

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 20, 1888.

{ VOL. 5.
No. 29.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.		
Political Forecasts	.....	1
The Islanders	.....	1
The Reform of the House of Lords	.....	1
Notes	.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.		
Poetry—"Cruel Chloria"	.....	6
Do not—In the Drawing Room	.....	6
Bonnie Bras d'Or	.....	7
Seriel—Patience	.....	10, 11
.....	.....	11
.....	.....	11
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chat-Chat and Chuckles	.....	3
News of the Week	.....	4, 5
Industrial Notes	.....	7, 8
The Nordenfolt Gun	.....	8
Commercial	.....	8, 9
Market Quotations	.....	9
Mining	.....	12, 13
Home and Farm	.....	14
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 judging or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after reading due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

For once a French duel seems to have been a rather serious matter. Both parties evidently meant work, and General Boulanger has had a "close shave." M. Floquet's sword penetrated the General's neck to the depth of two inches, between the jugular vein and the carotid artery, inflicting a serious wound.

The tomb of the family of Sophocles has just been discovered a mile and a half from Paleokastron, in Greece. It is mentioned by his biographer, and was built in the fifth century before Christ. It contained three funerals, the first holding the remains of a woman identified as such by a mirror found with them; the two others, from other evidence found in them, are supposed to be the burial place of two young men. There were no inscriptions.

The National Debt of the United States has been reduced during the last year by \$112,000,000, and a surplus of \$97,000,000 still remains. This is a magnificent showing, but it ought to tell with the people against an enormous amount of over taxation and unnecessary protection. How are American industries to be supposed to be in their infancy and to require nursing and codling? The infancy has seemed to us vigorous enough for a long time past, to make sharp and short work of slaughtering industries, which really are in their babyhood, whenever they get the chance.

There are proverbially two sides to every question. The meagre accounts of the difference between the King and Queen of Servia have rather led to the inference that Queen Natalié's high temper was to blame, and added charge of treachery. *Audi alteram partem* (hear the other side). It now appears that the King is scandalously unfaithful, and betrays the interests of Servia to the Austrian court, and that the Queen's high spirit will neither do the one offence, nor submit to complicity with the other. King Milan has (it is stated) secured a divorce from a subservient ecclesiastical official, but the *Pall Mall* stigmatises it as a vile job. The *Pall Mall* is capable where it can get up sensation, but it is probable there is truth in the allegation.

We do not hear much of horse-eating now-a-days; but in Paris, at any rate, the practice seems to flourish, though somewhat secretly. Horse is served up in many of the restaurants. The Inspector of Butcheries has just published a report on the sale of horse flesh in the capital. It appears the consumption of this meat, more or less concealed, has increased to an extraordinary extent.

The disagreement as to the tactics of the Garrison v. Wanderers in a recent Cricket match is to be regretted. The Garrison is reported, wanted a decisive victory rather than a draw. If they had remained too long at the bat this draw might have been frustrated. They, therefore, it is said, elected to go out—leg before wicket, and other ways. There is difference of opinion as to the legitimacy of these tactics. We think all questionable dodgery should be avoided. If an opening be once made, the noble game of cricket may become as disgustingly and professionally mercenary as base-ball or rowing.

The *Forum* says:—Prof. R. H. Thurston remarks that the world is waiting the appearance of three inventors, to whom it will accord honors and emoluments far exceeding all ever yet received by any of their predecessors. The first is he who will show how, by the combustion of fuel, directly to produce the electric current, the second will teach how to reproduce the beautiful light of the glow-worm and the fire-fly—a light without heat, which means the utilization of energy without that waste met with in the attempt to produce light; while the third is the inventor who is to give us the first practically successful air ship.

It is much to be regretted that the mission of some of the Members of the Local Government to the Quebec Conference should be made the foundation of wholesale charges of "drunken shindies," etc., etc. No cause is advanced by such methods of party warfare, and we wish politically antagonistic journals would have the courage to drop them, and the sense to see that they damage rather than further the party using them. It seems to us that very much would be gained if opposing parties could once make up their minds to treat the opinions of their adversaries with decent respect, and give them credit for some honesty of purpose.

We note with pleasure the hopeful tone of the *Zoophilist* agent the annual meeting of the Society for the protection of animals from vivisection. A more successful one it says, was never held. Apropos to this subject, we regret to see from time to time evidences in the press of belief in M. Pasteur's theories as to rabies. M. Pasteur is doubtless a great scientist, but in the matter of rabies he is utterly unreliable. He is like no one in rash assumption so much as he is like Mr. Gladstone, and his great triumph in that particular direction has been to persuade thousands of people that every poor scared and tortured cur that they encounter in deadly fright and friendliness is mad.

From no people do sneers and invectives directed at British rule come with a worse grace than from French Canadians. M. Amyot's would-be sarcastic reference to England as "cette belle-mère patrie" (that step-mother country) and M. Mercier's violence and misrepresentation of Lord Stanley, were alike discreditable, and worthy only of men who, for party purposes, were prepared to canonize Riel. Never was conquered country so generously treated as was Canada by England. Guaranteed the full enjoyment of their laws and language, French Canadians have scarcely been since entered with in any way. It is perhaps a pity Quebec does not afford the rest of the Dominion an opportunity of reconquering her. Of course Mr. Mercier's spread-eagleism is mostly blather, and he and those of his stripe will take very good care their bumptiousness does not drive the rest of the Dominion to reconquer them. But they are an ungracious lot.

We strongly deprecate insult to and abuse of America in Canadian journals, and consider some remonstrances which have been levelled against the practice to be by no means without reason and propriety. But, on the other hand, nothing can be more insulting to both England and Canada than the perpetual vomit of vituperation and falsehood spouted forth by Messrs. Hoar, Frye and other "tail-twisters," and unhappily, the exceedingly unsavory mess seems to be far from repulsive to a vast mass of American citizens. The United States would haughtily resent the slightest interference with her internal affairs, but she practically tolerates the most odious and insolent meddling with, and fosters crime directed against, Great Britain, while she taxes herself by millions at the hands of Bank defaulters because her Irish masters will not permit her to conclude a proper extradition treaty. It must be said the American attitude on these points is not the dignified one befitting a very great nation.

POLITICAL FORECASTS.

Whenever a new personality in a position to influence the tide of international events steps into the arena, the public is stunned with the vociferation of writers, in their haste to prove their insight and foresight by impromptu forecasts of what is to ensue. Those, most frequently based on the crude guesses and unscrupulous sensationalism of European correspondents of American newspapers, are generally found to be entirely worthless.

The temporary popularity achieved by General Boulanger, led to all sorts of surmises, which for the most part tended to the speedy *bouleversement* of the Republic, the establishment on its *debris* of another one-manpower of the Napoleonic type, and the re-installation of the spirit of military adventure. Nothing of the kind has happened—Gen. Boulanger took his seat in the Chamber, and the Chamber has almost laughed in his face, while the country has remained tranquil, and the army has maintained its fidelity to existing institutions. General Boulanger has, moreover, received a sharp check in the Charente election. There were three candidates. A Bonapartist, who received 31,400 votes; a Republican who received 23,900; and M. Paul Déroulède, the poet of the *revanche*, and the staunch ally of Boulanger, who stood at the foot of the poll with 20,000. As the candidate who headed the list did not gain a sufficient majority, another ballot became necessary, but the position of M. Déroulède is a severe blow to General Boulanger, who had rashly said "To vote for Déroulède is to vote for me."

General Boulanger's pretensions are an appeal to all that is volatile and restless in a nation which is so deeply tinctured with those qualities, yet it would happily seem that there is a substratum of solidity, or, it may be, of stolidity, which has as yet been found strong enough to keep the general body politic from infection to any serious extent. We trust it may continue so to be, and indeed we think that the Republic is in point of fact, stronger than even its adherents believe it to be.

Again, rash prophecy ran wild on the theory of the fire-eating propensities of the Emperor William. Everywhere he was spoken of as a "youth," with the evident prompting of the inference that his accession at an early age to the most important sovereignty of Continental Europe must of necessity turn his head. As a matter of fact a man of thirty, sedulously trained, as the Hohenzollern princes are, to both civil and military responsibility, is anything but a "youth" in the common acceptance of the term. That his first manifestations should bear the impress of decision, resolution, and a full sense of power was only in accordance with the traditions of his house, and the nature both of the Prussian constitution and the Imperial authority, surrounded as by both are by circumstances emphatically demanding constant vigilance, and preparation for all emergencies. His speech to the Reichstag displays no lack of a full sense of the responsibilities of his great position, and tho' his utterances have revived confidence in his desire to maintain the peace of Europe, it is perhaps no bad thing that they are marked by a spirit of determination calculated to warn the belligerent powers that the young ruler of Germany is not a man to be played with. It is possible that a certain degree of sternness, which seems undoubtedly to belong to his character, may prove to be the best possible preventive to oppression on the part of France and Russia, which latter power, indeed, appeared to recognize it by the interdiction of inflammable articles in the Russian press.

It is only now and then that forecast can be indulged in with any prospect of being borne out by events, and none is more apt to be belied than that grounded on the probable policy of sovereigns before their accession to power. They cannot be judged by expressions used in a state of greater freedom, and the responsibilities of supreme power are calculated to check and control the personal impulses of even the strongest characters, unless they are as mad as Charles 12th, as unscrupulous as Napoleon 1st or as egotistical as Louis the 14th.

THE ICELANDERS.

We are sometimes tempted to wish that the three years which must elapse before the taking of the census were come and gone, that we might know how our population will then really stand. We have much confidence that, when the numbering of the people does take place, the result will be satisfactory to the patriot and discouraging to the pessimist and annexationist, whose mind (not his heart—for he has none) is resolutely bent on depreciating the country to which he does not deserve the good fortune of belonging.

The courage and spirit which have enabled the people of Canada first to link the Maritime Provinces with Quebec and Ontario by the Intercolonial Railway, and then to span the Dominion from sea to sea, are being rewarded by that rapid increase of population in the North West, the effects of which cannot but be ultimately felt even in the extreme east. It is true that the British emigration returns still show a large preponderance of numbers in favor of the States, but the annual increment from this source alone is still to be reckoned by thousands to a land which, 18 years ago, can scarcely be said to have possessed a population at all.

It is curious to think that the year 1891 will be the coming of age of Manitoba, whose existence as a Province must date from 1870. What amount of population the North West will by that time possess it is impossible to surmise, but it is certain that one characteristic of it will be a cosmopolitan mixture of peoples. No doubt a generation or two will bring about some degree of fusion, and history impresses upon us the superiority of mixed races. No bad element of this admixture will be the Scandinavian, and perhaps more especially that portion of it which comes from Iceland. That remarkable country is, according to all accounts, rapidly becoming uninhabitable. The winters are becoming more severe, the land refuses even its usual scanty supply of fodder, and the island produces nothing else. The people depend on their cattle and sheep and on the coast fisheries. Thousands of sheep have of late years perished in the snow-storms. The

population of Iceland was at last census 68,000. It is now probably less. Under these circumstances the idea of emigration to the British North West seems to have taken firm root in the Icelandic mind, and is being systematically carried out by whole colonies at a time. We believe about 2000 have arrived this season, and the arrivals of previous years amount to between 4000 and 5000.

The Norse increment is an eminently advantageous one. Sober, moral, industrious and courteous, the Icelander is also never illiterate, a child of ten who could not read would be phenomenal. To the Icelander, the fertility and comparative mildness of the North West climate must be the revelation of an Eden, and tho' he loves his icebound and frowning land with all the poetry which is ingrained in the Northman's nature, it seems probable that we shall in a very few years absorb the entire population of his inhospitable land.

We do not doubt that he will be found to be a contented citizen, and on the side of moderation, law and order.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Salisbury's measure for the reform of the Upper House is deserving of attention. As it is eminently fitting, and indeed necessary, at present that the movement should proceed from the Lords themselves, it is not difficult to imagine the dead weight of resistance that handicaps any proposition which would really go to the root of the matter. The root of the matter is the complete abolition of the hereditary right to legislation, and this reform can scarcely be carried out except by the organized power of a strong administration. This term might perhaps without impropriety be applied to the Government led by Lord Salisbury, but he is evidently not strong enough to venture on such a measure, tho' it might have the support of much of the best intellect and the highest conscience among the Peers.

A good deal has been said about the exclusion of "black sheep," and there is no reason to doubt that if, in any shape, the power to exclude were given, the House would use it for the protection of its own honor and dignity. But it does not seem to possess the courage (no doubt the majority has not the wish) to embrace the principle of election, which would at once cut the knot. If the Peers were influenced by logical consistency and the force of reasonable analogy, they would scarcely fail to see that there is no sound reason why the Peerage of the United Kingdom should not be on the same footing as the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland, out of which a limited number is elected to sit in the House of Lords (16 for Scotland and 28 for Ireland). The bearing of this circumstance was illustrated a few years ago in the case of the Marquis of Queensbury, who had to resign his seat on account of his unorthodox opinions as to religion. Anything short of election will fail to exclude the "black sheep," because, tho' the power might be sternly used for the expulsion of Peers who should openly disgrace themselves, it would be very difficult to deal with less pronounced cases of moral delinquency, without a risk of injustice and the dangerous precedent of inquisition into the moral character of individuals.

Lord Salisbury has proposed the creation of Life Peers to the number of five annually, and this would no doubt add to the deliberative Peer strength of the House, as the selection would be made from men eminent as Judges, Ambassadors, Members of the Civil Service who have been called to the Privy Council, Colonial and Indian Governors, Generals and Admirals. Three would be chosen from men of such positions and two from persons of special merit not included in these categories. This would be a step in the right direction, tho' but a short one, and would tend to strengthen the tone of the House, but its proper place would be as a supplementary measure to the extinction of the hereditary principle.

This Lord Salisbury has entirely passed by, as he did also a point much considered by the eldest sons of Peers—the question of the retention of a seat in the Commons after accession to a Peerage. This consideration leads to the recollection of another inconsistency in the present arrangement—the right of Irish Peers who are not Peers of Parliament to sit in the Upper House, a privilege denied to Scottish Peers who are in the same position. The uneasiness of the Lords is evinced by their apparent dread of any of their number retaining his seat in the Commons after accession, lest the practice should help to denude the Upper House of the ability it possesses.

Their Lordships had better take courage, make the plunge with a good heart, and throw heredity to the winds, leave everything open, let Peers stay in the Commons if they prefer to do so, and, if they lose a good man in that way, election would enable them at all events to fill his place with another. It is a pity they cannot make up their minds to the inevitable, if they could they would regain at once the consideration which has for some years been steadily diminishing.

Only five British officers who fought at Waterloo survive. They are General Whichcote and the Earl of Albemarle, Colonels Browne and Hewett, and Major Jackson.

Implications of the collusion of O'Donnell with the *Times* are rebutted by Mr. Davitt, who says O'Donnell was prompted by himself, "believing that the case would receive an impartial hearing from a British Judge." This is the usual clap-trap, and the whole case is mixed up with charges, denials, and every species of shift and prevarication, going to show the utter unreliability of the whole party, whose doings, as every sane man knew beforehand, cannot stand the light of legal investigation. The flutter of chicanery, falsehood, and evasion which gradually exposes itself is altogether contemptible. The whole world is now beginning to gauge the blare and blather of those folks with much accuracy.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A Hoboken girl is learning to play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as "the fairest flower that blows."—*Scot. Am.*

Some favorable event raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—*Emerson.*

Tradesman (to country customer who has come to complain of the quality of his Lucifer matches): "Not light? Why, I have only to draw them smartly across my cord breeches, and they blaze instantly." Customer: "Yes; but what's that to do with me? I can't come a matter o' four miles for your old breeches every time we wants a light."

By the completion of the great Russian railway into the heart of Asia, it is now possible to leave London by rail, and after crossing the Channel to make the railway journey to the borders of the Chinese empire in 12 days. It will probably be but a few years till the British Indian railway system will join with the Russian through Afghanistan, when all parts of India will be within easy rail connection of Europe.

Miss Gushington—"Why don't you follow Ruskin's suggestion, and write a novel which doesn't stop at the marriage of the couple but goes right on?"

Old Bachelor Author—"No use; no publisher would print it."

"Why not?"

"Oh, the publishers nowadays insist that every novel must end pleasantly."

PRECEDENCE BY COURTESY.—M. de Rothschild, the elder, and an Archbishop met at dinner at a house, when some distinguished guests were present. They had been talking till dinner was announced, and on entering the dining room there was the customary readiness to give precedence to each other. The Archbishop, waiving his rank, insisted on M. de Rothschild going first, as being senior in years. "Monsignor," the layman said, "I obey you, and I precede you by virtue of antiquity, as the Old Testament is placed before the New."

TWO MEALS A DAY.—In spite of what our Elizabethan forefathers said and did to the contrary, and notwithstanding the opinions of some eminent physicians of recent times, evening is the only rational time to dine. There should only be two really substantial meals a day, and those should be breakfast and dinner. A solid and highly-nutritious meal ought to begin the day's work, and an equally solid and equally nutritious meal should end it. What is taken in the course of the working hours may be such as merely to satisfy the urgent craving of the appetite, and to maintain in a condition of steady movement the ascending or descending course of the nerve energy.—*The Hospital.*

SHAVING ALL ROUND.

The barber shaves with polished blade,
The mercer shaves with ladies trade;
The broker shaves at twelve per cent.,
The landlord shaves by raising rent;
The doctor shaves in draughts and pills,
The tapster shaves in pints and gills;
The farmer shaves in hay and oats,
The banker shaves in his own notes;
The lawyer shaves both friends and foes,
The peddler shaves where'er he goes;
The wily merchant shaves his brother,
The people all shave one another.

FOUR EPIGRAMS.

A KIND WORD.

A kind word often so endears
It echoes sweetly through the years,—
Forgotten by the tongue that spoke,
Remembered by the heart it woke.

CURIOSITY.

Watching the bees, he oft is stung
Who o'er the hive too close his head has hung,
So, too, and righteously, he fares,
Who thrusts himself in other folks' affairs.

IMAGINATION.

Oft our imagination brings
Such pleasant things to view,
We fold them in our memories,
And love to think them true.

FORGIVENESS.

Crush the rose, its odor rises,
Giving sweetness for the pain:
Grieve a woman, and she gives you
Sweet forgiveness, poured like rain.

—George Birdseye in *Brooklyn Magazine.*

IF THE SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brantwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

All sizes in Children's, Boys' and Youths' Fine Suits.
All sizes in Children's, Boys' and Youths' Medium Suits.
All sizes in Children's, Boys' and Youths' Cheap Suits.
GOOD MATERIALS, GOOD STYLES, GOOD FITS.

In our Custom Department our stock of FINE IMPORTED GOODS is the Largest and Best we ever carried. Have recently opened some beautiful Goods, in WORSTED TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

CLAYTON & SONS.

W. & C. SILVER.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

New Wiltons, New Brussels, New Tapestries, New Wools and Stairs, Kensington Squares, Reversible Rugs, Curtains and Curtain Poles, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleum.

CORNER GEORGE AND HOLLIS STREETS, HALIFAX, N. S.



WILLIAM JOHNSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALTIES IN

PAINTS AND COLORS!

SPECIALTIES.

Johnson's Superfine Coach and Car Colors, Johnson's Pure Colors in Oil, Johnson's Ever Green, Johnson's French Permanent Green, Johnson's Creme Yellow, Johnson's Liquid Paints, Johnson's Kalsomine, Johnson's Magnetic Iron and Johnson's Decorators' Pure White Lead.

Office and Warehouse: 12 & 14 St. John St. Factories: 572 William St., 37 Mill St. MONTREAL.

ESSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

American and West India Produce,

TEAS, ETC.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pils. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—
Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH

Banker & Broker,

166 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES, &c

A FULL LINE OF

SECURITIES,

Suitable for Trusts and Estates, always on hand. Correspondence solicited. Information as to Investments furnished on application.

J. C. MACKINTOSH.

Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

Established A. D. 1811.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

Finest Coffees & Spices.

204 UPPER WATER ST.

HALIFAX.

W. H. SCHWARTZ.

FRED. SCHWARTZ.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 12. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The North-West Mounted Police force is now at its full strength and numbers 1,070.

Delegates from Australia respecting a cable between Canada and that colony are expected at Ottawa shortly.

The Swedish ship *Senator Weber* has just made the passage from Rio Janeiro to Quebec in 33 days, the fastest on record.

The American amusement Bureau will open the Lyceum on Monday evening for a short season with one of their very select companies.

For the whole year 1887, some 10,600 immigrants landed at Halifax. During the first six months of 1888, the number landed at Halifax was nearly 12,000.

Mr. A. G. Morrison of this city has been nominated by the Liberal party as their representative to contest Colchester County with Sir Adams Archibald. August 8th is fixed as nomination day.

Twenty tons of cotton were shipped from Kingston to Shanghai on the 16th inst. About a hundred tons have already been shipped, and it will take as much more to complete existing orders from China.

Officials at Ottawa say they know nothing of the Indian troubles in British Columbia as the local authorities there must attend to it. The Skeena river is over three hundred miles north of the boundary.

It is understood that the Government have, on the urgent representations of the lobster packers, extended the open season fourteen days on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton from St. Peter's Island to Meat Cove.

D. Bourinot has been engaged by a leading English magazine to write a series of articles on the Northwest territories and Pacific coast of Canada, and will leave shortly to make personal observations of these districts.

A curiosity of the late camp at Niagara, says the *Militia Gazette*, was No. 3 Co. of the 37th Batt., the ranks of which as well as one officer, were of Six Nation Indians. The brass band of the regiment is also Indian.

The Committal of Pitcher, at Montreal, for trial on the charge of bringing stolen money into Canada, holds out hopes that by this mode of procedure some check may be put on the operations of the bank scoundrels.

McAlpine's Halifax Directory for 1888-9 is now issued. This is a work of great value, in fact indispensable to business men of every kind, and we are sorry to observe that the proprietors find it necessary in their preface to appeal to advertisers, on account of the falling off of this necessary support.

A new journal, the *Springhill Independent and Cumberland County Reporter* has made its appearance, and it is a very good appearance, the new-comer being well printed on good paper, as well as well-written and edited. It contains much interesting matter, and we wish it every success.

The Steamer *City* of St. John broke the cross-head of her cylinder on the night of the 17th inst., and anchored off Lockport. A number of passengers were landed in open boats, and a schooner took off the rest. Willing testimony is given of the courtesy and attention of Capt. Forbes and officers.

M. Mercier is a lively Premier. He lets in his Province for \$400,000 in the matter of the Jesuits' Estate Bill, makes a pro rata grant of \$100,000 to the Protestant churches, apparently as a *douceur* to smooth matters; then he tries his hand at economy by a measure which is substantially one of repudiation.

Miss McPherson, of New Glasgow, N. S., has been appointed to a position in the provincial secretary's office, at Halifax, as a stenographer and typewriter. Miss McPherson is a graduate from a Boston school of these two arts. She is the first lady to hold a situation under the Local Government service.

John McLeod, 82 years of age, was accidentally killed at Lawrencetown, on Wednesday morning. While going over a railway crossing near the station at that place he was struck on the head by a car, which was being shunted and which he did not see in time to avoid, on account of partial blindness. How long is this sort of thing to continue.

The suspected burglars who have been keeping the St. John people on the *qui vive* are reported to be still there, and that those who left were confederates who arrived by the western train. They had through tickets for Halifax. Our city authorities are doubtless keeping a sharp look out for these gentry, should they prove to be the *avant couriers* of the main body.

Major Tilton, deputy minister of marine, has announced that the policy of the department was to encourage the growth of the fisheries. If the present close season were continued and the regulations strictly enforced the fisheries in time would be restocked. If the close season were withdrawn it would mean the annihilation of the fisheries and loss of a million a year.

A lamentable accident occurred on North St., in this city, on the 17th inst., whereby an old and respected citizen met his death. Mr. John Malone and three others were at work on the foundations of a house on that street, when the shoring which supported the building gave way, pinning Mr. Malone to the foundation wall and killing him almost instantly. The three others had a narrow escape.

Mr. Dickey's (Conservative) majority in Cumberland was 791.

Lord Lansdowne in a recent address made a reference to the climate of Canada, which is worth noting. Every member of his family who accompanied him to Canada, he said, had returned to England not only none the worse but very much better for the trip. He added that any of his friends disposed to explore the empire could not do better than try a change of air in Canada, the climate of which, he declared, was "the best suited to bring out the qualities of the British race."

The drought in central Ontario is unprecedented. It is represented as terrible in Lennox and Prince Edward Counties. The ground has not been wet down three inches since the snow went off last spring. Some fields of barley will not even make good pasturage. Fully two thirds of the farmers will not have enough hay to feed their stock, and will have to buy at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. A leading dairyman in Nepoan, in the Ottawa district, on Saturday weighed his milk for the day, it turned the scale at 480 pounds. The product of the same herd on the Monday following weighed just 350 pounds, or a loss of 120 pounds in two days. The falling off in the production of butter and cheese is estimated at \$70,000.

Trouble with the Indians in British Columbia is looming up, despatches from Victoria are far from reassuring, and the news of the massacre of the Hudson Bay officials at Hazelton, Mr. Clifford and a special constable, appears to be confirmed. "C" battery of Artillery left for Skeena on the 16th inst., with Col Holmes in command, and a British man-of-war will move on the spot immediately. It is to be hoped that the disturbance will be quelled speedily, as an Indian war is something that Canada may well pray to be delivered from. One of the worst tribes on the coast is said to be at the bottom of the revolt and the Government have always had trouble with it. The red men number altogether about three thousand.

A shooting accident, which might have proved fatal, occurred on Oxford street last Saturday. A young girl, employed as a domestic in a house on Oxford street, was tantalizing a young man while driving cows to pasture in a field in that locality, about his sweetheart. The young man got angry, and threatened, as he phrased it, to "put a head on the girl," and took down an old gun from the barn, and pointed it at her. She told him "not to do that as it might be loaded," and so the event proved. While endeavoring to take the gun from him, it exploded, wounding the girl in the ankle. What at first was a very trivial matter, came near culminating in a tragedy. How long will it be before people understand that the law strictly forbids the pointing of firearms, loaded or unloaded, at other persons, and this under severe penalties.

A clever confidence scheme was worked in this city on Monday last, and at least one prominent business house victimized by a Yankee "crook" calling himself K. M. Miller and representing himself as the owner of the Steam yacht "Electra." He put up at the Halifax hotel, engaged room for a party of twenty ladies and gentlemen whom he represented as his guests on board, talked glowingly of his estates in the South, and of his father "Judge Miller" in New York. He called at Johnson's Piano Warehouse and purchased a \$500 piano, giving a check on the Greenville First National Bank of Mississippi, and getting a receipt in exchange. Armed with this he proceeded next to Messrs James Scott & Co., where he ordered groceries and liquors to the amount of \$1200, giving a cheque for \$2000 and receiving the difference between \$700 and \$800 in cash. With this he disappeared, and was next heard of in St. John, where he deserted a couple of female dupes who accompanied him to that city, leaving them to find their way back to Halifax, penniless. Miller *alias* Stillman is now in Boston, where he arrived safely with his ill gotten gains. It is thought he has swindled other merchants in this city.

The Board of City Works and the City Council are at "loggerheads." The latter body have twice censured the former for proceeding with sewerage work that appears to be necessary. Alderman—not of the "Board," explain in private conversation that these censures were passed in full and were aimed mainly at the Alderman who has made himself obnoxious to the majority of the members of the Council by the course of his conduct that he has seen fit to pursue towards all who disagree with him. This style of tactics may, perhaps, be well enough in its way, but it lends no dignity to the proceedings of the City Council, and the wrangles that occur whenever that body meets degrade and disgrace the City Council in the eyes of citizens as well as of outsiders. At a meeting of the City Council held on Tuesday, Ald Lyons resigned his position as a member of the Board of Works. No action was taken in the matter. Mr Lyons is honest and honorable, but he lacks tact and judgment in dealing with other men. If he could divest himself occasionally of the idea that he has all the brains possessed by the City Council, he would have a much pleasanter time, and possibly, would attain his objects easier than by continuing to pursue the line of tactics that he has ever since he entered the Council.

A new enterprise is now bidding for public favor. It is the Halifax Iron and Steel Works Company (Limited.) A public meeting was held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce last Monday, and mutual congratulations were cordially exchanged. While we heartily believe that the establishment of iron and steel rolling mills is a desideratum, and that such would be a paying venture, we object seriously to the practice of "hooming," that is, in our opinion, too often resorted to. A proper and legitimate enterprise will commend itself to capitalists without any meetings of merchants, etc. If we cannot do without these extraneous supports, the *raison d'etre* is not there. In this individual case, we think that the proposed company has reason to expect to secure a large amount of business, and to do a profitable trade. But this will be only on its intrinsic merits. The Dry Dock, when completed, will, doubtless, attract many more disabled vessels to this port than have ever come here before, and they alone

will give ample employment for all the capital that is likely to be invested in the proposed enterprise. We are inclined to regard the new company with favor, and to predict for it success, but we regret that its promoters have followed the customary cast-iron style that prevails so largely in Halifax, of calling a public meeting to approve of a private enterprise.

It is commonly estimated that the population of the United States now exceeds 65,000,000 persons.

Samuel Wheelock, of Providence, advertises that he wants to sell his wife for cash, or exchange her for a good working horse.

Hartford, Conn., is in a fair way to secure a fine free Public Library, with probably an Art Gallery and a Hall of Statuary attached. Four gentlemen have offered to give \$250,000 for this purpose, leaving only \$150,000 to raise in order to complete the \$400,000 needed.

Landlord Scully is about to sell his Illinois holdings. He owns 4,000 acres in Sangmon, 15,000 acres in Logan, and 1,000 acres in McLean and other counties, in which he has for several years past carried on the Irish reeking system. Last year two bills passed the Legislature looking to the extirpation of alien Scully and his system.

The play of "The Duke's Marriage" involves two droll situations. He has been exiled from court and socially tabooed for his share in a succession of monstrous scandals. She has merely a life estate which cannot descend even to her children. So she marries him for social position, which he has not got, and he marries her for money, which she has not got.

Elder T. W. Evans, the great Shaker, on celebrating his 80th birthday, says that he will live ten years more, and will in that time see his theories realized, to wit:—State ownership of land, the holding of public offices by celibates alone, equal suffrage, and the ownership and education of children by the State. If the Elder's theory were pushed a little further—and realized—we should come to a Spartan simplicity of arrangement as to mixing children.

New York advices report a terrible marine disaster on the Banks of Newfoundland, whereby, it is conjectured, twenty men have lost their lives. The steamship *Fulda*, while on her way out from Bremen, during a dense fog, ran down and sank an unknown fishing schooner, which disappeared almost immediately. The men in red shirts and caps could be seen clinging to the rigging, and uttering cries for help. As soon as possible, the *Fulda* was brought to a stand-still and turned round, and a search for the wreck and its victims made, but no trace of them could be found. The wrecked vessel was a large two-masted Bank schooner, and carried sixteen dories.

The *World's* London correspondent called on the Duke of Marlborough for the purpose of interviewing him on the subject of his recent marriage. The Duke said:—"I am sure that the service performed by Mayor Hewitt in the presence of the accredited representative of the British Consul General without flaw and above cavil. You see, I had given a great deal of thought to the matter, more particularly than lawyers who are not so interested personally." Mr. George Lewis, the greatest authority on English law in its relation to divorce, stated to the correspondent that the marriage was perfectly valid. Cards were issued by the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough for a reception to be given on July 22nd, to meet Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis of Mandalay! This is the title which it is said is to be conferred on Lord Dufferin.

The late Emperor Frederick died within thirty feet of where he was born, and at exactly the same hour of the day.

A closed Post Card, as used in some Continental Countries, will shortly be issued in England as an experiment.

There were 782 sopranos, 779 Altos, 677 tenors and 778 basses engaged in the recent performance of the "Messiah" at the Crystal Palace, London.

It is reported that Mr. Spurgon, the distinguished Baptist divine who lately "cut loose," so to speak, from the Baptist Union, is about to join the Presbyterian church.

The leading journals in Vienna condemn the German doctors' report on Emperor William's case as a degradation of medical science. They say it was dictated by low motives and personal hatred.

One of the British regiments now in Egypt has been ordered to Zululand. A regiment from Aldershot will replace it in Egypt. It is generally believed that serious trouble will soon ensue in South Africa.

About one hundred and fifty bishops, including those of England and her colonies, and eight or ten American bishops, were present at the communion service in Lambeth Palace on the 3rd instant. The Archbishop of Canterbury entertained the bishops at luncheon.

The complete break down of the Eastern Telegraph company's system between Java and Port Darwin, is creating a strong feeling among the commercial public in favor of a Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia. This feeling was voiced at the annual meeting of the New Oriental bank, where the chairman said he went east recently via the Canadian Pacific, and was convinced that a cable, via Canada and Australia, would greatly benefit the commerce of the Empire, giving a clear line of communication through British territory. The break down of the existing cables emphasised the necessity of an alternate line, and increased the desire of the commercial public for double security against complete and protracted isolation. The opinion was expressed that the Imperial and Colonial Governments should hasten the proposed survey of the route.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal, writing to us under recent date, says:—

"For over thirty years I have been drinking Chocolate and Cocoa, and have at various times used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market, but I have met with nothing equal to your preparation. Your

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

JOHN P. MOTT & CO. 34 Bedford Row.

McALPINE'S Province of Nova Scotia Directory.

D. McALPINE & SON are now preparing to publish a complete

Directory of this Province, which will include all persons (male) from the age of 20 years and upwards, and all females in mercantile business, also an

Historical Sketch of the Province, and other general information.

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

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

Except the covers and pages opposite covers, the prices will be \$20.00 per page, \$12.00 per half page, \$6.00 per third, \$8.00 per fourth, with Directory included.

D. McALPINE & SON,

Office N.S. Printing Co. Building Halifax, N.S.

All private papers inserting above advertisement one month now, and one month again, when requested by D. McAlpine & Son, will have a copy of Directory sent when published, and allowed one-half page advertisement in same. Send marked copy.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, by his experience or otherwise. It contains list of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while to him who will invest one hundred thousands of dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (20 Spruce St., Printing House Sq., New York.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses, Savage & Farnam, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grasse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnam, Darthort, Mich.

HOWARD CLARK, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to 161 HOLLIS STREET.

Special attention given to MINING BUSINESS

JAMES BOWES & SONS Steam Book & Job Printers, 125 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX,

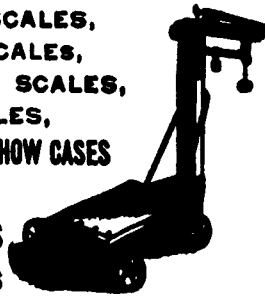
Beg to thank their patrons for past favors, and would solicit a continuance of such, as well as the esteemed orders of the general public throughout the province, to whom we can promise Superior Work at Moderate Prices, in Plain and Ornamental Printing, whether in the line of Commercial and Society Work, Law Work, or Magazine and Pamphlet Printing. At their Brick Building, Four Doors North of the Queen Hotel. TELEPHONE NO. 408. OFFICE ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

JAMES BOWES & SONS, Printers of the College Papers, "KING'S COLLEGE RECORD" and "ACADIA ATHLETIC" and the Monthly Newspapers, "CHRISTIAN WORKER," and Publishers of the Celebrated JUDICATURE BLANKS for the Legal Fraternity.

\$5,000 A YEAR TO GOOD SALESMEN. New Goods, Outfit Free. Address at once, L. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

THE LARGEST SCALE WORKS IN CANADA.

OVER 100 STYLES OF HAY SCALES, GRAIN SCALES, FARM SCALES, TEA SCALES, IMPROVED SHOW CASES, MONEY DRAWERS, Meat Choppers AND BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES



ADDRESS IN FULL, Write for terms. C. WILSON & SON, 86 ESPLANADE STREET EAST TORONTO, ONT. Mention this paper every time you write.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYER'S GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Sent for 15 Cents. Also Catalogue of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

Then send for Practical FOWL-TRY BOOK, 100 pages; beautiful colored plates; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to recognize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

Then send for the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, 100 pages, 150 illustrations. Contains all the best breeds, treatment and breeding of all kinds of birds, for pleasure and profit. Discount and their own. How to build and stock an Aviary. All about Ferrets. Prices of all kinds of birds, cages, etc. Sent for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cents. ASSOCIATED FANCIERS, 227 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW WATER JACKETED CUPOLA FURNACE

B. W. KEIM'S New Water Jacketed Cupola produces superior castings with a saving of a laborer and 10 per cent. of a saving in metal and fuel. It is especially adapted for the use of stove, brass and iron foundries, also for the treatment of phosphor-bronze, copper and bell metal. It is so constructed that by the addition of 1/2 per cent. of aluminum a steel casting can be produced. It requires little, if any repairs, and the bottom need not be dropped for months. Estimates furnished for portable reduction works for the smelting of gold, silver, lead or copper ore. Amalgam and analyzing promptly attended to by the best of chemists. Your correspondence is solicited. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Box 200.

The HARTSFELD FURNACE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

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

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

Quicksilver,
Emery Wheels,
Lacing Leather,

AND
Rubber & Leather Belting.
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for
Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co.
(LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing
March 11th.

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

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

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

City Foundry & Machine Works,

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafts, Pulleys
and Hoists. Repair work promptly attended to.
ON HAND—Several New and second-hand
Engines

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-
ner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2:30.

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

HOTEL LORNE,

Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.

First-Class in every Particular.

FRED. C. RYERSON, Prop'r.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO.'S.
HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.

CHAS. AUCOIN, Proprietor.

READ THIS TWICE!

Make a note of the Address, and call on or
send to us for anything you require in our
line. We are

HEADQUARTERS
IN HALIFAX

FOR EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO
THE DRUG BUSINESS,

And all orders entrusted to us are attended
to with a promptness that is

STARTLING.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
ACADIA DRUG STORE,
155 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX.

Estab. **Halifax Nursery,** 1847.

CORNER ROBIE & NORTH STS.
ALL KINDS OF
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
SHRUBS,
Greenhouse and Bedding Plants,
In Greatest and Best Variety.

Cut Flowers & Designs a Specialty.
And of Choicest Quality.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS, &c.
Packed to carry any distance.
HERBERT HARRIS.
HATTIE & MYLIUS, 155 Hollis St.
CITY AGENTS.

GOLD,
COAL,
AND
Contractors' Supplies.

We are Agents for Mining Supplies, and
supply the same at Manufacturers' Prices,
and guarantee satisfaction.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.
Agents
238, 240 & 242 Lower Water St.

J. J. McLELLAN,
117 Argyle Street, Halifax.

Headquarters for WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, TWINES, &c.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"CRUEL CHLORIS."

Ah! cruel Chloris, why spurn my gift?
A delicate blossom rare
As now fallen snow, so stainless and pure,
My flower was passing fair.
In anger you threw it upon the ground,
And set your foot on it there.
How could you hurt the innocent thing?
It was so sweet and fair.

Stained and broken and crushed it lay,
Beneath your cruel feet;
You crushed its life, but its dying breath,
Was rich with its fragrance sweet.

I was grieved at heart and I turned away,
From the sight of your angry scorn,
Methinks that I can see you now,
As you stood on the shady lawn.
My love was as fair and as pure as my flower,
You spurned them both that day—
My love was strong, and as strong my will,
And I vowed to have my way.

And I had it too—ere many months,
For I hated my lonely life;
Say, Chloris dear, did I not right?
When I wooed and won my wife.

FRANK.

DON'T—IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Don't, however brief your call, wear overcoat or overshoes into the
drawing-room. If you are making a short call, carry your hat and cane in
your hand, but never an umbrella.

(Here again circumstances may modify cases. As regards the umbrella,
such an umbrella as a gentleman ought to carry, is as unobjectionable as a
cane or stick. Nevertheless, these articles are perhaps better left in the
hall.—E.)

Don't attempt to shake hands with everybody present. If hostess or
host offers a hand, take it; a bow is sufficient for the rest.

Don't, in any case, offer to shake hands with a lady. The initiative
must always come from her. By the same principle don't offer your hand
to a person older than yourself, or to any one whose rank may be supposed
to be higher than your own, until he has extended his.

Don't, as hostess, insist upon taking a caller's hat or cane. Pay no
attention to these articles. It is right that he should carry them; it is not
right that you should notice them.

Don't be in a precipitate hurry to get into a chair. It is just as graceful,
as easy, and as proper to stand, and it is easier to converse when in that
attitude.

(Yet a caller who stands too long creates a slight atmosphere of discom-
fort and embarrassment, and we don't see why a man should converse much
more easily standing than sitting. He does not want to deliver an oration
in a lady's drawing-room.—E.)

Don't be cold and distant; don't, on the other hand, be gushing and
effusive. A cordial, yet quiet manner, is the best.

Don't stare at the furniture, at pictures, or at other objects, and, of
course, don't stare at people present.

Don't fail to rise, if you are seated, whenever a lady enters the room.
Don't stretch yourself on the sofa, or in the easy chair. Don't lounge
anywhere except in your own apartment.

Don't sit cross-legged. Pretty nearly everybody of the male sex does—
but, nevertheless, don't.

(We do not think this should be altogether a cast-iron rule. A well-bred
man will not make his attitude obtrusive, and ease, within the perfect
restraints of good breeding, is one of the first considerations.—E.)

Don't sit with your chair resting on its hind legs. Keep quiet and at
ease in your chair.

(This is exactly what applies to the foregoing "Don't."—E.)
Don't keep shifting your feet about. Don't twirl your thumbs, or play
with tassels or knobs, or other articles at hand. Cultivate repose.

Don't be self-conscious. "True politeness," says a writer, "is always
so busy in thinking of others that it has no time to think of itself."

Don't, in introducing, present ladies to gentlemen; gentlemen should be
presented to ladies. Young men should be presented to elderly men, and
not the reverse; young women to elderly women. An exception to this
rule is proper in cases where a gentleman is of great age or of high rank,
and the lady young.

Don't, if you are asked to play or sing refuse, unless you really intend
not to perform. To refuse, simply in order to lead your hostess on to
repeated importunities, is an intolerable exhibition of vanity and caprice.
To every hostess, therefore, we say:—

Don't ask anyone more than once after a first refusal to sing or play. A
first refusal may arise from modesty or hesitation, but a second should be
considered final.

Don't touch people when you have occasion to address them. Catching
people by the arms or the shoulders, or nudging them to attract their atten-
tion, is a violation of good breeding.

(This almost "goes without saying."—E.)

Don't talk over-loud, or try to monopolize the conversation.

Don't talk to one person across another.

Don't whisper in company. If what you wish to say cannot be spoken
aloud, reserve it for a suitable occasion.

Don't talk about yourself or your affairs. If you wish to be popular,
talk to people about what interests them, not about what interests you.

Don't talk in a social circle to one person of the company about matters
that solely concern him and yourself, or which you and he alone understand.

ERIKETTA.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"BONNIE BRAS D'OR."

FROM HALIFAX TO WEST BAY AND RETURN.

(Concluded.)

A sound sleep in the sweetest of beds was ruthlessly broken at 4 a.m., by the bustle of the household, and after a hearty breakfast we started for West Bay, only a mile or two distant.

The rain had passed off, but the early morning air was a little bit too cool and bracing. A turn in the road gave us a glorious view of West Bay—an arm of the Bras d'Or Lake—which is here studded with beautiful islands, and now I witnessed a sight which I have missed these many years—a sunrise. Add to this a sunrise over Bras d'Or, and what pen could adequately describe the beauty of the scene? I shall not attempt it, but advise every one to go and see for himself. At West Bay, which is quite a settlement, with a saw and carding mill, and where John McDonald, the leading merchant, has amassed quite a fortune, we remained for some time. While my companion was seeing old friends, I strayed down on the wharf to feast my eyes on the lovely scenery, ever changing its hues as the sun played bo-peep behind the passing clouds. The lake is quite wide at West Bay, and bounded by the South and North Mountains. The South Mountain has a gentle slope to its summit, and is well cultivated to the top, small patches of woodland in many cases separating the different farms. The North Mountain has a much more precipitous ascent, and, although the hardy Scotch settlers have in many places cultivated it to its summits, large tracts are still covered with virgin forests of beech, maple, spruce, and pine. The numerous islands in the lake, some well wooded, others under cultivation, broke the expanse of the waters in a most pleasing way. The wind was high and the waters of the lake rough, white caps being visible in all directions. Freshened by the rain, the foliage of the trees, the grass in the fields, and the growing crops were of the deepest green, and land and water-scapes sparkled in the sunlight. It was sublimely beautiful.

My companion soon joined me, and we continued our journey, our road skirting the base of the North Mountain. As we proceeded, the sun gained in power, the air became balmy, and for the balance of the way to Marble Mountain, 12 miles, we drove briskly over the excellent road, the lake to our right, the mountain towering on our left. For nine miles we drove through the lime-stone district, covered by the leases formerly owned by Messrs. MacLachlan & Sanders, now the property of the Bras d'Or Lime Company (Limited) of which they are large shareholders. Quarries are now opened at several places, and the facilities for shipping and working are unsurpassed. The depth of the water permits the largest vessels to come close to the shore at almost any point. The quarries are from three to six hundred feet above the lake, permitting the limestone to be lowered by inclined tramways to the wharfs, and shipped at a trifling expense. The quality of the stone is unsurpassed, as is proved by the quality of the lime now burned by Messrs. MacLachlan & Sanders, at their works on Bedford Basin, and which is fully equal to the famous Rockland Lime of Maine. Besides their lease the Company owns one hundred acres of land, containing immense quantities of lime stone, and an eight acre tract on the shore with wharf privileges, and abundant room for the erection of kilns, work shops, buildings, etc. There is also a fine brook running into the lake through the property, giving abundant water power for dressing marble, and an unlimited supply of the proper sand for polishing it along the shores and in the bed of the lake. The Company intend to put up a draw kiln at the Mountain this season, and will ship the lime to New York, where they are sure of a practically unlimited market for all they can produce. The natural advantages of the position are so great, and the lime is of such a superior quality, that they can defy competition. The only wonder is, that this great property has remained unworked so long. But is the same not true of thousands of localities in Nova Scotia? So much for the Bras d'Or Lime Company (Limited) and its properties.

Now, to return to our drive. Shortly before noon, we reached our destination, and giving our horse to one of the workmen, we proceeded to inspect the works of Messrs. MacLachlan & Sanders. A quarry of the best quality of lime-stone has been opened just above the road. A bridge has been built over the road, and a tunnel cut through to the quarry. On the lower side of the road is the lowering house. As the stone is quarried, it is loaded on trucks, pushed through into the lowering house, and lowered on an iron tramway to the wharf, where it is dumped on board vessels waiting for cargoes. When the kiln is built at the works, the lime will be lowered down and dumped directly into it. The hoisting and lowering are very simple in construction, but most effective in operation. A wire cable is connected to the cars and wound round a large cylinder supplied with brakes to prevent the too rapid descent of the trucks. As the full car starts on its descent from the summit of the track leading down to the wharf, it pulls up the empty, and so the operation is repeated *ad infinitum*. After examining the workings of the quarry, we climbed still higher up the mountain until we reached the face of the marble quarries, which are about 1000 feet above the lakes. This marble mountain is itself a wonder, but space forbids my describing it at length. Suffice it to say, that there are millions of tons of marbles, coarse white, fine white, suitable for statuary, tinted marbles, or Bucatelli marbles, all of the finest quality, only requiring capital to open them up to make fortunes for the investors. The Bras d'Or Lime Company (Limited) have no right to the marble, which, as I said, belongs to Messrs. MacLachlan, Sanders & Hattie.

The lime stone quarrying operations are in charge of Dugald MacLachlan, a cousin of my companion, and a most capable man.

The view from Marble Mountain is very fine, but our attention was distracted by quantities of native strawberries which almost carpeted its sides.

Cows were feeding upon them, and as a consequence, give large yields of strawberries and cream.

We stopped at the house of Mrs. McDonald, a widow, whose husband was lost on the Banks (how many fatalities of this kind one hears of in this locality), and were most comfortably provided for.

In the afternoon we drove a few miles to Mr. Matheson's farm and ascended Matheson's mountain, the highest peak of the North Mountain. The day was clear, and we had a view over a large tract of country, being able to see the tops of the mountains on the Nova Scotia side of the Straits, part of four counties in Nova Scotia, Baddeck, St. Peter's Canal, Whycocomah, and numerous other points of interest.

In the evening we rowed out to a large well wooded island, which had a lake in its centre. Wild peas and raspberry vines were plentiful near the beach, ducks were swimming on the lake, and snipe flew up from almost under our feet. There were two lonely graves on the island, the last resting place of two poor Irishmen who had sickened and died amongst strangers.

The following day was still fine, and we retraced our steps to Port Hastings, arriving too late for the ferry, and having, as a consequence, to hire a boat to row us to Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave. I should like to dwell on the beauties of the Straits, but space again forbids. In Mulgrave we secured lodgings near the station, and determined to take the freight train, which left at 7 a.m., for New Glasgow. Our host had us up betimes, and we were quietly chatting after breakfast, all unsuspecting of danger, when he quietly said in the most unconcerned way, "Gentlemen, the train's gone!"

"Great Scott," yelled my companion, "why didn't you give us warning?" and we looked at each other in dismay. Suddenly light illumined the darkness, "grab your coat and valise and we'll head the train off" shouted my friend. No sooner said than done, and we were soon cutting across lots bent on what most people would consider a fool's errand,—but they have never been to Mulgrave.

The road makes a long and sharp angle to get into the wharf at Mulgrave, and by cutting across we got on the up track ahead of the train. It was a heavy grade and a wet morning, but the driver saw us and stopped, and with sighs of intense relief we were soon settled in the car. For downright enjoyment there is nothing like travelling on a freight train, especially when, as in our case, the conductor and brakes-men are good fellows. Every object of interest on the road was pointed out, and our sides ached with laughter at the quaint wit of the "boys" and their anecdotes of railroad pranks.

We remained at New Glasgow for the Express train, which rolled us into the Halifax Station on time, and strange to say just in time—for the rain.

My advice to every one is "don't delay, but go and visit the Bras d'Or at once." ADIOS AMIGO.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

James Roue, manufacturer of ginger ale, lemonade, aerated waters, etc., has now been established in Halifax in this business for over nine years, and the products of his Factory are well known throughout the Lower Provinces. Carbonated drinks require both skill and experience in their manufacture, and Mr. Roue has taken a prominent position in this respect; so much so, that his productions will compare favorably with the imported soda waters and ginger ales of Belfast and other noted centres of manufacture in the old country. Mr. Roue manufactures lemonade, sarsaparilla, potash water, seltzer, etc. Also, nerve food and nerve food beer, the latter having been warmly endorsed by medical men as both wholesome and appetizing. Year by year has witnessed a material increase in the productions of this house. The premises are located at Wood's wharf, off Water st., where there is a well equipped factory, consisting of a four story building 50x40 feet in size, supplied with the most modern and improved machinery for the carrying on of this industry. A steam engine of two and one half horse power supplies the motive power, while employment is given to fourteen hands and four horses.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons, No. 204 Upper Water St., in this city, have been putting in the latest improvements in spice-grinding machinery, to enable them to keep pace with the demand for their goods, which has more than doubled within the last two years, and to employ three times the number of hands they formerly employed. They make a specialty of pure peppers, both white and black, which are noted throughout the Provinces for their excellence. Their coffee trade is also largely increasing, and the coffee is put up in all kinds of packages from 1 lb. to 80 lbs. The latter includes all varieties, Mocha, Java, Jamaica, Porto Rico, etc. Formerly houses in the Upper Provinces did most of the business in this line, but the Messrs. Schwartz are not only holding their own against this trade, but are actually taking their place, and with their largely increased facilities, bid fair to control the trade. The house is known as the Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, and was founded in 1841 by Mr. W. H. Schwartz, and is now carried on by Messrs. W. E. & F. Schwartz, sons of the founder.

Mr. William Fleming, St. John, N. B., will establish new locomotive works in that city.

The Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro', N. B., are manufacturing about 400 barrels of placter per day.

Mr. C. Doull, Sackville, N. B., is enlarging his furniture factory, and adding considerable new machinery.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., Amherst, N. S., are doing a prosperous business. During the past year their sales aggregated more than \$323,000, an increase of \$35,000 over the previous year.

More than 100,000 boxes of cheese arrived in New York last week.

The canning of shrimp is a great industry in New Orleans, fully 100,000 cans a day being packed there.

A German company has patented a process for producing surface colorations upon articles made of copper, zinc or brass. Upon the first named metal it is possible to develop all the colors of the rainbow, and upon zinc the coating is formed of such thickness as to permit of chasing the surface. The most important application of this invention seems to be in the imitation of antique bronze.

Mechanical schools are doing a good work in exciting a greater interest in testing materials of engineering and manufacturing. And in many instances they are affording opportunities for manufacturers to have materials tested at a small cost.

British lobster packers have been warned off the so called French shore and Frenchmen established in their places. It is reported that the French government will give a bounty to their lobster packers. Two French bankers charged with purloining bait inside the limit were towed into Placentia recently by a cruiser. It would appear that international complications are not unlikely to ensue.

The shoe-last and peg factory of Messrs. John Lewis & Son, Truro, was destroyed by fire 2nd inst. Loss, about \$4,000.

The Monotuck Silk Company's new silk thread factory at St. John's, Que., has been put in operation.

The New Glasgow Forge Co., New Glasgow, N. S., have contracted to forge 10,000 car axles for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the deliveries of which extend through a year. The New Glasgow Steel Co. will manufacture the metal.

Messrs. Fader Bros., Vancouver, B. C., who already own and operate an extensive saw mill at that place, are duplicating their plant by the construction of another mill, into which they will introduce \$20,000 worth of machinery, recently built for them in Ontario.

Messrs. Emerson and Fisher, and Thos. Kirkpatrick, of St. John, N. B., and Edward Cogswell and Wm. B. Dixon, of Sackville, N. B., with \$40,000 capital stock, ask for incorporation as the Enterprise Foundry Co., for the purpose of manufacturing stoves, etc., at Sackville.

The Steel Company of Canada, Acadia Mines, N. S., are manufacturing the cast iron water pipe for the Montreal water works. Eight carloads of twelve long tons each, have already been shipped, and other shipments are to follow rapidly. The company now have about 800 hands in their employ. —*Canadian Manufacturer.*

THE NORDENFELT GUN.

Captain Douglas, of the Royal Naval Reserve, has for the past two months been endeavoring to induce the Federal Government to give him an order for the Nordenfelt field gun, of which he is the agent. The Government has declined, principally on the plea of poverty. "They have only money for elections," an indignant volunteer remarked this morning in the Victoria Rifles' Armory, where one of the guns in question is to be seen.

The Victoria Rifles are likely to purchase one of those guns, at a cost to themselves of about \$1,300.

Mr. J. Burke, hospital sergeant of the Vics, who served with the "B" battery at Quebec, and takes naturally to those "beauties," has already mastered every detail of the ordnance. This morning he kindly took it to pieces, and fired a number of blank cartridges for the benefit of a *Witness* reporter.

The gun is about three hundred pounds in weight. The vital parts are made of steel. It will fire 500 shots a distance of 1,400 yards in one minute. The mechanism is the simplest possible. Every part can be taken asunder by hand, without the aid of a screw driver. The vital parts, (when pressed by the enemy in a tation) can be readily carried away in the hands, and the gun is thus rendered useless. Martini-Henry cartridges are used. They are fed to the gun by means of an ingenious hopper; the removal of a spring, when all is ready, causes them to fall into grooves for the purpose; a forward movement of the handle fires the gun, a backward movement extracts the exploded cartridge, which falls to the ground. At the same time the left hand may be employed either in increasing or depressing the elevation, which is done by turning a wheel operating a double screw, or by changing the point of attack,—effected by turning a handle which causes the barrel to rake any given point of the compass. The gun will fire in a complete circle even with the wheels, but when these are removed, as would be necessary in a hilly or rocky country, the arms form a tripod, and every point of view can be covered with rapidity and certainty. The three barrels can be fired either singly or together. Should one of them get out of order or be broken, the two barrels can be used by simply running two cartridges instead of three into the grooves of the hopper.

The operator sits on the iron plate, and, the murderous weapon being charged with the fuel of death, simply pushes the fatal handle forward and draws it backward.

"It is simpler than a lady's sewing machine," Captain Douglas remarked; "but," he added, "not quite so harmless."—*Montreal Witness.*

COMMERCIAL.

As is usual in midsummer, the markets have generally a quiet tone. Still, a fair volume of trade is doing in most departments, and, though there is some complaint in the matter of payments, there does not appear to be any genuine ground for dissatisfaction with the general situation.

The crop out-look is attracting considerable attention, because the character and volume of the fall trade will very largely depend thereupon. At present it is too early to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the yield, but so far as the Province is concerned, the promise is very encouraging.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Z. H. Newell & Son, fishing, Cape Island, assigned under Indigent Debtor's Act to Wm. Law & Co.; M. D. Morrison, grocer, Baddeck, closed up business; Wm. Myers, gas fitter and plumber, Halifax, assigned to A. G. Kaizer.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 13, 1888	Prev. week	1887	1896	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	152	149	146	189	170	5,553	5,389	5,777	6,807
Canada	27	10	26	11	24	951	684	575	784

Dry Goods.—Travellers have during the past week given a somewhat better account of themselves, but the increased orders which a number of houses received were almost entirely confined to sorting-up requirements, those for early fall fabrics being few and exceptional. Cotton goods, owing, it is said, to a very sharp competition, are being sold at the narrowest profitable margin, and it is reported that some cotton mills are selling direct to country customers of city wholesalers at as low figures as the latter can afford to offer. Trade in fancy dry goods has been fairly up to expectations during the week. A fairly good proportion of orders for fall woollen goods have been taken, both country and city dealers showing a disposition to operate more freely. Prices, however, are too low to be remunerative, cutting being practiced by both the dealers and the mills. Remittances are generally fair for the season, though some wholesale houses assert that they have been compelled to grant renewals to parties who never before asked for such favors. Taken as a whole, trade is fairly active in this line, and the fall trade is opening up pretty well under the circumstances, the distribution being about up to the average at this season.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware trade has continued in good shape, and a steady business has been done at unchanged prices. Warrants at Glasgow are cabled at 38s., with No. 3 iron in Middlesborough at 31s. 9d. Bar iron has ruled quiet, and prices of metals generally have undergone no alteration worthy of mention. Cable advices quote:—"Spot tin at £82 10s.; 3 months £83. Market active. Chili bars, spot £81; 3 months futures £78. Soft Spanish lead £13." Very little is doing in the United States markets in this line just now. Mills are almost idle, or "shut down," being under repairs. The trade opinion there is that the fall demand for iron and steel will be sufficient to check any decline in prices. Furnace owners show no disposition to push sales. There is no business in foreign material. The iron consumption of the country is large, and a better demand is assured.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been quiet under a very light demand. As there was no pressure to sell, prices have ruled steady, and actual business has been confined to small lots. Beerbohm estimates that there will be a deficiency of the wheat crops of the United States, France, Hungary and Italy, of 106,000,000 bushels. Against this, he estimates that the Russian crop will be 32,000,000 larger than that of last year. In the United Kingdom, Spain, Roumania and Turkey, the crops promise the same as last year. India has raised 30,000,000 bushels more than in 1887, but the necessity for replenishing reserve stocks materially reduces the export surplus. Chili's crop is about one-third short. In Australia the yield exceeded that of last year by about 8,000,000 bushels. United States grain markets have been generally weak and inactive.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision markets are dull, and trade in this line may be characterized as only nominal. Lard shows a slightly improved feeling, and better prices obtain for choice small lots. Wholesale figures are, however, unchanged. Bacon and other meats are steady. Stocks of smoked meats generally are light, and hams are pretty well cleared out. Western United States reports show that there has been a considerable reduction in packing operations during the past two weeks.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues to be quiet, with an absence of demand, except for the choicest brands. For reasons previously pointed out consumers decline to invest in any but perfectly fresh and pure butter. Stale and rancid cannot be sold. Some butter, nearly, if not quite a year old, is being offered on the market, but practically it finds no purchasers. Dealers say that the June and July makes this year are below the average of previous seasons, on account, it is alleged, of the lateness of the growth of grass; but if this is the real cause of the lowness of the grade produced so far, it will soon be remedied, as the after-growth of grass is remarkably rapid and rich.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is just now so much mixed as to make it difficult to express an intelligent opinion as to the future. Holders at present seem inclined to shade prices, in order to effect sales. Still, the English and United States markets continue to be firm, and many dealers confidently predict higher prices than now prevail. It is said that the yield in both these countries will be considerably below the average this year; and as the United Kingdom has not for several years past been able to supply anything like its own consumptive demand, it looks as if cheese will be scarce in 1888-9.

DRIED FRUIT.—Prices keep steady, though the market is quiet. Some business has been done in Valencia raisins. Stocks are somewhat limited, but holders lose no opportunity of placing them during the current hot month. Sultana raisins and currants are very scarce, and bring full prices.

APPLES.—A considerable quantity of Southern apples is in receipt, and they meet a fair demand. The quality is not what could be desired, but as long as it fills a popular want, no one has a prescriptive right to complain.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A heavy advance has occurred in sugar, and in sympathy with foreign advices, the market has ruled strong, and trade has been good. The reason why sugar is going to be high, is said to be owing to the Brazilian product having been shipped to England this year instead of the United States. Liverpool has been importing heavily by steamers from Brazil; consequently the sugar which in former years was consigned to New York, Philadelphia and Boston has gone to England, and created quite a void in the large supplies which used to seek a market on this Continent. The indications therefore, that the great American Sugar Trust will shortly have to purchase a good portion of their raw sugars in England, are very strong, as the crops are virtually finished in the producing countries. Our advices from New York state that buyers are paying for Cuba centrifugals within an $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the selling price of refined. The reason assigned for the action of the American Trust, in selling the refined article so low at present, is for the purpose of placating the politicians, and preventing the Trust being interfered with by legislation. A cargo of Demorara crystals was sold in Montreal at the beginning of last week on private terms, although it has leaked out that the price was about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., which is considered a very good price. Since the above was written, the New York market has become excited, with granulated up to $\frac{7}{10}$ there, and the American Trust are buying both beet and cane in England. The market for molasses continues to rule firm under a strong enquiry.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Black teas are very firm under a good demand and limited supplies. Fine packings are reported to be 20 per cent. higher in China than they were at the corresponding season last year. Country orders show a tendency to expand into larger volume. The coffee market continues to be very quiet, though prices are firm.

FISH OILS.—Advices from outside markets report a firmer feeling in steam refined seal oil, holders in St. John's, N. F., having advanced their prices $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. In Montreal the market is steady at 43c. to 44c. There also appears to be a little more confidence in cod oil, prices being quoted steady at 33c. to 34c. for Newfoundland and 29c. to 30c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil is steady at 60c. to 65c.

FISH.—The supply continues to be small, and the catch, so far, much below the average. The outside, as well as the consumptive demand is light, and figures generally are, in consequence, easier. Some small lots of dry fish have been received, but they meet an unappreciative market. No mackerel or herring have as yet visited our coast in quantities worth noting. A few stray ones have been taken, but the "schools," to which our fishermen have been accustomed in the past, have been "conspicuous by their absence." Conflicting rumors are received from North Bay. Some assert that considerable bodies of mackerel have been encountered recently, while others say that none are to be taken there. The few mackerel that have come to hand here have been readily bought up at fancy prices, but the supply has been so small as not to materially affect the market. Montreal, July 17.—"The receipts of fresh salmon are light, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. per lb., sales being reported at 17c. to 18c. Cod and haddock met with fair enquiry at 24c. per lb. Sales of dry cod have been made at \$4.50 per quintal. The demand is good, and stocks are limited. Consignments would meet a good market. Scaled herring, 18c. to 20c. per box; boneless fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6c., and pure cod, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7c., as to quality." Gloucester, Mass., July 17.—"To-day's shipping prices of fresh halibut, 10c. and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for white and gray. Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, slack-salted do., \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to \$6; pickled c fish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11; tongues and sounds, \$8; alewives, \$3.25; Halifax salmon, \$20; Newfoundland do., \$18." Havana, July 17, (cable).—"The market for codfish is strong, but that for scale fish is weak. We quote:—Codfish, \$4.75; haddock \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$6; hake \$4.75 to \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$." Lawton Brothers' mail report under date of July 7th, says:—"There has been a good demand for codfish this week, caused by the high price and scarcity of Norwegian and the short supply of English at St. Jago. All the stock here has been closed out, the sales having been at \$7 for hard-cured Halifax. Haddock continues dull at \$6, and sales cannot be forced, as consumption is very limited. Unsold stock about 500 drums. With the market flooded with jerked beef at declining prices, and the heavy stock of hake, the market for this article is not in a hopeful condition, and sales have been light at \$5.25 at the beginning of the week, afterwards declining to \$5. A decree has just been published which is not very clear, and there is a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of it among the higher custom house officials. But there seems little doubt that there will be an additional duty of \$1 per 1,000 kilograms on all goods received by vessels which left the port of loading after the 30th of June, and an equal charge on all goods exported. There is some talk also of relieving vessels from the payment of tonnage dues, but this is not declared." Georgetown, Demorara, June 22nd.—"Our market has been unsettled, owing to large arrivals from different quarters at Barbadoes, which have been freely offered to our dealers here. We quote codfish retailing slowly at \$27, but we cannot value the same now at over \$25, and boxes at \$7.50. Haddock \$23. Split herring \$5. No mackerel in the market." Port of Spain, Trinidad, 22nd June.—"The *Alice*, from Lockport, is the only direct arrival, and after holding the cargo for ten days we succeeded in effecting an outright sale at \$24 drums, \$23 tierces, \$5.50 boxes and \$15.00 haddock. We also placed 25 drums large soft Boston cod, ex S.S. *Bermuda*, at \$23. Consumption is exceeding light at present high rates, and the speculators who purchased previous imports have still considerable on hand. Mackerel and herring would sell readily to a moderate extent."

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	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granulated	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circle A	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Extra C	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Yellow C	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
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.	
Harbadoes	32 to 33
Demorara	34 to 36
Diamond N.	42 to 43
Porto Rico	31 to 35
Cienfuegos	29 to 30
Trinidad	30
Antigua	30
Tobacco, Black	36 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6
Soda	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND P. ODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal easy and lower; Oats quiet. Flour steady and quiet.

Flour	
Graham	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
mediums	4.90 to 5.10
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.60
Lower grades	3.80 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	6.00
Granulated	6.35
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.55 to 3.65
—Imported	3.55 to 3.65
Bran, per ton—Wheat	20.00
—Corn	18.00 to 18.00
Middlings	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	25.00 to 26.00
Oats, per ton	32.00 to 31.00
Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.50 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	50 to 55
Barley	60
of 48	nominal
of 60	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.40 to 2.45
Hot Barley, per barrel	5.40 to 5.50
Corn	85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 14.50
Straw	9.00 to 12.00

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	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. 1 Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Case	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. 1, green	8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 2	none
" 3 large	9.00 to 9.50
" 3	8.50 to 9.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 5l.	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	4.25
" old	3.50 to 3.75
New Bank	4.00
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qu.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
PELLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30 to 36
COD OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cars.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4.75 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do. do.	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do. do.	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do. do.	5.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, per c.	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, do do.	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 22
" In Small Tubs	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	20
" Western	18 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	16 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	5.00 to 5.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
" per case Valencia, scarce	10.00
Lemons, per case	7.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates, boxes, new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins, Valencia	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
Figs, Elene, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Bananas, Stewing, boxes and bags	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Pine Apples, per doz.	2.00 to 3.00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	none

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive ..	4.25 to 5.0
Oxen	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

PATIENCE.

BY RACHEL E. CHALLICE.

(Continued.)

Feeling bound to keep his promise of taking the picture with him, he put it carefully in the trap, but he vowed it should remain there unless he saw reasons to alter his opinion of the critic friend.

Arrived at the house, Harold felt a glow of pleasure as he entered the panelled drawing room, warm and ruddy with a bright log fire and pink shaded wax candles—he felt somewhat ashamed of his fit of jealousy against the guest of his hostess, when Mrs. Dacres presented him an elderly white-headed man, who took him warmly by the hand, and expressed his pleasure at meeting a fellow artist.

That was a very happy little dinner for Harold. Seated by the side of Patience, who looked beautiful in a soft cream-colored cashmere dress, his kind friends at either end of the table, the sympathetic genial face of the artist shining opposite, the time passed swiftly enough.

Later in the evening, when the vicar had gone to see a sick parishoner, the hostess was eager in her enquiries for the picture.

Harold, feeling ashamed to say that he had not brought it into the house, went off to the stable and fetched it from the trap where he had left it.

The old gentleman gave the painting a long and careful inspection before offering his opinion. Then removing his gold glasses from his eyes, turned to the young man who was waiting the verdict with eager and nervous impatience, and gave him some well-earned words of encouragement, for the careful and clever work shown in the painting. Then he pointed out one or two faults in the picture, which well might account for its refusal at an Exhibition.

Touched at seeing the deeply earnest way in which Harold listened to every word of advice, the artist added: "And I will say, Mr. Newton, to prove to you that I am not flattering you, that if you rectify those little mistakes, I don't at all see why you should not send it to the Royal Academy. And what's more, I should not be at all surprised if the picture were accepted, for there is a freshness of idea and painting in it which is always attractive."

That was a very happy moonlight drive home for Harold after his evening at the vicarage. Once more hope seemed to shine in his horizon. Once again there was a chance for his painting. Once again there was a chance of winning Patience.

CHAPTER IV.

A few bright afternoons at the vicarage, and the faults in the picture were removed, and even the old artist could give nothing but commendation. It was touching to see the mother remove her spectacles, rub them and put them on again to gaze with eagerness at the portrait of Patience. Then she looked up at Harold with her kind sympathetic expression, and said:—"Well, my dear friend, whether the picture meet the approbation of the academy or not, you may rest assured that my praise of it is most unqualified."

Then looking at the smiling blushing face of the girl at her side the lady added proudly: "And yet I can say that you have not flattered our little one."

The beginning of April saw the departure of Harold's picture with the old artist, who promised to see that it was sent to the Royal Academy on the appointed day for the reception of works.

The fortnight which followed was a very happy one for Harold; his horse was constantly seen with its rider wending its way to the vicarage, where pleasant hours were passed by the two young people; Harold teaching Patience to sketch, reading poetry to her, or taking her for delightful walks in the country, which was daily becoming more beautiful in its fresh green spring foliage.

Sometimes the poor fellow became moody and depressed, as he thought of his impetuosity, and his father's objection to his marrying. But then, hoping his picture might be successful, he determined that he at least would enjoy the short interval. If the refusal of his painting showed it was useless to pursue his art, then he would be destined to years of farming, without money, and no hope of marriage.

At last came the week when the varnishing tickets are sent to the successful exhibitors at the Royal Academy. Day after day went by and no news came of the picture. Poor Harold, with the despair which came so easily to him, made up his mind that the painting had been rejected.

Feeling robbed of all hope, he stopped his visits to the vicarage, and with dull dogged determination, plodded about the land which brought no pleasure to him.

One morning at the beginning of May, the Squire told Harold at breakfast, that business required him to go to London that day.

The young man wondered what could possibly be of such importance as to make his father abandon his usual routine of work to make a sudden journey. But the old man was quiet and uncommunicative.

The fact was, he had that morning received a letter from an old friend, a chaplain in the army, saying that in his military duties at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he had come across some important intelligence respecting the Squire's son Charles.

Fearing some disgrace to his name, the brave old father, keeping all anxiety to himself, went off to London alone.

Almost dazed by the traffic and noise of the streets, so strange and unfamiliar to him, the Squire made his way to an old fashioned hotel in Convent Garden.

There he found Mr. Thorn, his soldier clerical friend, as straightforward and kind-hearted as in those days so long ago when they used to hunt and shoot together.

At any other time this meeting, after so many years, would have been full of interest and pleasure to Mr. Newton, but every thought and feeling seemed now concentrated on the one idea of news of Charles—news of his absent, erring, but beloved son, was it bad? or was it good? He could hardly bear the suspense any longer.

Mr. Thorn, easily discovering his friend's anxiety, lost no time in putting into his hands the statement he had written of a confession made to him by a soldier named Davison on his death bed at Halifax.

This man was no other than the "ne'er do well" of the village of Hersdon who had disappeared at the same time as Charles left his home. It ran thus:

"I, Robert Davison, feeling myself to be dying, think it as well to relieve my mind, by confessing a robbery which I committed at Squire Newton's, of my native village of Hersdon. I was sick of the place, and I wanted a change. The governor had plenty of cash, and I didn't see why I shouldn't have some of it, but as I lie here, I sometimes think it may have gone hard with Master Charles, and he was always very good to me. However, the ill-gotten gains did not last long; and after one dishonest act, I easily drifted into others, until at last, to escape being 'run in,' I enlisted in the regiment first sailing for Nova Scotia. And now they will just have the expense of burying me."

Mr. Newton read the paper eagerly to the end, and then his hand dropping helplessly, at his side, he stared before him with a vacant, dazed expression.

A great joy had swept over his heart at this written statement of his son's innocence, but then came the paralyzing feeling of his own injustice. Was it then his, Henry Newton's fault, that Charles had gone forth homeless and suspected of robbery? How would he ever come back to a father who had so misjudged him? In what part of the world was he wandering now?

The chaplain, seeing how upset the Squire was, and knowing that nothing could be done just then for the recovery of the missing son, suggested a walk in the Strand. There amongst the busy throng of people, they met the vicar of Hersdon, who had come up to town to see the Academy on the day of its opening. Delighted at meeting Mr. Newton, the clergyman insisted upon taking him to the Academy. The Squire had never before visited any London exhibition of pictures, so one can imagine his surprise, when on passing round the square court yard crowded with carriages, and mounting the broad carpet staircase, he found himself in the picture-lined rooms, filled with a throng of fashionable people.

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Thorn soon meeting friends, by whom he was taken to another part of the Exhibition to see some special work of art, the vicar of Hersdon and the Squire was left alone.

"Now you know," said Mr. Newton, "that all this is not in my line at all. Why if you had taken me to some cattle show, I could have told you fast enough what was bad and what was good, but all these pictures convey no ideas to me. Why if the people come down to the country, and saw real meadows and woods, whilst enjoying the fresh air and sunshine, it would be more sensible than crowding in this atmosphere to see what these pictures make of it all."

"But this is art!" said the vicar.

"Well I hope Harold will never come to this place," said the old man, as it would make him more mad than ever about painting. I must be careful and not tell him where I have been. What would he say, I wonder, to see his old father surrounded by all this? Why I think he would fancy I am already in my dotage!"

"But," taking the vicar by the arm, and leading him to one of the leather-covered seats in the centre of the room, "I think the boy is getting over that rubbish." At this moment a tall handsome bearded man issued from the crowd round the pictures and wearily took a vacant place on the other side of the settee, thus having his back to the two old gentlemen. Idly and listlessly looking about, the expression on his face became suddenly one of deep interest, for, without daring to turn his head for fear of interrupting the conversation, he heard what sounded like his father's voice say:

"But even if Harold does give up his painting, it is not as it would have been with Charles. He was a regular chip of the old block. With him it would never have been a case of drive, drive. Now, with Harold I see it goes very much against the grain, and that his heart is hankering after this sort of thing."

Then the old man went on to tell the vicar of the news of Davison's confession, and he could not hide his dreadful remorse at his treatment of his son.

An onlooker would have been astonished to see the emotion and excitement which appeared on the bronzed face of the stranger at what would have seemed an ordinary conversation between two old gentlemen.

But this young man, brought by chance, if there be such a thing, within ear shot of the talk, was no other than Charles Newton. Almost ruined by a fire, which broke out on his sheep-range in Australia, and broken down from a fever in the bush, the poor fellow, with his little savings, had returned to England.

Within easy reach of his home, pride kept him from returning thither. If his father had had a spark of affection for him he would have answered that letter sent through Davison—unfortunate letter, unknown to him by the 'dead letter office'—How many lives blighted and hopes destroyed, do those little white packets represent as they lie helplessly there!

The young man, never doubting of the safe destination of his mission,

had thought bitter thoughts against Harold. He at least, his only brother, might have sent him some word of comfort. No, neither of them should ever be troubled with him again, he would begin life once more on some sheep farm in Westmoreland.

But now in the moment of his deepest depression, when visiting the Academy from the mere wish of drowning his feeling of solitude in the vortex of a crowd, he accidentally overhears words which, dropping like balm into his soul, removed the thick black cloud of bitterness and despair.

Now he understood why his father had never written a word of reconciliation. How could he write when he never knew to what quarter of the world he had betaken himself, since Davison, to whom the letter had been sent, had already left the village?

Presently the silence of the voices made poor Charles feel for a minute as if the conversation he had heard was all a dream. Then turning slyly round, as if fearing to awake, and longing, if only in his sleep, to see once more the dear figure of his father, he stood up and looked eagerly about the crowd.

Yes, there in a corner of the room, looking at some picture, were the familiar figures he had known from childhood. The clergyman seemed to have on the same long-tailed coat and low felt hat, as when he used to surprise him as a boy in the act of climbing the mulberry trees. Tears came into Charles' honest blue eyes, as they fell upon the tall aristocratic form of his father; those shoulders were surely more bent than formerly, and the hand which held the well-remembered gold-headed stick seemed more nerveless than it used to be. There was no mistaking the old fashioned cut of his father's clothes, nor the look of the black silk neckerchief, over which he could just see the ends of the white whiskers, and Charles had now no doubt but what they surrounded the refined but weather-beaten face of his father.

Fearing to upset the old gentleman by showing himself before he had any idea of his return, the young man elbowed his way and stood quietly behind the vicar and the Squire.

"There," Mr. Newton was saying, "now I call that the best bit of painting in the Exhibition. That is what I call life-like. Wouldn't you think now that that dog in the picture was Harold's dog Pat?"

"Well it is like," returned the clergyman, "but if the girl is not taken from my daughter Patience, my name is not Harry Dacres! Now I'll just look the thing out in the catalogue, and see what important artist has dared to put my child in his picture."

A few minutes silence ensued, the Squire was still curiously scrutinizing the dog in the picture, when the vicar exclaimed so excitedly, that the people about him looked up in surprise:

"Bless my heart, Newton, and if the picture is not Patience, and what's more it is painted by your boy Harold!"

The old Squire seemed struck dumb with amazement. His son paint a picture which was hung on these London Academy walls. Ah! no, it is impossible! Well, if so, it was all up with the farming and he would be left alone.

Then Charles saw the look of surprised gratification on the face of his father give way to an expression of feebleness, as taking the vicar's arm, he said:

"Yes, yes, I feel that both my boys are lost to me. Harold will now stick to his painting, and I don't suppose I shall ever see Charles again. As for me and the farming, I fear we must both die out together.

Deeply moved, the young man followed the old gentleman to the hotel. There, managing to have a private interview with the clergyman, he soon introduced himself to his old friend, and the vicar revealed the good news to the Squire.

Nearly worn out with excitement and fatigue, Mr. Newton could hardly believe in the joy of his son's return.

Reconciliation was only too easy now, and with grateful hearts and in perfect peace, the father and son returned to Hersdon.

The Squire not forgetting to provide himself with a catalogue of the Academy, in which he lovingly turned down a particular page. Armed with this, and followed by Charles, the old gentleman made his way up the drive leading to his house.

The dining-room blind was not drawn down, so the Squire could see Harold sitting before the dying embers of the fire looking, in the cold grey spring twilight, the picture of depression and despair.

Waiting dinner for his father, he was trying to face out his disappointment at not having heard from the Academy. By an oversight the young man had received no "varnishing ticket," and he had therefore concluded that the picture had been rejected.

His father's entrance now caused him to turn round, and he looked curiously at the tall dark stranger whom the faint light prevented his recognizing.

Soon curiosity was changed into joy, for the Squire approaching him, laid his hand tenderly on his shoulder, and said in a voice tender with emotion: "See Harold, he has come back, come back to me and the farming, and everything is all right and explained!"

A hearty hand shake and a cordial "well, old boy!" testified the pleasure of the brothers at meeting.

Then the Squire called eagerly to Bridget to bring lights. The old fashioned candlesticks were placed on the table, the father put on his gold eyeglasses, opened the catalogue at the turned down page, and read in a triumphant voice:—

"Patience, Harold Newton."

Harold stood transfixed with delight. The old gentleman looked at him, his keen blue eyes kindled with humorous kindness, and then said:

"Yes my boy, it is quite true. We shall have a great artist in the family yet, and Charles and I must see if you cannot win—PATIENCE!"

THE END.

Show Printing } Our Type } Are Second to NONE
 } Our Prices } in the Maritime
 } Our Facilities } Provinces.

A SPECIALTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBT. STANFORD,
Fashionable Tailor,
 166 HOLLIS ST.

Keeps constantly on hand all the Latest Novelties in the market.

PRICES REASONABLE.

DELANEY & MERRILL,
DENTISTS,
 87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth.

Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
 MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
 Biscuit,
 Confectionery,
 Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
 HALIFAX, N. S.

NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at
De Wolfe's Show Rooms
 The largest assortment of
CARRIAGES
 Yet offered.

A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ones left.

CALL AND SEE AT
De Wolfe's Carriage Factory,
 NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

F. W. CHRISTIE,
 Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,
 Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts

Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia
 Address Letter or Telegram, REDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
 Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
 Mason and Builder,

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

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

John F. Stratton's
MOUTH HARMONICAS.

"Capt. Jenks" "Pinafore"
 "Mascot" "Tony Pastor"

"SILVER REED"
John F. Stratton's
ROYAL HARMONICAS.

The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.
 "Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"
 "Princess" "Sultana" "Golden"

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Harmonicas and General
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
 49 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamois Jackets, Polar Jackets, Eider Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate further than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
 Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
 Established in 1864, under the Act of Quebec,
 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
 the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province
 of Quebec.

CLASS D.
 The 15th Monthly Drawing will take place
 On **WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1888.**
 At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.
 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	5,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 lots worth.....\$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
 Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
 OFFICE—19 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

N. B.—Our Patrons will please note our new List of Prizes. The Second Series (25c. Tickets) is now discontinued.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

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

1. The Widow Redditt Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerback's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 57 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By H. I. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leonie. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Bulwer, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. AEsop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet laureate without knowing it.
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a masterpiece of dramatic composition.
49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernard de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Part II of above.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Part II of above.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Raselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Part II of above.
57. William Shakespeare. How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens.
62. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I.
63. Part II of above.
64. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.
65. She; or, Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I.
66. Part II.
67. Part III.
68. Part IV of above.
69. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicily told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn.
70. The Race, or Coming New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. Part I.
71. Part II of above.
72. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Hasdock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Hasdock. Part I.
73. Part II of above.
74. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form.
75. Altan Quatermain, the latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity that made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I.
76. Part II of above.
77. Part III.
78. Part IV.
79. The Knightbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art.

OUR UNEQUALLED OFFER.

We can now furnish the whole seventy-nine of these books with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals,) to THE CRITIC for \$2.50; or to all new subscribers (paying one year in advance), and to all old subscribers paying their account to date and one year in advance, we will send free any 10 books in the above list; or we will send any 2 books for 10 cents, any 7 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 35 for one dollar, and the whole 79 for \$2.00. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Stamps taken, but coin, currency, or postal notes preferred. Order by number placed opposite the name of each book. Address all orders to

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

MINING.

MOOSE RIVER.—Again our old friend, Mr. D. Touquoy has come to town, and this time he brought with him "triplots." The 3 bars contained 332 ozs., which were crushed from about 400 tons of quartz. Mr. Touquoy has been about four months quarrying the above, but kept the ore on deck, awaiting the completion of his new crusher. This he started up about a month ago, and he reports that it gives him every satisfaction. It was built and supplied by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co., whose reputation for first-class goods stands high. Mr. Touquoy reports his lead as getting bigger, and the gold is getting much coarser.

The continuation of "Bonnie Bras d'Or," from Halifax to West Bay and Return, by "Adios Amigo," will be found on page 7 of this issue.

GOLDENVILLE.—John H. McDonald continues to send in his regular number of 200 in the tons column. Some idea of the possibilities of low grade ore business in Goldenville can be formed from the fact that this work that has been carried on is in the shape of a big cutting. We are informed that only one drill is used on the work, and that principally to break up large boulders. A large milling business ought to pay at Goldenville.

STORMONT.—The Island Co. of tributors working Hurricano Island at Isaac's Harbor have done a good tributing business. The whole amount from the Island since the lead was discovered is 674 tons of material (some of it being gravel and surface dirt) giving 1039 ounces, a rate per ton of something over an ounce and a half.

FORFEITURES.—The recent forfeitures of gold-mining properties made by the Hon. Commissioner of Mines has caused quite a brightening up of titles, and many owning property in other districts are looking to see if their districts are to be called up soon. Many are saving themselves from the stroke of the lash by surrendering their old leases and taking out new titles. Let the cleaning-up process go briskly, and have the anxiety over.

The following are the official returns for the month of June, so far as received at the Mines Office:—

District	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	200	41
Salmon River.....	Dufferin G. M. Co.'s	850	220
Waverley	McClure.....	118	47
"	Wallaco.....	65	10 1/2
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford G. M. Co.....	144	220
"	(Anderson)	33	23
Whiteburn	Whiteburn G. M. Co.....	64	112
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co.....	220	102
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	95	62
Caribon.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	162	79 1/2
"	D. Touquoy.....	444	248
Stormont	Hurricano Tributors.....	152	190 1/2
Renfrow	Empress.....	100	42
Wino Harbor.....	Napier.....	70	58

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Gould Northup, of Mosherville, Hants Co.; Clarence Dimock, and Joshua Smith, of the Windsor Foundry Co., have been engaged for some time in prospecting and developing mining areas at Central Rawdon. Gold was found two years ago in the locality by the Indian prospector, James Cope, who got Gould Northup and others to take up and prospect some areas. Boulders of quartz showing some gold and gold-bearing alluvial were found in different parts of the district. The formation of rock outcrop presented peculiarities that made it somewhat difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the real character of the formation and the style of the principal veins. The outcropping rock is slate, with few signs of veins running with the strata. The veins that were found outcropping were of the character of fissure veins, as they cut across the metals both on their dips and strikes. As they cut the metals nearly square to the course of the metals, the miners consider them as ordinary cross leads. However, cross leads are nearly always fissure veins, and these veins at Central Rawdon show fissure vein characteristics, and we look with interest for the results of shaft-sinking on the veins. The veins have a northerly and southerly course, and the vein Northup is working on dips easterly with the rolls dipping southerly. Northup's shaft is near the road on the southern side of the Glebe property, and has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet. The vein was about four inches on top, and increased to six inches in the bottom, showing gold all the way down, and is persistent in character. There is a considerable amount of alluvial and broken stone on top of the vein that shows gold well. The vein can be traced by its outcrop and "throw" for over a quarter of a mile, and there is gold in the "drift." There are other veins of the same character in the district, and gold is found in the dirt in lots of places. Messrs. Northup, Dimock & Smith have put up a mill to crush their pile of material, which amounted to about 100 tons when they started the mill. We hope this district will get a good trial to find out what is.

RENFREW.—We believe this district is getting into good hands and look for a large revival of business in the place. Mr. Turnbull has been nursing the old Ophir mill, but hopes to lay the veteran away and put up a new twenty stamp mill for Mr. North. The quantity of ore blocked out in the Empress mine justifies the outlay for a new mill. The crosscut which Mr.

Hayward started in, south from the 275 foot level, cut the Hay load and found the lead of good size and showing gold well. About 150 feet of levels have been carried in and stopes started up. The working belt looks well, and the stoping will be cheaply done. The new pump works well and the mine is so dry that all the work is carried on by day-shift. The absence of the vexatious night shift required in most mines is a good thing, and to have the mine opened out so that a day shift can supply the mill is something to be wished for in a mine. The Froo claim owners have built a new flume for the mill. Thomas Wall has been prospecting in the north-western part of the district, and rumor says he has found something good. We hope he has, and he is one that deserves to get it.

A WOMAN IN IT.—It will probably be news to most of our readers that a woman claimed to have been the first discoverer of gold in Nova Scotia. Sometime during 1862 or 1863 Esther Salina Godfrey petitioned the House of Assembly for a reward, she claiming that she had found gold at Tangier in 1859, and brought the fact to the notice of the inhabitants of the place. We learn very little about her, but it appears that she was teaching school in Tangier at the time she claims to have found gold. We would be glad to learn more about Miss Godfrey's explorations if some of our readers could give us some account of them.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.—As a raiser of minerals, Great Britain still maintains the proud position of being in front of the United States or any other nation. The quantity of iron ore raised in the United States last year is estimated at eleven million three hundred thousand tons, against ten million tons in the previous year. It is interesting to observe that in Great Britain the quantity of ore mined in 1886 was fourteen million one hundred and ten thousand tons; the exact figures for 1887 are not available. Turning now to coal, the facts of the case show yet more in England's favour. The coal raised last year in America is returned as thirty four million six hundred and forty-one thousand tons from the anthracite seams, and eighty five million five hundred thousand tons from the bituminous seams, making an aggregate production of one hundred and twenty million one hundred and forty-seven thousand tons. The returns of the inspectors of mines for Great Britain give a gross tonnage of one hundred and sixty-two million one hundred and twenty thousand tons. The position which America has attained as an iron and steel and mineral producer should not be cause wholly for envy, but rather of admiration—for is not America the child of the mother country?—*Canadian Mining Review.*

MINING SCHOOLS.—The Government of the Province have for a long time been considering schemes for establishing mining schools in the Province. The difficulties presented by the small population of the different mining fields of our Province are such as to make nearly all the proposed schemes impracticable. We live in hopes that something practicable will be evolved by someone with leisure to think out a good scheme. In connection with this subject of training schools for miners, we take the liberty of printing some extracts from an article on the subject in a late number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:—

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.—Education should be that preparation which will best fit every one to perform the duties of life, and since this is of interest to the whole community, and it is far easier to teach the young than the old, this education should, where practicable, be given in the public schools and to the young.

Every civilized country has found that in the great struggle for industrial existence it is the fittest that survive, and since no permanent prosperity can be based on anything but productive industry, the effort in every country is to increase the efficiency and productive capacity of labor.

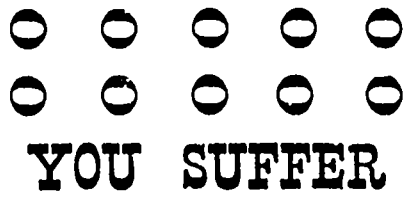
It is very important for the individual, and also for the country as a whole, that the army of men who so ardently, and frequently so heroically, spend the best years of their lives in the work of prospecting for minerals, should be well prepared for the successful performance of their work.

What prospector cannot recall the many moments of bitter disappointment he has endured when he learned of the discovery by some one else of valuable ore, in the very rocks over which he has often walked in his vain and weary search for the fortune that was lying under his feet, in full view, but for the cloud of ignorance that obstructed his vision. There are few more important occupations than that of the prospector, and there is none that requires and produces a fuller development of the perceptive faculties.

If a small collection of minerals were kept at the schools in the mining districts, and some instruction were given on their properties, modes of occurrences, values, etc., with the specimens and practical lessons in the field, to enforce the instruction, as in the Kindergarten system, what an impetus it would give to prospecting, and what an immense advantage it would prove to miners and prospectors in being able to learn the values of the minerals with which they are but little acquainted.

There is in nearly every camp some one who could and would devote attention to such a collection, and if qualified persons were engaged to visit the several mining camps in succession and give a course of plain, practical lectures, and lessons in the field, on prospecting and mining, the cost, which could be borne by the school districts, would be as nothing compared with the practical benefits that would result to the state and community."

We may take up the idea ourselves, and by reviving our scheme of a miners' unions, consolidate the two in a way that will gain the support of the gold men. Why could not the miners in the different districts form local unions, elect responsible representatives to work for them in a central union, and before the Legislature? We throw this out as a hint to be thought over and discussed in the evenings.



YOU SUFFER

from Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headach, Sour Stomach, Colds, Liver Trouble, Jaundice, Dizziness, Bad taste in the Mouth, etc.—**You need Suffer no longer—**

Warner's SAFE PILLS

will cure you. They have cured **tens of thousands.** They possess these points of superiority: sugar coated; purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are **especially the favorites of women.** Ask for

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS.

FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at Annapolis up to August 6th at noon, for the Cushing Gold Mining Company's Property at Whiteburn, Queens County, consisting of 114 Acres, together with 10 stamp Crusher run by steam; Cook house, Blacksmith shop, Barn, and other buildings. All in good order. Terms, Cash.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

by order,

A. D. MILLS.

Secretary.

Annapolis Royal, }
July 2, 1888. }

J. L. BLAUVELT.

Portrait Artist,

Has taken a Studio in Mr. SICHEL'S BUILDING, HOLLIS STREET,

No. 87, ONE FLIGHT UP.

AGENTS

WANTED.

We need Agents, both travelling and local, to

CANVASS

FOR

THE CRITIC.

Apply at once to

A. M. FRASER,

Manager Critic,

Halifax, N. S.

Halifax Printing Co.,

161 Hollis St.,

Halifax.

Printing of every kind.

Iron Property For Sale,

SITUATED IN

MARGARETSVILLE, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

Consisting of Fourteen Leases, covering over Two Thousand Acres, through which the Iron Deposits have been traced.

The iron belongs to the owners of the soil, from whom leases have been obtained, extending over a period of sixty-five years. The deposit is of high grade magnetic or specular iron ore, which is present in unlimited quantities. From a shaft sunk 30 feet in depth on the range, 40 tons of ore were raised, which proved of the most superior quality.

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

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.

HOME AND FARM.

An experienced egg packer writes as follows:—I have seen several plans of packing eggs to preserve them, published in the papers, but have never seen mine. I will give it and you can publish it if you think it worth a place in your columns. Why sell eggs at a low price when you can save them for a better price? How? Procure a wire egg basket, put a kettle of water on the stove and let it come to a boil; fill your basket with eggs and immerse them in the boiling water five or six seconds or till you can count ten (not too fast), then take them out, let them dry, and pack them down in oats with the little end down to prevent the air that is in the yolk from working through the egg. Then keep them in a cool, dark cellar, or if you have no cool cellar pack in salt. The scalding cooks the skin in the shell and closes the pores, excluding the air. I have seen eggs thus treated carried through the heat of summer, and kept till October, and when taken up for market, came out sound, bright and fresh as a new-laid egg, both outside and in.

HOW TO KEEP FLIES AWAY.—The room can easily be made proof against flies and insects by using black, blue or green mosquito netting at the windows and at the doors; tack the netting to a simple frame that almost anyone can make who is handy with tools. This netting looks quite as nice as the wire screens, and has the merit of being very much cheaper. Any one who has been confined to a bed of sickness during the season of heat and flies will testify to the immense relief such screens afford. Sickness and heat are enough to contend with, but the flies render the sick room almost unbearable.

Our agricultural readers must know by this time how deep is our interest in the improvement of the Nova Scotian farmer's "all round" horse. Wherever, therefore, we find practical common sense on this point we extract it. For the following we are indebted to the *Maritime Farmer*, (Fredericton, N. B.)

It is one thing to grow a horse for market and speed, but quite another to grow one for the home or farm. To be sure the horse that is sold should be educated to know its place, and be ready to fill it at any time. But for home use we need the most perfect animals possible, and the selling of those that come nearest to perfection and keeping an inferior one, is the worst policy a man can resort to. For home or farm purposes the horse should be perfectly healthy, sound, kind, tractable, gentle, willing to work, safe for any member of the family, of good size, an easy keeper and a good roadster. Speed here has no place, for the horse employed in drawing the heavy load, or at work on the plow, is hardly in fit condition for trotting, but it should be a fast walker and a free driver. All this is possible to any farmer who owns a sound brood mare. Much is to be gained by education. More work, comfort, pleasure, satisfaction and profit will come from such a horse as here described, than is possible from those so frequently seen kept for home purposes. Far too many miserable failures are to be met on the road, or seen struggling with the heavy load. They are the natural outcome of the indifferent and cheap breeding of the past. It does not cost as much to keep a good horse as a poor one, and no argument can be brought in favor of retaining such, save that the good ones have been sold from the place, and the scrubs have been left. Too often these are used as the foundation for more of the same kind, thus multiplying the numbers. A good horse is a stimulant to its owner. More and better work will be accomplished than is possible with a poor one. With a good horse there will be some improved stock, better care and warmer barns, and these in return ensure greater profit, so that as an investment, a good horse, suitable for the farm and home, is the best a man can make. There is no reason why the farmers' families should not own and drive better horses than any other class. They can brood them on the farms, grow the hay and grain, give them the attention they need, and in winter have time to educate them to a thorough knowledge of what is required of them.

FRUIT LADDERS.—Every farm, says a writer on the subject, should be supplied with two or more ladders, one for short distances that can be readily carried about with one hand, and one for greater heights. Common ladders with parallel poles or bars do not rest well against the branches of a tree, and hence do not make convenient ladders for picking fruit in orchards.

If the bars are made to run up to a point, the ladder may be thrust anywhere in the trees and will remain firmly in its place. A broad wooden padded hook may be attached to the upper end by which this ladder may be hung on any limb and drawn down slightly, so that the legs may rest on the ground. This is one of the most convenient forms of step ladders in use. The shape of this ladder would be a very long triangle.

A modification of the ordinary ladder may be made by attaching a similar padded hook to the upper end of one of the bars, cutting off a foot or so of the other bar so as to allow the hook to be placed on a limb.

Another convenient fruit ladder may be constructed of any light, tough sapling timber, such as young ash, poplar or chestnut. The sapling should be split at the butt and opened about two feet. The holes for the rounds in the split part should be bored rather slanting so that the rounds when driven in will fit; the distance apart ought to be eighteen inches and the timber from which they are split should be well seasoned. The other short rounds or pegs should be made of stuff three-fourths of an inch by about two inches, and put in mortices of the same size, and trimmed, curving upward, the ends to project about six inches on each side of the pole.

Opening the foot of the pole gives standing breadth and will take two or three rungs, above the pegs may be driven in as the iron spikes are on a telegraph pole.

BUTTERMILK AS A BEVERAGE.—The fact that buttermilk is kept for sale as

a summer drink in city restaurants and saloons, and that its use as a beverage is increasing, is a favorable sign of the times, for it indicates a regard for health and temperance. High medical authority gives very good reasons why it should be more generally used in both city and country. Among its beneficial effects particular stress is laid upon the power to clear the system of those unwholesome impurities which clog and poison it during the summer season. That long-time standard authority, *Hall's Journal of Health*, declares that "buttermilk should be freely used by all who can get it. Every one who values good health should drink it daily in warm weather, and let tea, coffee, etc., alone." And for the benefit of those who are not already aware of the fact, it adds that in the churning the first process of digestion is gone through, making it one of the easiest and quickest of all things to digest. It makes gastric juice, and contains properties that very readily assimilate with it with very little wear upon the digestive organs.

PATIENCE WITH WORKING TEAMS.—This is a virtue at all seasons, and a very essential one during the summer solstice, when hard work must be done in very hot weather. At such a time a farmer must be careful, merciful, and also see that every one in his employ is patient with the working animals. Some one truly says that the quality of Northern farm help is deteriorating, and that in nothing is this seen more clearly than in the management of teams. Every hired man wants to work with the team, most of them because they think this part of the work is the easiest. The team has to suffer, being poorly cared for at all times and liable to severe beatings whenever the driver is provoked. A high-spirited horse is soon ruined by such treatment, and this fact is causing a great increase in the number of mules now kept by Northern farmers. The mule has long been considered necessary at the South, where the farm labor has been much less intelligent than here.

Mr. George Noyes, one of the proprietors of the *Massachusetts Plotman*, is dead.

The annual appropriation for agriculture by the New York State Legislature for this year is \$283,424.11.

A mass of cobweb pinched up in a wad and pressed to a cut will stop the flow of blood instantly.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Any lady who is able to paint "just a little" may make this pincushion for 10cts., buy an ordinary wooden plaque, about the size of a coffee saucer. Make 4 tiny bags of different colored satin; one black, one orange, one red, and one blue; they should measure about 5 inches in length and 6 in width—that is 3 when sewed together. Fringe out the top and fill with bran and tie with narrow ribbon, leaving short ends to the bows. Tie the orange and black bags with dark red ribbon; the blue with pale pink, and the red with olive; the more colors the brighter and prettier the cushion. On one bag paint with fancy letters, "Oats," on another "Wheat," on the third "Corn" and on the fourth "Rye." Pile them carelessly together, fasten them to the plaque with glue, leaving a space on one side to paint:

"This is the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built."

REMOVING FURNITURE BRUISES.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak and lay it on the place, apply on that a hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised level with the surface. Keep it continually wet, and in a few minutes the bruise will disappear.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM KITCHEN FLOORS.—Have ready soft soap, some hot water, rain water is best, and a hot flat-iron. Rub the spot of grease well with the soft soap, and let it stand a few minutes, and then iron with the hot-iron, being sure not to miss any part of it, and then wash thoroughly with the hot water. To set the iron for a minute in hot water will cleanse it.

TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS.—To make lamp chimneys look beautifully clean, wash them in warm soapsuds, turn scalding water over them, wipe dry with a soft cloth, and rub with a piece of newspaper. This will give a nicer polish than can be obtained in any other way.

Windows treated in the same way will be found to look much nicer than if simply washed and rinsed.

It has been demonstrated that the best manner for keeping lemons fresh is to pack them in dry sand.

Where a filter is unobtainable, a very little alum will purify foul water. An ounce of alum will purify a whole hoghead of foul water.

Chloride of lime is an infallible preventative for rats, as they flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes, and spread about whatever they are likely to come, and should be renewed once a fortnight.

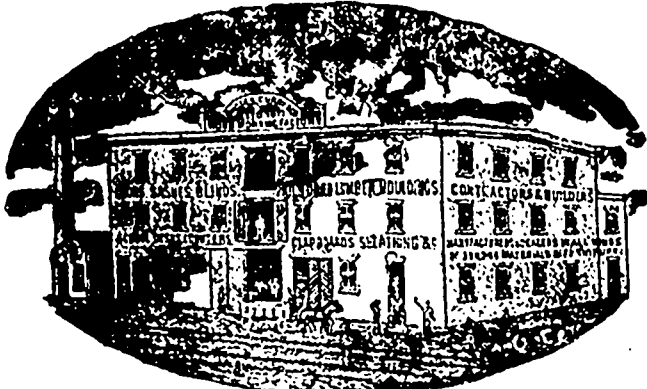
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.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

234-Argyle Street-236, and 8 Jacob Street, Halifax, N.S.

As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

DAVID ROCHE.

R.HODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES

Pianos, Organs,
Pianos, Organs,
Pianos, Organs.



Too Much Stock!

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!
Make no Mistake in the Place.—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

W. H. JOHNSON.
121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

HENDERSON & POTTS
HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

New Paint Factory,
On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

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

Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,
IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.
Pure Liquid House Paints, in 1/2 and 1 gallon tins, and 5
10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

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

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS, - KEMPT ROAD.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.
TRURO, N. S.
ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

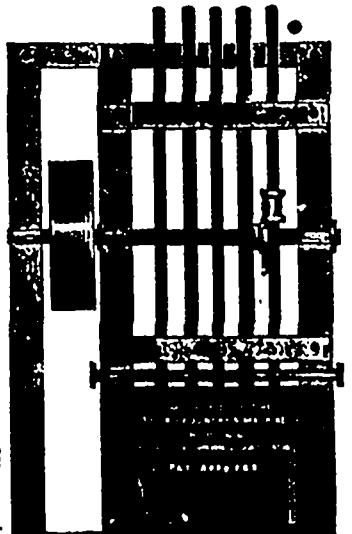
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves Ship, Mill and General Castings.



J. S. MACLEAN & CO.
Jerusalem Warehouse,
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Dealers in Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

THE MUTUAL LIFE SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Head Office, Yarmouth, N. S.

PRESIDENT—A. C. ROBBINS.
SECRETARY—W. V. BROWN.
MANAGER AND TREASURER—THOMAS B. CROSBY.

Places Life Insurance within the reach of all at actual cost, and promptly pays its beneficiaries.

Full particulars given and applications solicited by the following named Agents:—

- Annapolis—Augustus Harris.
- Aylesford—L. O. Neily.
- Berwick—H. E. Jefferson.
- Hantsport—W. H. Dorman.
- Kentville—David H. Coffin.
- Middleton—A. B. Gates.
- Margaretville—H. M. Harris.
- Port Williams—Samuel H. Newcomb.
- Windsor—John A. Webb.

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

AYLESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1888.
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO **FADER BROS.**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats of all descriptions, Poultry, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, &c.

—ALSO—
Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.
Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

Wm. Bannister,

IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SPECTACLES, PLATED WARE.

136 Granville St.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow
HALIFAX, N. S.

CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK

—OR—
Heavy Hardware

In the Maritime Provinces.

- Pig Iron
- Bar Iron
- Lead
- Tin
- Antimony
- Iron Boiler Plates
- Steel
- Boiler Tubes
- Boiler Rivets
- Steam Tubes

—ALSO—

Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay, Moulders' Sand,

FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,

Linseed Oil, White Leads, Cordage, Oakums, and a full assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE.

CHESS.

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

Correct solutions of Route Problem No. 1 received from Miss M. Dimock (Windsor,) W. J. Calder, and C. Nicholson.

CHESS IN THE SUMMER.

(Chess on the lawn beneath the pleasant trees,
When many roses flush the summer air;
And, with a cooling breath, the morning breeze
Comes up the valley fair.
The leaves and blossoms fall upon the board,
The golden insects through the branches gleam;
While ivory Kings and Knights, with crown and sword,
Move through the magic dream.
Winds the fair pageant o'er the enchanted squares.
Touched softly by Titania's fingers white;
The summer wind Sabæan odours bears,
The sky is chrysolite.

KNIGHTLY PERIPATETICS.

ROUTE PROBLEM NO. 1.

VERBAL SOLUTION.

"May children of our children say:—
'She wrought her people lasting good;
Her Court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen.'"
—Tennyson

ARITHMETICAL SOLUTION.

50	45	48	29	52	1	4	31	260
47	28	51	44	5	30	53	2	260
40	49	46	23	58	3	32	9	260
27	24	39	6	43	10	57	54	260
38	41	26	59	22	35	8	11	260
25	16	19	42	7	62	33	56	260
18	37	14	21	60	35	12	63	260
15	20	17	36	13	64	61	34	260

260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260

This magic square yields numerous diagonal and other equally summing sets of four and eight numbers, and of a course a symmetrical geometrical figure.

A cablegram under date of June 20 brought the sad news of the death of Dr. J. H. Zukertort, the winner of the first prize in the International Chess Congress, London, 1883, and the greatest blindfold player of the age. He was in his 46th year. The following tribute from the pen of Mr. Judd, who knew him well, is in place: "Zukertort is dead! Who will not be sorry? He made few lasting friends, was too self-opinionated, knew everything better than anyone else, and would not listen to contradiction, may the topic of discussion be what it will. Yet everybody liked him, for his crotchets were harmless. To my mind there is no doubt that the Steinitz match indirectly hastened his death. He was never himself again after his defeat. On his return to England he wrote me a very melancholy letter. When he left England to play his last match with Steinitz, he left behind him what he thought

many friends; on his return he found no friends, or very few of them. He was very sensitive, and he felt his situation the more. No doubt now, when he is beyond the need of help, many will be found who would have been glad to assist him, yet whilst living he complained bitterly of his position.

I doubt not that if his end could be truthfully described, it will be found to resemble that of LaBour dounais and that of McDonnell, both of whom were the greatest players of their day, and both died in poverty and want.

He often told me his heart was affected—possibly that was the cause of his early death. When in his prime, as a player he had no equal; as a blindfold player he excelled even Blackburne, and his performance of playing sixteen simultaneous games, blindfold, against picked English players and winning fourteen, drawing one and losing only one game, remains a record of his wonderful mind, unparalleled in the history of chess. Yours truly,
MAX JUDD.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

SOLUTIONS.

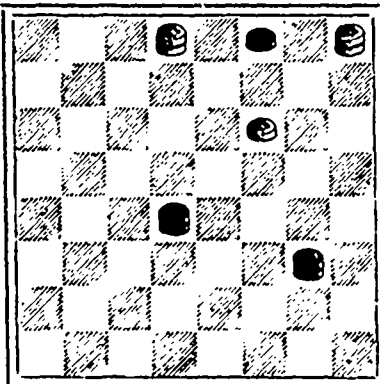
PROBLEM 40.—Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, Dartmouth. The position is:—black men 3, 10, 11, 12, 14; white men 19, 20, 23, 26; black to move and win.

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

(a) The only move to win.

PROBLEM 43.

From "Will o' the Whisp."
Black man—3, kings—18, 24



White man—11, kings—2, 4.

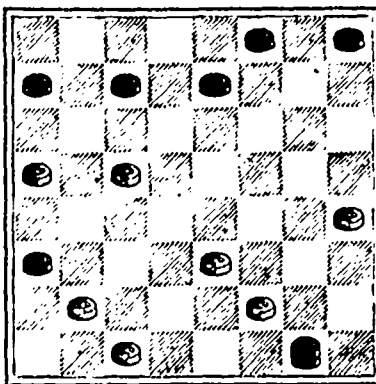
Black to play and win.

This problem is very neat ending to a game in actual play between Messrs Birchenough and Mitchell, both of England. We would like to see how many of our Nova Scotia experts can solve it.

PROBLEM No. 44.

By Mr. Wm. McArthur, Whitburn, Scotland, in the *West Lothian Courier*.

Black men—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 21. k—32.



White men—13, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30.

White to move and win.

The above position occurred in actual play between Mr. McArthur and his brother.

GAME XII.

This game is a correction of one played in the late blindfold champion match between Messrs Campbell and McKelvie, both of Glasgow, Scotland. It is technically known as the "Glasgow" opening.

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

(a) This corrects the Campbell-Mc-

Kelvie game in which 9-14 was played allowing white to draw.

(1) If instead of 10-7 you play 27 23 31 27 23 19 26 23 5-9 9-14 24-27 31-27 23 16 27 23 19 16 black 12-19 19-24 27-31 wins.

W. L. TEMPLE,
Wholesale Tea Importer,
AND COMMISSIONS.

Excellent values in Saryunes, Padraes, &c.

223-225 HOLLIS ST.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Cricket Shirts and Trousers,

White Flannel Cricket Shirts,
\$1.40 to \$2.50 ea., all Sizes.
White Serge & Oxford Shirts
Boys', Youths', and Men's
White Flannel Trousers.
White Serge Trousers, Superior make.

LARGE STOCK AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
163 HOLLIS STREET.

WE ARE SKIRMISHING FOR YOUR PATRONAGE!

AND WILL GET IT, IF

LOW PRICES

WILL INFLUENCE YOU.

We have the Largest and best assorted Stock of

CLOTHING

IN HALIFAX.

FULL SUITS FROM \$3.95 TO \$10.00,
PANTS " 98 " 5.00.

HATS of all kinds, and **TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS** than any other house in the trade.

TRUNKS AND VALISES

The Largest Stock ever shown in Halifax, and our Prices are away down.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

If you want to **SAVE MONEY**, call and see us, or send us your order.

THE GLOBE.

18 BUCKINGHAM STREET,

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN HALIFAX

J. W. SALTERIO.