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THE CRITIC:

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SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 21, 1889.

{ VOL. 6
{ No. 25

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	"Dinah Sturgis." 6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—Good-by, God Bless You!	6
Industrial Notes	7, 8
City Chimes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Gypsy	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14, 15
Chess	16
Draughts—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.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been refused the bonding privilege by the United States Government is serious, if true. But, until the news is confirmed, it may reasonably be hoped that it is incorrect.

We have observed some weak attempts to manufacture political capital out of the employment of some Italian navvies by the railway contractors in Cape Breton. The wail raised does not seem very reasonable. It would no doubt be better if Canadians were employed, but the road is a Government railway, being built under contract. The contractors undertake to build a railway for the Government for a certain sum of money, but they do not undertake to employ any particular kind of men, and no contractor would take a contract with any such provision in it.

The following extract from the Boston Advertiser is not at all unpleasant reading, and might be taken as a hint by the restless spirits who attempt from time to time to discredit British connection.—"In Canada, from the highest to the lowest, the 24th of May is a day of general holiday and celebration. The same general spirit marks the occasion as with us on our 'Glorious fourth.' Railroad excursions, games and athletic sports, picnics and speech making are all combined to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner, and the love of the motherland finds a hearty expression in every way. To those gentlemen who have been agitating 'annexation' ceaselessly, in season and out, we believe an excursion into any of the provinces on that day would have been a liberal educator."

The rigid enforcement of the United States law relating to contract labor with foreigners is now and then productive of curious and somewhat absurd positions. The founders of a new Roman Catholic University in Washington, who have either overlooked this law or construed it as not being applicable to their case, are, it is said, to be prosecuted for arranging with a staff of Professors imported from Europe to constitute the faculty of that seat of learning. The founders claim that it is impossible for them to secure the right sort of Professors in America. But the law is the law and has to be enforced. Probably its enactors did not contemplate its application to cases of this nature, but it is only another instance of the crudity of American legislation intended to meet some supposed emergency, and of the hastiness and rashness with which American legislators rush into it.

"The recent action of Great Britain and Canada," says Congressman Dingley in the *North American Review*, 'in granting a subsidy of \$300,000 per annum to secure the establishment of a British steamship line between Vancouver and China and Japan, with the object of driving off the American line between San Francisco and those countries, ought to arouse Congress to the importance of encouraging the establishment and maintenance of American steamship lines between the United States and the countries of South America and of the East.' The United States Government may perhaps do wisely in subsidizing their own steamship lines, but that a writer on the subject should mistake the establishment of a British-Canadian Line in the narrowest spirit is not creditable. Are we to halt in our progress whenever we approach a parallel to an American steamship or railway line?

The fact that the principle of the extradition of American refugee swindlers has been tried to a practical demonstration by a simple act of the Canadian Legislature is a very significant one. Among the other cries got up by those who are "onaisy in their minds," as the song says, about the future of Canada, is the necessity of Canada possessing the power of making treaties. Extradition has been generally considered a subject for treaties only, yet we now find a not unimportant section of those for whom extradition is desirable (not to themselves) provided for by simple legislation as effectually as if they were the objects of an elaborate treaty. The idea is not, however, entirely new. It was suggested in 1887 by a commission of eminent British judges. As there is an imperial power of veto on Federal Legislation for two years this action of the Dominion Legislature has been specially submitted to Lord Knutsford by the Minister of Justice, but it is of course a foregone conclusion that so eminently just and expedient an enactment will meet with nothing but approval on the part of the Imperial authorities.

Notwithstanding the reiterated professions of anxiety for the preservation of the peace of Europe on the part of the crowned personages with whom the responsibility lies, in which there is no doubt more or less sincerity, the remarkable outburst of excitement in France at the proposed visit of King Humbert of Italy to Strasbourg shows plainly enough how small a spark would suffice to explode the inflammable basis on which all continental Europe rests so uneasily, and there are possible elements of danger which might at any moment become imminent. So long as Prince Bismarck lives peace will be maintained if possible. But the great Chancellor is 75 years of age, and, though a man of exceptional power and vigor, he is not one who has taken special care of himself. Should the destinies of Germany come to be entirely in the hands of the fiery young Kaiser, there is no certain guarantee against a sudden outbreak. This consideration, combined with the restlessness of France, and the steady policy of Russia, which must sooner or later come to open demonstration, to say nothing of the uneasiness of Austria Hungary, compels the conviction that the European situation must still be regarded as uncertain in the extreme.

The Post Office regulation increasing the rate on drop letters from one to two cents in cities and towns where there is a free delivery by carriers has provoked much opposition throughout the Dominion, and in some places in Ontario post offices, or systems of delivering letters as private speculations, have been mooted, but a reference to the law has convinced most of the promoters of these enterprises that they are illegal. One firm in Hamilton, however, seems bound to test the legality of the Government's claim to a monopoly in postal matters, a decidedly foolhardy proceeding, as the Dominion statutes clearly give the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege, subject to some unimportant and natural exceptions. A perusal of section 34 of the Postal Service Act will convince the most skeptical that private post offices are out of the question. In England the point was definitely settled about the year 1642, when Mr. Edmond Predeaux was appointed postmaster by an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament. As his emoluments were very considerable the Common Council of London endeavoured to erect another post office in opposition to his, till checked by a resolution of the House of Commons declaring that the office of postmaster is and ought to be in the sole power and disposal of Parliament. But it was not until 1657 that a regular post office was erected by the authority of the Protector and his Parliament, upon nearly the same model as has ever since been adopted. As it seems definitely settled that the Postmaster-General has the exclusive right to carry mails, a new point has been raised, and that is, has he a right to charge more for the service than private parties would be willing to undertake it for? There may be something in this, but our opinion is that Parliament having confirmed the two-cent rate on drop letters, there is no legal remedy. As the increased rate is decidedly unpopular, it will soon be demonstrated to the Postmaster-General that a return to the old rate is desirable.

The practice of hissing at theatres has been recently discussed. It is surprising that it finds advocates. Strong disapprobation is no doubt conveyed by it, but in an insulting, uncouth and essentially vulgar manner. Disapproval is expressed not only with more dignity by silence, but with more actual force, which last is always more marked where there is a reserve of force, stopping short of violent demonstration.

According to M. Max de Nansouty, if Paris had possessed the Eiffel Tower in 1870 the issue of the great siege might have been different. "The optical telegraph, whose functions, combined with secret correspondence, have attained remarkable perfection, would have established permanent communication between Paris, Rouen, and the provinces. Nothing could have stopped or interrupted these signals, which would have contributed to unite all the armies organised in the provinces against the invading forces." M. de Nansouty may possibly be right, but it seems to us that had the tower existed it would at once have become the mark at which the German artillery would have been pointed till it was destroyed, for we do not think any facility for distant communication would have availed to prevent the massing of the Imperial armies before Paris in sufficient force to have maintained their ground, and developed and maintained their artillery fire.

A paragraph, which originally appeared in the *Halifax Chronicle*, has gone the rounds of the Press to a considerable extent, and we propose, by reproducing it, to add our mite to its circulation:—"We had cherished the conviction and the hope that Nova Scotia was behind every other country on the face of the earth with respect to the laws relating to debtor and creditor. But it appears that we have been mistaken. We read that a Montreal man who borrowed \$35 at the rate of 180 per cent. per annum, was proceeded against and finally imprisoned, his debt, including legal costs, then amounting to \$78, for which he spent 209 days in jail. It is hard to know, as a contemporary well says, which to condemn—the law which permits the imprisonment or that under which such a rate of interest is possible." We commend the paragraph to the serious consideration of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, which thought fit to throw out last session the bill sent up by the Assembly for the abolition of the anachronism of imprisonment for debt.

Following his little diatribe on the alarming prospect of Church and Aristocracy, Mr. Longley indulges in a little sarcasm, which it is not necessary to reproduce or comment on. But what we wish to point out is that the assumed fear of Hereditary Aristocracy or Established Church is the assumed distrust of an impossibility. Under any conceivable aspect of Federation, should it ever assume a tangible shape, it is not in the nature of things that such institutions should ever gain a footing in Canada. Even their existence in the old country itself is fast becoming more and more precarious. Neither is a standing army more on the cards. Canada already supports her own modest but sufficient land forces, and as we have often pointed out, all that could be required of her would be some such contribution to the Navy as has been nearly on the point of accomplishment in Australia. We take it that any material aid to England, in the possibility of European war, could not be other than purely voluntary. If our politicians and publicists would devote their patriotic and disinterested attention to the present of Canada, the future would by and by be in a better position to take care of itself.

Scientists have assigned to the period of man upon earth antiquities varying by hundreds of thousands of years. The consensus of opinion places his advent, or at all events his recognizable presence, at the beginning of the present—the past glacial—period. Again there is variation of many thousands of years as to the antiquity of this era. But, differ as they may as to the approximate date of the epoch, in one thing they are in accord—that the chronology of Archbishop Ussher, which places the creation of man within 6,000 years, is not worth serious attention. No one need be shocked at this. The Bible is not a manual of geology, and, as an Evangelical paper, the *Christian at Work* sensibly remarks:—"It is one of the errors which have extended to our own time, that the maintenance of the Scriptures requires the acceptance of Archbishop Ussher's chronology. We know that it discloses the mind of God as to the duties God requires of man. And accepting this, it only remains to be said that if we obey its commands in this regard, the teachings, the discoveries, and, we may add, the mistakes of science may all be left to that time which tests all ambiguities, sifts error, and establishes the truth."

Discussing the question of Provincial autonomy, Dr. Bourinot, in one of his recent lectures, is reported as follows:—"The weight of authority now seems to rest with those who have always contended that in entering into the federal compact the Provinces never renounced their distinct existence as 'political entities.' This separate existence was expressly reserved for all that concerns their internal Government; and in forming themselves into a federation, under political and legislative aspects, they established a central Government for inter-provincial objects only. Far from the federal authority having created the Provincial powers, it is from these powers that there has actually arisen the federal Government to which the Provinces ceded a portion of their rights, property and revenues for general purposes." There can scarcely be a doubt of the correctness of this view. Quebec could not entrust her race, creed, language, customs, manners and ideals to a majority differing from her in those matters, and although not possessing the same absolute distinctions, the other Provinces practically took the same position when entering into Confederation. In receiving subsidies they but receive back a part of the revenues they surrendered for the general good and advancement of the nation.

Yesterday was the 52nd anniversary of the Queen's Accession. To-day is the longest day of the year, and to many it seems almost incredible that nearly half of the year 1889 has already slipped quietly away. It is also the 140th anniversary of the foundation of Halifax in 1749, and if the progress of the good old city has been a little slow, it has been very solid and steady, and it is probably within the last twelve months that, more than in any previous given period, signs of more rapid advance have been perceptible to the interested observer. The population of the city has now reached a figure at which natural increase will tell in a more marked degree, and by the time the census of 1891 is taken we shall no doubt see a more decided state of advance, and an improved basis for more rapid progress. While the city is multiplying dwellings and other buildings at a very fair rate, there have recently been numerous indications of a decided awakening of enterprise among our citizens. "The old order changeth," and the consciousness of the change should add an extra stimulus to the enjoyment by the people of Halifax of the holiday held to-day in honor of her Natal Day.

In an article on Thomas Chandler Haliburton, in *The Dominion Illustrated* of June 15, Mr. A. Stevenson observes that "during the last few years there has been a remarkable display of literary activity in our Maritime Provinces. In proportion to the number of the population more good writing has been published from there recently than in Ontario." To the names which he mentions in supporting this statement, Mr. Stevenson might have added, among others, that of Miss Eliza Ritchie, of Halifax. "The Problem of Personality" (Andrus & Church, Ithaca, N. Y., 1889), is a thesis presented by Miss Ritchie for the degree of Ph. D., which has recently been conferred upon her, *cum laude*, by the Cornell University. This is an essay in the higher realms of thought, where not many readers can follow her continuously, notwithstanding that few met physical writers express themselves so lucidly as Miss Ritchie. She has divested herself of all bias, and entered on her investigation with true philosophic impartiality. Her observations on the interaction of body and mind are both subtle and clear, and her last chapter contains strong arguments for the personality of "that Infinite Being which philosophy knows as the Absolute or U conditioned, but which the religious consciousness of mankind recognizes as God." We must confess to feeling a little dizzy from our unwonted mental exertions in the sublimo regions traversed by our authoress. It rests us to repeat the Philistine conundrums and their answers:—"What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind." "What is self?" "This is self-evident."

The Hon. J. W. Longley has an article in the *Week* of the 7th inst., on that much-vexed topic, "The Future of Canada." There is always in Mr. Longley's writings a great deal of practical common sense, and they are pervaded by a tone of carefully maintained moderation. We are therefore a little surprised that he should ever be betrayed into anything like clap-trap. "Great Britain," says Mr. Longley in adducing the pros and cons of the maintenance of the British connection, with the idea in his mind of Imperial Federation, "to-day has still an Established Church and an hereditary aristocracy. Would it suit Canadian ideas or interests to accept these? For myself, on this point I give an emphatic negative. Great Britain has still a place in European diplomacy, and has to maintain a standing army and a navy which national interests seem to demand shall be made greater and more costly every year. Is there anything in Canadian life which points to it as a wise policy that we should take a share of those burdens upon us? In North America we can get on very well without those things. Here every man is a bread-winner and a wage-earner, and contributes something to the development of the country. Would it be a mark of wisdom to seek a policy which would involve the conversion of a large percentage of the able-bodied men of the state into a band of hired loafers supported at the public expense? Are there not many considerations which induce one to believe that if Canada is ever to thrive and grow and achieve a great destiny she can do this best in the atmosphere of her own continent rather than stifled with the remain of European feudalism?"

It is undoubtedly true that the existing relations between the United States and Canada are far from satisfactory. Some important questions have been long pending and still remain unsettled while new complications continue to arise, others threaten, and commercial rivalry is embittered by party ends. So numerous indeed are the questions demanding, and likely to demand settlement, that a suggestion we find in the *Montreal Witness*, that negotiations might be entered into for the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration, seems in itself a very sound one. "Would it not be practicable," says our contemporary, "to constitute an International Court, with one or two of the most exalted judges of each land, with a third or fifth chosen by them from among the judges of some foreign land? Either a German, a French, a Danish or an Italian judge should be satisfactory to either nation. The evidence upon which the questions in dispute between the United States and Canada can only justly be settled is of a purely legal character, consisting of documents, treaties for the most part, and judgments rendered upon various interpretations of these. In such cases the judgment of the majority in a Court so constituted ought to be of a perfectly decisive character. In any case the judgment of such a Court could be accepted without sense of humiliation by either side, and no political party in either land would be able to make political capital out of the rejection of a settlement arrived at by a purely legal tribunal. Such an International Court, if once formed, should constitute a very useful precedent for the settlement of other International questions." The advantages of such a tribunal are unquestionable, but it is to be feared the spirit of the United States is not at present amenable to the highest methods of settling International questions.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HE NEVER KNEW.

We were seated in the hammock ;
It was some time after dark ,
And the silences grew longer
After each subdued remark.

With her head upon my shoulder,
And my arms about her close,
Soon I whispered growing bolder,
" Do you love me darling Rose ?"

Were her accents low, to equal
All my heart has dared to hope ?
Ah ! I never knew the sequel,
For her brother cut the rope.

Edith Mayden.

He who said that beauty is but skin deep never examined the inwardness of the watermelon.

Here is the latest Tory joke : Why cannot Mr. Gladstone have his life insured ? Because no man living can make out his policy.

One of those days Mr. Blaine may take it into his head to declare the Arctic Ocean a part of the waters of Alaska and forbid the British pastime of hunting the North Pole.

The fashionable parasol of to-day is a wonderful thing. Open or shut it commands attention and respect. The broom handle, so long the undisputed weapon of the gentle sex, is in the shade.

" Ah Jennie, I understand you are going to marry a second-hand husband," said Mrs. Marrywell to Miss Jennie, who had chosen a widower. " Yes but I'm a rosy maid, you know, and so the combination won't be so very bad," responded Jennie.

Mr. Gladstone may fairly take to himself the saying of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's birthday anniversary : " To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old." Only Mr. Gladstone is nearly eighty.

The fruit growers of California, finding that peach-stones make an excellent fuel, are now selling them at the rate of \$6 a ton. A sack of stones will weigh about eighty pounds, and is said to last as long as an equal number of pounds of coal, and give an even greater heat. This will form a very welcome supplement to the income of the fruit raisers.

A SYLLABIC SLIP.—Dr. Carpenter was noted for the quickness of his wit, and it was a common saying in the town in which he lived that he always had an answer ready when it was required. He was once introduced as " Dr. Carter." Immediately his friend saw his error and corrected himself. " Never mind," said the doctor ; " its only a slip of the pen."

Observed the rules of etiquette—" Will you send up a card?" said the girl to a Buffalo Bill cowboy who called to see some friend in New York. " Will I send up a card, did you say?" he enquired as he reached into his overcoat pocket. " Yes sir." " Is that the fashion here?" " Yes sir, at least it's customary." " Well, of course, if it's customary," why I'll have to regulate myself accordin'. Which style is considered the most genteel, hearts, diamonds, clubs or spades?—here's the whole deck, just take your choice."

A " Passionate Poetess."—Miss Amelio Rives has again been dropping into poetry. To the *Washington Critic* she contributes a " poem" called " An Autumn Dream." The following chaste quatrain appears to have been written under moonshine inspiration in the passionate-poetess country, where harvests are reaped in midwinter :—

The naked hills lie wanton to the breeze,
The fields are nude, the groves unfrocked,
Bare are shivering limbs of shameless trees ;
What wonder is it that the corn is shocked!

Naughty Miss Rives !

The Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Moorhouse, is known to be a little " off-handed" in his ways, but the following legend from a colonial paper is rather too much :—" The popular prelate was in the *Keilacarra* during a rough passage from Melbourne to Sydney. At the height of the gale the Bishop went down into the engine room for a quiet smoke, but he could not find a match. ' Hi, youngster!' he called out to a ship's boy at the top of the ladder, ' just go and ask the steward for a box of matches.' The young villain executed his commission in these terms :—" There's the Bishop of Melbourne in the engine room a cussing and swearing, and saying there isn't a match in the whole —ship."

When the late war was declared off, the Union government found itself in possession of a vast number of muskets, useless because there was nobody to be shot with them. They were stored up for awhile in various arsenals, until radical improvements made them utterly worthless. And when an old gun gets worthless it is the most intensely worthless thing extant. So these guns that cost millions were not worth paying rent for storing. At the barracks at St. Louis a fence was built with them. The gun barrels, with bayonets fixed, were stood up four inches apart for a quarter of a mile, and then secured by bars of iron, forged from old guns, with holes pierced to admit the old muskets. It is the most formidable fence I ever saw. The bayonets, which in many instances have given death wounds, are rusted now until they could not be removed from the barrels. The posts of this unique old fence are of old cannon.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For 3 months we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplied with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are enjoying the subscription, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

There is no aitement of the diphtheria epidemic in St. John's, New foundland.

Wakefield G. Frye, of Maine, has been appointed to be Consul General of the United States at Halifax.

The potato bug is said to be putting in his work in various parts of the Province with his accustomed diligence.

Two young men were drowned in Digby Basin on the 13th inst. by the upsetting of the boat in which they were sailing.

Eben McKay, B. A., head master of the New Glasgow high school, is to succeed A. H. McKay as principal of Pictou Academy.

In the cricket match between the Garrison and Wanderers on Saturday last, the latter were the victors by an innings and five runs.

Toronto has voted \$3,000 for the Johnstown sufferers, and many other places are showing their sympathy in a substantial manner.

One hundred children from Middlemore Emigration home, Birmingham, England, arrived in Quebec recently, destined for Western Canada.

The excavation for the foundation of the new Roman Catholic Church at Amherst is finished and the work of laying the stone has commenced.

Three cases of leprosy in an advanced stage have been discovered in Cape Breton. The victims have been taken to the lazaretto at Tracadie.

A farmer in good circumstances, in Wallace, committed suicide last Saturday by drowning. He was about 70 years of age and in good health.

Friends of Senator Carvell, of P. E. Island, are urging his appointment to the Governorship of that Province. Governor Macdougald's term expires in August.

The ferry steamer *Dartmouth* has received a fresh coat of paint, and is ready for the picnic season. She will commence her weekly excursions to Bedford to-morrow.

A well dressed lady committed suicide at Niagara Falls last Friday afternoon. She was carried over the American Fall and the body was recovered shortly afterwards.

The Wesport and Digby Telephone Company are proceeding vigorously with their work, tenders for the construction of the line are called for. The work is to be completed by 31st of July.

The government intends to make a regulation prohibiting deputy ministers from commanding militia regiments. This will deprive Lt.-Col. Tilton of the command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

The work of improving the Dartmouth common has commenced. It is under the charge of a competent committee, and the park will be much enjoyed as a pleasure ground by the people of Dartmouth.

The Provincial Educational Association of Nova Scotia will meet in Truro on July 10th and 11th. A full programme has been published, and a large gathering of the Educationists of the Province is expected.

The Nova Scotian team won the inter-provincial rifle match, which took place at St. John on the 13th inst., by 65 points over New Brunswick, the scores being Nova Scotia, 658; New Brunswick, 593; P. E. Island, 588.

Samuel Gordon, alias Gikorsen, has been arrested at Toronto, charged with having brought stolen money into Canada. Gordon is wanted at Springfield, Mo., and will be the first man to test Dr. Weldon's extradition act.

The Wimbledon team left for England in the *Parisian* from Quebec yesterday. The Nova Scotians are Major Weston, 66th; Major Egan, 63rd; Lieut. Dimock, 78th; Lieut. Blackmore, Sergeant Corbin, Sergeant Mumford, 63rd.

The barque *Atlantic*, which was wrecked on the western shores of Newfoundland and towed to sea by the *Harlow* last year, has been sold to Quebec parties for \$1,000. The balance of her cargo of deals will be shipped to Ireland.

The death is announced of the somewhat eccentric Lord Adalbert Cecil who, some 28 years ago, left the army to devote himself to preaching. Lord Adalbert was a member of the Plymouth Brethren and visited his co-religionists in Nova Scotia two or three years ago.

The Halifax Ladies' College closing took place on Tuesday. A large audience was present. Rev. Mr. Laing presided and addressed the graduates and presented diplomas for the special two years' course. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Burns and other prominent men.

Capt. Hall, proprietor of the Spa Springs hotel, recently destroyed by fire, intends to rebuild and have the new house ready for next summer's visitors. The baths are still available, as the bath house was untouched by the flames. Good board may be secured in the neighborhood.

Death has been busy recently with the military staff and force, having taken off three members within a very short space of time. These were Lt.-Col. de Bellefeuille, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, and the lamented Major Short. They were all comparatively young men, the oldest being three years short of three score. They led useful and honorable lives, and their memories will be cherished by many a brother officer of the force.

Last Friday morning the works of the Canada powder company, near Brockville, Ont. blew up with terrific force. Fortunately the men had not gone to work, and no lives were lost. Several horses and sheep were blown to atoms. A number of plate glass windows in town were smashed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Arrangements are being made for holding County exhibitions in most of the counties this autumn. The Cape Breton counties, Inverness, Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton, are uniting so as to hold an "island exhibition" at Mabou. The Prince Edward Island exhibition for agriculture and local industry will be held at Charlottetown on 2nd and 3rd October.

The Board of Trade of Montreal has published a handsome paper, "*The Globe*," of large size, printed in excellent type on very fine paper, giving a vast quantity of commercial intelligence and statistics of Montreal business and commerce generally. It is finely illustrated with numerous views of the public buildings of the city, portraits of the Board of Trade Council, and a fine picture of the handsome new G. T. R. station. Altogether it is a most creditable production.

Among the attractions for to-day will be the races at the Riding Grounds, of which there is a promising programme of not less than eight events, which will be a pleasant and interesting feature of the enjoyments for the City's Natal Day. There is also a concert at the Public Gardens at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the excellent bands of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the 66th (P. L. F.) Battalion will assist. Both will no doubt be highly enjoyable.

The *St. John Evening Gazette* says:—The new Round House at Moncton, for which tenders are asked, will have stalls for 28 engines. It will be of brick with iron roof. The new erecting shop will be 201 by 100 feet, and will be erected between the present shop and the Round House. It will also be of brick. A new coal shed is also to be erected between the round houses. It will be 160 by 30 feet, and will be fitted with steam hoisting apparatus. It is understood that the I. C. R. shops in Moncton will shortly be lighted throughout with the Electric Light.

We have to thank the National Publishing Company (37 Yonge Street, Toronto,) for four new books of the "Red Letter Series of Select Fiction." They are "Harvest," by John Strange Winter, "The Last Coup," by Hawley Smart, "The Girl from Malta," by the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," and "Under a Strange Mask," by Lieut. Frank Barrett. We have not had time to read these works, but the names of the authors are sufficient guarantee. The dark purple covers and red lettering of this series, and their very good type, render the issue very attractive.

Chippewa Indians in the vicinity of Mille Lac Lake, Minn., are at work butchering inoffensive settlers.

An English syndicate, it is said, has made an offer to buy the Elgin Watch factory for about \$10,000,000.

It is announced that \$1,000,000 has been subscribed for the cable between Honolulu and San Francisco, and that the work of laying the cable will be commenced within 18 months.

It is reported that General Lloyd S. Bryce, of New York, will succeed the late Allan Thorndyke Rice as editor of the *North American Review*. General Bryce says he is unable to give any definite information as to the report.

It is now thought that three thousand is nearer the number of lives lost at Johnstown than fifteen thousand. Work is progressing and the people are getting their houses cleaned out by degrees. Contributions are given liberally for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Anthony Comstock has arrested Olin D. Chase, manager of the Gast Lithographing and Engraving Company, and seized over 1,000,000 lottery tickets, fifteen lithograph stones, etc. Mr. Comstock believes his raid will stop the swindling of numberless people.

A bill has been signed by the Governor of the State of New York authorizing an extraordinary sum for repairing the streets of the City of New York. In all \$3,000,000 can be thus expended in three years, or \$1,000,000 each year. In addition to this there is an ordinary appropriation of \$500,000. If all that money is expended on the streets they should be kept in apple-pie order.

A full-blood Sioux, the first of her race to enter a Catholic religious community, has just been received into the novitiate of the Benedictine nuns at Zell, Dak. For four years she had been under the care of the Benedictine nuns at Fort Yates, and had repeatedly asked the favor of joining the community. She has been invested with the white veil, and, after spending two years in the novitiate she will be professed. Her name in religion is Sister Mary Josephine.

The coroner's jury in the Cronin murder case brought in a verdict charging Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, A. Sullivan and Woodruff alias Black, either as principals or accessories, or that they had a guilty knowledge of the plot to murder Dr. Cronin and conceal his body, and that they should be held to answer before the grand jury. The details of this atrocious crime are most revolting. Woodruff has made a series of "confessions" which do not agree in many points.

Madame Adelina Patti is seriously ill.

George Argustus Sala is reported to have declined the offer of knighthood.

A despatch to the *Lancet* from Rome, says the Pope is well and hearty.

The Chilian government has issued a decree prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into the republic.

King Alexander of Serbia is 13. The heiress of King William of the Netherlands is 9. King Alfonso of Spain is almost 3.

A Dresden manufacturer has produced thread from the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it weigh only two and one-half pounds.

It is reported that irregulars under an Italian officer have captured and occupied Senaheit, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier.

The weather in England is said to be simply horrible. Fires are lighted in London as in November and everything is mud and fog, rain and cold.

It is feared the Czar will not consent to the proposed marriage of the Czarewitch to Princess Maud of Wales, as the Greek rites prohibit a union of cousins.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has refused to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell. The senior magistrate present at the ceremony will, therefore, officiate.

The report of the capture of Port-au Prince by General Hippolyte is denied. It is thought, however, that a movement against the city will be made very soon.

It is reported that the city of Lucknow, in Upper Pangtaze, China, has been nearly destroyed by fire, and the loss of life, burned, and trampled to death is estimated at 10,000.

Ten and three-quarter miles is the range that the French have obtained for the forty three-ton gun, 35 feet long with an 800 lbs. weight projectile, and 425 pounds of powder.

There has been a strike of cab drivers in Paris, but it is now ended. The inconvenience to travellers was great, as during the strike no cab could be obtained for love or money.

The Caspian Bank with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles is being established at Moscow. It will afford facilities for trade with Russian-Asia, where numerous branches will be established.

The *Temps* says Germany is treating with Belgium in regard to laying a cable from Ostend to Portland, Maine, in order to render these countries independent of English cable companies.

The Porte will send an ex-Minister of Finance, an ex-Minister of Marine and four high officials as a commission to inquire into the grievances of the people of Crete. Things are said to be quieting down.

The Turkish government is building a special palace for Emperor William when he visits Constantinople in the fall. There are already dozens of palaces standing vacant and the treasury has long been empty, but that does not matter.

Some Swiss engineers are planning an aerial railway, by which they propose to connect two of the peaks of Mount Pilatus with wire ropes about 2,000 feet long, and to send tourists from summit to summit in cars sliding along the wires.

The Russian army is to be provided with breech loading rifles, which will carry a distance of 6,000 feet. Noiseless powder will also be used in future by the army. These improvements in arming the troops will involve immense expenditures.

The letter from Ururi regarding Stanley says he had left there with 56 invalids, most of whom died. He also left 46 rifles, but afterwards sent Mitchell back for them. Stanley had taken everything and returned for Emin at Unyra, 15 days march from Ururi.

Last week the most important wedding of the season, that of William John Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland, and Miss Dallas-Yorke, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Yorke-Dallas Yorke, of Walmgate Hall, South Lincolnshire, was duly solemnized at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London.

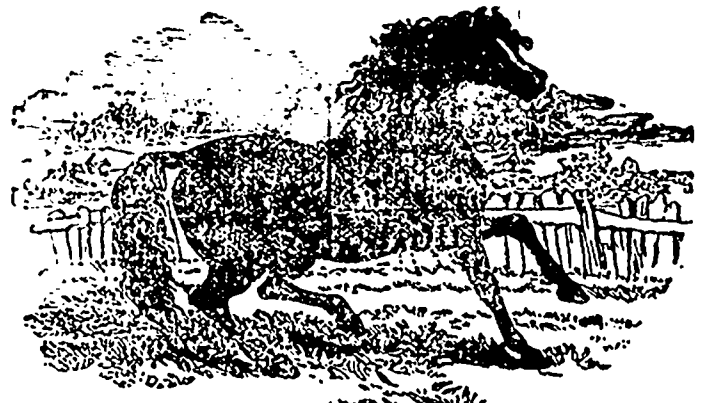
It seems probable now that the *Valkyrie* will not sail against the *Volunteer* for the America's cup. Lord Dunraven, however, will bring over his yacht on a pleasure cruise and enter her in the race for the Goelet cup. Another race will probably be over the Marblehead course, and in this the *Valkyrie* will also take part.

We are accustomed to think of the Shah of Persia as a squat, cross-legged figure in a gorgeous Dolly Varden costume with a turban sparkling with diamonds and rubies on his head. But the Shah has kept posted on the fashions since he was last in Europe, and now appears in a black broad-cloth suit, a black silk hat and patent leather boots.

Sir Howard Grubb has in hand, at his astronomical works at Rathmines, near Dublin, the construction of a number of telescopes ordered from various countries, including instruments ordered for the Mexican Government, as well for the authorities at Melbourne, for the British Government for Greenwich and Cape Town, and for the Oxford and Cork Observatories.

The British War Office appears to be getting an unenviable character for crooked dealing on the part of its employees. Of course the department should not be condemned for the acts of a few black sheep. One of the most serious complaints made is of a system of blackmailing upon persons having business transactions with the department, especially those who have inventions to bring to the notice of the authorities.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales, in a letter to King Leopold, states that Emperor William's body is seriously attacked by disease, that he cannot get sleep, save what drugs procure for him, that he suffers from intense headaches, compelling him to resort to morphine, and that he easily loses his temper. The letter concludes "I shall never forgive or forget his treatment of me on the occasion of the funeral of his father, nor the insults printed at that time."



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University of King's College, Windsor.

ENCENIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

At 7:30 a. m. - Celebration of Holy Communion in the Hensley Memorial Chapel, King's College.

At 10:30 a. m. - Anniversary Service at Christ Church, Windsor. The sermon will be preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Kaulback, M. A., Rector of Truro. The offertories at the above services will be for "The King's College Restoration Fund."

At 1:30 p. m. - The Annual Convocation will be held in the University Hall, King's College, for conferring Degrees and for transacting other business. Addresses will be delivered by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Honorable S. L. Shannon and Rev. Dr. Ambrose.

The Steward will provide luncheon in the College at 12 o'clock punctually. Tickets 60 cents, a limited number of which may be had on application to the Steward at any time previous to the 27th inst.

The general public are invited.
THOMAS RITCHIE,
Secretary Board of Governors,
King's College, Windsor.

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- 100 doz. Apollinaris Water
- 100 " Belfast Ginger Ale
- 250 " Scotch Whiskey, Royal and Islay Blends
- 25 " Magnams
- 35 " Stone Jugs, vory old
- 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, *, **, ***, &c.
- 175 " Hollands, Old Tom, and Plymouth Gin
- 300 " Claret, fine
- 90 " Champagne
- 275 " Bass' and Younger's Ales
- 160 " Burke's Stout
- 30 " Liqueurs, assorted, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Noyeau, and D. O. M.
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Alumni King's College, WINDSOR N. S.

The annual meeting of "The Alumni of King's College, Windsor," will be held in College Hall on Wednesday, the 26th inst., for the Election of two Governors, a President, and four members of the Executive Committee, and for the transaction of other business.

The Secretary invites members to call on him at the Victoria Hotel on Tuesday Evening after 8, or Wednesday morning before 10: or at the College Hall on Wednesday from 10:30 to 11, and pay their annual subscriptions, thereby facilitating the business of the meeting.

Members of the Alumni may obtain lunch from the steward at the College dining hall at a moderate charge.

The W. & A. R. will issue return tickets at one and one-third first class fare from all stations to Windsor, on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return till Saturday, 29th. The W. C. Ry. will, up to the 29th, exchange, at Digby, the Secretary's certificates of attendance, for one third fare, one full fare having been paid when going. The I. C. R. will, up to the 28th, exchange at Windsor Junction or Halifax, the Secretary's certificates for free return tickets to stations from which a full first-class fare was paid when going. The Yarmouth S. S. Co., will grant return tickets to Clergymen and Governors of the College for one fare.

June 16, 1889. **R. J. WILSON,**
Secretary.

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GOOD-BY, GOD BLESS YOU!

I like the Anglo-Saxon speech
With its direct revealings;
It takes a hold and seems to reach
Far down into your feelings;
That some folk deem it rude, I know,
And therefore they abuse it;
But I have never found it so,
Before all else I choose it.
I don't object that men should air
The Gallic they have paid for,
With "au revoir," "adieu, ma chere,"
For that's what French was made for,
But when a crouny takes your hand
At parting to address you,
He drops all foreign lingo and
He says: "Good-by, God bless you!"

This seems to me a sacred phrase
With reverence impassioned;
A thing come down from righteous days,
Quietly, but nobly fashioned.
It well becomes an honest face,
A voice that's round and cheerful;
It stays the sturdy in his place
And soothes the weak and fearful.
Into the porches of the ears
It steals with subtle unction,
And in your heart of hearts appears
To work its gracious function;
And all day long with pleasing song
It lingers to caress you;
I'm sure no human heart goes wrong
'That's told "Good-by, God bless you!"

I love the word, perhaps, because,
When I was a young mother,
Standing at last in solemn pause
We looked at one another,
And I, I saw in mother's eyes
The love she could not tell me,
A love eternal as the skies,
Whatever fate befel me
She put her arms about my neck
And soothed the pain of leaving,
And, though her heart was like to break,
She spoke no word of grieving;
She let no fear bedim her eye.
For fear that might distress me,
But, kissing me, she said good-by,
And asked our God to bless me.

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Have you read what the Countess Raoul de Kersaint, of Paris, has been doing to set all the masculine world by the ears? You know there have been "mutterings both loud and deep" for a long time on account of the lack of individuality in the conventional black evening dress for men. Well, this clever young hostess gave a grand ball at her residence in the Boulevard de la Tour—Maubourg, the other night, and stipulated that every man should wear a coat of color! History will never tell what the matrons and buds wore upon that occasion. The chroniclers devoted themselves to the costumes of the lords of creation, and very gorgeous they were too, what with knee breeches, silk hose, low shoes with diamond buckles, and coats of every imaginable color. Just to think of the Duc de Luyne in a pale mauve coat with pearl gray revers, the Barou de Villmil in a magnificent old-gold coat with most wonderful shades and reflections, the Duc de Mouchy in a blue coat with gold buttons, and so on! Can it be that there are to be Reginald McFlimseys as well as Flora McFlimseys in the world after this, do you suppose?

We have just been learning how to make some nice summer drinks. Shall I tell you about one or two? Well, first there is English ginger beer. We are very fond of everything English here, you must know. Pour four quarts of boiling water on one ounce and a half of the best ground ginger, one ounce cream tartar, one pound brown sugar, and two lemons sliced thin. Add two gills of thin yeast, let it ferment 24 hours, strain and bottle it. Set it in a cool, dark place. Unless it is very hot weather, keeping it two or three weeks before opening improves it. This you will find to be a delicious beverage. Another very nice ginger beer that is not fermented with yeast, and has a peculiar mellow flavor, is made with one pound and a quarter of white sugar, four table-spoonsful of lemon juice, one ounce of clear honey, a little more than an ounce of bruised ginger, and a gallon and a pint of water. Boil the ginger in a quart of the water for half an hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice and honey, and the rest of the water. Strain through a cloth, and when cold add the veriest bit of the white of an egg, and a salt-spoonfull of good essence of lemon. Let it all stand for four days in a cool place, and then bottle it. This will keep an entire season. Then there are oatmeal drinks that are most refreshing and strengthening. Into a dish put a quarter of a pound of fine fresh oatmeal, 6 ounces of white sugar, and half a lemon cut into small pieces. Mix all together with a little warm water, and then add four quarts of boiling water, stirring it all together thoroughly. Use when cold. If preferred, raspberry vinegar, citric acid, or any other flavoring extracts may be used in place of the lemon, and more oatmeal may be used if preferred.

Along with something nice to drink one thinks of something to eat, and I am reminded of the last thing we learned about fruit, and that is not to slice pine apples. It appears that in their native country no one ever thinks of doing so, but we are just learning here. Peel the fruit as you would an apple, and then carefully break it from the core in small pieces with a silver fork. The fine flavor is not injured by this method, and you can have no idea until you try it how much more toothsome this at-all-times delicious

fruit is thus prepared. Before serving sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar.

If one could forget the horror of the calamity caused by the Pennsylvania floods one would rejoice at the immediate and open-handed giving from all over the country, and even across the ocean. From the little five-year-old who wanted to send her dolly out to some little girl whose "baby 'd been drowned," up to the bankers who promptly sent their checks for thousands, everybody, far and wide, has given as he or she could, and with an aching heart for the misery that dollars cannot touch. Surely the world grows broader and better.

You know I think much of the stuff that passes for "fancy" work is "pure and unadulterated"—as Hetty says—trash, devoid of any fancy, and neither beautiful nor very useful. But I think my paper-holder, just completed, is a marvel of utility and economy, and is not half bad looking. It is for newspapers, and is long enough to hold our big dailies. It consists—now you must not smile—of a piece of broom handle, painted black. In each end there is a medium-sized picture knob (screwed in) and these are gilded. It is suspended by a brass chain, and the papers are simply folded over this. The entire thing could be gilded or stained if one chose, and ribbon answers in place of the chain, though it is less strong.

You wrote so little about the Leighton girls—as you call them—that I'm afraid my suggestions for "careers" for them will not be very valuable. People do best what they have a liking for. First of all, if I were you, I should advise them to aim to do whatever they undertake to do first-rate, and not fifth, not even second-rate. And next in importance to this wholesome counsel I should say would be the advice not to set out to be musicians or painters unless they have undoubted genius, the physical and mental capacity for years of hard study, and means to secure the very best training. For the rest, well, if the girls are "called" to be milliners or dressmakers, of course they must be, but there is nearly one apiece of these useful and necessary individuals for every woman in the world now. True, they are not all first-class. Oh, dear! no. Still, the mere force of numbers keeps up a grinding competition, and the under ones in the struggle have a bad time. But there's the Kindergarten. I believe you said one of the girls is fond of little people. Why does not she study the Kindergarten system of school-teaching, and then either open a first class school for children, or else teach other young women to be teachers? For the other one—dear me! There is the crying evil in this country to be considered—over-worked and untrained wives and mothers, and a scarcity of domestic labor, and that little poor for the most part. Why does not Lola—if she is the one with "rather housewifely tendencies, and no inclination to marry" (as yet, you should have added)—why does not she study cooking, and open a cooking school, or else take up all the branches of housekeeping, and open a school of domestic economy for mistresses and maids—whoever chooses to attend? Both these callings are but sparsely filled, are held in excellent repute among the best-bred people, and offer grand opportunities to the right people to help themselves and others. The better educated the girls are, the better will be their chances of success. Every daughter along with every son ought to have a calling, and that the one for which she or he is best fitted, whether it be to do fine laundry work, or to raise good potatoes for market; to be a George Elliot or a Wagner, and the better developed minds and bodies the aspirants for honor have at the outset the surer they are to get on. I know you are a staunch supporter of the value of the higher education for women, and so will everybody be when people are wise enough to realize that school-learning means not a lumber-like accumulation of facts, but the process of developing one's individual thinking and reasoning faculties; in the meantime every right minded body has a deal of mission work to do.

In Cora's book of jottings I find:—

Never move a kettle in which a pudding or loaf of brown bread is being steamed. The jar makes it fall.

Pigeons are good when the breasts are plump and red-looking.

To make old lamp-burners burn brightly as new ones put them (minus wicks) in a kettle of cold water, with a liberal quantity of washing soda, some one of the numerous "lines," or some soft soap, and boil steadily for an hour. Rinse in hot water, and dry.

Tomato catsup is much improved if eaten hot.

A wine-glassful of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

Good-night, and do not forget baby's picture.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

This paragraph from the *Hants Journal* has the true ring about it. It would not be mis-applied in some eastern towns: "Every industry started—every company organized to retain business at home—every dollar kept here which in the past found its way into the pockets of enterprising gentlemen and companies doing business elsewhere—are spokes in the wheel of progression; and it behooves our capitalists, the men who have the power to bring about progressive transformations, to be continually on the alert, in order that they may give the town a push ahead whenever opportunity offers, benefitting themselves and the town at one and the same time."

The *Amherst Record* dilates with justice on the business activity of that pushing and energetic town, and cites several manufacturing establishments as instances. The *Record* gives a table of the wages paid and sales effected from 1879 to 1888 inclusive, by the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, from which it appears that from \$13,578, wages paid in 1879, with sales for the same year amounting to \$65,000, the corresponding items for 1888 are \$49,828 and \$322,880, with a very large proportional increase for 1889. This

is indeed a fine showing, considering how keen a competition exists in this business. The amount of wages paid in eleven years adds up to \$355,817. Other lines of manufacturing have proved eminently successful at Amherst. The iron foundry, engine works, and machine shops of A. Robb & Sons have during the last twenty years gradually increased their productions and pushed their business into all parts of Canada, meeting successfully the competition of the oldest establishments in the country. The rapid expansion of Rhodes, Curry & Co's business, and their ability not only to underbid building contractors in all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but to send their workmen and builders to Newfoundland, is an exemplification of our facilities for the successful conduct of that branch of manufacturing. The success with which Christie Bros. and Co. have been able to compete with the older establishments in the Upper Provinces in the manufacture of caskets and coffins, for which they have had a constantly increasing wholesale trade, is another evidence that our manufacturing capabilities are in no way limited, and to this may be added the manufacture of carriage and cart hubs and spokes, carried on to no small extent, by the same firm. Then there are the productions of C. R. Casey & Son, whose steam tannery turns out large quantities of leather, and who also manufacture a great many oiled-tanned moccasins and larrigans for the wholesale trade of the provinces. The Canada Electric Company, though in operation but a few months at Amherst, now has its hands full of orders. There are several other prosperous concerns, but these will suffice to show that in many and various manufactures in leather, iron and wood Amherst is able to hold its own against all competitors. The conditions respecting many other lines of manufactures are equally favorable and inviting to capitalists. The *Record* concludes its interesting statement as follows:—"In the words with which we began this article, 'Amherst for Manufactures,' to which we will add, 'Manufactures for Amherst.'"

John Stewart, the enterprising bridge builder of this town, has been awarded the contract to build an iron bridge at River John. The bridge is to be of iron with three spans, one 160 feet and two 80 feet, with a roadway of 18 feet. We congratulate our friend Mr. Stewart on his success, and the River John people on getting a contractor with such a reliable record. —*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

Stone quarries are doing a rushing business. About 200 tons a day are being shipped. Isbaster & Reid are getting 9,000 tons for the great railway bridge at Grand Narrows, C. B.

McDougall & Co. have sold their new quarry to an American Company, who intend to do a rushing business in it as soon as they can get squarely to work.

Lobster factories are doing more than the usual amount of business. J. McInnes employs twenty boats and over seventy hands; Z. A. Mackay five boats and thirty hands; Smith & Lantz eight boats and thirty-five hands; Barnham & Morell ten boats and over forty hands. Is it any wonder that the lobster is getting scarce?—*Amherst Record*.

A formidable rival to lighting by electricity both in economy and beneficial results is Water gas, which just now is all the rage in London, where the stock of the company controlling the patent is quoted at a heavy premium. Of equal or still greater importance to all gas consumers is the Welsbock incandescent burner, which can be applied to any gas fixture by simply screwing on, and which uses only half the quantity of gas. The wonderful results obtained from this burner are due chiefly to a chemical net or mantel, which fits over the jet, and is almost imperceptibly consumed furnishing a brilliant, soft and steady light that fairly rivals the incandescent electric light. These mantels last for 500 hours, or on an average for six months, when they have to be replaced by new ones, an extra supply being furnished with the burner if desired. The burners are now being manufactured in Halifax, and in time a large number of hands will be employed at this work.

We paid a visit to the factory, which is located on the upper story of the old Sailors Home on Water St., and were shown through the premises by Mr. Giles, the obliging manager. The net work which forms the basis of the mantel or cover is knitted from cotton on a knitting machine. It is then dipped in the chemical mixture (which is a secret) in the dry room, and dried on long glass tubes. It then passes through the hands of various female operatives who mould the mantel into shape and finally burn out all the cotton in powerful gas jets, the smoke etc. being carried off by suitable conductors. The cone-shaped mantel or mineral net is now ready to be fitted to the burners, which deft hands soon accomplish, and the completed burner after being fitted with a shade, is ready to be packed in compact boxes for shipment. Three competent operatives have been imported from Philadelphia and will act as forewomen of the different departments. Everything is delightfully clean about the premises, the dry room is heated by steam, as are the work rooms, and although chemicals are employed there is nothing disagreeable, the prevailing odor being of pineapples.

Five of these burners are now to be seen at Mitchell's in George Street; and Bliss's shoe store on Granville St. is also fitted up with them. No effort is being made to push their use, nor will be, until a large supply of burners have been manufactured.

A German patent has been granted to M. Ladewigg for a much-needed article—a fire and water-proof asbestos paper. It is made with 25 to 30 parts of aluminum sulphate, and 25 parts of asbestos, moistening with zinc chloride, and, after washing, treating the pulp with a solution of one part of resin soap and 7 to 10 parts of aluminum sulphate. Paper is then produced as with ordinary rag pulp.

We direct attention to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. A. J. Grant & Co., of 146 and 148 Upper Water Street, who have a large assortment of prime and double-refined English guffen, India steel, silver steel and a large stock of spaths, forks, stones, etc.

We understand the Episcopalians at Hantsport will erect their Church this summer, and that Mr. Jos Taylor has the contract. This (according to the plan) will be a pretty piece of architecture.

CITY CHIMES.

The strawberry festival season has set in with its accustomed severity, and it behooves people to aid on many a good cause by going to them and eating as many strawberries, ice-creams and other delicacies, as they can with safety to purse and person. One that will doubtless prove very pleasant is to be given on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Hillside, Jubilee Road, North West Arm, by the ladies of the Bishop's Chapel, in aid of the memorial to the late bishop.

The Julian Comedy Co. close their engagement in Halifax this week. They have been playing to good audiences in the Lyceum for five weeks and that fact speaks well for them. On Monday night a grand complimentary benefit was tendered to Mr. Nannary, the genial and popular manager, whom there was a large and well pleased audience present.

The many friends of United States Consul General Phelan and his family will regret to hear of their probable removal from Halifax, a change having been made in favor of Mr. Frye of Maine, who is well known here, having been Consul-General under a former administration.

Dr. Hole has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, much to the regret of his many warm friends in the congregation and out of it. Since Dr. Hole came to Halifax he has lost four of his family by consumption, and a change of air and climate is recommended for the family. He has been a faithful and earnest worker, and has endeared himself to many persons, and will be much missed by all denominations as well as his own congregation.

The Cambridge House boys intend giving a subscription dance in Cambridge House on July 2nd to raise funds for their Athletic Club, and at the same time entertain their friends from Windsor, a match having been arranged for that date. There is a formidable array of chaperons provided to keep their charges in order, and the parents and friends of the pupils have promised to assist with the necessary refreshments, etc.

The friends of a certain young Halifax lady have reason to be proud of her literary achievements. A story, the scene of which is laid in this city, is expected to be published shortly, and it is said by those who know that it will make a sensation. The authoress is a belle in Halifax society, and she has made the leading characters of her novel move in the same circles, so the book will be sure to interest the "Upper Ten" at least, though if the style in which it is written be as brilliant and the plot as stirring as it is said to be, there is little doubt that it will be generally sought after by readers of light-literature of all classes. We predict a large sale for it when it appears, which we hope will be soon.

The plan of giving a ball or reception by the officers of our militia battalions, to which ladies would be invited, instead of the usual annual dinner, has been suggested. It would no doubt prove a very acceptable innovation to both the gentlemen of the battalion, and the ladies whom they would invite. In an account of an affair of this sort in Brantford, the ladies contributed to the evening's pleasure by singing and playing, and in fact it was just like a smoking concert with the smoke left out. It is reported to have been a brilliant success. It would be worth while trying the experiment in Halifax, indeed we believe the idea has been mooted by the genial and hospitable officers of the 66th.

The closing exercises of the School for the Blind were held on Tuesday afternoon. The musical programme was extensive, including selections by the School Cornet Band, trained by Mr. Gray, Bandmaster of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment; solos by Miss Valley and Miss Sanders, pianoforte solos by Miss Staten and Mr. Warren, etc. The small, far too small audience room was filled to overflowing. The prizes were presented by Mr. W. C. Silver, Sr. Dept., 1st prize, Martin Fletcher; 2nd prize, Kate McLaughlin. Junior Dept., 1st prize, Samuel Hussey; 2nd prize, Clifford Williston. Musical Dept., 1st prize, Martin Fletcher; 2nd prize, Montague Warren. Special prize given by Mrs. N. C. James for proficiency in English grammar and literature, awarded to Isabel Stater.

Owing to the number of "chimes" last week we were unable to print the one that rang in an account of the marriage of Mr. C. Parker Elliott of North Attleboro, to Miss Enmie, daughter of J. C. Cornelius. The wedding took place at 39 Victoria Road on Wednesday the 12th inst. The Rev. Dr. Burns was the officiating clergyman. The bride was attired in a directoire costume of white China silk, and wore a tulle veil with wreaths of orange blossoms. The bride-maids were four in number, Miss Louise Cornelius, Miss A. McLaren, Miss Christie Cornelius, and Miss Margaret Ritchie. The two older wore directoire frocks of cream cashmere with lettuce and old rose silk trimmings, the little ones, nieces of the bride, wore quaint embroidered dresses, and carried baskets of exquisite flowers. The floral decorations were most unique, a ball of golden-hearted daisies being much admired. After

the wedding repast the happy couple left for an extended tour through the White Mountains. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue cloth with hat to match.

The Orpheus Club closed their season's work on Tuesday evening, when they gave their fourth subscription concert in Orpheus Hall. There was a large audience present and the programme was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Mrs. Taylor sang Mr. Porter's "Longing" beautifully, and drew prolonged applause from the audience. Miss Josie Shoff deserved the encore which she received for her rendering of Mozart's Aria "Batti batti" and Ariotta, "Vodrai Cariuo." Miss Luino was not present when the time for her first number arrived, but she gave it ("La Separazione") after Mr. Macdonald's song, and afterwards sang very sweetly "Dost thou Know That Sweet Land?" receiving an encore to which she responded. Mr. Macdonald has a good voice which will improve by training. Mr. Currie, who gave Veni Sancto Spiritus with great expression, and Dr. Slaytor both sang well, and the chorus (Pit Pat, Pit Pat) by the Ladies Auxiliary was very pretty and well executed. The Club has had a very successful season, the four subscription concerts and the "Bohemian Girl" given in the Academy of Music last winter being all thoroughly enjoyable, reflecting great credit on Mr. Porter, to whose efforts and painstaking work much of the success is due. The encouragement which they have received from the music loving public has been all that could be desired and the club may look forward with confidence to a continuance of it next season.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past week business in wholesale circles has been characterized by a general quietness, which indicates that the usual midsummer dull season has already set in.

Reports as to remittances are conflicting. Some houses complain that they are very unsatisfactory, while others state that they are as good as can be reasonably expected at this season. Our own impression is that country dealers are doing as well as they can in this direction. It is difficult, however, at this season for most of them to raise the ready cash to meet their obligations in full. The farmers who buy from them cannot pay up before their produce is gathered, and meanwhile, their merchants must wait. This is a state of business that annually recurs at this season, and if looked at in the proper light, is natural and unavoidable.

Money appears to be plentiful at about the usual rates. Call loans average at 3 to 3½ per cent. Good merchantable paper is discounted at 6 per cent, at which rate the greater part of the business at our banks is transacted. Weak names generally have to pay 7 per cent. It is true that a very few exceptionally good accounts are accommodated at 5 per cent, but this is not a fair quotable rate, as there are usually special terms connected with the concession that do not apply to ordinary discounts.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week: Mrs. Annie McDonald, general store, Port Mulgrave, succeeded by Pierce Clancy; J. A. Perry, fancy goods, Yarmouth, assigned; Frederick Woodworth, trader, Berwick, assigned.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 14, week	Prev.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	195	201	212	146	179	5440	4871	4785	5117
Canada.....	21	25	28	12	28	817	853	591	605

Dry Goods.—As to wholesale dry goods mill agents report an active demand for cottons at the late advance in prices, which probably indicates that stocks in the country districts are small. Orders for fall woollens have been comparatively small. It appears that travellers were sent out too early in the season, and found the majority of buyers unwilling to meet them before the 1st of July. Most of the orders so far sent in are from weaklings whom the wholesale dealers hesitate to supply. A good deal of caution is being exercised in placing fresh lines of credit before old accounts are liquidated. In general dry goods a fair sorting business is reported at reasonably steady prices.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron trade is steady, with a moderate volume of business reported. A fair business has transpired in Canada and tin plates at steady prices. The general and shell hardware trade is quiet, and appears likely to remain so for a few weeks. In the States foundries and blast furnaces are doing very well, as orders are pouring in faster than they can be filled. Ingot tin is cabled 10s. lower in London at £90 7s. 6d. Chili bars are unchanged. Soft Spanish lead is quoted at £12 10s.

BREADSTUFFS.—The feeling in the flour market has been somewhat weaker and prices were shaded in some cases to effect sales. The demand has been slow and confined to local wants. In consequence the market was quiet with only a small volume of business doing. In England the grain markets are quiet and steady. Nothing is doing in the French markets. Late mail advices from London state that the only Canadian cereal in which business is practicable is peas. Baltic shippers have been selling in the English market during the past six months at what were considered good prices, say from 27s. up to 30s. 6d. c. i. f per 520 lbs. according to sample, and if Canadian peas had been shipped at proportionate prices they could have been placed. The enquiry however has been better lately, but as it is now pretty well at the end of the season, with all their feeding stuffs very cheap, pea sellers can only find a market at low figures. At the close of last month Canadian peas in London were offered at 26s. 9d. per 504 lbs. c. i. f. for shipment within 10 days. The price of oats in England is now above last year's level, but it is not sufficiently high to admit of shipments from this side. Sales of Russian oats have been made in London in quantity for

shipment from St. Petersburg after opening of navigation, steamers having arrived out to load at 13s. 6d. per 304 lbs. c. i. f., full outturn guaranteed and three months from B. of L., later transactions having transpired at 13s. 3d. As this means about 25c. per bushel here, there is nothing to be done in shipping Canadian oats to England. Wheat in New York has fallen from \$1.20, the speculative price of last October, and is now only a shade above 80c. with a large supply on hand and a big crop in prospect. Had wheat been sold last fall at the price Europe then offered the stock on hand could have been worked off and the coming crop would have commanded better prices than can now be anticipated. But in holding back and waiting for a better price the farmers have made certain of a lower price if the yield this year is as great as now appears probable.

PROVISIONS.—A fair local business was transacted in provisions, there being a good jobbing demand, and the market continues fairly active with prices steady all round. The demand for lard has been good and sales were made with considerable freedom. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market, prices being steady. A weak feeling prevailed in Chicago where pork declined 5 to 10c. Lard was also weaker and eased off 2½c. The hog market was dull and prices declined 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—The local butter market has had an easy tone, with trade still limited to jobbing lots. Supplies have proved more than ample to fill all requirements, and advices from the country report that a large make is in progress. Prices, therefore, have an easy tone. The impression appears to prevail among leading dealers and shippers that there will be very little business until prices recede materially. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"It is all very fine to theorize upon what might be done in the way of exporting butter to England, but just now we are confronted with the solid fact, that in order to ship butter to the other side to any extent prices in this market will have to recede to the following tough-looking basis:—Western 10c. to 11c., Eastern Townships 12½c. to 13c., Creamery 15c. to 16c. But in spite of the above low figures we are informed by shippers here that they have been actually accepted in New York for corresponding grades. The market here is consequently 4c. per lb. at least above the parity of prices in England, and unless a marked decline here, or a sharp advance on the other side transpires, Canada may count herself left out entirely from the exporting butter trade with Great Britain. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, it matters not how fine our butter may be, (and it must be borne in mind that in districts adjacent to Montreal some of the choicest creamery in the world is produced) if it is not marketed in the heyday of its rosy freshness, it is useless to attempt to compete with the products of Denmark and other continental countries, which are landed in the British markets within 36 and 48 hours after leaving the churn. This is the key to the question of our export butter trade, and unless Canadian butter makers are prepared to act in accordance therewith, they may count themselves out of the race so far as the English market is concerned."

CHEESE.—The feeling in the cheese market is very strong, though little or no actual business is transacted so far as can be ascertained. Cables quote cheese in England at 45s. 6d. to 46s. Still the New York market is in a doubtful state, and the future of the cheese market largely depends on the attitude that it may take in the next five or six weeks.

FRUIT.—There is little to note in the fruit markets, except that receipts of fresh, both native and imported, are steadily increasing in volume, and prices show a declining tendency all around. The enquiry for dried fruits is practically non-existent.

TEA.—The tea market is in a waiting state. New crop will soon arrive at trade centres, and reports of the quantity and quality thereof are conflicting. Cable advices report that thus far only small settlements of Formosa tea have been made at Amoy, but that the shipments, including the shipments made at Tamsin, amount to about 800,000 lbs., the bulk of which is going to New York.

SUGAR.—The sugar market continues to be greatly excited and values to advance. A recent cable despatch from London reads as follows:—"Market excited and 'advancing,' and there is every appearance of the market becoming still more excited as the exact position of affairs is unfolded." About ten days ago the great Sugar Trust sent out orders by cable from New York to its agents in England and Germany, to secure in all 55,000 tons of raw sugar, chiefly beet, but as soon as it leaked out that the Trust was buying, it was found to be impossible to fill the orders even at the advanced bids, and the Trust's agents had to abandon all further efforts to fill their orders after purchasing 12,000 tons only, at the highest values ruling. Depend upon it the full measure of the Trust's punishment has not yet been meted out, and it has yet to learn that there are fully as shrewd men of business in Liverpool and London as in New York.

FISH.—The fish business continues to be very quiet. In the absolute absence of outside demand prices must be, as they are, nearly nominal. Bait is still very scarce, though in some localities more has been taken than last week. Codfish are reported to be in great numbers but in the absence of bait they have to run free. Quite a number of small catches of mackerel have been made along our shores, but the aggregate take is small. In Newfoundland and the Labrador coast herring catches are reported to have been doing fairly well. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 18—"The chief business is in dry codfish, which is quoted at \$4 to \$4.25 per qtl. Sea trout at \$9.50 to \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels." Gloucester, Mass., June 18—"New Georges codfish \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$3 25 for large and \$2.50 for small. Shore \$3 75 and \$3 25 for large and small. Old Bank \$2 87½. New Kench cured Bank \$4.12½. Cured cusk at \$2.50 per qtl.; hako \$2; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5.00."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	10½
Granulated	9½ to 9½
Circle A	9
White Extra C	8½
Extra Yellow C	8 to 8½
Yellow C	7½
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	45
Demerara	43
Diamond N.	47
Porto Rico	42 to 43
Cienfuegos	39 to 40
Trinidad	40 to 41
Antigua	40 to 41
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

As before suggested we looked for a turn in the markets. The change to the right about has taken place and there is a decidedly firmer feeling all over the west. Stocks are getting low and the demand is increasing. We look for firmer prices until October. We have a fair stock of flour and shall be glad to fill orders. Our flour we are obliged to increase our quotation 10 to 15c. Beans have advanced materially during the last fortnight owing to the prospect of short crop, and we are obliged to advance the price from \$1.60 to \$2.00. Cornmeal and oatmeal are quiet and steady.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents	5 30 to 5 60
Good 90 per cent Patents	5 10 to 5 25
Straight Grade	4 95 to 5 05
Superior Extras	4 75 to 4 85
Good Seconds	4 10 to 4 25
Graham Flour	5 25
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4 60 to 4 10
American 90 per cent, in bond	4 60 to 4 70
American Patents	5 60
Oatmeal	4 20 to 4 30
" Rolled	4 25 to 4 35
Cornmeal, duty paid	2 70 to 2 80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2 15 to 2 20
Roll'd Wheat	5 20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16 00 to 16 25
Shorts	17 00 to 17 50
Middlings	16 00 to 16 50
Cracked Corn including bags	25 50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35 00
Moulce	25 50
Split Peas	3 75 to 4 00
White Beans, per bushel	1 85 to 2 00
Pot Barley, per barrel	9 85
P. E. I. Oats	38
Hay per ton	12 00 to 12 50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	11.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	16 50
" American, clear	19 00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	1.75
ALEWIGES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00
HAKE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	6.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, Nonpareils	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
Valencia Oranges, per case, repacked	8 21
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3 60 to 4 00
Onions, New Egyptian	2½c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate	1.00 to 1.25
Dates, boxes, new	6½ to 8
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½ to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb	13
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen	3.50 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" " 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 2.00

GYPSY.

By MISS F. M. MUSGRAVE.

(Continued.)

"O papa, you can hear me, though I can't hear you, Uncle Bertrand says. Well I am going to speak to you now, *do* listen, papa. I do love you, papa, though I said I didn't wish to love you, because you had gone away and left me. I was so wicked, for I thought you could not love me, or you would not have gone away and left me. But I do love you darling; I can't help loving you, though I didn't wish to love you when I knew you had gone and left me."

Poor little Gypsy was already learning then, what we all have to learn sooner or later—that love is a very rebellious subject; and only too often it happens that it goes where we would not.

"Ask God to bless Uncle Bertrand" continued the child, "and to make him happy, and not to let me give him too much trouble; for he does not know anything about little girls. I only wish I could be quite sure you heard me, papa. Good-night papa; when I am asleep, come and kiss me on the eyes as when we were together. I will be good to Uncle Bertrand, and try to love him as you told me to love him once; but I can never, never love him as I love you darling, and will love you, though you have gone away where I cannot see or hear you."

And that invocation was ended by a sob.

Bertrand stole away quietly; and he felt as he went away that he did indeed know very little about little girls. He wondered if all little girls were like Gypsy. He felt that a great responsibility had been given to him; but he felt at the same time that it was a very sacred trust, and he did pray earnestly that he might be worthy of his trust. He prayed that when the time came that he should meet his friend, that he might meet him with the words—that all was well with his little daughter; that he had been true to the trust imparted to him.

CHAPTER III.

Ten years had passed away swiftly, leaving behind in their flight the little wilful, winning Gypsy, and bringing instead a wilful, winning girl of fifteen.

With unremitting care Bertrand had watched over his little orphan-charge in those years. No devotion could have been more tender than his had been. A great change this little being had made in his life. For years he had been accustomed to the quiet, solitary life of a bachelor, surrounded by his books; but all that was changed when Gypsy entered his home. Quiet he hardly ever knew again; and as for being solitary, he was never alone if Gypsy was awake. Sometimes he looked back rather regretfully to past days, when he had been able to write steadily for a whole day without interruption; but he felt that was a luxury never again to be enjoyed by him. After that faint regret he was sure to be more tenderly indulgent than ever to Gypsy. He never knew what a slave he had become to her. Very imperious and domineering she became; sometimes treating Uncle Bertrand very much as if he were some big Newfoundland dog, brought up to fetch and carry what she wanted.

Bertrand did not deceive himself on one point; Gypsy had become strangely precious to him. But he told himself he cared for her as a father would care for some only daughter. He knew she had become all in all to him. The very apple of his eye. He could scarcely bear her out of his sight now; but he did deceive himself as to the kind of love he lavished on Gypsy till he could deceive himself no longer.

Gypsy had a habit when going downstairs of bounding down two steps at a time, for which unladylike proceeding Uncle Bertrand had never reproved her. Gypsy was skipping down lightly in this way one day, when suddenly she slipped and twisted her ankle. Bertrand was just behind her, progressing more slowly but surely. As Gypsy turned her face to him, white with the pain she was enduring, he sprang to her side; as he took her in his arms, he knew then in a moment all that he had given her. No father's tender unselfish love; but a man's strong passionate love with much that was selfish in it.

Nothing will so quickly and surely prove to us the depth of our love for some human being, as the sight of suffering in that human being's face. Then all our love suddenly wells up with an almost overpowering force. To see acute suffering in every line of that face dearer to us than life; and to feel that we *dare not* show the love burning within us, is an agony inexpressible. Strange the different shapes which suffering takes; all bitter and weary alike to the sufferer, though each believing there was hardly ever pain like his pain.

Poor Bertrand felt he had never suffered so keenly in all his life as he suffered at that moment; when all doubt in his mind was suddenly swept away. His love grew so strong and fierce within him as he held Gypsy unconscious in his arms. At the same time that love felt utterly hopeless as he looked down on the small face so white and unconscious. Before he knew it he had pressed his lips on her lips. The passionate fervor with which he kissed her showed him only too plainly his true feeling.

Then shame, love despair and fear, all struggled in his heart—shame that he should have taken advantage of that helplessness which had brought her so near to him—love intense for that little wayward creature, more to him now than ought else in this world—despair as he looked on that fair young face and thought of his own age and fast whitening hair—and then, fear of himself. How was he ever to hide his true feeling from Gypsy. And suppose she should love someone, someday; someone young and handsome; and the apprehensive imagination of love wandered far into the

future and saw his darling taken from him, and he left desolate and alone. Yes alone he saw himself, with nothing but his aching heart to bear. He almost groaned aloud. "God help me" he murmured, and placing Gypsy on a sofa, he tended her with trembling hands till she opened her eyes and the color returned to her face. Then he left her with her governess and went away to fight with his love.

"Oh, why had he learned to love her in this way?" almost piteously the strong man asked himself this question; it was a love that could only bring pain to him; and she—she would never even know it. She should never guess even all the suffering she had caused him. No word, no look must ever escape him. So God help him! Oh if—the thought would come in spite of himself—he had only been a little younger, and could have made her love him. He would have loved her so tenderly. He felt he had never wanted to be loved so wearily as he did now. When he was younger, he had rather laughed at and scorned that sort of affection; calling it sentimental, and had always boasted he could live without love. But now an intense yearning grew within him to be loved—to be cared for by loving hands. Yea, to be mourned for when taken from this world, to feel that some heart would miss him sorely. It might all be very selfish; he was afraid he was selfish; but nevertheless the longing was there and he could not stifle it.

Then he tried to think only of her; and he told himself if he could only see her happy, he would be contented. He looked at himself in the glass, and noted every change that age had made in him; every silver hair and every wrinkle he noted with a feeling akin to loathing. Bertrand was a true man in that respect; he attributed far more importance to outward appearance, to physical defects, than a woman ever does.

CHAPTER IV.

"Uncle Bertrand, what do you most admire in a woman?" asked Gypsy one day rather suddenly.

"A gentle loving nature," answered Uncle Bertrand with all a man's promptitude about what he admired most in the other sex.

"Just a gentle, loving nature!" said Gypsy, a little scornfully. "I should say usefulness as well, in some way. A *gentle, loving* nature would be a very worthless thing after all, if that was not combined with some other useful mental quality. Just to love a man would not help him much. If I loved a man, I should like to feel I was useful to him. That the need was reciprocal," affirmed Gypsy, with all a girl's enthusiasm.

"For a true woman, a gentle, loving nature is all that is necessary," persisted Bertrand with decision. "That is what a true man admires most in a woman."

"Are you a true man then, Uncle Bertrand? as that is what you most admire in a woman." Gypsy put this question with a little twinkle in her brown eyes. "Well, I don't like your true men then; and I don't wish to be a true woman" she went on with a shrug of the shoulders.

Bertrand Germaine looked at his little charge anxiously.

"What are women's rights women?" asked Gypsy again, after a long pause.

"A bold class of women, who are always making a fuss about their rights, and who talk a great deal of nonsense," answered Bertrand very decidedly.

"But haven't women rights?"

"Certainly, and they get their rights. But they try to claim more rights. All the rights a man has they affirm they should have."

"Don't you think a woman has just as many rights as a man?" catechised Gypsy.

"Undoubtedly women have their rights," was the rather evasive answer. "I think they all get them. But a woman who goes in for women's rights is a woman who is never satisfied. She is generally a very masculine, disagreeable creature, who astonishes everybody."

"Why should the holding of some peculiar ideas make a woman masculine, I wonder?" mused Gypsy.

"I knew a woman once," continued Bertrand, waxing warm on the subject, "and really, I should be afraid to say what lengths that woman went to; she went so far as to say positively, that she did not see why a woman should not (this really, my dear, is strictly the truth, although you will hardly believe me) propose to a man. I believe she did try to extenuate her perverted ideas by saying that under certain circumstances, she could see nothing wrong in the reversing that order of affairs."

"How odd!" laughed Gypsy. "Why, she must have believed in the coming race."

"Odd! Gypsy, why there is nothing odd about it. It only shows what a woman can arrive at, when once her ideas become perverted on that subject. Some things should be impossible. It only proves to me how lost a woman can become to all sense of shame, when she actually avows freely that she can see no harm in such a proceeding." Bertrand spoke earnestly. He felt his trumpet should give no uncertain sound. And it did give no uncertain sound. He wanted his little Gypsy to be a true and really feminine woman; and there was sometimes just a shade of independence about her that troubled him not a little. He felt all this great responsibility about bringing up this girl.

"Well, Uncle Bertrand, as you only have had the bringing up of this troublesome little niece; and as there have never been any women's rights women near to instil any of their wicked, perverted ideas into my head, why, I ought to be all that a man admires and approves of, eh?"

Again Bertrand looked anxiously at Gypsy; that thought did not quit please him, although he confessed to himself the truth of the remark. So much for the consistency of human nature. But he felt he did not wish others to see the feminine perfections of his one little treasure. To see a thing was only too often to want it. His heart sank within him.

"I hope I shall be a very loving woman, but I do wish to be a very clever independent woman too. Now Uncle Bertrand, don't look at me in such a disappointed tone of voice!" laughed Gypsy.

"I know you love me" she said lightly, "but I want you to be proud of me as well."

"That is a dangerous thing for a woman to indulge in so much."

"You darling!" said Gypsy, making a little moue at him. "The wish is there, nevertheless. It is all your fault; when I see how wise you are how can I help longing to be a little bit like you. You are the *goodest, cleverest* man I ever saw."

"You have seen very few men" answered Bertrand gravely; suffering a keen pang as he spoke. Suddenly a wish rose in his mind that he had told Gypsy long ago that he was not her own uncle.

"I don't believe there is another man like you in the world, Uncle Bertrand. I am quite sure no other Uncle in the world is so good to his niece. You have always been so gentle and tender to me, that if anyone even speaks quickly to me it hurts me now. You have spoilt me, I am afraid, darling." Gypsy said this with a calm assurance that was irresistible.

Bertrand longed to take the little creature in his arms as he had so often done when she was a child. She was indeed the light of his eyes, and she was the greatest anxiety he had in life.

"But, Uncle Bertrand, you are not so fond of me as you used to be. You have not given me a kiss for a long time. Now, give me one of your dear, sweet, old, long kisses."

It was true. He had not kissed her since that day she sprained her ankle; and he had learned he loved her no longer as a child. Very hard had been the penance, but religiously he had kept it.

Gypsy twined her arms round him and put her lips up to his in the most bewitching way in the world. He was only human. As she put her lips to his, a thrill of pleasure passed through him. All the love he had been struggling to crush out in him rose then. Passionately he held her in his arms, his lips clinging to hers. He could hardly put her from him. He kissed her hair, eyes and lips with kisses of despairing love. The very essence of sweetness she seemed to him. At last, her smile of innocent pleasure first woke him from his temporary delirium. He put her from him sick at heart.

"Ah!" she said with a smile of pleasure that was very delicious. You are a darling, and you do love your little wicked Gypsy a wee bit. Don't go away from me Uncle Bertrand."

But without a word he left the room—left it with the firm resolve that she must know now that she was not his niece as she believed; that they were not relations. He knew what that meant. All the sweet familiar intercourse would perhaps cease utterly. Perhaps she would even learn at last to look upon him almost as a stranger. He felt she would never again kiss him with the same freedom; but he felt that it must be so, after all he had learnt that day of his feelings. It was hard but it must be done. He must tell her everything. Then bitterly he asked himself why this hot, strong love had been given to him in his old age? If he could only tear it from his heart he would do it though he died in the act. He would go away and struggle with it. Perhaps if he was away from her—then—how could he leave her when she was so dependent on him? Thank God for that; she owed him everything, though she knew it not, and would never know it. No, he must learn to suffer and be still; and then he prayed she might never suffer one throb of pain.

With all a lover's quick imagination, he thought of her soft dark hair, her brown eyes, all her sweetness; all her winning ways rose before him; in the greatness of his despairing love, she seemed to him more lovely than ever. To him she was the embodiment of all that was perfect and lovely. No, it never occurred to him that another man might see flaws in his jewel. That what to him was very winning, another man might call wilful. No, he saw nothing but truth and fearlessness in that character. That night, when quite alone, he asked himself one question again and again. At last, with a low groan of despair in his agony, he cried aloud—"I have sinned in thought; I have sinned against her; I have betrayed the trust of a friend. It was that touch of her sweet pure lips that first told me all; a kiss given in all childish innocence, and yet it aroused, it showed a fire blazing within me. God on high!" he entreated, "strangle this selfish love in its very birth. O friend of my youth, I swear, never, never shall pass these lips one word which might not have been uttered by a father—by her own father. You gave her to me; God help me, she is safe from any selfish wish of mine even to make her mine. She is safe. She is safe. Yes, safe as if she were indeed flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone. She is my daughter—nay spiritual daughter. She is but a child to me in age. Oh, mad fool that I have been! When did this love first take root? Fool! fool! that I have been!"

Bertrand never found any excuse for his love. Solemnly he had vowed that no word of his love should ever pass his lips, and faithfully he kept that vow.

CHAPTER V.

The following day Bertrand was away all day on business. The moment he entered the house he found himself looking about anxiously for a bright face, that always shone brightly on him. He felt as if he had been out in the cold all day and was now longing for a bright ray to warm him. How he was longing for his little Gypsy! What was all the world to him now without his little Gypsy? The more he tried to persuade himself that this love was only what he would have it to be—yea, so much the more he found out the intensity of that love.

(To be Continued.)

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SHERIFF'S SALE. 1889. A. No. 1536. IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—The Honorable William J. Almon and Benjamin G. Gray, Trustees of Louisa Gilpin, Plaintiffs AND Mary Austen, Mary Haven, Robert Theakston, and Frank G. Forbes, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the Supreme Court House, at Halifax, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1887, unless before the day of sale the amount due for principal, interest, and costs, be paid to the plaintiffs, their solicitor, or into Court. All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the original mortgagors, and of the above named defendants, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, or either of them either at law or in equity of, in, to, upon, or out of all that lot of

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situate in the City of Halifax aforesaid, commencing at a point thirty-six feet two inches eastwardly from the corner of Harrington and Blowers Street, on the southern side of Blowers Street, thence to run eastwardly on Blowers Street twenty-four feet five inches to the property owned by Robert Malcolm, thence by Malcolm's property southerly forty feet six inches more or less to Forman's property, thence westerly by Forman's northern line twenty-four feet five inches, more or less, to the south-eastern angle of property recently conveyed by the executors of the late William Hault, deceased, to Elizabeth Hault, thence northerly on the east line of the property so conveyed to Elizabeth Hault forty feet six inches to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same, belonging or in any wise appertaining.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at sale, remainder on delivery of Deed. DONALD ARCHIBALD, High Sheriff of the County of Halifax. WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiffs, Halifax, N. S., 23rd May, 1889.

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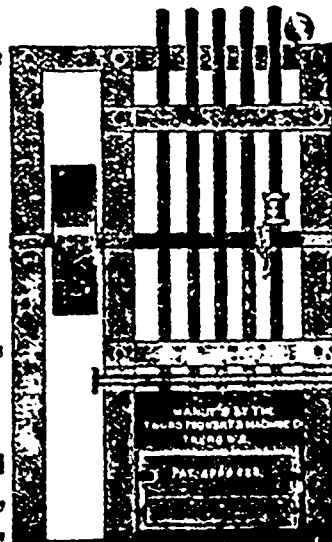
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MINING.

Last week we published a short paragraph respecting the advisability of getting some of the members of the English Iron & Steel Institute to visit this Province. As we look upon it as a matter of very great importance, we would like to draw attention to it again. The English Iron & Steel Institute is an association of the manufacturers and users of iron and steel, and numbers among its members all the leading men in the business. Among them may be mentioned Sir Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the bessemer process of making steel; Mr. P. Gilchrist, the inventor of the basic process; Sir I. Lowthian Bell, the great authority on blast furnace work; Messrs. Adamson, Samuelson, and many other veterans among the "Makers of the Age of Steel." The American Institute of Mining Engineers, which held a meeting here in 1885, extended an invitation to the Iron & Steel Institute to visit the United States next summer, and it was accepted with enthusiasm, consequently a large number of the members will then cross the Atlantic. The ironmakers of the Southern States have also invited any of the members who wish to do so to visit them, and will in all probability arrange an excursion through that now celebrated iron region. If they were invited and told of our mineral resources, many of them might prefer visiting Nova Scotia rather than the Southern States, and although we may have few large iron and steel works, we can show what we have. An inspection of our beds of ore and limestone, our extensive coalfields and collieries, will amply repay them for their visit, not to mention the beautiful scenery in Cape Breton, Pictou County and at Londonderry.

This year looks like a turning point in the iron trade of Nova Scotia. The Londonderry Iron Co. has about pulled through its troubles, and under its present energetic management is running full time, with plenty of orders on hand and ahead. The New Glasgow Steel Works have their now 25 ton plant in working order, and in consequence have trebled their production. The Nova Scotia Midland Railroad & Iron Company is preparing to build a railroad, open mines, and build large blast furnaces, so that by next summer we shall have our resources opened up a little more, and shall be in a position to show their capabilities. It does not need many arguments to prove the immense advantage it would be to the country to have its resources examined by such leading men as our visitors would be. Our present iron-makers are interested, as it would advertize the remarkable purity of our ores, and therefore the quality of the iron made from them. Our coal mining companies are interested in capital being attracted here to starve iron and steel works, and consume coal. The Province at large is interested in anything that will introduce manufactures and bring money into the country. We have no representative association in this Province to take the initiative in this matter, therefore it seems to us that the Local Government should interest itself in it, (since it derives revenue directly from the royalties on iron and coal, and indirectly through the prosperity of the country,) by co-operating with the iron and coal managers, and giving them some financial aid. If the Government will move in this matter, they cannot do better than place it in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Mines. Action should be taken immediately and an invitation sent to the Iron & Steel Institute in time to give the members due notice, and to find out approximately how many would come. Then arrangements should be made for excursions to the points of interest.

MONTAGUE—We had the pleasure of inspecting and handling some of the rich gold quartz recently taken from near No. 4 shaft on the New Albion property. Handsomer specimens we have never seen, there being really more gold than quartz in them. As the work of development progresses the mine proves better and better.

Capt. Allen of Yarmouth, original owner of the Westfield mine, is in Halifax, and sails on Monday next per *Nova Scotian* for England on mining business.

LAKE CATCHA.—Ten tons of quartz crushed at the Oxford mine yielded 30 ozs. gold.

MEASURES OF ORES, EARTH, ETC.

13 cubic feet of ordinary gold or silver ore, in mine.....	1 ton, 2,000 lbs.	Equal to
20 cubic feet of broken quartz.....	1 ton, 2,000 lbs.	
In calculating the quantity of ore "in place" in a mine, an allowance is generally made for moisture in the ore, determined by the character of the ore.		
18 feet of gravel in bank.....	1 ton.	
27 cubic feet of gravel when dry.....	1 ton.	
25 cubic feet of sand.....	1 ton.	
18 cubic feet of earth in bank.....	1 ton.	
27 cubic feet of earth when dry.....	1 ton.	
17 cubic feet of clay.....	1 ton.	
44 8 cubic feet bituminous coal when broken down.....	1 long ton, 2,240 lbs.	
42 3 cubic feet anthracite coal when broken down.....	1 long ton, 2,240 lbs.	
12 3 cubic feet of charcoal.....	1 ton, 2,240 lbs.	
70 9 cubic feet of coke.....	1 ton, 2,240 lbs.	
1 cubic foot of anthracite coal.....	50 to 55 lbs.	
1 cubic foot of bituminous coal.....	45 to 55 lbs.	
1 cubic foot Cumberland coal.....	58 lbs.	
1 cubic foot Cannel coal.....	50 3 lbs.	
1 cubic foot charcoal (hard wood).....	15 5 lbs.	
1 cubic foot charcoal (pine).....	18 lbs.	
1 cord wood, 4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet.....	128 cubic feet.	

The rich gold find by Mr. N. C. Owen at Millipic, has turned all eyes in that direction, and just now great activity is being displayed among persons owning property in that district. All persons who are fortunate enough to own property in that district are making thorough searches for the precious stuff, and it is reported that a shaft is being sunk on a two foot lead on the property of Dr. Cowie of Halifax, and the prospects are of the most encouraging nature. Persons who have examined the quartz taken from this lead pronounce it very fine and having every indication of turning out rich. The doctor has evidently struck a bonanza and we wish him success.—*Bridge-water Enterprise.*

AMALGAMATION.

By B. C. WILSON, PRESIDENT GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From Canadian Mining Review.

In the early days of California gold mining, amalgamation was an unknown term, and quicksilver and amalgam unknown quantities. We washed away the auriferous sands and got the golden grains in their original and yellow purity. By and by some of the large sluicing and hydraulic companies introduced quicksilver, and it was soon in general use, but being very crudely handled immense quantities were washed away with the debris, and if quicksilver can do it, certainly the whole State of California should be thoroughly salivated.

When quartz crushing was inaugurated in Nova Scotia, the quicksilver and gold were not introduced to each other until after the ore was crushed, and not during the process of reduction; consequently the present system of copper plates was unknown, but the crushed sand was washed over riffles and pools of quicksilver arranged according to the ingenuity of the experimenters in various tempting ways to inveigle the gold into a new home, and it was not considered inconsistent to employ 100 pounds of quicksilver per battery of four stamps.

I think the first person to introduce quicksilver amalgamation to crushed ores in Nova Scotia was the late Charles Puttner, of Bavaria, who came here from Carolina at the instance of the late Joseph Weir, and set up an experimental Chilian mill at Freshwater, Halifax.

If I am not in error, I started the third stamp mill in Nova Scotia, making all the patterns myself and invented, without knowing it, the present style of stamp head and method of attaching it to rod. Our venture was a joint stock affair owned in Halifax, and the directors deemed it their duty to do a great amount of detail directing on matters of which they were perfectly ignorant, and in the light of present improvements I was not much better, and I got a decided reprimand for putting in round stamps instead of square ones, and learning that I entertained certain heretical ideas of putting mercury in the mortar while the ore was being reduced they took early precaution to direct me "not to do it" under penalty of their severest displeasure.

We crushed three weeks without quicksilver, other than in riffles and in sluices; and finding particles of unamalgamated gold going off in the tailing, I then without the knowledge of any one, charged one battery with quicksilver and ran the other without. The result of the week's work was 25 per cent more gold in the quicksilvered mortar than in the other—next week I changed the quicksilver to the other mortar and ran the first without, with just about the same results in favor of the one with mercury in it. I followed this up for four weeks to thoroughly satisfy myself and then reported to the directors, who kindly directed me to use my own judgment in the matter.

This innovation called the copper plates into existence. At first they were very small and very thin; later on we got thicker ones, made wide at the top and narrow at the bottom like the inverted gable of a house, and, so enduring are early impressions, that I regret to say many persons who consider themselves authorities on this subject still adhere to this form of plate. It requires, however, but little demonstration to show the fallacy of the principle; whatever increases the quantity of water or pulp on any part of the plate disturbs the adjustment to an extent which makes either one or the other part inoperative as a saving appliance.

More recently a copper plate with an electro deposition of silver on one surface (more popularly known as "silver plate") have been introduced. My own experience with these extends over only half a year or so, but I am free to record my appreciation of them, as they always present a clean amalgamated surface from the word "go," which cannot be permanently obtained on a copper plate until there is on it an amount of amalgam equal to about two ounces of gold per square foot, which must be kept there as long as you expect the plate to be efficient, though, of course, you can get it all back when the plate has outlived its usefulness (provided the temptation offered has not induced some one to rob you of them in the meantime), while on a silver plate the permanent accumulation of gold seems to be practically inappreciable, so that, all things considered, the silver plate is both an economy and a security.

There seems to prevail an idea that any gold once attached to an amalgamated plate is practically saved. This I have lived to know, is an expensive fallacy, and one which I believe to be largely increased on the silver plate as compared with the copper one, and I deem it very important to provide means to intercept the slow glacier-like progress of amalgam which commences an almost imperceptible journey down and eventually over the plates and out of the mill.

(To be Continued.)

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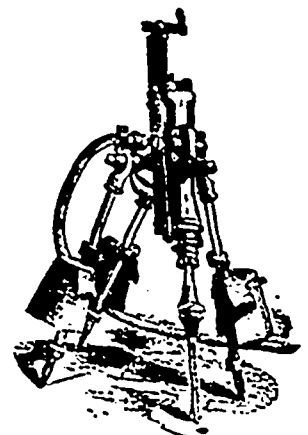
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HOME AND FARM.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Sir,—It is a matter of surprise that farmers in this country succeed as well as they generally do, when their usually loose way of conducting the financial portion of their business is considered. Not one in a dozen keeps or pretends to keep a set of books. They raise and sell grain, roots, hay, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., but very few of them know or appear to care to inform themselves how much the wheat they produce costs them or what profit or loss results from each operation. It is largely owing to this slipshod, happy-go-lucky way of conducting their business that many farmers after a hard year's work are apt to find themselves and their farms impoverished at its close. They actually do not know what any article that they have to sell cost them, and they are, therefore, at the mercy of buyers. No merchant, tradesman, manufacturer or even professional man would or could expect to succeed without keeping an accurate and detailed account of his income and expenditure. Were it not for the inherently profitable nature of a farmer's occupation, universal failure would be the inevitable outcome of the unbusiness-like methods pursued by most of our farmers. A reform in this respect is greatly needed. BUSINESS.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE—Nothing will make your homes so attractive and satisfying to your children as music. There is a charm in it that is found in nothing else. It awakens all the grand impulses of the soul; it harmonizes all the discordant elements in one's nature, and brings out all our better feelings towards humanity. It has been truly said "that a man was never so entirely lost but that a song would redeem him." Then fill your homes with music and song and let the children have books and papers, such as will elevate and instruct rather than demoralize. Their growing minds will not feast on dry sermons, but with the advancement of knowledge and the liberality of the press to-day, there is no lack of interesting and ennobling books and periodicals within the reach of every home. Let each book that you get your child be a milestone that shall point to great possibilities in its future life.

As far as your means will allow you fill your homes with pictures and flowers. If they are ever so simple they are attractive and go far in cultivating a love for the beautiful. A small landscape painting, even though it may be poorly executed, will oft-times create a love for the beauties of nature, and the impressions formed from that little picture may elevate one's thoughts and give one a desire to reproduce on canvass other and lovelier things.

Then give your child paints and brushes. Help them to relieve the dull plainness of your home, for be assured if there is nothing attractive at home they will be attracted elsewhere.—L. C. in New England Farmer.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—This new breed of fowls, which is gaining rapidly in popular favor, is an offshoot from the barred Plymouth Rocks, which they closely resemble in shape, style and general appearance; in size they are very little larger and in color a pure white. Experience in breeding them proves that they have reached a point where they breed truer to feather, shape, size and markings than the brood from which they sprung. They are good eaters, very fond of vegetables, and great foragers when given a chance; hence they are a strong, vigorous fowl, little liable to diseases. They lay a good sized egg of a deep brown color, and are showing themselves to be great layers, which qualities are sufficient to account for their popularity, outside and independent of their great beauty.—New England Farmer.

The British markets for cattle have been well maintained, and the general tone has been firm. The cable had a firmer tone and quoted values rather better, on account of light offerings. The local market has continued active under a good demand from shippers, and an active export trade has been transacted, but the feeling has been somewhat weaker owing to heavy receipts. Exporters have been buying more freely and all the offerings have been taken. The shipments of cattle from Montreal this season have shown good profits and exporters so far have been making money. In the ocean freight market there has been a firm feeling and the rates have been well maintained owing to the active demand for space, the bulk of which has been taken up to the 10th of July.

CURRYING Cows.—Every experienced dairyman knows that a cow taken to a strange place will not usually work up to average for months thereafter.

It is a common remark that such cows do a great deal better the second year than the first. The reason for this is found in the restored mental contentment of the cow. In the language of the farm she has been "wonted." Here is another proof of the "nervous theory" and every wise dairyman takes into full account the effect of nervous or mental disturbance on the production of cows. An excellent way to make a strange cow feel "wonted" or contented as possible—and there is money in this to the dairyman—is the daily use of the card and brush. Such use promotes her comfort, and very quickly causes her to feel contented with her new master and home.—Howard's Dairyman.

SET TIMES FOR PLANTING.—A correspondent of the World writes: I have transplanted trees at all hours of the day and in different ages of the moon, also at night, but without discovering any of the advantages so many people think belong to certain set times for seeding and planting. As far as the moon's influence is concerned I know of nothing that justifies my belief in it; but for transplanting, and especially for tender varieties, it

evening is to be much preferred to the morning of a sunshiny day. In this way the newly set plants get a few hours of a genial and moist atmosphere, during which the soil settles around them and enables them to make a slight start before they are subjected to the sunlight.

Straight rows can be more easily cultivated than crooked ones.

Hogs give the quickest return for the smallest amount of capital.

Let the children have a spot in which to sow and plant of their own accord.

Cheap goods are very often literally cheap in every sense except in economy to the purchaser.

While grass is an excellent food a little supplemental grain now and then may save a deal in the fall.

The smaller the field the more fence required and the more land taken from cultivation. The more oblong the field the more fence required to inclose a given area; conversely, the nearer a square is the field the less fence required.—*American Agriculturist.*

OUR COSY CORNER.

TEA-MAKING.—Women that have ever had the care of a house, and very many who have not, all have a way of their own in making tea, and, though to any one else it may not appear as the best way, yet they have become so accustomed to it that when a better way is suggested they seldom approve of it.

The kind of tea depends on the taste of the family, which is, of course, known to the housewife; consequently, no distinct kind can be recommended. The quantity used varies according to taste, but, usually, one teaspoonful of tea for each cup is what is allowed, and if this should be too strong, it can easily be weakened to taste. Always use a pot made of some kind of earthenware, and never, on any account, use a tin one. If tin must be used for this purpose never let the tea stand in it only long enough to steep. Tea, when left standing in anything is not a drink to be recommended, but if left in a tin pot it becomes actually poisonous, and ought never to be drunk.

When making tea always be sure that the water used is boiling. It is not enough that it has been boiling and is still very hot, but it must be boiling when poured on the tea. It is best when convenient to always use the water when it first boils, for if the water has been taken off, set back, and has to be reboiled for the tea it is not as good. Scald out the teapot before using, then place in it the quantity of tea used. Put the teapot with the dry tea in it on the back of the range, and let remain a minute or two. Then add enough boiling water to just cover the tea, put the teapot back on the stove, let remain about three minutes, then add the quantity of water necessary. Serve immediately, and there is no doubt but that it will be good.

When weakening tea always do so with boiling water when possible, but if not boiling at the time, very hot water that has been boiled is the next best thing. Never for this purpose use any water before it has been boiled, no matter how hot it may be, for it will ruin the flavor of the tea, also putting on the top of a cup of tea a scum that is anything but inviting to look at, aside from drinking it. Never boil tea, but if by accident it boils, throw it away and make fresh, for although this may appear wasteful, it is an excusable waste that ought to be commended.

Always empty the teapot after each meal, and put away until wanted, but never let it stand on the stove, as some do, from one meal to another. Many housewives have a habit, when making tea, of putting a pinch of the dry tea in their mouths and chewing it. It is not that it has a pleasant taste, or that they like it, but only a habit formed as many others are, thoughtlessly. This should be discontinued as quickly as possible, as the juice of the dry tea extracted in this way has a very injurious effect on the system.

LITTLE HELPS.—If the cover is removed from soap-dishes the soap will not get soft.

When flatirons become rusty, black them with stove polish and rub well with a dry brush.

Use charcoal to broil with. The flames close the pores quickly and make the meat very tender.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an air-tight case with a good-sized piece of camphor.

Use squares of dull-colored felt, pinked at the edges, under statuary or any heavy ornaments that are liable to mar a polished surface.

Do not keep ironed-clothes on bars in the kitchen any longer than is necessary for thoroughly drying. They gather unpleasant odors.

Equal parts of white shellac and alcohol is a permanent fixative for crayon and charcoal sketches. Spray it on evenly with an artist's atomizer.

A tablespoonful of brandy put into each bottle of tomato catsup before sealing will not only preserve it, but will add to the flavor when wanted for use.

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GLASS D. The 24th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1889. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
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60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
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1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
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All checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 118.—The position was:—black men 21, 24, 25, king 4; white men 30, 32, kings 12, 15, white to play and win.

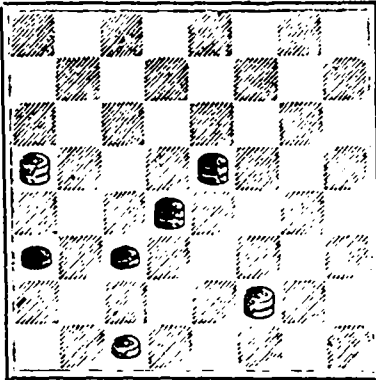
15 11 16 19 19 15 11 16
25-29 24-28 21-25 30-23
12 16 30 26 15 19 19 26
29-25 25-29 25-30 w. wins

This position was awarded the second prize in a New York competition some time ago. Its author's solution embraced 54 moves, but that given us by Mr. Forbes of Shubenacadie is not only much shorter, but a neater way of forcing the white win.

PROBLEM 121.

End game between our checker editor and Mr. P. O'Hearn.

Black men 21, 22, kings 15, 18.



White man 30, kings 13, 27.

White to move. What result.

This we think will give our best solvers an hour's amusement.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

As stated in our last Messrs C. F. Barker of Boston and James P. Reed of Chicago have been engaged in a match for the checker championship of America.

We are indebted to the American Checker Review for the following report of the checker games in the series.—

"Barker won the toss and chose the white men. The opening drawn was the 'Dyke.' The game proceeded on regular lines until the 25th move, when Reed varied by 3-8 as in the Martins vs. Yates match games. Barker played very cautiously. The position at the 17th move was:—black men (Reed) 9, 13, 18, 19; white men (Barker) 21, 26, 28 king 6."

The game was drawn as follows:—

6 1 18-23 6 9 30-25
9-14 26 22 26-30 21 17
1 6 23-26 9 18 19-23

The second game was also a "Dyke" Barker playing blacks. The game reached the following position:—black men (Barker) 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 19; white men 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31; white (Reed) to move.

The game proceeded as follows:—

27 23 12-19 22 18 27-23
8-12 22 17 28-32 18 14
17 13 19-24 29 25 10-17
16-20 28 19 20-24 21 14
13 6 15-24 25 21 2-6
1-10 26 22 32-27 drawn.
23 16 24-28 17 13

The third game was a "Dundee." At the twenty-third move the position

was as follows:—black men (Reed) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 18, 20; white men (Barker) 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32. That the position was very critical was apparent to every one and the interest was intense. After time had been called Barker moved 14-10 and this was the boomerang stroke he had prepared for his opponent.

(a) 2-7 25 18 7-30 31 26
21 14 5-9 15 10 w. wins.
18-22 14 5 6-15

a "But nothing was further away from Reed's thoughts, and he quickly moved 17-22. Barker gave a low whistle of astonishment. That he should have overlooked the consequent stroke seemed almost improbable; but there it was staring him in the face and when 26 17, 18-23, 27-18, 8-11, 15 8, 6-29 quickly followed, he knew his boomerang stroke had returned to him with a result as disappointing as it was surprising. After a few more moves he resigned the game."

Late advices up to the eleventh day's play give the score as follows. Reed 8, Barker 4, drawn 27. As there are only eleven more games to play Barker will surely lose the championship.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty five for 15c.

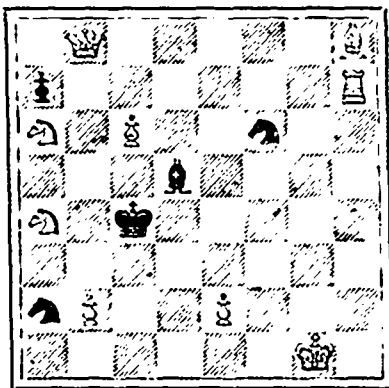
CHIESS.

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

Solution to Problem No. 83, B to K2, solved by Jno. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 85.

BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

No. 67

Played in the second round of the Sixth American Chess congress.

WHITE BLACK
M. Tschigorin. G. H. D. Gossip.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 Kt to KB3
3 P to B3 (a) P to Q4
4 Q to R4 P to B3 (b)
5 B to K5 Kkt to K2 (c)
6 P takes P Q takes P
7 Castles B to Q2
8 P to Q4 (d) P to K5
9 Kkt to Q2 Kt to K13
10 B to B4 Q to QR4
11 Q to Kt3 P to B1
12 B to B7 ch K to K2
13 Kt to B4 Q to R3
14 B to Kt5 ch K takes B
15 Kt to Q6 mate.

No. 68
Played in the first round of the Sixth American Chess Congress.

WHITE BLACK
W. H. K. Pollock. M Tschigorin.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to QB3 Kt to KB3
3 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
4 P to Q4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P B to K15
6 Kt takes Kt KtP takes Kt
7 B to Q3 P to Q1
8 P to K5 Kt to Kt5
9 Castles Castles
10 P to KR3 Kt takes P
11 B takes RPch K takes B
12 Q to R5 ch K to Kt sq
13 Q takes Kt R to K sq
14 Q to K3 B to KB4
15 B to Kt5 Q to Q2
16 QR to QB sq R to K3
17 Q to KB4 B takes Kt
18 P takes B R to K7
19 Q to QR4 QR to K sq
20 B to K3 B takes RP
21 P takes B QR takes B
22 QR to K Q takes KRP
23 R takes R R takes R
24 R to QKt sq R to K5

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CLASS D.

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

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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HALIFAX, MAY 29TH, 1889.

DEAR SIR,— We beg to inform you that we have sold the stock and good will of the business of the late J. S. MACLEAN & Co. to Messrs.

JOHN W. GORHAM & SHERBURNE WADDELL, who intend carrying on the business at the old stand, "JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE," as successors to J. S. Maclean & Co. In making this transfer, we believe we are doing what was contemplated by Mr. Maclean before his death.

From the long experience of these gentlemen with Mr. Maclean in his late business, we feel confident in recommending them to your patronage.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours truly, GEO. CAMPBELL, J. C. MACKINTOSH, E. P. T. GOLDSMITH, Executors of John S. Maclean.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We beg to notify customers and the public generally that we have purchased from the executors the stock and good will of the business of the late J. S. MACLEAN & Co., and will continue as Wholesale Grocery and Commission Merchants, at the old stand, "Jerusalem Warehouse," under the name, style and firm of

J. W. GORHAM & CO.

Successors to J. S. MACLEAN & Co. JOHN W. GORHAM, SHERBURNE WADDELL. June 1st, 1889.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 2840. IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—John H. Harvey and Benjamin G. Gray, Trustees of the Estate of Patrick Kenny, deceased, Plaintiffs, AND John Egan, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the Supreme Court House, at Halifax, on Saturday, the 29th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1889, unless before the day of sale the amount due for principal, interest, and costs be paid to the Plaintiffs, their solicitor, or into Court.

All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him, either at law or in equity, of, in, to, upon, or out of all that lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND

in the city of Halifax, being number 42 on a plan of the subdivision of the Adams' Field, by John W. Watt filed in the Crown Land office, at Halifax, and described as follows:—Beginning at the south-east corner of lot number forty-three, thence southwardly along the west side line of Walnut Street sixty-three feet, more or less, to a lane shown on said plan, thence along the north side of said lane one hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, westwardly to lot number forty-one, thence northwardly along the rear line of said lot number forty-one, sixty feet, more or less, to lot number forty-three, thence eastwardly along the south side line of said lot number forty-three one hundred and thirteen feet more or less, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same, belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms—Ten per cent deposit at sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DONALD ARCHIBALD, High Sheriff of the County of Halifax. WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiffs, Halifax, N. S., 23rd May, 1889.

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