrog has been relieved by the Buzzard, and sailed for England on Monday. This relief is an augmentation of strength to the Squadron. The Bullfrog was one of the small gun-boats not, we believe, to be continued building, of 4 guns, 465 tons, and 420 horse power. This class is weak, small and very slow. The Buzzard is a new sloop of 8 guns, 1140 tons, and 2000 horse power with, we understand, every modern improvement.

The third number of the *Dominion Illustrated* (Montreal, G. E. Desbarats and Son, 162 St. James street) is before us. We cannot speak too highly of this publication, the last number of which is almost better than the first. The subjects selected for illustration, the pictures chosen for reproduction, are such as appeal to the best taste. The tone and execution of the engravings are alike excellent, and the letter press is quite worthy of them. We heartily wish the *Dominion* every success. Everyone ought to take it.

At the chambers, in Victoria street, Westminster, of the Canadian Agent General there is a room where Canadian as well as English papers and records are to be seen, and where a book is kept in which Canadian visitors inscribe their names and addresses. It affords much facility to Canadians who know each other, and happen to be in England at the same time, to see each other. Might not a similar institution in Halifax be acceptable to our American visitors?

Captain Burchell, the able and courteous Commodore of the Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Company, has become possessed of a decided curiosity—an old French Cannon found at Sydney, which is a breech-loader. We know that as early as the reign of Henry 8th there were breech-loading small-arms, but it was generally supposed the idea had died out, and it is matter of surprise to find that the French had it probably a hundred years or more later. It is understood there is another specimen which Captain Burchell intends to acquire. The Commodore should communicate with Sir Wm. Armstrong, and afterwards prepare a paper for the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

An experiment is being tried of stocking the waters of the Pacific with lobsters and lobster spawn. It is to be hoped it will succeed. The idea suggests itself that a corresponding attempt might be made to stock our coasts with that delightful relish, the shrimp, which is abundant on the Pacific coasts of America. We commend this idea to the energetic Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Tupper would deserve well of his country for even the attempt to do this, but it seems far from improbable that he might succeed. Why should this delicious luxury of the table be confined to the European and Pacific shores?

The Street Railway wants a little looking after by Mr. Naylor. Their horses are not infrequently driven lame etc., and a third horse is wanted at the foot of Inglis street. Last Tuesday night, two small horses had to pull one of the open cars, as full as it could hold, up that hill, and these cars can be packed to hold nearly fifty persons. We have given a hint or two. We now speak plainly.

The *New York Journal* states that Sister Mary Francis Clare, better known as the Nun of Kenmare, has renounced Catholicity, but the Sister denies it.

Both the *Herald* and *Sun* specials from Indianapolis report General Harrison as being very ill, much worse than has generally been supposed. His physician has ordered him to keep his bed and see no one but his most intimate friends.

One of Ben Harrison's great English ancestors helped to bring the head of Charles I of England to the block. This, says the *New York World*, will perhaps lose him the support of the Stuart family, but will strengthen him with the Nihilists.

In commenting upon the expressions of sympathy with the democratic party which appear in the Canadian press the Republican papers make the very pertinent rejoinder that they are electing a president for the United States, not for Canada.

William Fearing Gill and Edith Olive Gynne, of New York, who married one another by common assent and nothing else, find it hard to be themselves united since the lady's relatives have appropriated her, and the town talk is making something of a guy of him.

Senator Chandler is another "tail-twister," who is, however, or at least pretends to be, in a lull about the unexpected growth of Canada. He accuses the President of allying himself with Britain to break down the tariff, and with abandoning the Monroe doctrine.

The *Youths' Companion* (Boston, Perry Mason & Co., 41 Temple Place, appears to be an excellent publication for young people. It is well printed on good paper, and well illustrated. The number of 26th July contains an article "Life in the Alps" by Professor Tyndal.

The new New York law for substituting death by electrical shock for hanging seems to have met with the approval of the criminals of the State. Three murderers now under sentence of death think it a shame that the new law does not apply to them. It is possible that the new law after all, may suit the condemned classes "only too well."

Chicago appears to be the head quarters of the Foreign Anarchists. Another plot, appalling in its magnitude, has been laid bare. Blowing up the Board of Trade, Court House, newspaper offices, and other public buildings, and the assassination of officials, including Judge Greuch, are included in its programme. Three arch-conspirators have been arrested.

The State of Kansas has 54 murderers in prison. Public sentiment seems to have concluded that a line must be drawn somewhere, and that the most fitting place to draw it would be over the nearest telegraph pole, having first made a noose at one end, and place it around the neck of the objectionable citizen. Judge Lynch, who has lost patience with the ordinary courts, has benefitted the State in this inexpensive and informal way by stringing up four of the too-impulsive gentlemen.

Jay Gould's health appears to be breaking down. Alto' Mr. Gould is but yet 50 years of age it was discovered that he was beginning to age too rapidly. He was warned that paralysis was imminent if he persisted in his absorbing and exciting schemes of finance. His nervous system was overtaxed and he was doubly open to attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia and malaria. Mr. Gould is no doubt a great financier, but the moral of such a career is obvious. What duth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own life?

The cholera prevails to an alarming extent among Europeans at Hong Kong.

We regret to learn that the Cable tariff has been raised to twenty-five cents a word.

The Emperor William has agreed to the proposal that his mother bear the title of Empress and Queen Frederick.

Queen Victoria has purchased the Villa Palmiera, at Florence, which she occupied during her recent sojourn in that city.

We trust that the reports that the health of Mr. Blake has retrograded since his return from Italy have no serious foundation.

Lord Wolseley has presided over a meeting to consider military cycling, and pronounced the bicycle a military instrument of great promise.

So far Pasteur's receipt for killing the Australian rabbits with chicken cholera has failed. The rabbits inoculated showed no signs of disease.

Bishop Freppel introduced a bill in the French Chambers Monday abolishing duelling. He demanded urgency for the measure. The demand was rejected.

The life of another royal personage will very soon be ended. Telegrams from Mexico say that the condition of Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, is now quite hopeless.

The decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor is to be conferred upon Alexandre Dumas, the dramatist, and the decoration of Knight of the same order upon M. Emil Zola, the novelist.

The last French rifle, as described, has a ball so small that a soldier can carry 220 rounds, shoots with a new smokeless powder, and its bullet pierces a brick wall eight inches thick at 500 yards.

The trade between Great Britain and her Colonies is developing considerably faster than that with foreign countries. The gain in favor of the former is, indeed, three times as great as in the latter during the first quarter of the current year.

It is said that Lord Salisbury's remark, when it was first suggested that Lord Randolph might come back to the Cabinet was: "When you've got a boil on your neck and it has burst, are you likely to be particularly anxious to raise a new one?"

Jerusalem is rapidly becoming again the city of the Jews. In 1880 there were, probably, not more than 5,000 Jews there; now there are more than 30,000. The recent persecutions in Russia have led thousands of them to seek a home in their ancient city.

Two lively fights are on the Irish political programme. That on the Parnell enquiry commission bill, and that on the death of Mandeville in Tullamore jail. It is quite useless to discuss the ins and outs of these questions until the results of enquiry are manifest.

There are rumors of anticipated trouble again in South Africa. The Zulus are aggressive, and the Boers are supposed to be prompting them. If trouble does arise, it will be an utter disgrace to England if she does not deal with it in a manner to put it down once for all, no matter what the cost.

Our late popular Commander in Chief Sir John Edmund Commerell, V.C., G. C. B., has hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, the first of Naval Commands; and Vice Admiral Lethbridge has assumed command at Sheerness. Mr. Herbert Roe, Sir Edmund's Secretary on this station, takes the same position at Portsmouth.

The town of Port au Prince, Hayti, has been almost destroyed by fire. It is a horrible hole at the best, and the fires have very likely been incendiary. By all accounts Hayti is fast relapsing into savagery, as is also the Republic of Liberia on the West coast of Africa. The negro can scarcely be left to himself.

The forthcoming marriage of the youthful Emperor of China will, it is stated, cost not less than 4,000,000 taels. This little bill will, of course, have to be paid by his subjects somehow. Probably the provincial viceroys will be requested to make extraordinary contributions to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose.

One hundred and forty Bishops met at the Pan Anglican Council. The Metropolitan of Canada, the venerable Bishop of Fredericton, was the second senior Prelate present. It is presumed the senior must have been the Rt. Revd. Dr. Austin, Bishop (Metropolitan of the West Indies) of Guiana, whose consecration dates as far back as 1842, Dr. Medley's dating from 1845.

A new departure in steam launches has recently been patented in England. The fuel is kerosene, and the motive power spirit-methylated we believe—which can be heated over and over again. The advantages are: great economy, an almost immediate getting up of steam, freedom from smoke and dirt, and the most compact stowage of the requisites for the motive power.

An English medical expert in electrical science sounds a note of warning about the proposal to execute criminals by that means. He asserts that the appearance of death by electric shock may be illusory, and urges the necessity of subsequent post-mortem examinations, which would certainly be advisable, though there has been no room for doubt in the cases of men killed by the current from electric light wires.

So far as can be gathered from current condensed reports, the visit of the Emperor William to the Czar seems to be promissive of peace. Russia, it is said, even promised to let Bulgaria alone. It would not be at all surprising if the Emperor, at Prince Bismarck's suggestion, should have guaranteed Russia immunity in some of her projects, so that France may remain isolated, and if so, it is much better that it should be so.

A Canadian militia officer, Capt. C. Greville Harston, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, had the exceptional honor of appointment to the staff of this year's camp at Wimbledon. His duties were especially in connection with the quick firing competitions. The honor was no doubt conferred in recognition of Capt. Harston's services in connection with his magazine attachment invention, as well as out of compliment to the Canadian militia, of which he is a worthy representative.

The Floquet-Boulanger duel has had the effect of pretty well extinguishing the latter mischievous intriguer. That a tried soldier should have been worsted with the sword by a civilian is in reality nothing, especially in France, the land of the rapier, but there is often "much ado about nothing," and the General's reputation is gone. The failure of soldiers, as in Marshal Bazaine's case, when they take to political intrigue, is almost certain. Even the great Duke was not a successful politician, though his wisdom and moderation left their decided mark, especially in curbing the pretensions of the House of Lords.

London Ironmongery is responsible for the statement that "The Canadian Government expects to profit from the withdrawal from service of the Australian and New Zealand steamship line trading with San Francisco, which is to take place in November 1888, when the present contract expires. An agent of the Dominion Government is said to have been working up a feeling in favor of abandoning the San Francisco railway route, and taking up the Canadian Pacific route instead. Inducements are held out to the Australian Colonies to adopt this plan. The programme is to run a fortnightly line of fast steamers between Vancouver and Brisbane, Queensland. These steamers would touch at Fiji and transfer New Zealand mails and passengers to a steamer in waiting to receive them. A subsidy of £100,000 is asked for by the Canadian Pacific for this service, to which all the Australian Colonies are expected to contribute."

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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 declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBELL,
Secretary.

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

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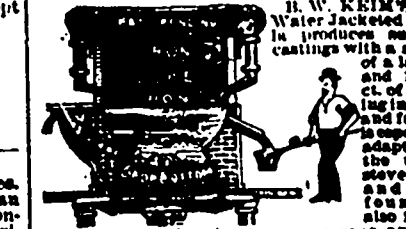
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THE ALARM OF THE ARMADA.

It was about the lovely close of a warm summer's day,
There came a gallant merchant ship, full sail to Plymouth Bay;
The crew had seen Castle's black fleet, beyond Aurligny's Isle,
At earliest twilight, on the waves, lie heaving many a mile.
At sunrise she escaped their van, by God's especial grace;
And the tall Pinta, till the noon, had held her close in chase.
Forthwith a guard, at every gun, was placed along the wall.
The beacon blazed upon the roof of Edgecomb's lofty hall;
Many a light fishing bark put out, to pry along the coast;
And with loose rein, and bloody spur, rode inland many a post.

With his white hair unbonneted, the stout old sheriff comes;
Behind him march the halberdiers, before him sound the drums.
The yeomen, round the market cross, make clear an ample space,
For there behoves him to set up the standard of her Grace:

The fresh'ning breeze of eve unfurled that banner's many fold
The parting gleam of sunshine kissed that haughty scroll of gold.
Night sunk upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea;
Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be.
For swift to east, and swift to west, the warning radiance spread
High on St. Michael's Mount it shone--it shone on Beachy Head.
Far o'er the deep, the Spaniard saw, along each southern shore,
Cape beyond cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of fire;
O'er Longleet's towers, o'er Cranbourne's oaks, the fiery herald flew--
He roused the shepherds of Stonehenge--the rangers of Beaulieu.
The sentinel on Whitehall gate looked forth into the night,
And saw, o'erhanging Richmond Hill, that streak of blood-red light.
At once, on London's stately gates, arose the answering fires;
At once the wild alarm clashed from all her reeling spires;
From all the batteries of the Tower pealed loud the voices of fear,
And all the thousand masts of Thames sent back a louder cheer:
And broader still became the blaze, and louder still the din,
As fast from every village round the horse came spurting in;
And eastward straight, for wild Blackheath, the warlike errand went;
And roused, in many an ancient hall, the gallant squire of Kent;
Southward, for Surrey's pleasant hills, flew those bright couriers forth
High on black Hampstead's swartly moor, they started for the north.
And on, and on, without a pause, untired they bounded still.
All night from tower to tower they sprang, all night from hill to hill.
Till the proud Peak unfurled the flag o'er Derwent's rocky dale:
Till, like volcanoes, flared to heaven the stormy hills of Wales;
Till twelve fair counties saw the blaze on Malvern's lonely height.
Till 'tread in crimson, on the wind, the Wrekin's crest of light.
Till, broad and fierce, the star came forth, on Ely's stately lane,
And town and hamlet rose in arms, o'er all the boundless plain:
Till Belvoir's lorch towers sent the sign to Lincoln sent,
And Lincoln sped the message on, o'er the wide vale of Trent.
Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burnt on Gaunt's embattled pile,
And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle.

—Thomas Babington Macaulay.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I wish to offer a few remarks on this neglected branch of our children's
education. On looking abroad we find that music (as far as relates to sing-
ing) is one of the regular studies of the school systems, and no better plea
could be urged for its adoption here than the fact of its being so general
outside our Province. I have collated some information that may prove ser-
viceable, and would take this public opportunity of thanking those who have
so courteously aided me. The School Board of New York spends yearly,
on the teaching of music in its public and higher schools, \$15,000. The
following is an extract from the 1886 Report:—

"This subject is steadily gaining ground, not merely as regards profi-
ciency in reading or executing vocal music, but in the improvement it is
working in the perception of sounds, and in a consequent softness and
roundness in uttering ordinary speech.

Inasmuch as vocal music has become one of the subjects in which candi-
dates for a teacher's license are examined, it should be the earnest desire of
those who were licensed to teach before this provision was made, to fit them-
selves, if they are not fitted already, for thorough work in this branch of
instruction.

In no case where an earnest effort has been made to follow and observe
the teachings of the special teacher, has a want of success been recorded.

The great danger in education, of trusting solely to the impressions con-
veyed to the mind through the ear instead of through both eye and ear, is
in no instance more clearly illustrated than in the teaching of vocal music.

A whole class will readily follow the leadership of a single voice, but will
remain dependent upon that voice until its members are taught to depend
upon their own unaided efforts. Just so long as the teacher leads in singing
or indicates on a musical instrument the tones to be sung, so long will the
pupils wait for the indication instead of trying to find the tones for them-
selves; just so long as the teacher points at the notes to show their value,
so long will the class forget their own time and be made dependent upon the
thinking and pointing of the teacher—in other words, they will remain *imitators*
instead of *factors*.

Mistakes in tone are readily remedied by the use of the musical alpha-
bet; time is readily taught; rhythm and harmony follow without trouble.
In music the three "R's" become three "T's"—Tone, Time, Tune. Nothing
is easier than making the children correct their own mistakes, instead of
telling them that they are wrong, and showing them how to do right. Let
them find, by judicious management, the right road themselves; allow them
to rely upon themselves, and they will do so.

All class teachers ought to remember that they are personally responsi-
ble for their classes as far, at least, as their grade demands."

Another paragraph in the same Report reads:—

"Instruction in Singing.—Instruction in singing shall be given to the
pupils in every grade, except the first grade of boys, by the class teacher, at
least 10 minutes each day, excepting the day when the special teacher gives
a lesson. The music used shall be such as is found in the books contained
in the supply list of the Board of Education."

Boston has made vocal music a required study in its schools for a quarter of a century, and an order has recently come into force whereby pupils are required to undergo a yearly examination in this important branch. An extract from a letter on this subject, from F. P. Bacon, of the Boston Herald, expresses, I think, the sentiment of the press in the matter:—"I believe thoroughly in intelligent instruction in this matter in all public schools."

Ontario makes music one of its required studies in every grade. From paragraph 50, "Regulations," we learn:—

"In every High School and Collegiate Institute, Vocal Music should be taught as well as the theory thereof: Chemistry, Physics and Biology should be taught practically."

In the model schools (for professional training of 3rd class teachers) music is one of the subjects for examination. From the New Brunswick "Course of Instruction" we find rote singing compulsory, but beyond that point music is optional (i.e., singing by note, musical elements, etc.) The following is taken from a letter from Chief Supt. Crockett:—"The teaching of the subject is as yet optional, but will become obligatory so soon as the Board of Education deem it prudent to make it so. The subject is taught to all the student teachers of the Normal School, and I expect that in the course of another year all applicants for teachers' licenses will require to pass an examination upon it."

My earliest recollections are associated with music in our English public schools. If I remember aright, music is there made obligatory, and teachers in the public schools pass an examination upon it. Many of our calisthenic exercises were accompanied by music, we sang at our drill, and the musical examinations (conducted by the teacher alone) were a source of emulation. Our yearly picnics demanded quite a repertoire of songs, as we entertained the way and occasion with bright melodies and choruses. Prof. Lohr, of the Plymouth High School, a gentleman ripe in experience, and author of works on school singing, etc., writes me very warmly on the subject; all the pupils at the schools of which he is professor of music, have to attend his classes, and the style of music handled would do credit to older voices and intelligence.

Let us glance at some of the objections to the scheme. The first one gives us quite a home thrust. I borrow these remarks from a work, the name and author of which have unfortunately escaped my memory:—"The supposition has been that little children could not be taught to read music intelligently, simply because it had not been generally and successfully accomplished. The failure has not been on account of the inability on the part of the children to learn music, nor on account of the notation by which it is represented, as some would have us believe, but on account of a lack of knowledge among those employed in the teaching of this subject. Where qualified professors have been employed, and proper facilities afforded, the musical tuition has been an unequalled success."

Another writer aptly remarks—"Some hold that music is a specialty, but there is no necessity for its culture, that it is only for the few. A moment's reflection will expose this fallacy. What is more universal than music? From the lullaby at the cradle, the song of the bird, the social circle, the service of the sanctuary, even to the hymn at the grave. Every emotion may be excited by music's magic power; common, ay, as the air we breathe. Again, it is held that a science so difficult, and the mastery of which can only be obtained through years of study (even then natural gifts presupposed) must necessarily be beyond the mastery of juvenile minds, but who expects that the subject should be mastered; we have grammar, but we do not expect our children to become learned philologists; chemistry, but do not anticipate that the young will become devotees of the Black Art! What is desired is simply—the presence and power of music in our common schools—the children taught to sing, the teachers cultured so far that they may guide the children in this branch of art. No matter how thorough the general education, all will not become eminent writers or classical scholars. The receivers outnumber the givers in any one direction; there must be audience as well as orator. The better trained the audience, the better oratory will they demand and receive." The writer further adds, that without hesitation he affirms that it is a great mistake whenever in any school, public or private, instruction in music and singing is omitted for what is thought more practical.

Some remarks gleaned from the Franklin Song collection on the subject are well worth reading. "Music is entitled to hold a conspicuous place in the course of common school instruction, the benefits are confined to no class or condition, but are apparent in the social gathering, Sunday school, the choir, and more particularly the home life."

The difficulties have been much over-estimated—vocalizing a scale is much easier than to learn the different sounds in the alphabet, a far more simpler task to master in childhood than in maturer years. Vocal music, which is at first largely imitative, is the easiest method for very young children, who, experience proves, will learn good music much more readily than bad, and are awayed and influenced beyond computation by the sentiment of the hymns and songs learned at school, or by the musical atmosphere in which they find themselves at home. Le Row remarks.—"There is not a single principle in physical or vocal training as applied to reading, that is not equally applicable to singing. Reading and singing are two similar forms of vocal expression, requiring the use of the same vocal organs, and consequently the same process of development. If attention to the necessary physical requirements in reading and singing cannot, for want of time, be given to both branches, let it be wholly bestowed upon the singing. A pupil who may read but half a minute sometimes sings for a half or a whole hour without many intervals of rest. All musical training, in whatever form, is of the greatest value in teaching reading."

An extract or two from Emil Behroke's valuable work, "The Child's Voice," will give us an idea of the physical benefits accruing "In considering the training of the child's voice from the health point of view, there

need, happily, be no fear of difference of opinion, for all will admit that nothing but improvement can result to the general well-being as well as to perfection of functional exercise, provided only that moderate care be observed.

(a.) While respiration is essential to life, voice may be considered as an accessory to its main function of giving oxygen to the blood. Good singing implies full, deep breathing, and, as a result, we should expect children regularly exercised in singing to have better health than the average; and such, indeed, is the case, even when the climatic and sanitary surroundings might not be considered the most favorable? Dr. Martin, sub organist and singing master of the boys of St. Paul's Cathedral, in his twenty years' experience of children's voices, has seen the health of many boys consumptively disposed greatly improved, the boys enjoying the heat of health, and this school situated in the heart of London. Their duties, outside their general and classical education, are an hour's cathedral, and two hours' vocal work.

(b.) It is very rare to see children trained in singing suffering from that very common defect in this country of breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose. Wherever such exists in singing children, it probably indicates some defect of enlarged tonsils or thickening of the nasal passages, which can be promptly relieved by surgical treatment.

(c.) The full respiration so necessary for singing will also exert considerable mechanical influence on the digestion. (Explained at length in "Voice, Song and Speech.")

(d.) The speaking voice will also be benefited, provided care be taken to make the children enunciate the words of their songs distinctly."

The writer continuing—"We desire to impress strongly our conviction of the benefit to the health that regular singing exercise would have on all children, were it made part of their general education, and we would anticipate an objection that would probably be raised to such a scheme, on the ground that there is already so much to be learned that singing lessons would but add to the existing heavy educational burden which pupils and teacher have alike to bear. We hold that singing lessons would not benefit, not only on the general health, but also as a true recreation, and would be especially advantageous for those children who, on account of natural constitutional delicacy, are precluded from taking as much out-door play as would otherwise be practicable. The time occupied in singing would by no means be ill-spent, if it served to brighten up the intellects of the children for other work, and in our experience such lessons have always this effect."

In the education of children's voices, it is very desirable that, from a health point of view, soft singing should be encouraged, loud singing and the screaming of the play ground having the effect of making the voice harsh and unmusical.

We gather from the above facts that music can be successfully taught to children. Secondly, that it has a physical and mental bearing of the highest value. Again, that it has a disciplinary value equal or superior to that of any other branch taught in our common schools.

I shall be pleased to discuss this subject with any person interested in the matter, leaving to a later date a paper on ways and means, etc.

W. HARRY WATTS,
Windsor, N. S.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Hammerman & Powers, proprietors of the Vulcan Boiler Works, Q. J. Ont., report that their business has greatly increased during the past six months. They have lately greatly enlarged their premises and workshops, in order to put in new machinery, enabling them to turn out work equal, if not superior, to any in the Dominion. They employ from 20 to 25 hands. The outlook is good, and they anticipate a very busy fall and spring trade.

A company is about to be formed in Halifax to start a large tannery in the south end. It is the intention to have the building constructed in about nine months' time, and tenders for the same will be invited in a few days. The promoters of the enterprise are two gentlemen, one an American, named J. R. Reynolds, and the other a Pictou man. They say they have been promised the support of several moneyed men in the Province, and a company will be formed at once.

Messrs. Sauve Bros, Brockville, Ont., forward us their illustrated catalogue, the first ever issued at their hands, descriptive of their rowing and sailing skills and canoes. It is handsomely got up, and the appendix gives the opinions of a large number of their customers, commendatory of their build of boats. The Messrs. Sauve build what is now known as the St. Lawrence skiff, both smooth and lapstreak, and finished in mahogany, walnut, cherry and oak. While building the lapstreak for those who prefer it, they strongly recommend the smooth finish. In the smooth boat the ribs fit tight to each plank throughout its width, while in a lapstreak the rib cannot touch the plank for but a portion of its width, thus leaving the plank liable to split between the joint and the spot where the rib touches it. All their best boats thus designated as "smooth" are first drafted on paper, from which draft a set of eight moulds is constructed on which the boat is built. These moulds are so set that each boat is built bottom up, thus giving the builder the closest supervision of his work, while the number of moulds used precludes the possibility of the unsightly humps and hollows so often seen in crafts where the boards are placed upon two or three moulds and sprung into position. In their boats each plank is cut to fit perfectly without any straining whatever. For fastening they use a copper wire nail, clinching each firmly, and when a nail cannot be clinched, brass screws are used, as for instance, along the garboard streak, fastening the seats, the rowlock cleats,

and the ribs to the bottom. A recent improvement that has found much favor, is a semi deck or running board. The skiff is decked at each end for three feet, and this decking is continued all round the boat, being about four inches in width, except at the ends, where it is decked in; it has several important advantages—only adds a few pounds in weight to the boat, and does not interfere in the least with the oars, and the space under affords ample room for stowing fishing rods, guns, and other traps, when not in use. The builders claim for this class of boats that they are a good all-round general-purpose boat, easily handled by one person, rows or sails equally well, very steady, large carrying capacity on a light draft, holding from three to eight persons, according to size, weighs only 70 lbs. to 100 lbs., and will stand almost any sea that rolls on the St. Lawrence River. In addition, boats can be furnished with Brough's radiating centre board and improved double ratchet wrench, a great advantage in sailing. In canoes, they can point to first-class work, the sailing canoe "Romona," well-known in canoeing circles, having been built by them. In addition, this house deals in all kinds of boat-gear, all of first-class style and workmanship.

The Gibson Cotton Company of New Brunswick has joined the cotton combination. Steadier, but not higher prices, we are advised, will be the result. It is noticeable that the *Recorder* recently urged every one to purchase the Gibson cotton, because the proprietor was superior to the alternatives of combination. This might have been matter of opinion, but we failed to see any reason for a personal attack on the highly-esteemed President of the Halifax Cotton Mill, except the animus against all home manufactures, which is just now thought the correct thing in the Liberal Press.

COMMERCIAL.

The markets have been somewhat affected by the usual midsummer period of dullness, but, after all, trade has been fairly active, and there has been a satisfactory distribution of merchandize. In fact the volume of business has been quite as large as could reasonably be expected at this season of the year.

Seasonable rains during the past two months, alternated as they have been by warm weather, have very much improved the hay crop, and no doubt is now felt by farmers that it will be an average one. In some sections the foggy and "muggy" atmosphere that prevailed during a portion of the week caused some who had cut their hay to fear that they would not be able to "cure" it in good shape, but these fears have been dissipated in this Province at least.

We regret to note that it is reported that the Ottawa Government is contemplating the false step of appealing against the decision of Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie in the celebrated Ayer case. To all honest men and civilized nations the spy system of the Canadian Customs is simply detestable. It is a dark blot in the administration of our customs laws. The decision of the Chief Justice was a most righteous one, based on evidence which, in the eyes of upright men, cannot be contorted into any other meaning than that which the learned Judge so lucidly put upon it. Anyone can see at a glance that his judgment exposed in all their unsightliness the dark methods which the present system of espionage brings into play, through the alliances of custom detectives with discharged employees, informers, etc. It is evident that the only alternatives offered are either to sweep the spy system of Her Majesty's customs clean off the Statute, or to endeavor to upset Sir William Ritchie's decision. The former is, evidently the only honest and manly course to pursue, and we have faith to believe—despite reports to the contrary—that that the Government will adopt.

The Inland Revenue system is infested with similar spies, and very much needs a clearing out.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, which was wiped out some five months since, has rebuilt on a larger scale than before, and has supplied itself with the latest and most improved machinery, and will be in running order within a very few weeks. Although it was unfortunate in meeting destruction just as a profitable season was commencing, still the sugar boom promises to be larger and more active in the coming than in the last year, and we trust the enterprise of the "St. Lawrence" will meet their reward in the success that they deserve.

The *Recorder* is responsible for the following:—"It is said that the Cunard steamer *Alpha* has been purchased by New York and Halifax capital, that she will run between this port and Havana, calling at Boston on the homeward voyage, and that Captain Crowell will likely command her." We are not pessimists, but we fail to see any possibility of such a venture being a paying one. Our chief—in fact almost our only—article of export to Cuba is fish, and everyone in the trade knows that there is no profit in that. In fact, our "fish-boxes" depend upon the return cargo to yield the profit on the voyage. But this scheme proposes to return *via* Boston. This evidently to take her return cargoes of sugar, molasses, or fruit to that port. In coming home from Boston, she will have to encounter the rivalry of two lines already established, and must "cut" below paying rates in freights to secure a cargo. We are not impressed with the feasibility of the scheme.

An intercolonial free trade conference is now sitting at Sydney, New South Wales. The object sought is free trade between all the Australasian Colonies, and protection against the rest of the world.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—John Silver & Co., dry goods, Halifax, offering to compromise at 30 cents on the \$, cash; C. F. Warmunde, jeweller, Amherst, assigned in trust; D. Nelson & Son, genl. store, Truro, advertise business for sale; C. & G. Wilson, Windsor, assigned to W. H. Blanchard.

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

	Week	Prev.	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 13	week	July 13--			1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	141	152	1887	1886	1885	5,694	5,541	5,971	6,222
Canada	18	27	24	20	14	960	708	695	798

Dry Goods.—The volume of business in this line is rather smaller than might be desired. What little is doing in Canadian manufactures of cotton and woollen goods shows practically no profit, owing to prices being cut so fine. The fall trade has made a fair start. About all travellers are now out and, as a rule, are making fair returns for early sales. Payments have, on the whole, been satisfactory.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Although no large trade can be reported, something has been done in Scotch pig iron. English, Scotch and United States prices are unchanged. It is reported all around that as good a business is doing as was accomplished last year at this season, but there is no special stir, and it is not probable that the market will show any activity for the next few weeks at least.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has shown evident signs of greater firmness. A Montreal report says:—"In straight rollers, there has been an advance of 5c. to 10c., sales having taken place at \$4.55, whilst some holders refuse to sell under \$4.60. This stiffening of values in straight rollers has enabled similar grades of American to slip in, and cut the Newfoundland trade and Lower Ports from under Ontario millers, as dealers inform us that American straight rollers can be laid down at St. John's, N. F., at about the same price as is quoted for Canadian rollers in this market. In Manitoba strong flour, there have been sales at \$4.35 to \$4.45, with Ontario flour made from Manitoba hard wheat selling at \$4.30. There has also been some demand for export, and sales of spring patents have transpired over the cable at firm prices." Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet and firm; corn nothing offering; do. on passage and for shipment, wheat firm, corn steady. Liverpool, spot wheat rather easier; mixed maize 4s. 7d.; California wheat quiet at 6s. 8½d. July; 6s. 9d. August; 6s. 9½d. September; 6s. 10½d. October and November; 6s. 10½d. December. Mixed American maize 4s. 6½d. July; 4s. 6½d. August; 4s. 7½d. October; 4s. 8½d. November and December. English and French country markets firm. Flour in Paris firm at 34s. 6d. In Antwerp spot wheat is a turn dearer." In Chicago wheat has been rather stronger at 80½c. August, 79½c. September, 80½c. October, 82½c. December. Corn was more active and stronger, and prices moved up to 47½c. August, 47½c. September, and 46½c. October. In New York wheat and corn both improved, and were very strong. At Toledo wheat was firm. No. 1 white wheat at Detroit advanced 1c. to 93c. for cash. Wheat in Milwaukee also advanced, being 75½c. July, 76½c. August, 77½c. September.

PROVISIONS.—No important features have transpired in the local provision market during the week. Business is fairly active, there being a good demand for small lots, and sales have been made at fair prices. Some fair-sized lots of pork have changed hands at quotations. Lard has met with a fair demand, and a number of small sales have been made. No change has transpired in the Liverpool provision markets, except as to bacon, which has been strong, and advanced 1s. to 42s. to 43s. Pork remains at 70s., lard at 41s., and tallow at 21s. The Chicago provision market was strong. Pork advanced 12½c. to 15c., being \$13.50 August, \$13.67½ September. Lard was also stronger, and moved up 5c. to 7½c., to \$8.40 August, \$8.47½ September, \$8.45 October. The hog market was strong, and advanced 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was fairly active, and prices were steady.

BUTTER.—Butter has been quiet and steady, the enquiry being limited to the necessities of local consumption. We regret to note that farmers are showing the usual disposition to put their best makes into collars, forgetting the oft-taught lesson that there is more money in good butter when promptly marketed with its original freshness and nutty flavor than there can ever be in storing it, and then trying to sell it in a more or less stale state. However, there are some people that even experience cannot teach, and we regret to see our farmers appear to compose a large portion of that class.

CHEESE.—The market has undoubtedly weakened considerably of late, but as the season has so far been very uncertain, the weakness may or may not endure long. The Liverpool, G. B., market has recently declined to 47s., which has put a damper on operations on this side. A Liverpool report says:—"Buyers have not come forward so briskly this week, and as the week's arrivals show profits to importers, there has been a disposition on the part of some holders to realise the same and to sell more freely, the consequence is that some portion of the advance of last week has been lost, to-day's quotations being about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. below our last week's report. Although this has had the effect of causing a slight reaction in America, next week's arrival here (as also the shipments now being made) will show considerable losses unless our market stiffens up again. Some 'bear' efforts are being made here to depress prices, but there appears to be a general belief that finest goods, June made, cannot decline much, and that buyers will come forward very freely if any further reaction takes place. There is a good steady consumption at present prices, and country dealers are nearly all bare of stock, though it should not be overlooked that the consumptive demand has hitherto been chiefly on American goods, and that a large English make is going on all the time, which has hitherto been accumulating somewhat in dealers' hands. We quote finest colored at 46s. to 47s., and white at 46s. to 46s. 6d. There is a good enquiry for lots below best at 40s. to 43s., and good mediums at 35s. to 40s., as also an improving sale for common goods at 10s. to 20s." The New York market continues somewhat dragging, and the present advantage seems to be with buyers. Arrivals there are not particularly large, and the stock comes to hand in good average condition, but there is plainly a neglect of the offering, especially by the most prominent shippers, and business lacks a general life that has a more or less discouraging effect upon receivers.

APPLES.—It is too early to predict anything respecting the coming crop

of apples in this Province, though reports so far received are favorable to a large yield. Messrs. McKittrick, Hamilton & Co., of Liverpool, write us as follows under date of July 4th, 1888:—The last of this season's American apples were sold here on 1st June last and consisted of a small parcel of golden russets at 10s. 3d., to 10s. 9d., savawell pippins 24s. to 26s. The season now closed has been a bad one, the quality of the fruit received up to February being much below the average of previous years and landed in a warty state realizing low prices. From that time some better parcels were received and our market being very strong, good prices were made for the remainder of the season, leaving handsome results to shippers. It is yet too early to give any opinion as to the extent of our home crop, but reports from the South of England speak of storms and disease playing havoc with fruit of all descriptions. We anticipate a good season for American apples, but would again impress upon shippers, the absolute necessity of shipping nothing but choice fruit, well packed, if a profit is expected.

SUGAR has continued to advance in the world's markets. There has been quite an excitement in sugars both in the American and Canadian markets lately, and prices have advanced from 1c. to 1½c. per lb. Prices have been advanced by the refineries here to 7½c. for granulated, and 5½c. to 6½c. for yellow. The following despatch from St. Louis to a New York paper, will explain how things are looking with the great American Trust:—"When Claus Spreckles announced that he would fight the great Sugar Trust single handed every one prophesied he would soon come to grief in spite of his millions. Now the first victory for Spreckles in the fight must be recorded. When the Trust was formed a few months ago the officers began not only to corner refined sugars, but to include in the squeeze the raw product. They of course pinched the producer as well as the consumer. The result of this was that they boomed the raw article, but caused hand-to-mouth buying of their refined product. Claus Spreckles saw through this little game, and, quietly capitalizing all his resources, bought all the raw sugar he could secure. Now the refiners find they have largely oversold refined sugars; that the raw product is beyond their reach, and they are obliged to send to Europe for raw material. Of course, the advance is largely due to the concentration of the raw product and the consequent inability of the Trust to secure a raw material for their refineries. Some time ago Mr. Spreckles contracted for 50,000 tons of raw sugar from Manila, and on this transaction alone at the present rates will realize \$40 per ton, or \$2,000,000 in the aggregate. A despatch received here Thursday night said Claus Spreckles had joined the Sugar Trust, but his son here denies it and says Spreckles is just getting into good fighting trim."

MOLASSES is in good form for an advance, and prices are steady with every promise of an early rise. A Montreal despatch says:—"Sales of round lots of Trinidad molasses at 30c.; Antigua at 32c., and Barbadoes at 35c. to 37c."

COFFEE.—The new crop year starts in under very different conditions from those that existed a year ago, and these will be potent factors in shaping the course of trade during the next twelve months. The most reliable estimates foreshadow a crop in Brazil that will be phenomenal in its proportions and bids fair to exceed the product of any previous year, but this abundance will come upon markets that have literally run dry, and are in a position to develop large absorbing qualities, so that the present crop, with all its promise of abundance, may prove no more than enough to supply the requirements of actual consumption and replenish the depleted stocks of Europe and the United States.

OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports as follows:—"There have been sales of steam refined seal oil at 42½c., and we quote 42½c. to 43c. In cod oil, the sale of a round lot of Halifax is reported at 29c., and we quote 29c. to 30c. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 32c. to 33c., with a sale at the inside figure. Cod liver oil is steady at 65c."

FISH.—No movements have occurred in the local fish market since our last report, except that a few mackerel have changed hands. While figures for other fish are nominally unchanged, the feeling is unmistakably easier. No volume of fish of any kind has been as yet caught on our shores, and unless the catch from this time improves very largely, the current year's fish record will be a small one. Reports from Newfoundland tend to show that a very small proportion of fish have been taken there, except in salmon, the catch of which is said to be fair, and caplin, which are reported very numerous. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 24—"Dry codfish is in good demand at the advance, with sales at \$4.75 per quintal." This figure would barely cover original cost here and transportation to Montreal. Gloucester, Mass., July 24.—"We quote cured Georges codfish at \$4.50 per qtl. for large and \$3.75 for small. New Western Bank, \$4 and \$3.62½ for large and small. Large Shores, \$4.37½. Dry Bank, nominally, \$5 and \$4 for large and small. Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2.12½, sleek-salted do., \$2.62½; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.12½. 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; alewives, \$3.25; trout \$14.50; California salmon, \$17; Halifax do., \$20; Newfoundland do., \$18. Clam bait, \$7 to \$7.50; slivers, \$7." Havana (via New York, per cable,) July 19.—"Codfish, \$7.25 to \$7.50; haddock, \$8; hake, \$4.75." Barbadoes, July 14th.—"We have to note the arrivals from Newfoundland of the *Trusty* of Harbor Grace with 550 casks, the *Minnie*, *Carpasian* and *Prince Le Boo* of St. John's with 1470 casks and 800 drums, besides four schooners from Gaspe with 2028 quintals. These large supplies coupled with an already ample stock, have caused the decline in value, as was expected, and lotting rates of Newfoundland can only now be quoted at \$18 for large, and \$16 for medium for best quality. Inferior is at \$13 to \$14. Some sales of Gaspe have been made at \$15.50. Herrings, —300 barrels split ex *Carpasian* sold at \$4.05, 200 barrels round and gibbed, ex *Minnie*, at \$3.61."

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 Sugars (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C), Tea (Canton Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong, Choice), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do. in 1lb boxes, 50 to case, Fancy).

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 quiet. Flour steady and quiet.

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions such as Flour (Graham, Patent high grades, mediums, Superior Extra, Lower grades), Oatmeal (Standard, Granulated), Corn Meal (Halifax ground, Imported), Bran, per ton (Wheat, Corn), Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats (per ton, Harley), Feed Flour, Oats per bushel (34 lbs., retail), Harley (of 48, nominal), Peas (of 60), White Beans (per bushel), Pot Harley (per barrel), Corn (of 66 lbs.), Hay per ton, Straw.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex Plate), Pork (Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess), Lard (Tubs and Pails), Hams (P. E. I. green), Duty on Am. Pork and Beef (\$2.20 per bbl.), Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels such as Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3), Herring (No. 1 Shore, July, No. 1 August, September, Round Shore, Labrador, in cargo lots, per 50, Bay of Islands, Split, Round), Alewives (per bbl), Codfish (Hard Shore, new, old, New Bank, Bay), Salmon (No. 1), Haddock (per qtl), Hake, Cusk, Pollock, Hake Sounds (per lb), Cod (No. 1).

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster prices: Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans. Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 4.75 to 5.40, Tall Cans 4.60 to 5.00, Flat 5.00 to 6.40, Newfoundland Flat Cans 6.25 to 6.50.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese prices: Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, 20 to 22; in Small Tubs, 20 to 22; Good, in large tubs, 13 to 22; Store Packed & oversalted, 12 to 15; Canadian Township, new, 20; Western, 18 to 19; Cheese, Canadian, 11 to 10½.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool, wool skins & hides prices: Wool—clean washed, per pound, 15 to 20; unwashed, 12 to 15; Salted Hides, No 1, 5 to 8; Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1, 6; under 60 lbs., No 1, 5; over 60 lbs., No 2, 5; under 60 lbs., No 2, 4; Cow Hides, No 1, 5; No 3 Hides, each, 4; Calf Skins, each, 25; Deacons, each, 20; Lambskins, 20; Tallow, 2.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing home and foreign fruits prices: Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl, 5.50 to 5.80; Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new), none; Valencia, scarce, 10.00; Lemons, per case, 5.50 to 6.50; Coconut, per 100, 5.00; Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb, 2 to 2½; Dates, boxes, new, 5½; Raisins, Valencia, 6½ to 7; Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, 13; small boxes, 11 to 14; Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, 5½ to 8½; Bananas, per bunch, 2.00 to 3.00; Pine Apples, per doz, 2.00 to 3.00.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry prices: Turkeys, per pound, 16 to 18; Geese, each, none; Ducks, per pair, none; Chickens, none.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock prices: Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive, 4.25 to 5.0; Oxen, 3.50 to 4.0; Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, 3.00 to 4.0; Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs, 4.00 to 4.50; Lambs, 3.50 to 4.00.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

FRANTO.

A SKETCH ON THE NOVA SCOTIAN COAST.

BY HENRY ST. PETER.

"Larnin' can't tell everything," said Job to Peter.

"Larnin' or no larnin'," said Peter to Job, "no Schoolmaster need tell me as Franto's ghost don't appear on the Cape. When a man has got a wife as sees things out o' the other world, he ain't to be easy persuaded."

The cousins sat in Job's kitchen with Job's daughter, Mary Ellen.

With the exception of the Schoolmaster no one at Misery Bay could tell why Franto had been called Franto, though they had always taken a lively interest in the ghost. The bold, bald headland, turning its precipitous front to the crashing Atlantic, and its sloping flank to the deep inlet of Misery Bay, had been known as Franto ever since Job's grandfather had come into Nova Scotia. The ghost was of equal antiquity, and shared Franto's name. The events which connected Cape Franto with the ghost were understood to have occurred before Job's grandfather had "emigrated;" and into anything so distant the intellect of Misery Bay did not care to enquire.

Now, a community which has enjoyed for eighty years the unquestioned possession of a ghost likes to keep its distinction. The Schoolmaster, therefore, met with no little resentment when he began to ridicule the idea of Franto's existence. The Schoolmaster showed, moreover, a tendency to explain things away, in a manner which had never been customary at Misery Bay. This inclination naturally called forth the disapproval of that self-respecting village. A rude, remote, and lonely fishing-station. Misery Bay had never before possessed a Schoolmaster; but if the duties of such were to upset the notions long formed in elderly people's minds, then Misery Bay did not greatly regret its loss.

"Schoolmasters isn't what they're held up to be," Job continued. "I don't see much use in all this here readin' and writin'. I've half a mind to take Jack away afore the quarter's up. It 'ull come to no good wi' him as fur as I can make out. 'Readin' and 'writin' makes a man think as he knows everything, an' there's things as man can't know."

"Yes," said Peter, "there's things as man can't know; and that's the way with ghos'es. A ghost wouldn't be a ghost if you knowed what he were, and where he come from. That's my belief."

"An' its flyin' in the face of the Almighty for the Schoolmaster to say as there's no sperrits when Scriptur' is full o' 'em. As fur as Scriptur' goes I'll go, and where Scriptur' stops I'll stop. And what 'ud become o' the devil now, if there was no sperrits? There's that to be thought on."

"That's so" said Peter touched by the force of the argument. "The devil's a sperrit by what I can make out. Anyhow he comes an' goes, and that's the way with all the sperrits as ever I heard of Franto comes an' goes."

"Not," protested Job, "not as I'd go so far as to say Franto was like the devil. There's good sperrits an' bad, so I've heard tell. Franto is none o' them as goes round leadin' folks into mischief. He's been on the cliff now this seventy or eighty year, an' there's nayther man nor boy has come to any damage by him. That's more nor can be said of some sperrits, and more particularly the devil."

"That's so," said Peter again. "And if Franto didn't appear, how is it people see's him? Can the Schoolmaster answer that?"

"If there was nothin' to see, no one couldn't see it," said Job hurriedly. "And there's my wife as see him as plain as a pike-staff, wi' her own two eyes, the week afore little Amos was born. He was like a kind of cloud, with a suit of black clothes on, an' he was runnin' over the Cape like mad. That's what my wife says, and she see him herself. No Schoolmaster need tell me anything different from that."

"Larnin' can't find out everything," said Peter again, rising to go. "It's my belief as this readin' an' writin' an' Schoolmasterin' is a oncertain thing. It means mischief; settin' itself above the devil, and a-sayin' as there's no ghos'es. Blood is blood, and sperrits is sperrits. That's my belief, Schoolmaster or no Schoolmaster."

When Peter was gone, and the conversation ended, Mary Ellen was very sorry. For with her this subject never lost its interest. Sitting unnoticed, in the dim, autumnal twilight, she had been attentive to every word; for Mary Ellen had her own reasons for trying to believe that Franto's ghost had no existence.

This tall, slim, dark-eyed creature of nineteen was not without her little bit of drama. She had lived through scenes of deep emotion, in which Franto's Cape was the majestic background, and Franto's ghost an appreciated, unseen presence. The most memorable part of her past was centred in that grand headland, rising like a rampant monster over the insistent sea. For here she had been accustomed to meet Michael Greek; here she had promised to love him and be faithful to him; and here she had parted from him, now nearly two years ago. Two years is a long time in a young life, and neither Michael nor Mary Ellen could read or write. For two years Michael had been fishing on the Banks; saving slowly the money that was to make him a son-in-law acceptable to so important a man as Job. During all that time Mary Ellen had scarcely heard his name.

On her own part she dared not mention him. There was not a man among her rude, proud, Teutonic kin, who would not have felt it a personal dishonour to see Mary Ellen marry the son of a worthless Greek sailor and a half-breed squaw. For Michael had inherited this strange mixture of blood. Thirty years before a foreign vessel had been wrecked upon the Nova Scotian coast; and of her rescued Greek crew one had chosen to

remain where Providence had cast him. Here he had married a nameless, homeless young woman, partly Indian, partly white; and Michael was their son. Both parents were now long dead; and Michael had lived from childhood in the dense woods behind Misery Bay, cared for by a lonely wrinkled woman of mixed blood like his own. She was called Nancy, and bore no other name.

Perhaps it was his outcast, woodland life, perhaps it was some deeper cause, that made Michael Greek very different from all the men at Misery Bay. Mary Ellen had noted it, the first day he came to work for her father. He was five and twenty then, tall, broad shouldered, and dark, with deep set, flushing eyes. He bore little trace of his Indian blood, except in his straight black hair, and the shambling wolf-like gait, inherited from an ancestry bred among the woods.

A less impressionable mind than Mary Ellen's would have seen in his quiet dignity and simple seriousness, something different from a common type. By instinct this girl, as lonely as himself, turned to him as to one who could teach and guide her, one who could free her from the prison of her own dull, narrow, unenlightened life.

And Michael, on his part, had soon seen in her something like the ideal for which his nature craved. Her small, oval, sun-browned face was beautiful to him. Her upright, slight, and supple figure was to him the embodiment of all the ideas of grace, caught from the pine-tree and the silver-birch. When he looked into her eyes he had the same insatiable desire for more, more, as when he stood upon the Cape, and gazed at the silent splendor of the sunset. Michael and Mary Ellen could neither read nor write; but in a dumb instinctive way they knew there was a life of beauty somewhere; and they found it in each other.

No one but Franto knew of their meetings on the Cape; no one but Franto heard when they said what they had to say; and no one but Franto and Mary Ellen could tell why Michael Greek had gone fishing on the Banks; while Nancy was left with her pipe and her dog, alone and lonesome, in the deep, dim woods.

Mary Ellen had vowed to be faithful, and she had meant to be faithful. But two years is a long time, and they could neither read nor write. Then the Schoolmaster had come.

A simple schoolmaster will not be a hero to the gentle reader, but he was to Mary Ellen. It must be taken into consideration that he played the harmonium, and sang with no little sweetness; that his hair was golden, his eyes blue, his hands white, and his manner gentle. Mary Ellen had loved Michael because he was the worthiest production of her own world; the Schoolmaster seemed to her as one descended from another sphere. She loved him for his soft, clear voice; she loved him for his kind, refined, and protecting manner. He came to her as one from that distant life in the outside world, which her fancy painted as so much lovelier than her own; and so she loved him.

And then the long walks, and the long talks, so different from the silent life with Michael Greek! And then the beautiful things he taught her—about the woods and the stars, which she could see, and about the great world of men, which she could not see! This half-wild creature was thirsting for joy and knowledge, and what the Schoolmaster said was to her like revelation from a higher power. He told her stories from history, which made the world seem larger and older than she had thought. He told her of deeds of daring and danger surpassing anything she had ever dreamed. And he told her among other things how Cape Franto had received its name.

Standing on the headland overlooking the great sea, he took her back to the days of Cortereal, and his Portuguese explorers. He pointed out to her where the ship *Miseria* had rounded the Cape on which they stood, and had anchored in the bay. With quiet, interesting ease he recounted the quarrel which ended in the murder of one Fra Antonio, an aged monk. His body was thrown into the sea; and his death had named the Cape. On an old map he showed her *Cabo de frey antonio* marking the spot on which they stood. She could not read the letters, but she admired and loved him because he could.

Her quick intelligence followed him through all his tales. She only ceased to follow him when he laughed down, as a foolish fancy, the sailors' belief that Fra Antonio's ghost had ever since continued to haunt the Cape.

Mary Ellen had believed the Schoolmaster in all he had said. She tried to believe him here; she wished to believe him here. Franto had been the unseen witness of her vows to Michael Greek. She would be glad to think that the spirit had no existence. If he were blotted out, those vows might somehow be erased. And yet she could not quite blot him out. She had believed in Franto always; in spite of herself, in spite of her faith in the Schoolmaster's word, she could not renounce him now. The story of the monk seemed only to make the existence of the ghost a more vivid fact. She dwelt upon the thought that under Franto's name there lay this long unsuspected drama. It stirred a chord in her heart to know that the grand Cape stood there as the eternal monument of at least one who had gone down to that nameless, boundless grave. These things moved something that lay deepest within her nature. She could not disbelieve in Franto; she could not blot out Michael from her thoughts; but all the same she loved the Schoolmaster more and more.

The autumn waned to early winter; and one December day Mary Ellen made to the Schoolmaster the same vows that she had made to Michael Greek. That night Michael Greek came home.

The return was a blow to Mary Ellen. In the new joy of the Schoolmaster's assured love, she had nearly persuaded herself that Michael was dead. The hope that he could not come back had kept her silent as to his name. Her fear now was lest the Schoolmaster should learn that she had been once bound to another; and lest he and Michael should in some way meet. That must be prevented. In order that it should be prevented

she yielded to Michael's wish to meet him on the cliff the night following his return.

It turned out to be a wild night; but Mary Ellen was not afraid. She was accustomed to storm and darkness, and nimbly sprang up the rocky, wooded path, leading to the Cape's bald crown. As she emerged from the forest a tall, dark figure was before her, standing out against the sky. Her steps grew slower and less eager, when with shambling wolf-like gait Michael Greek began to move towards her. As he drew near she stood quite still. In another moment his strong arms were around her.

To him it was a moment of supreme joy. Without speaking he drew her to the cliff's highest point. The moon, breaking through the clouds, shed around them a sudden light; and Michael could plainly see the placid face upturned to his. The wild wind blew a loose tress across her cheek. Smoothing it aside, he bent and kissed her.

"Don't, Michel, don't!" she said quickly.

"My dear, dear sweetheart," he murmured, not perceiving that she was struggling to be free.

"Let go Michael—please, Michael."

"I will never let you go any more—never any more."

Failing to slip from his powerful grasp, she remained motionless, her head thrown back, and her eyes gazing into his.

"Michael," she began, "I must tell you something. It is a long time that you have been away. It is more than two years—"

"But I shall not go away any more, dear. I could never leave you again. I have worked hard, Mary Ellen. I am a rich man now. I have a hundred dollars; it's a great sum."

"It is not the money, Michael. That cannot bring you and me together now. You must let me go. I can't tell you while your arm is around me. You hurt me."

"I'll try not to hurt you, dear; but I cannot let you go. Two years is a long time."

"It is a very long time, Michael. I am not the same as when you left me. I have changed a great deal."

"You are taller, Mary Ellen; but you can never change to me. To me my dear sweetheart will always be beautiful and young."

"It is a greater change than that. It is something different. Can't you see what it is?"

"I can only see that you are my own Mary Ellen. Nothing else matters. You are different because you are older, and because you have missed me. Is it not so?"

"I used to miss you, Michael when you first went away, the days were very dreary. But you must try to understand me. The time came when I didn't miss you any more."

"Ah, you got used to it. I never got used to being away from you."

"Yes I did get used to it. Oh, Michael you must not be hard on me! You were away so long! I could not help it. I began to wish that you might not come back. I wished that you might be dead. I am sorry that you are not dead. That is the truth. Now, please let me go."

He withdrew his arm slowly from her waist. The iron had begun to enter into his soul.

"I don't understand you, Mary Ellen," he said, with quiet, half-frightened wonder. "I have a hundred dollars. We can be married when we like."

"No, no. We cannot be married now."

"Never?"

"No, never, never, never!"

"Why?"

"Because—Oh, because, I am going to marry someone else."

"Who?"

"The Schoolmaster."

"You can't love him?"

"I do—I do love him."

"But you love me."

"No—not now. I think I never loved you Michael. It was not like this."

"Then you have deceived me?"

"Yes, Michael. I have deceived you. You will not be hard on me."

"No, I will not be hard on you."

"You will forgive me?"

"Yes I will forgive you."

"And give me up?"

"And give you up. Yes, I will give you up."

He spoke quietly, and turning from her, moved rapidly away. He had reached the edge of the dark pine forest, when she ran after him.

"And, Michael," she said pleadingly, laying her hand on his arm, "you will not tell him. He might cast me off if you did. He doesn't know you—he doesn't even know your name."

"I will not tell him," he answered in the same passionless voice. "He shall not know my name. But don't touch my arm. Your touch hurts me."

"And will you go away from the Bay?"

"If you wish it."

"So that I shall never see you again?"

"I will do whatever you desire."

"I want you to be as if you were dead."

"Very well. You will not hear of me again."

"Thank you, Michael. That is what I want."

"Good-bye. Don't follow me. You must try to get home alone."

Then, like some huge wounded animal, plunging into the forest he crept out of sight; and lay down, dumb with his misery, in the thick, dark woods.

(To be Continued.)

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50. Part II of above.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Part II of above.
54. Money. By Sir E. Hulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Hulwer's "Money."
55. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Part II of above.
57. William Shakespeare: How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Hulwer Lytton.
61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens.
62. Stabbed in the Dark. By F. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I.
63. Part II of above.
64. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Hulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.
65. She; or, Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I.
66. Part II.
67. Part III.
68. Part IV of above.
69. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicily told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn.
70. The Race, or Coming New Utopia. By Sir E. Hulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. Part I.
71. Part II of above.
72. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I.
73. Part II of above.
74. The Trial of Wickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs Bardell has appeared in connected form.
75. Allan Quatermain: the latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity that made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I.
76. Part II of above.
77. Part III.
78. Part IV.
79. The Knightbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art.

MINING.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—To the Editor *Critic*.—In your issue of the 20th you mention a Mrs Godfrey as the discoverer of gold at Tangier, N. S., in 1859. At that period I had just returned from California, and the people here were more or less interested in the gold discoveries of that region. Miss Godfrey was at that time on a visit to Ship Harbor and taught a school in the neighbouring settlement of Tangier for one season. I can vouch for the truth of her finding pieces of quartz containing gold, and no doubt she told the inhabitants. She petitioned the House of Assembly for a reward for the discovery, but as there was no reward ever offered or given by that august body or likely to be given for discoveries of minerals in Nova Scotia—merely the empty honor of finding that which has enriched the treasury of Nova Scotia, and caused the circulation of many millions of dollars among the people of the province, must suffice, and be taken as an equivalent for the fact that gold was first discovered in Nova Scotia by a woman. Few people or governments care by what means discoveries are made, but take the facts as they are and reap whatever benefits may accrue to themselves, and the discoverer is forgotten and passed into obscurity.

Miss Godfrey was my sister. She brought specimens of quartz containing gold when she returned from Tangier. She was laughed at, as no one believed it was gold. I had seen gold in California, but not in quartz, and was dubious myself about it. The specimens were sent to the Exhibition in the Provincial Building. It is a fact that Miss Godfrey was the first discoverer of gold in Nova Scotia.
JAS. M. GODFREY.

QUEEN'S COUNTRY.—Miners and prospectors are many and confident and the mining outlook is bright. Malaga—John McGuire, superintendent of the Malaga Co., is busy. He has started ten stamps of his big mill. A gentleman who visited the district the other day said that he saw quartz taken down at the Malaga Co.'s mine that showed a great deal of heavy gold. Among McGuire leads are the "Mill" lead, the "Nine boulder" lead, the "Rabbit" lead and the "Red" lead. The property has been well explored and now, if the development work is carried on on a generous scale, the property will be a large one. There is quite a large settlement around the mine, forming a good sized village, there being about twenty-five dwelling houses, three or four stores, the large crusher and shaft-house, forge, barns, etc. We expect a big brick from the mine about the first of August. The Minneapolis Co. are pushing the building of the 20 stamp mill and the development of the "Indian Carry" mine. It is reported that the Parker Douglas Co. will soon resume work on the "Spindle and Hunt" property. We are told that Nelson Douglas is talking of bringing power by wire-rope transmission from "Glodes" falls to work the pits and mill. It is a bold undertaking and we wish him success. Malaga district has telephone connection now with Bridgewater and when the new road is finished the distance of carriage travel will be reduced to twenty miles. Miners are scarce and in demand.

WHITEBURN.—The prospectors are finding leads showing gold, the mines see the precious metal in the mines and everything is serene and lively. The find on the southern part of the district in the vicinity of Carrig Lake has started the prospectors back to that ground. We believe Whiteburn will be a good camp for tributaries for many years. Indeed, McLeod has managed the McGuire mine well since he took charge and his appearances he has a better mine than ever.

WESTFIELD.—Some parties are trying a large belt here, looking for a low grade ore property. We have been told that the belt is about thirty feet wide and nearly all quartz. Prospectors are taking up areas quite briskly for speculation.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—Peter Dunbrack is heard of again. This time he has found a rich lead and has bounded the property at a good price. He seems during his life to have found a lot of leads, for we have heard of good many that are the "Dunbrack."

CARIBOU.—Mr. Wadsworth has been in with a fine brick of 214 ounces from 1114 tons. The pay streak must be rich to give such an all round result. Messrs Wright, McDonnell and others are quietly pushing the development work and the leads look well.

Superintendents of mines and secretaries of companies are particularly requested to send us information concerning their own properties in the districts. We are often offered information by persons who have casual passed through some districts, or in travelling have met some one from the mines. It is often hard to distinguish mere hearsay from reliable information, and it is our aim to supply the most reliable news attainable.

We understand that a wealthy English syndicate, introduced to the country by Mr. James C. Ashton, has purchased the Lochaber gold mine from Mr. John H. Anderson and others. The Lochaber district is a comparatively new one, situated between the Fifteen Mile Stream fields and the Salmon River mine. No mine has hitherto been worked there. The prospecting shafts look very well, and show a good body of ore which should yield at least one ounce of gold to the ton. A stamp mill will be erected at the mine forthwith.

Six cwts. of ore sent to England for treatment, produced the extraordinary result of twenty-eight ounces of gold to the ton. Notwithstanding the fact that test assays are not always the best guide as to the value of a mine, we know enough of this one to predict such a satisfactory return, that we

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A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

English capital will be attracted to these long-neglected gold fields. Mr. C. H. Cox of Liverpool, who represents the syndicate, is an artist of no ordinary ability, and his pencil, brush and camera have been kept busy during his visit of inspection. Some of his sketches will appear in one of the English illustrated papers, and they will no doubt convey to the stay-at home, some idea of our beautiful Nova Scotian scenery.

If this second precious infant of Mr. Anderson's proves as healthy and flourishing as his first, (the Oxford mine, Lake Catcha) it will only be just recognition of his long and untiring services in striving to place the gold mining industry of the Province upon a sound and firm basis.

CLEMENTSFORT.—There has been a Galena vein rich in silver discovered near here which may make some excitement, and also croppings of Asbestos close by the village, which indicates a good deposit, also splendid Manganese just discovered, which bids fair to be a bonanza, and a good show for Antimony of a very superior grade. Mr J. A. McCallum, a mining expert, is also on the trace of other valuable minerals. This district is destitute of gold, but is rich in other minerals perhaps quite as valuable. Will keep you posted if any developments crop up. Mica

THE "GAS QUESTION" AT LAST PRACTICALLY SETTLED IN AN HONEST, SENSIBLE MANNER

LOCAL GAS REGULATION THE LEVER THAT IS TO WORK GREAT AND ECONOMIC REFORM—A SCHEME THAT RECOMMENDS ITSELF TO ALL CONSUMERS.

E Franklyn Clements, Esq, the well-known Steamship Manager of Yarmouth, is in Halifax for a few days, promoting a new manufacturing enterprise—"The Merchants and Manufacturers Co. (Limited)" for the purpose of manufacturing, selling and leasing "The Roseney Gas Saver and Purifier." The larger part of the stock, which is placed in \$10 shares, is now taken up. The operations of the company are based upon and devoted towards a practical solution of the problem, "The Gas Question," and contemplate a specific remedy for all the ills the gas consumer is heir to. It is a well established, and by the majority of gas consumers, a most painfully admitted fact, that the average monthly gas bill bears no consistent relation to the light afforded; and it is equally suggestive, that notwithstanding the oft-repeated "reductions" in price per thousand cubic feet, each succeeding gas bill maintains a calm and quiet ratio of increase.

It is not, however, generally known, nor fully comprehended by the ordinary gas consuming public, that enormous gas bills are the natural and direct result of the general high pressure system (that of two or three inches) almost universally adopted and enforced by the Gas Companies, and that it is entirely within the province or discretion of said companies to "automatically regulate matters" by increasing the pressure, and with it the consumption in proportion to the illusory reduction of price. The lower the price the greater the pressure, and the typical "pound of flesh" is always on the side of the gas companies. Such conditions are ill calculated to inspire confidence in the integrity of the gas companies, when coupled with the important and equally well-authenticated fact that the highest maximum degree of gas illumination is secured from the minimum low average of only a half inch pressure, the consumption being reduced in exactly corresponding ratio.

The above is a literally correct statement of general facts. There are, however, exceptions and local conditions which render an average high pressure imperative and compulsory, as, for instance, in continuous mains of small diameter, when extra friction and frequent service branches rapidly exhaust the supply, or in long distances whereby remote or isolated patrons must be reached, in which event all intermediate consumers must necessarily bear their proportion of the same high average pressure. But where neither of these conditions prevails, the only honest solution of the "high pressure" problem is found in the patent fact that excessive pressure means excessive gas bills for consumers, and excessive dividends for the gas companies.

The aim and purpose of the "Merchants and Manufacturers Company" is to strike at the base, and apply the corrective at the root of the evil; by the attachment of their Automatic Governor to the individual meter of each consumer. Their patrons are enabled to accurately and automatically regulate the supply and pressure of gas as desired, maintaining a uniformly minimum average pressure, regardless of the excessive and constantly-varying "street" pressure enforced by the gas companies, or whether one burner or a thousand burners are in alternate service, deriving therefrom greatly increased illumination as a natural result of perfect combustion, reducing Fire Insurance risks incident to blowing and smoking burners, and finally securing the handsome average reduction of thirty three per cent in the gas bills.

How Pressure Increases the Amount of Gas Bills.—The pressure in the "Roseney" is regulated and maintained at a positive point, no matter how few or how many burners are used, or none. This regulation is accomplished by a system of levers which will weigh out the pressure as minutely and accurately as a pair of balance scales will weigh out a given quantity of any commodity. How important a part the accurate regulation of pressure plays to economical gas consumption can be seen from the following tests made with the "Roseney," using a new single 4 foot burner, lava tip:—

At ½ inch pressure burns	5½ feet in 1 hour	equal to 1000 feet in 120 hours.
At 1 inch pressure burns	7½ feet in 1 hour	" 1000 feet in 135 hours.
At 1½ inch pressure burns	9½ feet in 1 hour	" 1000 feet in 105 hours.
At 2 inch pressure burns	11 feet in 1 hour	" 1000 feet in 90 hours.
At 2½ inch pressure burns	13 feet in 1 hour	" 1000 feet in 77 hours.
At 3 inch pressure burns	14 feet in 1 hour	" 1000 feet in 71 hours.

The Governors are to be sold outright to consumers, in which event the value of the savings effected invariably returns the cost of the Governor to

the purchaser in twelve months service. The novel or special feature of the company, however, is that of leasing the machines to consumers upon the basis of a monthly rental, equivalent in amount to, say one half the actual monthly net savings derived from service of the apparatus, thus securing to each patron the full benefit of the system, besides returning to his individual exchequer a monthly cash dividend of five, ten, fifty or a hundred dollars in savings, without the investment of a dollar by the consumer; the company accepting the other half of savings in full consideration of the rental, which latter sum not infrequently exceeds the actual cost of the apparatus, thus returning into the company's treasury over a hundred per cent per month upon the capital sum invested.

It is estimated that if the "Gas Saver and Purifier" should be universally adopted throughout the world, it would make an annual saving of more than one hundred million dollars.

The invention has been patented in all the principal countries of the globe, the American patents being owned and worked by a stock company, ("The National Heating and Lighting Co.") having a paid up capital of \$500,000. The President of the American Company is Orman F. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd, Leeds & Co., 216 State St., Boston.—Com.

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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 farthest 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.

HOW TO FORTTELL WEATHER.—The farmers' club of the American Institute has issued the following rules for fortelling the weather. If farmers and others whose business is out of doors and depends upon the weather, will study them closely they will be able to guess the weather more accurately than Wiggins and Vennor.

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you. 2. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm forming north of you. 3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming. 4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is forming. 5. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming. 6. Where cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or north-east, there will be rain in a day or two. 7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or south-east there will be a cold rain storm on the morrow, if it be summer, and if it be winter there will be a snow storm. 8. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south, the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south; if it blows from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you. The wind never blows unless snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you. 10. Whenever heavy white frost occurs, a storm is forming within 1,000 miles north or north-west of you.

HOW TO OIL HARNESS.—Take the harness apart, wherever it can be unhooked; give each strap a good wash, use lukewarm water with a little washing soda in it. Scrub well with a scrubbing brush, and be sure that you get all the grease and dirt off. Work well in the hands until soft and pliant, for it is no use to apply oil on dry, horny leather—it will never become soft. After this has been done, hang it in a room where they will not dry too rapidly, until about three-parts dry. Then apply plentifully on both sides pure cod oil, as this has more body and lasting quality than any other grease for leather tanned with bark. Besides, if you use neatfoot oil, rats and mice will eat your harness, while that greased with cod oil they will not touch. After giving a good coat of this oil, hang up until dry. Then I would go over them again with the oil, giving them but a light coat of it this time. After that dries in, wipe off with a dry, coarse cloth. For common work-harness nothing more is needed, but for carriage-harness go over with a sponge and castile soap, and wipe with a dry chamois skin, and you may depend upon it there will be no black to rub off on your hands.

Prof. Long says that in one year Great Britain imports 257,000,000 pounds of butter, requiring upon the ordinary estimate 773,000,000 gallons of milk to make it. This milk in its turn would require for its production 1,717,000 cows.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.—An old horseman says: "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a ways, and if he steps right into anything, you know that he is blind. Kick him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great piece, and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than by moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky-cut eyes in horses indicate moon-blindness or something else. A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble."

SALTING BUTTER.—If fresh made butter be drained to some extent, and salt added in this wet condition we get perfect salting; for the moisture in the butter will saturate the salt and dissolve it, so that each little globule will be encased in this salt saturation, and when the butter is worked over, the surplus moisture will be pressed out, leaving the dissolved salt evenly distributed throughout the mass. Any more salt than can be dissolved in butter remains in the butter as salt crystals, and does not aid in preserving it. The film of dissolved salt about each globule seals it, so to speak, from the air, and holds its color fast for the time. The addition of more salt than this is to cater to the taste for a salt flavor acquired by habit. As soon as one becomes accustomed to the salt solution salting, about half an ounce to the pound, he discovers that the butter flavor, and the sharper salt flavor in the butter, are not in degree, but of kind, and so prefers the former. Butter,

like buckwheat cakes, should be eaten when young. The practice of making butter and keeping it for months in hopes of a "rise" is wrong. Butter never is as perfect as it is the first week; and, if possible, the production of butter should be so equalized that the consumption should keep pace with the production, and do away with the summer over-supply that loads down the market, brings low prices, and consigns thousands of tons of good butter—in its day—to the grease rendering factories.

WATERING HORSES.—A traveller in Norway says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food, which perhaps might be beneficially followed here. They have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway, and the question is if the mode of feeding has not something to do with the preservation of the animal's respiratory organs.—*Scientific American.*

TRAINING A SHEEP DOG.—Tell the boy who wants to train his three-months-old shepherd pup not to be in any hurry for another three months. The first lesson should be to make the pup understand that the owner alone is his master, and not allow him to run with other parties on the farm, unless he wishes him to become frivolous and good for nothing. The next lesson should be to teach the pup to follow close at his master's heels when going to any place, and not allow him to do anything on his own account without being instructed. If there are no sheep on the farm, a flock of ducks is the next best thing; make an effort to drive the ducks somewhere, and if the pup is a pure bred sheep dog he will of his own accord wish to run round them. The boy should use few words, but to the point; the pup will soon understand them. Many shepherds work their dogs by signs; as the dog gets older and wiser he will understand what you want him to do with the fowls. It is better not to try him on cattle till he is over twelve months old.

Practice on the farm the Darwinian law of "the survival of the fittest." Kill off the scrubs and substitute thoroughbreds; burn up the old horse-killing, soul-destroying implements and substitute something modern and effective. Stop raising trash which debilitates the mind, and displace it with something strengthening. Then may your days be long in the land and full of joy.

OUR COSY CORNER.

JULIEN SOUP.—Cut in long, thin, match like strips two spring carrots, a young turnip, three small onions, and put them in a saucepan, with two tablespoons of butter, and a pinch of sugar. Stir over the fire till all are a nice brown, then add a quart of clean, well-flavored stock, and let the whole simmer gently for one hour. Before serving, add a blanched head of lettuce, cut in thin shreds.

CREAM PUFFS.—One and a half cups of flour, half pint water, five eggs, one cup of butter. Boil the water and butter together, pour in the flour and stir smooth; cool a little, then add the eggs well beaten; bake half an hour to a light brown. This quantity makes about twenty-four puffs. For the filling you require one and a half pints of milk, two eggs, a little gelatine or corn starch to make it stiffer; flavor with a little vanilla.

CORN MEAL WAFFLES.—One cup of corn meal, one of flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder sifted together; add two teaspoonfuls of sugar and one of salt, the beaten yolks of three eggs, and one and a quarter cups of milk, then the beaten whites, and lastly, a tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake in waffle irons.

IVORY SOAP.—Four pounds of clean grease, one pound of Gabbett's potash, four ounces of borax, and two ounces of dry ammonia. Dissolve the potash in three quarts of hot water, then add to it the borax and ammonia. Warm the grease and add it to the hot mixture. Let the whole boil for five minutes. Set off in a cool place, and stir for half an hour. Cool in a square box or pan.

When your bright colored parasol looks a little faded, cover it with lace—black or white. Any young girl handy with needle and scissors can do it. Add some bows of bright ribbon to the top and handle. Wide lace flouncing is excellent for this purpose.

Secr-sucker makes the prettiest material for little folks' clothes. Dresses and petticoats, trousers and coats for the little brothers are made of it. It washes well, and requires no ironing. A good shaking before drying is sufficient. It comes in all colors, and at very low prices.

Some of the daintiest tea-cloths are of fine linen. The edges are hem-stitched, and a border of wild roses worked all around in white cotton thread. As great care is given to the workmanship, they are quite prominent, although the cotton is the exact shade of the linen.

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, mother: 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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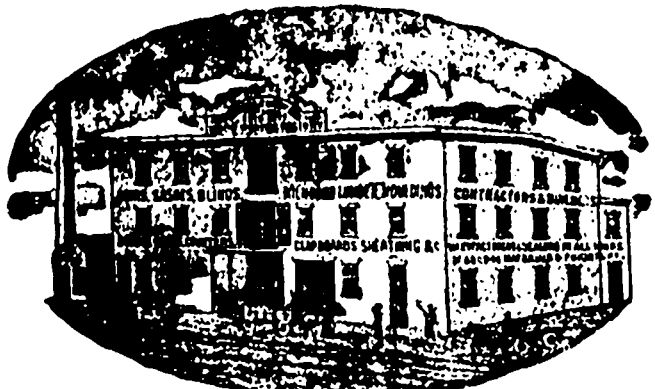
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HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

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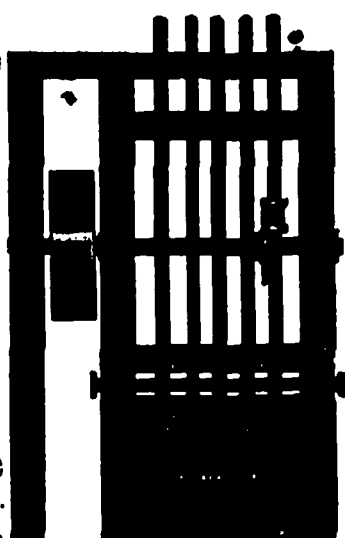
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JOSEPH R. RAYMOND, Weymouth, General Agent for the Counties of Digby, Annapolis, Kings and Hants.

AVLESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1885. 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, **NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.**

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CHESSE.

All communications for this department should be addressed— Chess Editor, Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We give this week the scores in our Solution Tourney, as they stand up to the present time. Highest possible total 40.

- L. M. Wilkins.....38
H. B. Stairs.....36
Mrs. H. Moseley.....35
Rev. C. E. Willets.....35
J. W. Wallace.....29
F. Mackie, (Eng.).....25
W. J. Calder.....23
F. W. Beckman.....22
Dr. L. Johnstone.....18
"D.".....18
C. Cutbill.....13
"Edgie".....12
Rev. P. H. Brown.....10
Dr. E. S. Creed.....10
W. Lawson.....8
H. Delaney.....7
F. A. P.....6
C. Hensley.....6
Victor G. Gray.....5
W. H. H.....3
"Vond".....3
J. G. Harrington.....3
E. W. Dimock.....2
R. H. C.....2
A. L. Borrodale.....2
H. E. Borrodale.....2
"Golden Butterfly".....2
"Dixie".....1
R. H. Seaton.....1
R. W. Brigstocke.....1
F. Partidge.....1

For the following dashing little game we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. F. Green, Chess Editor of the Liverpool Courier, and Editor of the British Chess Magazine:—

Played at Liverpool Chess Club, March, 1888. Muzio Gambit.

- WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. O'Lucovich. Mr. C. H. R.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 P to KB4 P takes P
3 Kt to KB3 P to KKt4
4 B to B4 P to Kt5
5 K to K P takes Kt
6 Q takes P Q to B3
7 P to B3 B to R3
8 P to Q4 Kt to K2
9 P to K5 Q to B4
10 Kt to Q2 QKt to B3
11 Kt to K4 Kt to R4
12 Kt to B6 (ch) K to B-q
13 B to Q3 Q to K3
14 Q to K5 K to Kt2
15 K takes P Kt to K3
16 Q takes B (ch) K takes Q
17 R to R4 (ch) K to Kt2
18 B to R6 Mate.

Notes by Mr. R. F. Green:—Some idea of the odds in the late handicap of the Liverpool Chess Club may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Burn, (the winner) had to give the winner of this game the odds of Rook, pawn, and move. Black dare not play 15... B takes R.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

ANDREW WHYTE, LITTLE BAY MINES, N. F.—Your letter received, and order attended to. Your game

and position have been utilised below as you will see. Should be pleased to hear often from you.

EXCHANGERS.—No. 6 of the American Checker Review is received. No. 4 and 5 failed to come to hand. Would be pleased to receive copies of them. No. 9 of the Canadian Checkerist is also before us. It is considerably enlarged and improved, which gives assurance of success, which we hope will continue.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 41.—Correctly solved by Mrs. H. Moseley. The position was:—black man, 21, kings, 7, 29; white kings, 1, 22, 26; white to play and win.

1 6 6 10 22 17 26 30
21-25 7-14 14-21 w. wins.

PROBLEM 42.—Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley. The position was:—black men, 14, 21, king, 15, white man, 26, king, 17; black to play and win.

15-10 29 25 19-24 25 22
17 22 10-15 26 22 10-14
21-25 25 30 24-19 black
22 29 15-19 22 15 wins.
14-18 30 25 19-10

GAME XIII.

"Cross."

This game was played some years ago by correspondence between Andrew Whyte, now of Little Bay Mines, Nfld, and our checker editor.

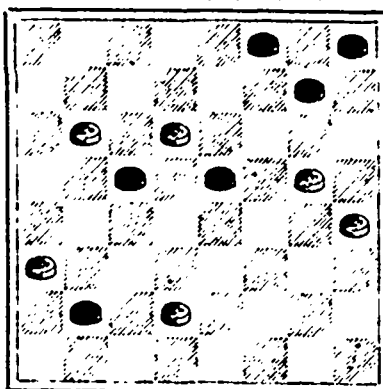
11-15 6-9 16-20 20-24(b)
23 18 31 27 24 15 11 7
8-11 1-6 14-17 31-27
26 23 27 24 21 14 7 3
4-8 7-10 9-27 30-26
30 26 14 7 8 3 3 8
15-19 3-10 5-9(a) 26-22
23 16 24 15 15 11 19 15
12-19 10-19 27-31 22-26
24 15 32 27 3 7 28 19
10-19 6-10 9-14 12-16
22 17 25 22 7 10 19 12
9-13 2-6 14-17 26-10
18 14 18 15 10 15 8 11
13-22 10-14 17-21 27-23
25 18 15 11 15 19 black
11-16 9-13 21-25 wins.
29 25 11 8 26 23
8-12 6-9 25-30
27 23 27 24 22 18

(a) "The only move to win so far as I can find out. Different play may lead to a draw." A. W.—Can any of our readers show this draw?
(b) "This again is the only move to win." W. F. claimed a draw here, not observing the effect of 20-24

PROBLEM 45.

From the Aberdeen Herald and Free Press.

Black men—3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 25.

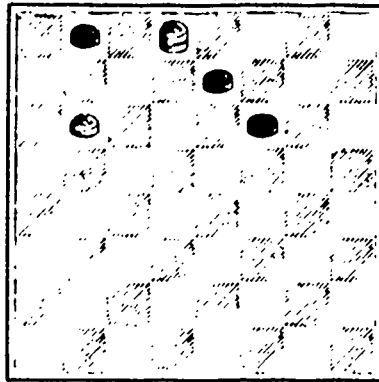


White men—9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 26.
Black to play and win.

PROBLEM No. 46.

By Mr. H. C. Wardell, Downsville, N. Y., in the American Checker Review.

Black men—1, 7, 11.



White man—9, king, 2.
Black to move and win.

A new game at draughts has been invented, which affords considerable variety and amusement. It is played with the usual number of pieces and on the usual board. The move is not only oblique, but to the front, to the right, and to the left, also taking the front piece, the right or left piece, and a piece obliquely. Moving backwards is not allowed till a piece has been made a king. The king moves or takes to the back, in front, to the right, to the left, and obliquely, jumping, if wished, over one intermediate space in order to move or to take. Finally, a double king is made by the piece descending again to its own back row. This piece jumps and takes over two intermediate spaces in the same way the single king does over one.

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Historical Sketch of the Province,

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.

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