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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	" Dinah Sturgis " 6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Chess	5
Rondeau—I Will Forget	Sophie M. Almon. 7, 8
Industrial Notes	8
City Chimes	8
Our Neighbor 60,000,000 Miles Away is no Paradise	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Maitland's Mystery	10
Gypsy	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Draughts—Checkers	13
Home and Farm	14

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Will the City Council ever overcome its cowardice as to the vote of the truckmen, and prohibit the trotting of coal carts and trucks? Will the Daily Press ever come to our aid in this matter? Now that the weather is warm and people have to open their windows the intolerableness of the nuisance accentuates itself again.

The Moncton Transcript tells us that James Johnson who died recently was in the Enniskillen (the 6th) Dragoons, and that he was one of the 600 in the "Charge of the Light Brigade?" Another New Brunswick contemporary rightly says the Enniskillens are heavy cavalry and therefore had nothing to do with the Light Brigade. They were, however, in the equally splendid and more effective charge of the Heavy Brigade on the same day, which was subsequently made the subject of another poem by the Laureate, though like all sequels or imitations, it somewhat lacked the fire and originality of the first.

We had entertained the hope that the factious and mischievous Ontario agitation against the Jesuit Act of Quebec would by this time have died a natural death. The Orange body, however, seems bent on keeping it going, and has condemned the Protestant Members, especially the Orangemen, who voted against disallowance. What good these agitators think they are doing to the country by fomenting race and religious antagonisms it is hard to understand, and we yet trust to see the useless contention expend itself. If the arrangement satisfies a Quebec majority, surely the other Provinces have no right or call to interfere.

The outburst of the artificial lake, the property of a sporting club, which caused the terrible Pennsylvania catastrophe, was it seems partly due to insufficient outlets for overflow. The engineer in charge when he perceived that the dam was weakening, appears to have done his best by sending mounted messengers down the valley to warn the victims. Nevertheless, the shortsightedness and carelessness which omitted to make a large lake overhanging a densely populated valley absolutely and indubitably secure, was most culpable, especially as doubts had been expressed. There was far too much earthwork in the construction of a dam intended to restrain so great a body of water, and it was the palpable duty of parties owning a lake for purposes of mere sport and enjoyment to have paid the strictest attention to the absolute efficiency of their embankments.

A favorite stock piece of material for political capital is the Dominion Franchise Act and the cost of its revisions. The Act might doubtless be a much better act than it is, and the revisions seem to be frequent and expensive. All the Franchise Acts, Dominion and Provincial alike, would be better if they were simply Manhood Suffrage acts, but the statement that it is "less liberal than that in all the Provinces" is open to more than question. We should suppose the public is by this time fully aware that what is praised by one party and denounced by the other is neither so good as is claimed by the one, nor so bad as is asserted by the other. Truth and fair estimate are almost out of the question in party politics.

The Militia Department has been lately doing some rather small work in cutting off the telephone accommodations of the D. A. G.'s. In Halifax particularly, where the stores are somewhere out in the terra incognita of Richmond, the want of telephone facilities means a walk to that region of some 2½ miles and back for a subordinate official, whereby half-a-day's time is sometime consumed. There is a palpable want of breadth of view in the Department. By the way we should like to know if there is any chance of the King's County Troop of Cavalry being aided to lend attraction to the Carnival? This Troop is a credit to the Province, and it will be a decided loss to the festival should it not be able to attend.

It is somewhat curious to note the amount of editorial comment appearing here and there throughout the Press on the Cronin murder in Chicago in comparison with the remarkable absence of such commentary on crimes which have occurred in Ireland, which have only differed from the Cronin atrocity in circumstance, but have been equally the outcome of the horrible principle of secret societies, which set aside all human morality and all fear of God. And of course it goes without saying that even the false self-justification of political motives comes to be merged in the promptings of individual fear and revenge, as in the case of Cronin, whose disclosures of malfeasance of funds were evidently the prime motive of his taking off.

One of the prettiest features of the London season is said to be falling into disuse. The flower boxes on the window sills of London houses, which used to do so much to brighten dull streets, are now too expensive to be indulged in, and only the wealthy, it is intimated, now indulge in it for a brief season. Every Londoner and every visitor is familiar with the charming aspect imparted to the more aristocratic quarters by the profusion of beautiful flowers which adorn the balconies and window-sills and render west-end London a region of beauty on spring and summer mornings, but these are probably not much affected by considerations of expense. The deprivation to the inhabitants of more modest or dingy streets is that most to be regretted.

The position of Detective Power is an apt illustration of the difficulty of serving two masters. The arrangements of the City Council as to the employment by private persons of their special detective seem to lack definite or business-like basis. It is not quite plain why the Council should demand \$5.00 a day for his services when privately employed, when, if there were official occupation for him at the moment, his services could not be made available for outsiders, while their action in requiring revelations which Mr. Power was quite justified in refusing, certainly seems *ultra vires*. Any disputed items of accounts between a public detective, so permitted to be employed, and his private employers is a matter for the courts rather than for the Council. The Press has been unanimous in support of Mr. Power and in condemning the action of the Council, and a strong petition in favor of the Detective is now before the Police Committee, to which it has been referred.

Among other matters calling for the attention of these promoting the proposed summer carnival, but which we fear may be neglected, is the state of the roads and highways within a radius of say twenty miles of Halifax. There are many charming drives within that circuit, and if the roads were put in thoroughly good condition, visitors would doubtless spend thousands of dollars in bowling over them. This is a matter that should specially interest those who have horses and vehicles to let. But others, such as the keepers of wayside taverns, mine owners, etc., would find a direct profit in doing all that is possible to make all the highways from the country that centre in Halifax as smooth and pleasant as may be. Most of our country roads are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and a few hundred dollars judiciously expended in addition to the regular road moneys would repair defective sections. A gang of about fifty men properly directed, could accomplish very much in the six weeks that will intervene between now and the opening of the carnival. We recommend the idea to the consideration of the general committee.

Everyone is familiar with the fate of the great French three-decker *L'Orient*, whose terrific explosion hushed for some minutes the roar of battle at the Nile. It is known that *L'Orient* had on board specie to the amount of \$3,000,000, and it is believed, on good authority, that the *Maza Mundo*, a large transport, also sunk in Aboukh Bay, had on board an immense amount of plundered valuables and treasure, and a military chest for the payment of Napoleon's troops. A company has recently been formed in England to attempt the recovery of this treasure, now over 95 years sunk in Egyptian waters. Captain Pensonby, late of the Royal Navy, subsequently in the service of the Khedive, and himself a practiced diver, has examined both wrecks, and both he and the company who have been organized seem confident of success.

United Italy, in deciding to raise a national monument to Giordano Bruno, both honors herself and notifies all whom it may concern of her adhesion to liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. Bruno, a Dominican Friar, was one of those unfortunate great men whose thoughts are centuries in advance of their age. He broke the intellectual chains of his order, combatted the Aristotelian philosophy which dominated the teachings of the church, and took refuge in England, where he wrote his greatest works, in which he embodied views of the universe which would have been startlingly new fifty years ago, and are in some respects abreast of the philosophies of to-day. In 1592 he went to Venice on an invitation which he was warned against accepting; "the emissaries of the Inquisition got on his track," he was imprisoned in Rome, and after seven years' confinement he was excommunicated and burned at the stake.

No one, in such a position as that which he occupies, could be more unaffectedly genial than our present (Military) Commander-in-Chief. He is a man of the world, and his breadth of views and public spirit render him, indeed, in some respects, a contrast to his predecessor. There is also somewhat of a contrast between the Staffs of the two Generals, but it is in a reverse way. While that of Lord Alexander was particularly cordial to all who made their acquaintance, the present staff is certainly no noticeable for that quality. It is also understood that its members entertain some hazy notions about the control they (at least the ablest of them) think they should have over the Militia, and the more hazy it remains, or rather the sooner they dismiss it from their minds, the better. The General himself knows well enough, if his subordinates do not, that the Militia of Canada, under its own General Officer, has nothing to do with the Regulars, unless in war, except in the way of courtesy and esteem, and of voluntary co-operation in any concerted arrangement.

Among the international matters which will have to be settled before all is plain sailing between the United States and Canada, is the Alaska Boundary question. There is at present very little data to go upon, and it might seem that, in view of the almost Arctic wilderness through which the line must pass, the settlement is scarcely urgent. Yet it ought to be seriously considered at once, for it is, with the unscrupulous neighbors with whom we have to deal, one that will surely develop more embarrassing features the longer it remains unsettled. This is one of the legacies left us by the blundering of British Statesmen, and is partly the fruit of the great error of British unfriendliness to Russia. As we long ago pointed out, however, the acquisition of Alaska was a long-sighted move of American Statesmanship, which well knows the value of a claim. It has been suggested that the best way to settle the matter would be for Canada to offer the United States territory to the eastward of Alaska proper in return for the narrow southern tail of Alaska, which cuts off a large section of British Columbia from the sea, and that by fixing the new eastern boundary of Alaska upon an easily ascertainable line of longitude, and the western boundary of British Columbia at the sea, the expense of surveying a boundary line would be saved to both countries. There is, however, little encouragement from foregone experiences of American diplomacy to be sanguine as to the reception of any reasonable proposition.

The cry has been raised in the States that Canadian Railroads should not be allowed any share in American Trade. It is a taking one, and it has been held to be unpatriotic to take any other ground, but a meeting of representative merchants, held last week in Boston, sounded the first note of business opposition thus far raised in New England. The movement against the Canadian roads has been carefully planned, and energetically and most influentially urged on. But the Boston *Herald*, from which we condense this sketch, strongly deprecates laying New England at the mercy of the Railroad Kings of New York and Pennsylvania. It is for the interest of these magnates that the eastern and western trade should centre itself in New York and Philadelphia, and every ton of freight that goes there puts money in their pockets. Every ton that goes to Boston takes money out. "Give them the control," says the *Herald*, "and how much commerce will Boston retain that it is possible for them to take away from her? Our weakness is that the control of our westward railroad connections is either in the hands of Canadians, or of those representing rival business centres. If we are shut off from the Canadian roads we are gone, and it is to be hoped that the delegates of the Boston Executive Business Association, which represents all the great trade organizations of this city, will deliver the mandate they have received in no uncertain tone." The result of the meeting was the appointment of a delegation to the Senate Committee to protest against such a discrimination against New England commerce as would follow the prevention of competition of Canadian railroads.

In a recent biographical sketch in the *Wool* of Mr. Meredith, the Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario House, occurs the following paragraph, which seems to us to be well worth the thought of all lovers of our country, and promoters of its best and truest interests:—"Mr. Meredith has no sympathy with political cant in any of its forms, and deprecates the agitation that has been going on for some time respecting the future of this country. He believes that Canadians would serve the interests of their country far better if they abandoned the agitation altogether and turned their energies to the development of Canada by natural processes. He is certain that we want neither Imperial Confederation nor Commercial Union, but solidarity—less politics, but more patriotism. He favors the centralizing of political power as much as possible, and so making the exercise of it a great educating force. He considers the system of Government as it exists in Canada, the grandest in the world, and ought to be the means of making first class men."

We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of the early construction of the Hants Central Railway, an enterprise very essential to the advancement and accommodation of the eastern section of that fine county, a large portion of which is many miles distant from railway facilities, and which had hung fire so long that hope of its being undertaken had grown dull. The matter has been brought to the notice of a prominent syndicate of American capitalists, which, having been informed that the subsidy in aid of the undertaking had been re-voted by the Dominion Parliament, has sent its representatives to the counties interested to examine into the matter. A conference is said to have resulted satisfactorily, and a large bonus of some \$30,000 or \$40,000 has been, it is said, promised by private subscription. There seems to be now a fair prospect of the much-needed line being started. All we could have wished was that the syndicate should have been entirely Canadian instead of largely American, but that is not a consideration to prevent our rejoicing in the probability of the project being carried out.

In continuation of the subject of the sign *Taurus*, touched upon in an editorial note last week, the (*St. John*) *Educational Review* continues:—"This would seem to indicate that over 2000 B. C. the elements of astronomy had been studied and formulated, and even the same idea of nomenclature, in some points, made common to various peoples. It appears to us most probable that the bull must have been worshipped before he was placed in the sky. His position must have depended on his popular estimation. Once enthroned in the sky, however, the bull's prestige would be in a fair way to be increased." Assyriology—more valuable to the student of myths to-day than even Egyptology—leaves little question that "the elements of astronomy" were studied and formulated at a period even greater antiquity than 2000 B. C. The Bull was a very ancient representative of power and strength, and there is no doubt that Ezekiel's Cherubim presented themselves to the Prophet's mind in the shape of the Assyrian Winged Bull. It is, as the *Review* has intimated, not improbable that the strength and grandeur of the Bull may have prompted the idea of making it the first sign of the Zodiac; at all events, once there, it is certain that the constellation in which the sun stood at the vernal equinox dominated all religious myths for a period exceeding its actual duration in that sign. The Bible, as well as the Nineveh Library of Esarhaddon, and the Assyrian sculptures, indicate the full sway of Bull-worship long after the equinox had passed into Aries. But the old Greek myths, as well as the old Roman reverence for "the Great Twin Brethren" (Castor and Pollux)—vide Macaulay's "Battle of Lake Regillus"—plainly indicate the reminiscence of a yet older time when religion was dominated by the sign *Gemini*.

At a banquet held in March last, to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Prince of Wales opened the proceedings with a speech, from which we make a few extracts. In the course of his remarks he said:—"The establishment of the Royal Colonial Institute was largely brought about by the desire of its promoters to combat the teaching of a certain section of politicians in this country, who contended that the Colonies were an incumbrance and a source of weakness to the Mother Country, and that their separation from Great Britain would be rather an advantage to the Empire than otherwise. The idea of this school, I believe, and am happy to say, is almost entirely exploded, and I imagine that there are few people in these days who entertain any such opinion. We regard the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or Kent. Mutual interests, as well as ties of affection, unite us as one people, and so long as we hold together we are unassailable from without. From a commercial point of view, the Colonies and India are among the best customers for home manufactures, it being computed that no less than one-third of the total exports are absorbed by them. Lessons like these the Royal Colonial Institute has continuously striven to inculcate throughout its career; it has promoted the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies and the preservation of union with the Mother Country. Its value to colonists visiting the United Kingdom, for whom it has become a recognised centre, is beyond question, and through its instrumentality they are enabled to trace their friends, to form new friendships, and to exchange experiences with others. No trouble is spared in facilitating their investigations and affording assistance in every way. It also forms an important centre for the diffusion of information to intending emigrants of every class, and to all persons making inquiries on any subject connected with the Colonies." The tone of H. R. H.'s remarks seems to us to be worth giving greater publicity to in Canada than can be accomplished by the very limited circulation of the Institute's proceedings.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

GOD BLESS YOU—AND GOOD-BYE!

When hope is chidden
That fain of bliss would tell,
And Love forbidden
In the breast to dwell,
When fettered by a vile woe chain,
We turn and gaze, and turn again,
Oh, death were mercy to the pain
Of them that bid—Farewell

'Tis hard—'tis hard—my darling,
To give up all our dream,
To be no more together,
By wood and wold and stream,
To say good-bye for ever
To the love of long ago,
But oh, 'tis harder, darling,
To think it better so.

The Governor of North Dakota will not be able to say truthfully to the Governor of South Dakota that it's a long time between blizzards.

Somebody says that Patti's farewell tours resemble a serial story, in that they are "to be continued." But it should be remembered that a serial story does end sometime.

That was a cool Scottish "aside" of an old dealer, who, when exhorting his son to practice honesty in his dealings, on the ground of its being the "best policy," quietly added, "I hae tried baith!"

It is not necessary to look up your Latin dictionary to find what a *mare clausum* is. It means a bay three miles wide on the Canadian Atlantic coast, and a sea seven hundred miles wide on the United States Pacific coast.

Whenever the English bishops have reason to suspect that the public are beginning to think them indifferent to the duties of their high calling, they go in a body to the House of Lords and vote against the Deceased Wife's Sister bill.

When Foote was at Salt Hill, he dined at the Castle Inn, and when Partridge, the host, produced his bill, which was rather exorbitant, the comedian asked him his name. "Partridge, sir," said he—"Partridge! It should have been Woodcock, by the length of your bill!"

SHE WUD RIDE, BEDAD.—(Patrick to daughter about to marry)—"Do yer realize the step ye air about to take, me girrl?"

Bridget—"No, papa, Oi don't, fer Oi'm not going to take a single shtep. Af we don't go in a cab, papa, be jabers there'll be no widdin' the day."

Anxious wife—"Oh, its overwork. Why, he can't even go to the theatre without rushing out half-a-dozen times to see his business partners."

Polite doctor (cautiously)—"Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants—it is, ahem a little difficult to tell which."

A SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE—"Charley stayed pretty late last night, didn't he, Lil?" asked sister Kate the next morning. "Yes," said Lil, sleepily; "we were trying the pigs in the clover puzzle till nearly eleven o'clock."

"And did you get the pigs in the pen, Lil?" asked Kate, eagerly. "No, we didn't; but I got my finger in this solitaire diamond ring."

The military custom of saluting by bringing the hand into a horizontal position over the eyebrows is thus accounted for: It is supposed to date back to the tournaments of the middle ages, when, after the Queen of beauty was enthroned, the knights who were to take part in the sports of the day marched past the dais on which she sat, and as they passed shielded their eyes from the rays of her beauty.

Mr. John Sergeant's portrait of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth is thus vividly described:—"Arrayed in her gorgeous beetle-wing green robes, with Rossetti red hair in ponderous coils, and holding with both hands a crown of power above her head, Lady Macbeth, heroically tall, stands out against a daring background of deep blue. As a picture the work is brilliant in color; as a likeness it is strikingly true to nature."

The King of Siam recently made an alarming innovation upon the ancient customs of the country by issuing an edict for the abolition of crouching, crawling and prostration at his court. The courtiers were a good deal alarmed when they were told to get off the floor and brace up. But they were disgusted when they were forbidden to allow their inferiors to crawl before them. This is quite natural. The man who likes to crawl likes to be crawled to.

There is something curiously interesting in the marked tendency of modern poetry to become obscure. Many critics, writing with their eyes fixed on the masterpieces of past literature, have ascribed this tendency to willfulness and to affectation. Its origin is rather to be found in the complexity of the new problems, and in the fact that self-consciousness is not yet adequate to explain the contents of the Ego. The unity of the individual is being expressed through its inconsistencies and its contradictions. In a strange twilight man is seeking for himself, and when he has found his own image he cannot understand it. Objective forms of art, such as sculpture and the drama, sufficed once for the perfect presentation of life; they can no longer suffice.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Sir Leonard Tilley is visiting British Columbia.

There are 1,318 miles of railway in New Brunswick.

Winnipeg's proposed new hotel will be seven stories high and will cost \$150,000.

75 acres of cucumbers, the *New Star* says, will be planted in the Gasperaux Valley this year.

Twelve carloads of fine white clay are shipped from Shubenacadie to the pottery at Enfield every year.

The citizens of Farnsboro have decided to take the necessary steps to secure the incorporation of the town at once.

It is estimated that in Manitoba 636,000 acres of wheat and 357,000 acres of other grains will be seeded this year.

The centre of revictualling the ships of the French squadron on this station, will in future be Halifax instead of Sydney.

Montreal assessment this year shows an increase of five million dollars, or an increase of twelve millions in the last two years.

A Children's Home has been secured in Winnipeg by the purchase of the late residence of E. M. Wood, Fort Rouge, for \$4,750.

A largely signed petition has been presented to the City Council, asking to have Detective Power re-instated in the employ of the city.

George A. Barker has been elected Mayor of St. John, by a majority of 668 votes over Chas. A. Everett. The contest was a sharp one.

Sir John Lister Kaye is developing an immigration scheme under which it is expected seven thousand people will be brought out next season.

There has been a post office robbery in Shubenacadie. One of the burglars has been arrested. There are said to be three others at large.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was convened in Toronto on Wednesday. Principal Grant was elected moderator.

Toronto is making every preparation for the celebration of Dominion Day in a manner befitting both the anniversary and the Queen City of the West.

The strike of moulders at Sackville is ended, as far as the Enterprise Foundry is concerned. The men in that establishment have recommenced work.

Steel rails have been purchased for the Annapolis and Digby sections of the W. C. Railway. They will be landed at Annapolis and Digby in a few weeks.

Two young men who started to cross the Niagara in a boat just above the rapids on the 9th inst. were carried over the Horseshoe Falls. Nothing has been seen of the bodies.

Yarmouth celebrated its natal day on the 17th in good style. Everything went off well. The Yarmouth firemen won the one hundred dollar hose reel competition, and Windsor came in second.

Granville, Annapolis Co., experienced a cyclone one day last week, which blew down barns, trees, and fences. The cyclone's path was about 20 rods wide, and it travelled from south-west to north east.

A tremendous rain-storm visited Cobourg and the townships of Haldimand and Hamilton, Ont., last week, carrying away mills, dams, and bridges, inundating houses, and destroying gardens and railway embankments.

There have arrived at Winnipeg a number of settlers from Glen Ulm, Dakota, who intend making their home in Manitoba. In a five years trial of Dakota they have lost their crops every year, and leave that country in disgust.

J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have commenced an action in the exchequer court at Ottawa against the Dominion Government for \$124,000 damages, on account of the illegal seizure and detention of their goods by customs officials.

Mayor Langelier of Quebec has gone to England. He will present Madame Albani with a gold brooch in the form of a Canadian beaver, which Hon. Mr. Mercier sends her as a souvenir of her visit to Quebec and Montreal.

Fenwick Hamilton and Mrs. W. H. Middleton, who eloped from Ottawa about 18 months ago, were married in Boston the other day. Mr. Middleton obtained a divorce from his wife at the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, announce the publication next month of a book of stories entitled "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendax," from the pen of F. B. Crofton. The illustrations are by Bennett of New York.

The Brotherhood of Engineers have been holding a grand union meeting in Moncton this week. Several guests outside of the Brotherhood have been invited. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers now extends to all parts of the continent.

British Columbia sealers have no intention of tamely submitting to the U. S. cruisers this year. They will boldly enter Bebrings Sea and claim the rights of British seamen, as on ocean waters common to all nations everywhere else on the globe.

Parties from Port Lebear and Port Jolie, about twenty five miles east of Lockeport, reported quantities of wreckage coming ashore at these places on the 10th inst. Numbers of fat cattle also came ashore. The fog was so dense that investigation was impossible.

The death is recorded of Lt.-Col. Do Bellefeuille, District Paymaster of No. 5 Military District. The deceased officer was a Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, was senior captain of the Quebec Rifles in the 1870 Red River expedition, and subsequently held staff appointments till his death at the comparatively early age of 54.

A fortune of \$30,000,000 has been left by a miserly old lady named Innes, who died in Scotland in 1840. She had made a disposition in trust to the nearest of kin whomsoever, and claims are now put forward by the descendants of one Robert Innes living in Cumberland County and elsewhere in Nova Scotia. There are about sixty or seventy persons interested.

Messrs. Wiltshire & Co., Real Estate Agents, of Kontville, have issued an interesting pamphlet calculated to draw the attention of intending English settlers to the advantages and beauties of the Annapolis Valley. We wish these gentlemen every success in their endeavors. The Messrs. W. have on their books about 120 properties for sale in that fertile and interesting region at prices varying between \$1,000 and \$10,000.

Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, died on the 4th inst. from paralysis, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Bermuda, was educated at King's College, Windsor, studied law with William Blowers Bliss and was admitted an attorney in New Brunswick in 1836. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia in 1872, eventually succeeding to the chief justiceship.

Sackville, N. B., has had a sensation, caused by the deeds of three youthful sons of respectable parents. They have during the past six weeks entered several houses and shops and stolen sundry articles, but worse than that, they had laid plans for assassination and highway robbery. Five of the young villains were arrested, but two of them were released on bail of \$200 each to appear as witnesses. The other three have been committed to the county jail to await their trials at the July term of the Supreme Court.

The American Association for the advancement of science will meet in Toronto on the 27th August next to remain in session one week. This gathering of probably a thousand prominent scientific men will prove an interesting event for all who desire the diffusion of systematized knowledge, and its outcome cannot fail to be of benefit. The discussion of scientific subjects, the interchange of experience, and the application of its results, must stimulate the material as well as the intellectual progress of the country.

The great Sioux war-chief Sitting Bull, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia, is much improved and is now considered out of danger.

The negro population of Mississippi is increasing at a much faster rate than the white. In 1870 the number of negroes in the State was 445,080, and of whites 384,549. In 1880 the negroes numbered 653,550, and the whites on y 481,728.

The superintendent of prisons has received an offer from a Philadelphia man to act as a victim to science by testing the efficacy of the new apparatus for executing by electricity. The applicant says he is a poor man and is willing to be a trial victim if \$5,000 is paid to his family.

A terrible cyclone swept through Arkansas city last Saturday night. The Methodist and Baptist Churches and several residences were wrecked. The roof of the Arkansas elevator, in which is the Missouri Pacific Depot, was blown across the track. Several persons were killed and injured.

The distance between Montreal and St. Paul has been reduced by 120 miles by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Sault Ste. Marie route. It is such competition as this that causes the uneasiness among American railway managers, which is showing itself in hostile moves in Congress and before the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

The responsibility of the Pennsylvania disaster is being brought home to the millionaire owners of the reservoir. They appear to have been repeatedly warned of the danger to the valley, and the dangerous condition of the dam, and the Mayor of Johnstown had proposed to represent the matter to the State authorities, but neglected to do so.

The considerable town of Seattle, in Washington Territory, has been nearly destroyed by fire. It is estimated that the total loss in buildings alone is \$10,000,000; the personal losses will probably reach \$20,000,000. It is thought many persons must have perished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the progress of the flames, but to no effect.

The work of clearing away the ruins of Johnstown, Pa., is being pushed on. The enlightened modern principle of charity is being put into operation in relieving the sufferers. All who are in want and able to work are provided with employment for many weeks to come. Of course this is supplemented by direct giving of money and stores for the aged, children, women, the wounded and the sick. It was the "South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club" that owned the dam which burst and flooded Johnstown. The Club house and cottages belonging to the Association now stand far away from the nearest running water, which is now at the bottom of the valley. Among those believed to be lost by the flood are Blind Tom, the well-known pianist, and Mrs. Lew Wallace, wife of General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur."

The strike of seamen and firemen has paralyzed the shipping business of Belfast.

A London despatch says complete anarchy prevails in Crete. Outrages and murders are frequent.

The Pope has ordered the clerical journals to cease their polemics against the Bruno monument.

The Kurds continue their atrocities in Armenia. Roasting and outraging their victims are the constant practices.

The town of Zebaraz, in Austrian Galicia, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Many lives were lost.

The Congregation of Cardinals to be held this week will discuss the question whether the Pope should leave Rome.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Nicholas publicly congratulated Prince Nikata, of Montenegro, as the future King of Bosnia.

A number of reindeer have been imported from Norway and turned into a forest in the north of Scotland in the hope that they may become acclimated.

The Marchioness de Chastelar, an old lady belonging to a noble Belgian family, has been murdered at Mons. The crime has caused great excitement.

A number of letters and other documents which are probably damaging to General Boulanger, have been discovered in various hiding places in Paris.

The Vicomtesse Chandon has honored Mr. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) by a breakfast, at which many of the leading families of France were represented.

Three thousand dock laborers at Glasgow have struck for an increase of a half-penny per hour. Stevedores have also struck. They demand an increase of a penny per hour.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that during the Shah's visit a secret treaty was negotiated between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of northern Persia to Russia in certain cases.

The railway from Alpnach to the summit of Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, has been opened. The incline is 48 feet in the hundred, and the ascent of 8000 feet occupies an hour and forty minutes.

The Chief Engineer of the *Calliope* has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Engineer for his share in the escape of that vessel from Samoa in the hurricane which wrecked the German and American ships.

The French Cabinet has considered favorably the request of the American residents for permission to hold a public celebration in Paris on July 4th. President Carnot has consented to unveil the statue of Liberty on that day.

In response to a communication from the municipal authorities of Edinburgh, asking him to name a day on which he could accept the freedom of that city, Mr. Parnell has written that he will be able to visit Edinburgh July 20.

There seems to be little doubt that the health of the Pope is failing. Speculation is rife as to the venerable Pontiff's successor being an English, Irish, or American Cardinal, but it is more than probable that none but an Italian will be elected.

The grand old man's golden wedding falls on July 25, and is to be celebrated with unusually fine goings-on at Hawarden. Mr. Gladstone will probably not go to London for Parliament any more after that date, unless something very remarkable should turn up.

There is, it is rumored, a desire on the part of the French Government to keep the exhibition going over next year. It has cost three millions with only five months to remain open. A revolution is feared, and the idea is to stave off the insurrection by the exhibition.

Hereafter the boats to be carried by Atlantic steamers, instead of being made of wood, will be made of steel, in one piece. Wooden boats rot and are easily crushed. The new boats will be built by machinery especially made for rolling them out in all sizes in a single plate.

Despatches from Morocco say that the rebellion of the tribes is spreading. They have captured Prince Hamid, heir to the throne, and killed several members of his escort. The outrage has incensed the Sultan of Morocco, and he is raising an army to crush the rebellion.

One of the latest feats in the way of cutting ocean records is that of the mail steamer *Moor*, which sailed from Cape Town to Southampton, via Madeira, 5,999 miles, in 17 days, 9 hours, 39 minutes, gross time, the net steaming time being 17 days, 5 hours, 6 minutes, and average speed of 15.52 knots an hour, about 350 miles a day. This is not quite as fast as that of the Atlantic greyhounds, but the distance and the difficulty of keeping up speed are much greater.

The city of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, has expended during the last six years ten millions of dollars in constructing sixty magnificent school buildings for 600 pupils each. These school-houses are the finest buildings in the city, and a collective exhibit of them has made a sensation at the Paris Exposition. The Argentine Republic is now, after the United States, the country which spends the most, in proportion to its population, for education.

A terrible railway accident took place near Armagh, Ireland, on the 12th inst. Two trains containing 1,200 persons—a Methodist Sunday School excursion—left Armagh. The accident took place at a grade on a bank 50 feet high. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back to the level, as the train was too heavy to ascend the grade, these cars collided with an ordinary train from Armagh, and were completely wrecked. Seventy dead and 100 wounded have been taken from the wreck, and others are buried under the debris. The engineer, fireman and guard of the train have been summoned before a magistrate on the charge of responsibility for the accident.

CHESS.

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

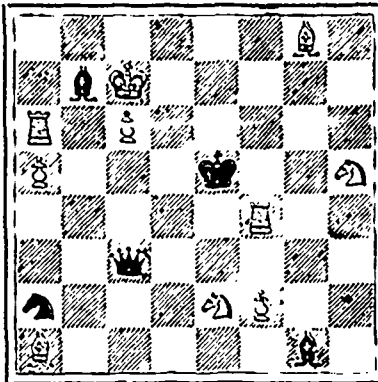
Answers to Correspondents.

J.W.W.—A pawn at its first move passing an adversary's pawn when being played, is liable to be taken by the pawn it passes.

Solution to problem No. 82 R to Q Kt3

Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and John W. Wallace,

PROBLEM No. 84.
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 66.

Played in the second round of the Sixth American Chess congress, PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Mr. I Gunsberg. | Mr. Max Weiss. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 3 Kt takes P | P to Q3 |
| 4 Kt to KB3 | Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 6 B to Q3 | BKt to B3 |
| 7 Castles | Q to K2 |
| 8 R to Ksq | B to KKt5. |
| 9 P to QB3 | P to B4 |
| 10 QKt to Q2 | Castles |
| 11 Q to Kt3 (a) | K to R sq |
| 12 Q takes KtP | R to B3 (b) |
| 13 Q to Kt3 | R to Kt sq |
| 14 Q to B2 | KR to Kt3 |
| 15 P to QKt3? | B to Q3 |
| 16 B to K2 (c) | B to KR6 |
| 17 B to B sq | Q to B3 |
| 18 P to Kt3 | B takes B |
| 19 K takes B | R to KB sq |
| 20 Kt takes Kt(d)BP takes Kt | |
| 21 Kt to R4 (e) | R takes P (f) |
| 22 P takes R | B takes P |
| 23 K to Kt2 | B takes Kt |
| 24 B to K3 | Q to B6 ch |
| 25 K to R2 | B to K2 |
| 26 K to Kt sq | R to E3 |
| 27 K to B sq | Q to Kt5 |
| 28 Q to Q sq | P to B6 |
| 29 R to B | Q to R6 ch |

Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) This move is very bad, and is the cause of White's future troubles.
- (b) Black takes good advantage of White's 11th move, and now that the white Q is about out of play, commences to develop his forces on the King's side.
- (c) Loss of time, the B should have gone at once to B sq.
- (d) Though White's game is hopeless, this makes matters worse, Kt to R4 followed by Kt to Kt2 or Kt to B3, would have been the proper play.
- (e) Kt to Kt sq would have been the proper move; and might probably have kept White out of trouble.

(f) After this magnificent coup, there is no help for White. Mr. Weiss played this game in royal style. —*Montreal Gazette*.

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

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ROUDEAU—I WILL FORGET.

I will forget those days of mingled bliss
And dear delicious pain; will cast from me
All dreams of what I know can never be,
Even the remembrance of that parting kiss.
I know that one day it would come to this
In spite of all our sworn fidelity,
That I must banish even memory,
And, sorrowing, learn to say, nor say amiss,
I will forget.

I register this vow, and am content
That it be so. Ah me! Yet, if the door
Shut on our heaven might be asunder rent
Even now, and I could see the way we went,
I might retract my vow, and say no more
I will forget.

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl—If you want to ask some people to meet your visitors from "far across the sea," and to do something very fashionable at the same time, give a Russian tea. Send merely your visiting cards to those whom you want to invite, with from "four to six (or seven) o'clock" and the date, and "to meet Judge and Miss Boughton" written on them. You will need a samovar—the name of the Russian tea urn—an some Russian tea. This last is costlier than the common article, but a *deux aicor*. Then you will want some fresh fair lemons sliced smoothly (after they are polished perfectly clean,) in a pretty dish containing cracked ice. Then ask your prettiest girl friend, in her daintiest frock, to serve tea for you. In Russia the tea is poured into each cup upon a slice of lemon that first has been flavored with a few drops of rare old liquor, adding "one or two lumps, Please?" of sugar to suit the taste, but we are not in Russia, and need not do just as the Russians do, so we omit the liquor. The lemon gives a particularly agreeable flavor to the tea, and after one cup everybody is a convert to the beverage.

By all odds have a spirit lamp and boil the water on the table. (Be sure you select a graceful and deft-fingered maiden as well as a pretty one.) The swinging wrought iron tea-kettles are thought to be the most artistic now. Bring out your lovely china that I used to rave so over, and furthermore have some delicious bread such as Aunt Sally has always been famous for, and for which I know you have a talent. Butter this and cut it in the thinnest possible slices. Lay two together and cut them in tiny triangles, removing the crusts. If you want them especially fancy, tie each triangle with the narrowest ribbons in different but harmonizing shades and colors. In any event lay each one in a circle of white tissue paper crimped into little basket shapes. Buy sheets of the paper, lay it in fine plaits and press firmly to crimp it; cut the circles of regular shape and size, and fashion them with your own fair fingers. If you wish, you may spread the bread very thinly with well seasoned and very finely minced chicken or ham. All you will need beside for refreshment will be some delicate cakes. We like these lemon wafers very much. Use two eggs, their weight in sugar, (if you have no scales get some at once, my dear, as they are essential to nice cooking,) and half their weight in flour, the grated rind of one lemon, or a few drops of good essence of lemon; mix thoroughly. The more the ingredients are beaten the better the cakes will be. Butter a flat tin, and drop on enough of the mixture to make a very thin cake, about the size of the top of a moderate sized breakfast cup, and flatten it a little with the spoon. Bake it a pale yellow brown and while still hot and soft, roll each cake round on a stick, like an ice wafer. The cakes must be rolled just at the right moment, for they are too brittle and break if they are overdone, and they do not stiffen when cold if they are underdone. They can also be rolled like a three cornered grocer's parcel and filled with whipped cream to make cornets à la crème. You see all these things are simply got ready, and, if daintily prepared and served, are most appetizing in looks and taste. So much for refreshments, now for the entertainment. Try to ask people to begin with who will prove agreeable to each other, then at intervals, without formal announcement, have some one who reads well read some poems, or telling bits of prose by the big Russian writers, and have some Russian music interspersed.

All things Russian are in demand now, and we are awaking to the importance of Russian literature, the people and place. I can think of no better translations of some of the best Russian poems than those by Ivan Panin. Mr. Panin, a highly cultivated scholar, delivered a course of lectures in Boston last winter upon Russian literature that charmed and delighted us all. By the way, why not take up Russia in your club, that I confidently expect to hear in your next letter has already a vigorous young life? One of the most charming of the many clubs here is the "Castilian," in which the forty members give an afternoon a month, with study between whiles of course, to the consideration of all things Spanish.

While I am on Russian grounds I must tell you that the latest—

"Pretty dish to see before the King"

is the finger bowl à la Russe. The ordinary finger bowls are as common now on the tables of well-bred people as napkins are, but this recent importation so far has appeared only upon the tables of the ultra-fashionable. It is a crystal basin and floating mouth-mug together. The bowl half filled with clear water is placed on the usual doylie-covered plate, and in it is a tiny glass cup containing a couple of spoonfuls of delicately flavored water with which to rinse the mouth. The water is to be quickly taken into the mouth at a draught, and as quickly expelled into the little cup. It is most agreeable to rid one's mouth of the taste of food before going back to the

drawing room after a luncheon or dinner, but it needs to be done in a refined manner, it is needless to say, and the story goes that this innovation from Russian dining tables is still so new a thing here that masculine swells and feminine belles are given to practising the method of using the mouth-mug in the privacy of their own apartments. Even so. Surely we cannot afford to ignore anything anything that tends to refine material living.

You cannot get anything prettier for Daisy's "best" dress than one of the lovely India silks in a pretty figured or flower pattern. Girls from 12 years up wear sweet girlish gowns of these goods. A popular model for such a dress is low-necked and sleeveless, made to wear over a guimpe of India mull made in the Marguerite style—that is gathered full at the throat, with full sleeves gathered at the wrist with a lace cuff, the neck being finished with a frill of lace. The dress has a full skirt and sash, the hems being merely feather-stitched. For less dressy wear challies are much liked. A white challie barred with peacock blue and pale yellow lines has a broad band of peacock blue velvet about the skirt. The drapery is long and straight, cut on the bias, and looped up at one side with blue moire ribbon bows. The waist has revers and collar of the velvet, and the full sleeves a dainty cuff, also of velvet. White embroidered mulls in exquisitely fine patterns are extensively used, too, for children's and misses' dresses. That with a hemstitched instead of a scalloped edge is most stylish.

Here are some points from Cora's housekeeping diary:—

A small bag of sulphur put where red ants have put in an appearance will soon disperse them.

If a small quantity of sugar is put into the stove blacking it prevents it burning off quickly.

A little vinegar put upon fish is better than ice for keeping it fresh, even in very hot weather. It improves the flavor of the fish as well.

Cold biscuit can be successfully warmed over by dipping each one quickly into hot water and placing them singly on the hot grate in the oven long enough to warm them through.

Isn't it a clever idea to paste or write these useful bits last as she finds them out, in a book, and so have them always at hand to refer to?

Dear me! Aubrey says to give you a warm cousinly greeting for me, and that we shall lose the overture at the concert if I write another word.

Yours devotedly,

BOSTON.

DINAH STURGIS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The rebuilding of the confectionery factory of Messrs. Ganong Brothers, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, is being pushed forward as fast as possible, and is expected to be completed by the 1st July, and an extension which will give 6000 feet additional floor surface by the 1st August. Messrs. Ganong claim that they will then have the largest and best equipped factory in Canada for the manufacture of confectionery. When burned out they had a pay roll numbering 132, and are now running with about 66 hands. Messrs. Ganong report business staples about an average, but the demand for fine hand-made creams, buns, and fine chocolate work far in advance of any former season. This demand is ever increasing, and the market has a very healthy tone.

Messrs. J. B. Neily & Co., Liverpool Wharf, have been appointed agents for the Gananoque Carriage Company, and are prepared to furnish the excellent productions of that Company at prices which, they claim, cannot be equalled in Halifax. The stock consists of Buggies, Phaetons, Four Passenger Vehicles, Spring Waggon, Carts, Sulkeys, and all extras and fittings for that line. Messrs. Neily & Co. are also agents for Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Ploughs, Harrows, and all other agricultural and garden implements.

"The city of Hull," says the *Ottawa Free Press*, "can now boast of another new industry which will be of considerable benefit to the locality. Mr. C. B. Wright and Sons have commenced operations in their new factory for the manufacture of Portland Cement. Mr. Wright had heretofore imported this particular kind of cement for use in that section of Canada, but as the demand became heavier he resolved to start manufacturing it himself. A large factory has just been erected, the upper portion consists of wood, with a surface built entirely of brick. Close to the factory is a stone structure where the ingredients of the cement are mixed together, making a whitish liquid. This liquid is pumped from the trough it is mixed in into the factory, and poured into drying ovens, say from five to six feet wide, and running the whole length of the factory with underlying flues. The heat is sent through these flues from large boilers at one end of the factory, and emitted through a large chimney at the opposite end. After the liquid is dried sufficiently, it is taken out of the long ovens and subjected to burning, after which it resembles clinkers. It is then taken to a grinding mill close by, where it is reduced to powder and put into barrels. Mr. Wright has also fitted a place up for the manufacture of the barrels. Mr. Wright and his sons are well satisfied with the quality of the article turned out."

J. F. Porter returned from St. Fabien a few days ago, where he was setting \$2,000 worth of machinery supplied by A. Robb & Sons of Amherst. It consists of an engine, boiler, rotary mill, and shingle mill. The mills, engines, stoves, etc., of this firm go not only to all parts of the Maritimes, but as far west as the Rockies.

Scraps of tinned iron have long been a waste product, whose application for any purpose worthy of the intrinsic value of the metals contained in them has been an unsolved problem. It is true that scraps of this kind have been cast, but the hardness and granular structure render the metal fit

only for use as weights. Also, to a slight extent, the tin has been removed by electrolytic processes. "But," the *American Manufacturer* says, "there has not been any definite use of this product as a material manufacture until its recent use for nails. Scraps of tin are cut by dies into rectangular bits, with a length of about three times their width. These scraps are then fed from an automatic hopper between dies, when they are squeezed first to square form, like a nail, and then headed. Nails of this kind are well fitted for many purposes, being free from tendency to rust, also light, very rigid, and capable of being driven into the hardest wood without buckling."

The *Toronto Trade Review* gives the following summary of the plant employed in the wood industry and its output in southern New Brunswick, and of the number of men employed, and the wages paid to them:—"There are 18 lumber manufacturing concerns, whose total equipment of machinery is: 21 gangs, 24 shingle machines, 27 lath machines, seven rotaries, six single saws, three mauls, two piling machines, 19 box machines, four clapboard machines, eight stave machines and seven heading machines. During 1888 St. John turned out 157,026,928 feet of deals, 58,340,000 shingles, 105,446,000 pieces of lath, 361,200 boxes, 992,000 pieces of clapboard, 3,411,819 staves and 400,800 pieces of heading. A total of 1,611 hands were employed, and \$395,045 were paid out in wages last year."

There was launched from the shipyard of Mr. David O'Neil, on the 15th May, a fine schooner of 78 tons register. She is called *Lewis F. Hill*, and was built by Mr. Thomas Trahey for her owners Messrs. Hill and French, of Ship Harbor, Halifax Co. She will be employed in the lumber trade between Ship Harbor and Halifax.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on our last page of a Baking and Roasting Portable Oven, the patent of Mr. Adam Reid, of Buffalo, N. Y. This invention is very highly spoken of in numerous unquestionably genuine testimonials. It appears to be an iron cupboard, so to speak, in the centre of the lower compartment of which is the small circular stove which supplies the heat. They are of various sizes. No. 50 contains 6 upper and 4 lower shelves, and holds 60 loaves of bread. Great economy of heat, and consequently of fuel is claimed, and it is asserted, no doubt correctly, that a barrel of flour can be made into bread at a cost of from 5 to 10 cents. Ninety per cent. of the heat generated is utilized. We take it there is no question of the great efficiency of the arrangement. The walls and doors of the Oven are double, and it combines the advantages of great internal heat with external coolness. Mr. Reid's descriptive pamphlet contains illustrations of other useful ranges, kettles, &c. Mr. S. H. Sugatt, of Truro, is the agent for the Maritime Provinces.

Amherst is the headquarters of the most extensive building contractors in the Maritimes. The contracts on hand by Rhodes, Curry & Co. amount to \$200,000. The completeness of their factory, with its newest patterns of machinery for doing every description of wood-work for builders' use, enables them to build economically, and that they do so is evident in the frequency with which they underbid all competitors. They now have 160 men employed, and have on hand \$175,000 worth of building contracts in addition to one for supplying \$120,000 worth of sleepers for the ship railway. The value of their building contracts undertaken or completed in 1888 was \$151,000, of which \$46,000 was in Amherst, and the remainder at Halifax, Wolfville, Moncton, Nippan, and the O. & N. G. Ry. In addition to this they did \$50,000 of other factory work.—*Record*.

The New Brunswick Manufacturing Company, St. John, N. B., has just been organized with \$30,000 capital for the purpose of manufacturing the Lancaster patent vice grip wrench and other wrenches, steel forgings, drop forgings, etc. The Lancaster wrench is the invention of Mr. B. F. Lancaster, of Noyd's Brook, Maine, the article being manufactured extensively at Lawiston, that State. It is described as having an adjustable and simply operated vice grip. It is stated that no factory of the kind exists in Canada; that the duty on this class of goods is 30 per cent.; that Canada buys annually 100,000 wrenches at a cost of \$200,000, paying on them \$60,000 duty, and that the facilities and advantages for home manufacture are equal to those of any country.

The sales of the Amherst boot and shoe company for the past year are reported at \$376,000, an increase of \$53,000 over the year previous. The profits of the year were 5 per cent. on the sales. The bad debts were only three quarters of one per cent. In 1879 the sales aggregated \$65,000, and the wages paid, \$13,578. In 1889 the sales had reached \$376,000 and the wages paid, \$53,900.

The proposed huge cotton factory at Montmorency Falls, near Quebec, has been principally projected by Montreal and United States cotton men interested in the China trade. The present intention is to manufacture nothing in this factory for the Canadian market, the idea of the promoters being to ship their entire output to China, and it is said they feel confident of being able to compete successfully for this trade with Manchester and Lowell manufacturers. The first section of the proposed mills, which will be 160 feet long and three stories high, is to be completed and in working order in September. But provision is made for the extension of the factory, which, according to the present plans of the promoters is destined to be the largest cotton mill in America under one roof. It is to be hereafter 750 feet long, and probably 1,150. The Quebec and Montmorency railway runs past its doors.

OUR NEIGHBOR 60,000,000 MILES AWAY IS NO PARADISE.

Venus has no months, having no moon. The seasons are rapid, intense and dissimilar. The planet moves, inclined on its axis at a much greater angle than the earth, and in place of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees the obliquity of the ecliptic attains 55 degrees, so that at the solstice, for example, the sun, which on earth reaches its furthest point from the equator at Calcutta and Havana in the northern hemisphere, and at Rio Janeiro and the Transvaal in the southern hemisphere, advances beyond the latitudes of Edinburgh, Copenhagen and Moscow in the north and those of Cape Horn in the south. That is to say, there is no temperate zone on this planet, and in the countries which correspond to the terrestrial climes of Paris, London, Berlin, New York and Buenos Ayres, must occur, in turn, abrupt changes from the heat of a torrid summer to the rigor of a glacial winter. The planet Venus is not, therefore, the marvellous, calm, angelic paradise we would be pleased to imagine her, judging from the deceitful aspect of the evening star viewed at a distance of 60,000,000 or 60,000,000 miles. On the contrary, she is a world less happily constructed than our own—viewed from a habitable standpoint—and or which human life must be subjected to ruder ordeals than those which assail terrestrial organisms from birth until death. The state of life on each globe being determined by the habitable conditions themselves, and varying, moreover, with these conditions according to environment (the geological history of the earth has eloquently proved this), we may conclude that the inhabitants of the planet Venus are less delicately organized than ourselves, incapable of finer motions, and in all probability are our intellectual inferiors. Rude climates, abrupt transitions, require to resist them solidly constructed organisms, and without doubt less nervous sensibility, less fineness of sensation than the men and women of our temperate regions. From all points of view, the planet Venus is a less agreeable habitation than the terrestrial globe. It does not seem that the conditions can be as favorable for the development of a civilization analogous to that which has given successively to the history of our humanity, Babylon, Thebes, Athens, Rome and Paris. The time passes too rapidly. There can be, it seems, but little stability. However, let us affirm nothing. Nature has so many unknown resources.—*Camille Flammarion.*

CITY CHIMES.

The steamer *Peruvian*, which left on Monday for Liverpool, G. B., took with her a number of Halifaxians and others who will be much missed by the friends they leave behind. The most interesting, of course, were the two brides, Mrs. Boileau and Mrs. Krabbo, but there were many others whose departure will be regretted by numerous personal friends, notably Col. and Mrs. Hill and Captain and Mrs. Buckle, the former officer having completed his term of command of the R. A. here, and the latter going to an appointment for five years as Adjutant of a Militia Regiment in Ireland. There was a large gathering to give them all a good "send off," and the homeward bound folks no doubt carried away with them pleasant thoughts of their last day in old Halifax.

There is a very interesting old tuning instrument on exhibition in the window of W. H. Johnson's piano and organ warerooms, Hollis Street. It was made in 1777 for Chief Justice Blowers of Halifax. It has only one string, but can be so adjusted as to give the correct pitch of any note in the octave. The case in which it is enclosed is in perfect preservation, not a scratch marring the polish of the wood.

The pupils of the Halifax School for the Blind entertained the young ladies from the College on Friday afternoon last. The method of teaching music to the blind was fully explained, and many were the exclamations as to the wonderful patience of both teachers and pupils. A short programme was given, consisting of an eight hand piece by Prof. Chisholm and 3 of his pupils, solos by Miss Agnes Valley and Miss Adelaide Saunders, together with selections by the band and some school exercises, such as geographical trips and mental arithmetic. After the exercises ice creams and cake were served by six young ladies.

The "Girls Club," conducted by Miss Mary Ritchie and her staff of lady assistants, was closed for the summer months on Thursday last. The ladies held a sale at the Club rooms on Grafton Street, and the girls came to tea, and during the evening sang songs and choruses and played various games. The Club was organized by Miss Ritchie for the purpose of making a bright and pleasant place for young girls, servants and others, who pass their days in the gray places of life, to spend their evenings in. Vocal music, sewing, reading, writing and arithmetic are taught, one evening is devoted to reading aloud, and on Saturday night all join in merry games. Books and magazines are provided, and the girls take the books home to read. When the Club was first started many kind friends helped. For furniture and pictures the Club is indebted to Mrs. Brookfield, Mrs. S. Brookfield, Mrs. W. Lawson, Mrs. G. Hart, Mrs. I. Hart, Mrs. R. Hart, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Hill, etc. Mrs. Lawson also sent oil, and a gentleman sent a case of oil to the rooms, paid truckage and promised more. Mr. Reardon allowed his men to do all the necessary painting and whitewashing, Messrs. Black Bros. provided hardware, Messrs. Cunard and Co. kept the rooms warm with their generous supply of coal, and Mrs. Hesslein and Mrs. Bowdoin provided stationery, etc. Books and papers were sent by Miss Slayter, Miss Parker, Miss Grant, Mrs. Currie, Miss Henry and Mrs. Lawson. All these things have been of the greatest service, and the ladies wish to thank those who have helped them, and trust that the coming autumn will find them in possession of a newly-stocked library. About twenty girls have availed themselves of the privileges offered, but there is accommodation

for double that number. The rent paid for the rooms is \$50 per annum. All subscriptions in money and books will be thankfully received by Miss M. Ritchie, Belmont.

Every train and every boat which leaves the city now takes away more people to the country to spend the summer. It must be simply the change that people pine for, because there are few cooler places than Halifax even during the summer months. All the folks who are going away now, it is to be hoped, will return for the Carnival and bring their friends with them.

The fourth Subscription Chamber Music Concert of the Beethoven Trio was performed at the Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme embraced Op. 63 of Weber; Liszt's song, "The Loreley"; Op. 26 of A. Pinti (violin and piano); the songs "Starlit Eve" and "The Fisher Maiden," Widor and Meyerbeer, and Op. 66 of Mendelssohn, (trio, piano, violin and violoncello.) In this latter the first three movements were decidedly good, but the last suffered from the violin being out of tune. The violoncello solo (Op. 26) was also well rendered. "The Fisher Maiden" was brightly sung, and "Starlit Eve" was given with great precision. The number which was encored was very sweetly rendered. The performance had the advantage of the vocal assistance of Miss Laine, and the piano was a Weber grand furnished by the Halifax Piano & Organ Company.

The Orpheus Club will conclude their entertainments for this season by a Concert (the fourth of the series) on Tuesday evening next, at Orpheus Hall.

Will. L. Smith's Swiss Bell Ringers and Comedy Company gave three evening performances and a matinee in the Academy of Music on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The entertainment, though possessing some pleasing features, was not one calculated to please a refined taste. Good audiences were present at each performance, and the occupants of the galleries gave evidence of their appreciation of the songs and other comic parts of the performance by prolonged applause.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a good, steady volume of business, and the tone has a healthy expression throughout, with prospects strongly favoring a satisfactory development of trade. Unless unexpected adverse conditions arise the outlook cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction. A good business is in progress in manufacturing, and in nearly every branch of agriculture the crop situation promises well. Remittances during the past week have been fair in some lines and disappointing in others. But, on the whole, merchants appear less inclined to complain than formerly.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	June 7.	Prev. week.	June 7		June 7		1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	201	135	148	125	143	5245	4659	4639	4948	
Canada.....	25	18	16	26	17	796	825	582	577	

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—McKinnon & Faulds, Genl. Store, Springhill, dissolved, McKinnon retires, Faulds continues under his own name; J. A. Perry, fancy goods, Yarmouth, assigned; W. M. Hiltz, Trader, Lower Stewiacke, assigned; C. D. Hill & Co., Wholesale Grocers, etc., St. Stephen, dissolved, T. R. Mitchell retires, business continued by rest of firm under same style.

Dry Goods.—Quietness has characterized the dry goods trade, although prices of both cotton and woollen fabrics have been well maintained with an upward tendency in some lines of woollens. The disadvantages under which retailers labor in "importing direct" has been neatly illustrated recently in Montreal. A paper published in that city says:—"In fancy goods it appears that some of our city retail houses have been importing Pongee or Chinese silks and, as our wholesale houses brought out the usual quantities to meet the consumptive requirements, it was found that a surplus of these goods had been imported and, in order to place their orders, some of the wholesale houses got rid of them at cost prices rather than have them left on their hands. Consequently the retailers who imported stand a chance of having these goods left upon their shelves unless they decide upon selling at a loss." It is to be hoped that country dealers who are ambitious of being able to say that they "import direct" and therefore buy from English travelling salesmen may take this mild lesson to heart.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is nothing specially new to record in the iron and metal lines, but the general tone of the markets is easier. In general hardware a fair amount of business is reported in heavy goods, while orders for shof goods are rather limited just at present.

BREADSTUFFS.—A slightly improved activity has been developed in the local flour market, and a larger volume of business has been transacted. This is probably only a "spurt," as there seems to be no reason to anticipate any permanent increase in the volume of demand at present. Of course we are fully aware that the stock of wheat and corn in sight is about fifteen millions of bushels less than it was a year ago but, on the other hand, this year's crop in the south will soon be put on the market, and the yield throughout the world promises to be a very large one. Taking all existing facts and the probabilities into consideration, we anticipate a low range of prices for grain during the coming breadstuffs year. In Liverpool spot wheat has been quiet but firm with corn a shade dearer. French country markets quiet. In the United States wheat markets all is at a stand-still. Holders are unwilling to reduce their prices in view of the great shortage of present stocks in hand,

which leads them to believe that before the new crop can be made available consumptive needs will absorb all that they have at their own terms. On the other hand buyers are inclined to discount the present situation and point to the now rapidly maturing crop of 1889, which it is almost certain will be of enormous proportions.

PROVISIONS.—A fair local business has been transacted in provisions. The demand has been up to the average, and the market reasonably active with prices steady. Lard has met with reasonable inquiry. The demand for lard and bacon has been steady but prices remain unchanged.

BUTTER.—There has been little of interest in the butter market, which has continued quiet and easy in the absence of important demand. So far there has been no buying for export, and trade has in consequence been confined to supplying actual domestic wants, to meet which the offerings have been sufficient. Advices from Newfoundland report that market to be in a terrible state of demoralization, receivers of old American creamery having had to resort to auction sales in order to dispose of it, as fears were entertained of its keeping qualities after the warm weather set in.

CHEESE.—The market has been very firm—in fact buoyant. Buying has been brisk and pretty general. Colored is decidedly the favorite and commands a premium of at least ½c. per lb. over white. Advices from Liverpool by last mail show that shipments of fodder cheese from Canada have lost money owing to poor quality.

FRUIT.—The fruit market has been active under a good demand, and a large volume of business has been transacted. Oranges, lemons, bananas, pine-apples, etc., have continued to be in large receipt and have met a ready market, as prices have been quite reasonable owing doubtless to active competition. Native strawberries are already in the market and it is alleged that a very liberal crop is assured, nearly all of which will be presented in excellent condition. Prices are likely to rule low. Valencia raisins have ruled quiet under only a small jobbing demand. Currants have been steady.

SUGAR.—The Nova Scotia refinery has temporarily shut down production, owing, as its circular sets forth, to the fact that ruling prices for the refined as compared with the cost of the raw article at productive points entailed only a loss. The advance of prices all along the line in both beet and cane products has been most remarkable, not only in the fact but in its persistence. It is only a year or two ago that Jamaica planters, to a large extent, abandoned the cultivation of the sugar cane because the result was not remunerative. Since then prices have steadily advanced. Is, then, Jamaica so important a factor in the world's industry that her failure to cultivate the "weed" seriously upsets prices everywhere? If so let us all unite to explore the great Rum island to return to her old habits, so that we may be enabled to sweeten our tea or coffee at reasonable figures. Possibly the advance is a "trick" of an unannounced but powerful "combine" which aims to keep up the price of the manufactured while forcing down the cost of the raw material. The position is an interesting one.

MOLASSES.—A decidedly strong feeling has prevailed in molasses. This is largely due to stocks both at productive and distributing points being very small. A remarkable incident showing the strength of the molasses position is that a cargo of 2,000 puncheons of Barbados molasses on its way to Montreal has been sold in that market three times by the same broker, and each time at an advance on previous figures. As the said broker reaps a commission on each sale it is reasonable to conclude that he at least does not pray for favorable winds to waft that vessel home—at least till he can sell her cargo once more.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Local tea markets are quiet but strong under a fair enquiry. A small lot of new crop of Japan has reached Montreal and was sold on private terms, which are believed to be about 30c. Coffee is unchanged.

FISH OILS.—Steam refined seal oil is quoted at Montreal steady at 42½c. to 43c. Cod oil remains firm at 37½c. to 40c. for Newfoundland, 35c. to 37c. for Gaspe, and 33c. to 35c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil unchanged and quoted at 70c. for Newfoundland and \$1.10 for Norway.

FISH.—Business remains in a very unsatisfactory condition. Owing to the season, as regards the weather, being several weeks ahead of ordinary expectations, dealers in fish anticipated a large and early catch. We regret to say that these hopes have not been realized. The arrivals have been very small and the stock of old on hand is pretty well depleted. In the face of these facts the West India markets are continually fluctuating. The present is, of course, always a dull season in the West Indian trade, but at the present it is difficult to judge with any degree of certainty what the future of the fish market will be. Small bodies of mackerel continue to hover about our coasts, but they appear to be wild and difficult for our fishermen to secure in any respectable quantities. Salmon have been exceptionally scarce this season, though the Newfoundland salmon catchers have met a fair degree of success. Our advices from abroad are as follows:—Montreal, June 10.—"This market is unchanged, the chief business being in dry codfish which is quoted at \$4 to \$4.25 per qtl. Sea trout are quiet at \$9.50 to \$10. British Columbia salmon \$6.50 for half barrels and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls." Gloucester, Mass, June 10.—"We quote New Georges codfish \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$2.75 to \$3 for large and \$2.50 for small. Shore \$3.75 and \$3.25 for large and small. New Western Bank \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$3.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alowives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do \$25." Havana, June 10 (per cable) via New York:—Codfish \$6; haddock \$4.25; hake \$3.25. Barbados, May 25.—"Lotting rates are for codfish \$18 to \$20 for medium and \$22 for large. Labrador at \$14. Last sale of split herrings was at \$3.77 for 70 barrels."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	10
Granulated.....	0
Circle A.....	8½
White Extra C.....	8½
Extra Yellow C.....	7½
Yellow C.....	7½
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	42
Demerara.....	38 to 40
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	40 to 42
Cienfuegos.....	38 to 39
Trinidad.....	40
Antigua.....	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3 25
Boston and Thin Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 ½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets seem to have touched bottom, and the prospects are that we will see higher prices, especially on old wheat flours. Good wheat in Ontario is scarce, and worth from 95c. to \$1 a bushel, and millers are holding their prices very firm, and claim that they will get more money later on than at present.

We have large stocks held on millers' account, who are anxious to realize. We shall be glad to give quotations, and will try to make prices an object if you are open to buy, especially on round lots.

We make a few changes in our quotations.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.20 to 5.45
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.85 to 4.95
Superior Extras.....	4.60 to 4.75
Good Seconds.....	4.00 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.00 to 4.10
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.60 to 4.70
Oatmeal.....	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled.....	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	17.00 to 17.50
Middlings.....	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	25.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulise.....	26.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85
P. E. I. Oats.....	28
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16 50
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	3.50 to 3.75
" September.....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.00
" Round.....	1.75
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bank.....	2.75 to 2.75
Bay.....	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.00
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKK SOUNDS, per lb.....	30
COD OIL A.....	25 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5 ½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4 ½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	5
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	10 to 15
Lambskins.....	10 to 15
Tallow.....	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	20
" Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	10 ½

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

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

LOBSTERS.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	9.00 to 9.50
Valencia Oranges, per case, packed.....	9.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian.....	2 ½c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.00 to 1.25
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 ½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 ½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 ½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries.....	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

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, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Concluded)

"How is Mr. Maitland now, do you know?"

"He gets no better. After the first week of joy and thanksgiving over his boy's restoration to him, the malady seemed to reassert itself. Dunraven will have a new master by winter, I fancy."

The colonel was silent a moment. Then he suddenly asked,—

"By the way, how was it that Gwynne *wasn't* drowned? I never understood that."

"He never meant to be," said Stryker. "He told Perry all about it. He was ruined, he thought, in his profession and his own country, and he knew his father's inexorable pride: so he simply decided to put an end to Archie Maitland and start a new life for himself. He wrote his letters and arranged his property with that view, and called the steward to enable him to swear he was in his state-room after the steamer weighed anchor. Then in a jiffy he was over the side in the darkness. It was flood-tide, and he was an expert swimmer; he reached a coasting-vessel lying near; he had money, bought his passage to France, after a few days at Cape Town, and then came to America and enlisted. He got a confession out of one of the irregulars who was with him, Perry says, and that was one of the papers he was guarding so jealously. He had given others to Perry that very night."

"They seemed to take to each other like brothers from the start," said the colonel, with a quiet smile.

"Just about," answered Captain Stryker.

Meantime, Perry and Sergeant Gwynne have been riding slowly down the valley. Night has come upon Dunraven by the hour they reach the northern gate,—no longer closed against them,—and as they near the house Perry slowly dismounts. "I'll take the horses to the stable myself: I want to," says his trooper friend, and for the second time the young officer stands upon the veranda at the door way, then holds his hand as he hears again the soft melody of the piano floating out upon the still night air. Slowly and not without pain he walks around to the east front, striving to move with noiseless steps. At last he stands by the open casement, just where he had paused in surprise that night a month ago, and, slowly drawing aside one heavy fold of curtain, gazes longingly in at Gladys Maitland, seated there at the piano, just where he first saw her lovely face and form. Her fingers are wandering idly over the keys, playing little fragmentary snatches,—first one melody, then another, her sweet blue eyes are fixed on vacancy,—she sees nothing in that room, or near it; she is paler than when he first looked upon her, and there are traces of deep anxiety and of some hidden sorrow in the look, fresh face. Presently, under the soft touch of her fingers, a sweet, familiar melody comes rippling forth. He remembers it instantly, it is the same he heard the night of his first visit,—that exquisite "Spring Song" of Mendelssohn's,—and he listens, spell-bound. All of a sudden the sweet strains are broken off, the music ceases, she has thrown herself forward, bowed her queenly head upon her arms, and leaning over the keyboard, her form is shaken by a storm of passionate tears. Perry hurls aside the sheltering curtain and limps rapidly across the soft and noiseless rug. She never dreams of his presence until, close at her side a voice she has learned to know and know well—a voice tremulous with love, sympathy, and yearning—murmurs only her name, "Gladys," and starting up, she looks one instant into his longing eyes.

Sergeant "Gwynne" Maitland, lifting the heavy *portiere* a moment later, stops short of the entrance, gazes one second at the picturesque scene at the piano, drops the *portiere*, and vanishes, unnoted.

CONCLUSION.

Things seem changed at Dunraven of late years. The *—th* are still at Rossiter; so is Lieutenant Perry. It may be the climate or association with an American sisterhood, or—who knows?—perhaps somebody has told her of Mrs. Belknap's prediction, but Mrs. Perry has not yet begun to grow coarse, red-faced, or stout. She is wonderfully popular with the ladies of the *—th*, and has found warm friends among them, but Mrs. Sprague of the infantry is the woman she particularly fancies, and her gruff old kinsman Dr. Quin is ever a welcome guest at their fireside. It was he, she told her husband long after, who undid the mischief Mrs. Belknap had been able to sow in one brief conversation. "I've known that young woman ever since she wore pinafores, Gladys. She has some good points, too, but her one idiosyncrasy is that every man she meets should bow down to and worship her. She is an Alexander in petticoats, sighing for new worlds to conquer, has been a coquette from the cradle, and—what she can't forgive in Ned Perry is that he simply did not fall in love with her as she thought he had."

Down at Dunraven the gates are gone, the doors are ever hospitably open. Even is still manager *de jure* but young Mr. Maitland, the proprietor, is manager *de facto*, and, though there is constant going and coming between the fort and the ranch, and the offices of the *—th* ride in there at all hours. What makes the ranchmen so popular among the rank and file is the fact that Sergeant "Gwynne," as they still call him, has a warm place in his heart for one and all, and every year when the date of his enlistment in the *—th* comes round, he gives a barbecue dinner to the men, whereat there are feasting and drinking of healths and song and speech making, and Leary and Donovan and even the recalcitrant Kelly are apt to be boisterously prominent on such occasions, but blissfully so, for there hasn't been a shindy of any kind since the old comrade stepped into his possessions at Dunraven Ranch.

GYPSY.

BY MISS F. M. MUSGRAVE.

CHAPTER I.

"O friend of my youth, before it is too late, come to me—that I may give into your keeping the one precious thing left to me in this life. To you only can I entrust my treasure without fear. Oh, with my last breath I entreat you, shield her from all harm. Shield her from all that might hurt her. My darling, my little tender daughter, my little wilful gypsy! O God guard her, is the only prayer that I seem able to pray now. All other desires have vanished before that great strong yearning which fills my heart—a yearning to place my little pure darling safe in your strong arms. The hand of death has grasped me. The fiat has gone forth. My days are numbered. I may linger for some time, or suddenly this flickering life within me may go out."

My hand fails me. Oh that we might meet before this world-worn spirit has entered forever that land of eternal silence.

I do not so hasten to me, for nearly thirty years of friendship have taught me there is such a thing as a *true* friend. I feel you will lose not a moment in coming to your dying friend. God bless you. If death has already closed these lips, then my last words to you are—Take my child and be to her as a Father. And let her be to you as a daughter. Let her not forget her father, whom she now loves dearly. I speak not here of gratitude, of all I owe you,—a debt of love that can never be repaid on this earth. May God in the next world grant that I may prove to you in some measure my gratitude inexpressible in its great intensity.

Your friend,

HUBERT MILLVILLE."

As Bertrand Germaine finished reading that letter, for a moment he bowed his head on his hands in silent grief, then he arose calmly—with a new look of pain in his eyes—an prepared to answer that summons of death.

CHAPTER II.

"Too late! As Bertrand Germaine heard those words, he drank in their all their awful meaning. "Too late, just too late, I think the longing to see you almost hastened his death at the last. Mr. Germaine, your name was the last on his lips. He breathed his last this morning at five o'clock while his little daughter was asleep. I am very glad you have come though, for the little girl, young as she is, has almost made herself ill with grief and weeping at not being allowed to go to her father."

With a feeling of the bitterest disappointment, of hopeless regret at not seeing his friend alive once again, Bertrand entered the chamber of death. As he entered, wild sobs and passionate words of entreaty broke on his ear.

A nurse was trying to remove a small figure from what was now the lifeless form of his friend. But with all her childish strength, that child clung to her dead father—

"Oh, don't tear me away from my Papa," moaned the almost baby lips. "Now I will be good. I won't cry even, if you let me stay with papa. Oh! why won't he wake and speak to me? Papa! papa! speak to Gypsy. I will be good and make no noise. Oh papa, papa!" Bitter sobs again burst from the child.

Bertrand put his arms around the little creature, and lifted her up with a woman's gentleness; holding her tightly in his arms. As his arms closed around the tiny being, all the love he had given his friend seemed then to be poured out on his little daughter: only with an infinity of tenderness in it quite incomprehensible to himself even. He felt faintly then something of a father's love.

Astonishment had kept the child still for a moment, then she turned and looked up at Bertrand. It was a strange little face that was raised to him—a child's face with a woman's expression of anxious thought.

"Put me down," she said imperatively. "Put me down instantly. How dare you take me away from papa. Who are you? Put me down I say."

He answered gently, hardly able to repress a smile at this child's imperiousness. "I will put you down, Gypsy, if you will promise to come with me quietly. You must not make a noise here."

"Just let me kiss papa once then" pleaded the little thing, "and I will promise to go with you for a little while till papa wakes. I never stay from him long; he needs me; he can't get on without me. He says so himself."

Bertrand lifted her up to kiss those lips all unconscious of his daughter's love now. She gave a start, and looked up at Bertrand with a frightened expression as her lips touched his face.

"Why is papa so cold?" She whispered, "Oh tell me why is my darling papa so cold?"

Without a word Bertrand stooped and kissed his dead friend, while a thousand painful memories thronged his brain, almost unmanned him for a moment. With that kiss he vowed to cherish and protect the little life entrusted to him, with his very life if necessary. Then he took the child's hand and drew her from that room.

"What is it?" Gypsy asked wistfully. "When he wakes he will miss me so. I must go back to papa, my darling papa!" she murmured—Then sharply, "who are you?"

"I am your Uncle Bertrand, my child," was the grave answer. "Not listen to me, Gypsy; papa is where now you cannot see him,"—

"But I can" interrupted Gypsy.

"He can look down on you though," Bertrand continued, "and if he sees you grieving, it will make him very sad, darling."

The child's brown eyes opened with horror; a white drawn look came into her face; she clutched Bertrand convulsively.

"Has papa gone where mamma has gone?" she whispered. "Has papa gone to God?"

"Yes, darling," was said very softly.

"Shall I never see papa any more? Will he never, never speak to me again?" The brown eyes opened wider and wider—fixed earnestly on Bertrand.

"Oh!" came with a sob of childish despair. "I don't like it at all; every thing goes to God. He didn't want papa as much as I wanted him. How could papa leave me?" Then almost resentfully—"I shan't love papa any more; he knew I loved him so much. How could he leave me all alone? O papa, papa, I would have been good, if you had stayed with me. I never would have put Dolly in the bath again or done anything bad. O why did you go to God? I dare say he has plenty of other papas and didn't want you as I want you. Why did you go and leave poor Gypsy?" And she buried her little head on Bertrand's shoulder and sobbed with a passionate vehemence very unusual in such a child. Then in a tone of fear, looking up suddenly—"Perhaps it was because I was not always very good that papa has left me?" There was great remorse in the child's tone as she put that question.

"No, my darling, that was not the reason" answered Bertrand very gently, trying to speak soothingly as he sat down and drew the child nearer to him. "Papa never would have left you, however naughty you might have been. He suffered great pain here; but"—Gypsy lit rally quivered with sobs here—"But where he has gone he will suffer no more pain, Gypsy. There he will be happy."

"Happy without me?" asked the little thing,—then very decidedly. "I doubt it. You see you don't know papa as I know him. He can never be quite happy without me. I don't believe it."

"If he knows you are happy, Gypsy, he will then be happy too."

"Do you think I can ever be happy without my papa?" was said with a pathetic droop of the little red mouth that went straight to Bertrand's tender heart. "I hope God will soon take me and put me wherever papa is; even if I could just see him at a distance I would try to like that and be good; but oh! never to see him at all any more. I cannot understand what I am going to do," said Gypsy hiding her face again on Bertrand's shoulder and crying bitterly.

"Don't think about that now Gypsy. I will take great care of you, and try and be like your papa to you."

"You" she said contemptuously; "you like papa!" And the rose-bud mouth approached very near to something like a sarcastic smile. "And pray when I am naughty, what will you do?" This was a poser, and Bertrand felt it as such, and was silent for some time, then he said, feeling himself cornered.

"But you won't be naughty Gypsy."

"But I will," she answered quickly; "I can't help it. I will be very naughty sometimes; and then I will have to be punished."

"How did your papa punish you?" As the question escaped him, Bertrand could have struck himself, as he noted the look of pain creep into the little face. In perfect simplicity she answered, "He always sent me away from him, but you won't have that punishment. I loved him so much I could not bear to be away from him; and then I felt he was punishing himself while I was away; because he could not bear me away from him, and that was not fair to him because you see he was never naughty. But I should not mind leaving you, because I don't love you," Gypsy said more truthfully than politely. "Never mind," she went on with a little condescending air, caressing Bertrand's great beard. "I will tell you what to do when I am naughty. You don't know anything about it, had you never a little girl of your own?"

"No," very gently; "I never had a little girl of my own. If you can love me, Gypsy, I would like you to love me a little. I have no one to love me at all."

"Poor fellow," she said reflectively. "I will try. Did papa love you very much?"

"Yes," he answered very softly, "I thank God he did."

"And yet he has left you and left me. Will it be a very long time before I shall go to papa?"

"God only knows" he answered solemnly, his arms closing round the little creature more tenderly. "Try and go to sleep, Gypsy; you are very tired."

"Can I go to sleep here?"

"Yes, here in my arms, darling. I will try and take as much care of you as"—he stopped.

"You will take me to papa when I wake?" she said. He promised her that he would. "You will soon get tired of me," she said sadly. "Papa never did; because he was accustomed to me; but it is different with you. I am afraid you will find me a great trouble."

"I am your Uncle Bertrand now," he answered. "Even if you give me trouble, I shall not mind, darling, because I shall love you."

"Kiss me" she said, putting up her lips to him. A very tiny, sweet little mouth it was that Bertrand kissed with gentle reverence.

"Uncle Bertrand" murmured the child as she closed her eyes heavy with weeping; and little did she guess how with that kiss and murmured name, she had forever bound to her a true great heart.

That night,—as Bertrand Germaine entered the room softly where Gypsy was supposed to be asleep in bed, he heard these words whispered:—

(To be Continued.)

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MINING.

The English Iron and Steel Institute has just accepted an invitation from
the American Institute of Mining Engineers to hold its summer meeting for
1890 in the United States. In connection with this visit the iron and steel
makers of the Southern States have invited the members to travel South.
Could not some action be taken to induce some of the members of this influ-
ential body to visit Nova Scotia and see our supplies of ore, fluxes and fuel?

There are rumors that a rich strike has been made at Isaac's Harbor on a
property now being prospected by some enterprising Dartmouth men.

There are very few returns so far received at the Mines Office for the
month of May. The Sherbrooke District returns 29 ozs. gold from 200 tons
quartz; D. Touquoy, Moose River, 83 ozs. gold from 444 tons quartz and sur-
face stuff, and the Montague returns are 156 ozs. gold from 86½ tons crushed
in the Kayo mill; 168½ ozs. gold from 70 tons crushed in the Annand mill.

WAVERLEY.—The Waverley mine, which has been closed down for a
number of years, is about to be re opened by the Palgrave Company, of Lon-
don, England, under the superintendence of Mr. George Gowlland, M. E., of
London, who did some preparatory work at the mine last winter. The
machinery on the main pumping shaft is now being re-erected and altered
to meet modern requirements in economizing labor and fuel. It is intended
to pump out the Tudor, Union and North leads immediately, and to drive
a cross cut, tapping all the leads on the property. The mill of twenty stamps,
which is of superior and solid construction, is to be put in thorough working
order, fitted with condensing engines, and boilers to be re-built. Tests will
be made of a quantity of quartz from the different leads, the result of which
will be awaited with considerable interest. The valuable tailings on this
property, the assay value of which runs as high as 12 dwt. to the ton, are also
to be scientifically treated.

Mr. Franklin L. Downend, a practical miner and inventor, who has
resided in this city for about two years, has devised what he calls "The
Industrial Whim." It is an apparatus to be employed in hoisting or lowering
in mines, on wharves, etc. He has applied for patents at Washington and
Ottawa. The advantages that he claims for it over other machines devised
for the same purposes, are compactness, strength, power, cheapness and
special adaptation to the work for which it is intended. He has one of
these machines constructed and set up in a vacant carriage house on Grafton
street, where he will be pleased to exhibit and explain it to any parties who
are interested. Our opinion is, that the industrial whim is just what has
long been wanted, and that whenever it is put to a real practical test, Mr. Down-
end will have little or no difficulty in selling as many as he can construct.
The machine now on exhibition is rigged to be worked by horse-power, but
with slight alteration in application, steam may, of course, be employed at
the motor.

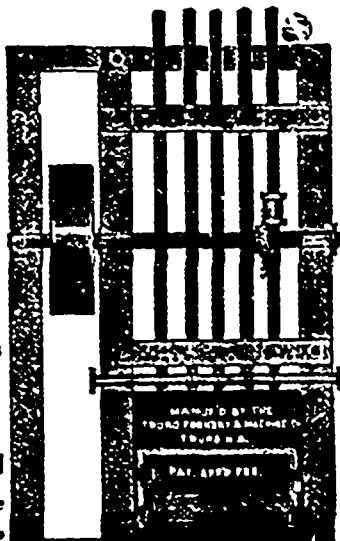
MONTAGUE TO THE FRONT.—*Editor Critic*.—On Thursday night, May
30, just 14 days after the last lot of rich nuggets had been exhibited in
Halifax, another fine lot of nuggets were taken out of the famous New Albion
Mine at Montague. This proves beyond a doubt that there is a continuous
streak of these valuable deposits or pockets dipping at an angle of about
45 degrees to the west, with intermediate belts of good paying ore, giving
from ½ to 1½ ozs. gold to the ton. This belt extends over a length of 75
feet, which is opened on, or we should say only touched on, as the deeper
shaft, No. 1 east, is down only 160 feet, the other shafts being much shall-
lower. The last strike was made 16 feet west of No. 4, or over 400 feet
from No. 1 or the main shaft, No. 4 shaft being 70 feet in depth. Mining
operations at the New Albion are being conducted by the owner, Charles
Annand, Esq., his manager being Mr. A. P. McQuirrie, who is also well
known as the manager of the Tribute Co. There is a good 8 stamp
mill (with room for 8 more if required) sufficient boiler capacity, and two
engines, one for crushing, the other to run the well-equipped hoisting and
pumping gear. This gear is sufficient to work to a depth of five hundred
feet, is well arranged, and in first-class order, and in fact is second to none
in this or any other country. Forty feet south on the same property is the
Twin Iron Lode, which has merely been touched on. It runs in gold from 1
dwt. to 1½ ozs. per ton, and bids fair in the near future to become one of
the best gold-producers in the Province. Some 25 hands are now employed.

Later.—On Monday last another fine strike was made 30 feet west of
one above reported. This is not in pockets, but proves to be a rich and con-
tinuous pay streak. After sinking through a streak of poor ground No. 4
shaft is now showing well.

Work on the Rose Lead, owned by Messrs. Skerry, Symonds, Bay
and others, will be begun next week. The same parties are also working
the Symonds-Kayo property on tribute, sinking shafts, etc., and the mine
showing up well.

T. J. Ruthman, mining engineer of New York, was in Hillsboro
Saturday to inspect a mine owned by Bliss Steeves, John A. Beatty and
others. He has made an offer for the mines and guarantees to work them
sold to him.

ANOTHER COAL DISCOVERY.—A correspondent informs us of a most val-
uable discovery of anthracite coal in the vicinity of Cheticamp, Inverness
on the property of the firm of Charles Robin & Co. 100 barrels have
been mined and shipped to Jersey, and the directors of this enterpris-
ing establishment have submitted them for analysis. Captain LeMaistre of
S. S. Beaver pronounces the coal equal to any anthracite he has
used.—*North Sydney Herald*.



On behalf of the Nova Scotia coal and railway company, R. G. Leckie offered to buy out the Jogging coal mines. The negotiations were carried on on a basis of \$190,000. Then the owners ran the price up to \$240,000, a figure that Mr. Leckie will not pay. Hence a hitch. This is the old, old story with Nova Scotians. When they have a chance to sell at a good figure and give some enterprising man a chance to develop the locality, then they block the whole scheme by raising the price!—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

A SPLENDID BRICK.—The results of last month's crushing at the Northup gold mine still further proves the great value of this property, which is now looked upon as one of the best in the province. The largest brick yet obtained was in September last, weighing 353 oz. but this was from six weeks crushing. Last month's crushing, occupying twenty-three days, has yielded a magnificent brick weighing within three ounces of the big brick in September,—350 ounces, valued at about \$7,000. A bonanza surely. If the mine continues panning out in this way, it would be almost better for the Company to hold on to their property instead of selling to the parties who a little while ago were anxious to purchase at their own figures.—*Exchange*.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF IRON ORES IN 1888.—Our production of iron ore in 1888 was the largest in our history, amounting to about 12,050,000 gross tons, against a production in 1887 of about 11,300,000 tons. As usual, the Lake Superior region was in 1888 much in advance of all other sections of the country in its production of iron ore, the total shipments from this region amounting to 5,023,279 gross tons, which were the largest in its history. Of this total the Marquette range shipped 1,921,525 tons; the Gogebic range, 1,424,762 tons; the Menominee range, 1,165,039 tons; and the Vermillion Lake district, 511,953 tons. In 1887, the next most productive year in the Lake Superior region, the total shipments amounted to 4,738,903 tons. The improvement in the shipments of the Lake Superior region in 1888 was largely due to high ocean freights on foreign ores, which reduced importations to about one-half the importations in 1887, and partly to favorable lake and railroad rates, which facilitated shipments to distant markets. The shipments of Lake Superior ore in 1888 to furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania and New York amounted to about 276,000 tons, of which 246,850 tons were delivered at Buffalo, and about 30,000 tons at Erie. Shipments of iron from these ports to eastern furnaces in 1887 and preceding years were comparatively small.—*Report of American Iron and Steel Association*

A piece of coal, weighing five and a half tons, has been cut at Aboretin colliery, Cornwall, England, to be sent to the Paris exhibition. The block measures 7 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. It was hauled for a mile along the workings to the pit's bottom, where it had to be trimmed before being raised. Five other blocks, each weighing two and a half tons, will also be forwarded to Paris.

Gold Mining in Queens and Lunenburg County—from the *Gold Hunter*: We were shown some quartz this week that is said to be rich in silver, which came from somewhere not far from our office, at least near enough for us to hear the whistle of the mill, so the finder informs us.

A correspondent writes us that he has struck a Plumbago Mine at Speicht Cove, Digby Co. The belt is fifty feet wide, and looks well as far as gone into, with very little surface to interfere. He, in company with others, have also struck a red paint mine, half a mile wide, at Gilbert's Cove, in the same County.

The Parker & Douglas Co. have cut a very promising lead south of their Battery lead. It is twelve inches wide, and shows more gold and mineral than any lead so far discovered in this district, and will likely prove a bonanza for this company. They are the happy possessors of one of the most promising mines in our county, and in the near future will doubtless be among the largest producers of the yellow stuff.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, with Mr. Frank Shapleigh and George W. Lathrop, have returned to their homes feeling in the best of spirits, and well they may, for in cleaning up ten tons of ore from their "Great Caledonia Mine," they carried away very nearly \$300. All the ore taken out of their shaft was crushed, which is showing better as they go down, and growing larger. We look for great results from this property, as every lead so far cut shows rich in gold.

A rich lead has been discovered at Millipic by Mr. N. C. Owen. It is studded with gold, and many persons who have seen specimens taken from it pronounce them the finest ever seen in this locality. It has stirred up other property holders at Millipic, and the sound of the prospector's hammer thereabouts gives warning that diligent search is being made for the precious metal.

PLEASANT RIVER.—Everything is moving along smoothly at the Grand Central Mine. The dam of 100 ft. in length, made for the storage of water, is completed. The excavation for a foundation for the mill is now ready for the stone masons. The office building is covered in and shingled. The underground work in the mine is being pushed by Mr. Noble Crowe, who has charge of that work. Shaft No. 1, on the Pine Tree lead, has been sunk to a depth of twelve feet on the incline in five days. The vein has two leads of quartz, three and five inches respectively. Between the leads is a space of about five inches of soft clay, in which gold has been found. The vein is about four feet wide between walls. The gang matter in the vein is black talco slate. The quartz shows well in fine gold. The pine tree lead has been explored by cuts at intervals of about 100 ft. on the vein. They are about erecting a building on shaft No. 2, on the pine tree lead, in which the necessary machinery will be placed to do the pumping and hoisting. No 5 shaft will be a two compartment shaft, one for ladder and pump, the other for hoisting.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES BECK, St. John, N. B.—Your contribution received. Many thanks. We will use it soon. We are glad to learn of the acumen displayed by your young friend Hayes. If agreeable we shall be pleased to publish one or more of the best games developed in his correspondence match with young Forbes of Shubenacadie.

THE DARTMOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP.

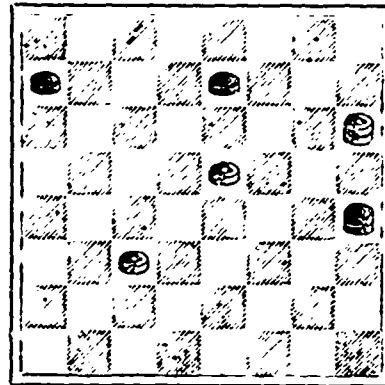
The match between Mr. Henry Moseley and Willie Forsyth, both of Dartmouth, for the checker championship of that town, which was begun three or four weeks ago, was concluded last week and resulted in a pronounced victory for the younger player. The score at the end stood:—Forsyth 24; Moseley 11; drawn 15; total 50. Who will tackle the winner? We should be pleased to learn of another similar match being arranged.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH IN CHICAGO, BARKER VS. REED.

From late Boston papers we learn the result of the first five days play, commencing Monday, 3rd inst.; 16 games played—Reed 4, Barker 0, drawn 12.

PROBLEM 119.

By Mr. H. C. Wadell, Downsville, N. Y., in *Boston Globe*.
Black men 5, 7, kg 20.

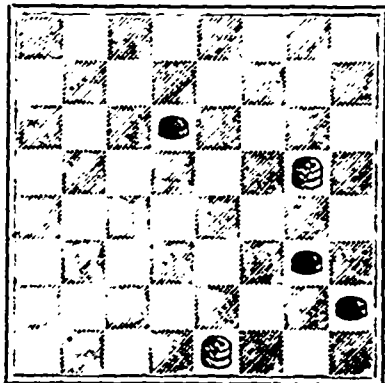


White men 15, 22, kg 12.
White to play and win.

This is a pretty position by one of the best problemists.

PROBLEM 120.

By R. Robertson, Glasgow, in *Draught Players' Weekly Magazine*.
Black men 10, 24, 28.



White kings 16, 31.
Black to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 116.—The position was:—black kings 18, 23; white men 17, 24, king 31; black to play. What result.

a-18	—15	8—12	8—12	11—8			
17	14	18	14	9	14	23	27
23	—19	12—8	12—8	8—11			
24	20	14	10	14	18	16	19
15	—11	8—3	8—12	7—3			
14	10	10	14	18	23	27	32
19	—15	3—8	12—8	b-3	—7		
10	6	14	18	19	16	20	16
11	—8	8—12	11—7	11—20			
6	2	18	23	16	12	19	24
15	—11	12—8	8—11	20—27			
31	26	23	19	23	19	32	23
8	—12	8—12	7—3	7—10			
26	23	2	6	19	23	drawn.	
12	—8	12—8	3—7				
23	18	6	9	12	16		

a Sergeant-Major Turnbull, of Hartlepool, England, shows a win for white by black taking his first move 23—27, but this is by no means his best move.

b 3—8 if moved here would lose for black

PROBLEM 117.—The position was:—black men 2, 6, 10, 14, 15, king 30; white men 17, 21, 22, 23, 31, king 8; black to play and win.

*30	—25	*6	—9	18	—15	14	—32
31	—27	17	13	13	6	b	wins.
25	—18	*15	—19	2—9			
8	11	23	16	11	18		

* only move to win.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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

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

LAND

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

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

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

1889—SPRING—1889

Inspection invited of my large and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

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156 HOLLIS STREET HALIFAX, N. S.

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Octogan Cast Steel,
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Dynamite, Fuze and Caps.
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Wire and Hemp Rope, &c, &c.

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DRY GOODS.

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A Splendidly Assorted Stock. New Goods by every Stmr.

Ring up TELEPHONE 497 for prompt execution of orders.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

India Pale and Mild Ales,

— AND —

BROWN STOUT PORTER,

In Wood and Glass.

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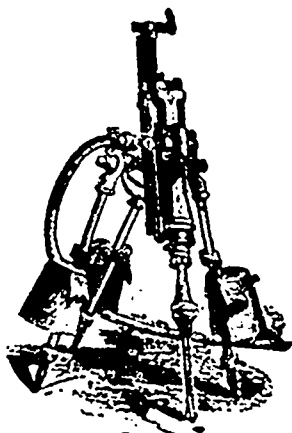
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Ingersoll Rock Drill Comp'y

OF CANADA,

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— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Steam Hoists
Boilers, and General Mining Machinery,
Explosives, Batteries, Fuses, &c.

Drill can be seen working at the Halifax
Dry Dock.

HOME AND FARM.

Considering that but few average pedestrians much exceed a pace of four miles an hour on a fairly good road—that is to say to keep it up—and that following the plough is heavy walking, there is considerable common sense in the following remarks on the pace of horses in plowing which appear in the *National Stockman*:—"I have considerable experience with the walking pace of horses, but I do not recollect one as attaining six miles, and rarely one over four miles per hour in plowing. These paces recommended are desirable for wagon work, harrowing and perhaps some others. Anything over four miles I have found does not lay sod so true in line as a slower pace, and not flat over when desired, while in stubble it throws the turned up soil too far in front and also from the side of the furrow.

In general plowing I recommend a pace not faster than three and a half miles per hour, and that is about as fast as plowmen care to walk over the usually rough and uneven surface of the field. At four miles per hour they generally complain that it is too fatiguing to continue steadily along the whole day, and I find they want to rest themselves and team a short time every half hour, and if quite hot every quarter of an hour. So I do not see that there is much gain in obtaining a pace in general plowing of over three and a half miles per hour, and in some ground I prefer not over three miles."

"There is no hay made," says a practical correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, "that is a better milk producer than clover when it is cut at the right time and well cured with the leaves on. Besides the manure would be nearly or quite double in value that made from ordinary hay.

But though it may be a good thing to buy clover to feed out we should do better than that—raise it on our farms. We need not go to England to find out the benefits that result from growing clover. The experiment has been tried in New York and other states, where it has proved abundantly successful. According to the *New York Tribune* (in an issue published a few years ago), a West Chester County farmer made the statement that he would not draw barn-yard manure a mile if he could have it for nothing, since he could enrich his farm at less expense by sowing clover."

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—This new breed of fowls was originated in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1881, by a crossing of the American Scabrights (since named Wyandottes) on a large black-red variety well known in that section as Winnebagos. First exhibited in 1885, they rapidly gained favor and were admitted to the Standard at the Indianapolis meeting of the American poultry association in 1888.

The Golden Wyandotte is very like the Laced Wyandotte in shape, style, size, rose-comb, clean yellow legs and markings, (which it takes from the Winnebagos) being changed from white to buff, or golden yellow. The hackle and saddle feathers of the cock are of a rich, brilliant color, similar to that of the Black-Breasted Red Game, the tail is solid black and the breast is beautifully laced with black on a ground color of rich golden bay. The pullets are identically the same as the laced variety, except that the ground color is a golden yellow, which gives a plumage of indescribable richness and beauty.

The Golden Wyandottes are unquestionably one of the most handsome varieties among the many breeds of fancy poultry. The bright-rose combs, orange-colored legs, and black and golden-yellow laces, form an attractive combination of colors unsurpassed by any of the feathered tribe, and it is not singular that their admirers claim that they are "the most beautiful fowl in existence."

Farming is a failure only when the wrong man is found in the right man's place. His failure should not be attributed to his business but to the make-up of the man. Many so-called farmers fail because they have failed to find their proper sphere of activity. A man with a mechanical genius and no taste for farming ought to follow the natural bend of his mind. No man should expect to succeed in any business that he detests. A successful money-making farmer follows his calling because he loves it. Brains and capital are needed in every business. A young man with no capital except health and brains has as good a chance for success in farming as in trade or professional or mercantile employments. But one going into farming should have some capital; he would not expect to succeed in manufacturing without some capital and it would be folly to engage in trade and be compelled to get all one's goods on credit. The farmer for his encouragement should also keep in mind that his calling is an honorable one and that it is honor enough for any man to be a successful farmer.

BUTTER COLOR.—A cow which will not, when properly fed and cared for, produce milk and cream from which butter of a fairly bright yellow can be made, ought to be fitted for beef and sold.

A small ration of yellow corn, with green or succulent food, will certainly give good results. Carrots fed to cows will give a good color to the butter; at any rate, regulate the color by feeding the cow, and not by drugs.—*Holstein Friesian Register.*

Feed meat chopped fine regularly to breeding hens.

Great losses may be prevented by shading the stems of all newly transplanted trees.

Do not plant weevil eaten trees.

MAPS!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES,
5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.
MACKINLAY'S MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA,
3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.
MACKINLAY'S POCKET MAP OF N. S.,
2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft.
A. & W. MACKINLAY,
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The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited,

Has purchased the patents of the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York, for the manufacture of Storage Batteries for Canada. These are the most perfect Storage Batteries yet invented.

Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax.

Estimates, prices and catalogues will be furnished on application by letter to the

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LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

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Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labell

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 21th Monthly Drawing will take place

On **WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1889.**

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize--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	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	200	2,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

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.

**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.**

S. E. LEFEVRE, Secretary,
OFFICES--19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.



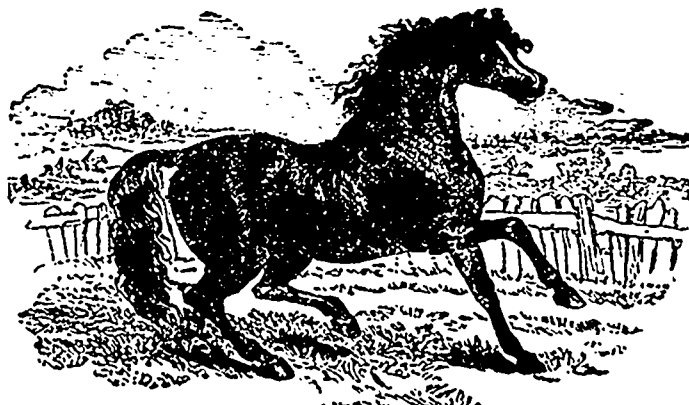
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IT IMMEDIATELY COOLS THE WOUND AND ALLAYS IRRITATION.

IT STOPS BLEEDING & QUICKLY DRIES & HEALS THE WOUND.

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BRANCH--NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, MAY 29th, 1889

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

JOHN W. GORHAM & SHERBURNE WADDELL,
who intend carrying on the business at the
old stand, "JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE," as
successors to J. S. Maclean & Co.

In making this transfer, we believe we are
doing what was contemplated by Mr. Mac-
lean before his death.

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

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

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

J. W. GORHAM & CO.

Successors to J. S. MACLEAN & Co.

JOHN W. GORHAM,
June 1st, 1889. SHERBURNE WADDELL.

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Agent for the Sale of all kinds of

Fish, Oils and Produce
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Quick Sales & Returns.

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One Million Dollars.

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Chamber Com., Balt. 159 Jackson St., Chic.

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Horn, V. V. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P.
Benjamin, and others, sent post free by

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5480 OVENS IN USE.
REID'S BAKING AND ROASTING PORTABLE STEEL OVEN.

Within the past five years this Oven has been sent into every part of the habitable globe. In this country, particularly, it has had a very large sale. There are now on the list Bakers, Hotels, Restaurants, Academies, Convents, Hospitals, County Houses, Asylums, Penitentiaries, and specially adapted for Passenger Steamers, and the Army and Navy. These Ovens occupy but little room, are easily handled, and can be got ready for cooking in a very short time. It is to be found in Cooking Schools, Agricultural Colleges, and in large Boarding Houses in great numbers. Many persons are still unacquainted with its merits. There are three sizes: Nos. 50, 60 and 70. I am shipping them in all directions. The sales last year more than doubled the sales of the previous year, and this year the Oven Department of the business is being driven to its fullest capacity. There is no test to which it can be subjected that will not be acceptable. I ONLY SELL TO THE CONSUMER ON USE, thus furnishing a better article at a lower price. You need not hesitate to order an Oven. The double walls are filled with a non-conducting material. The stove is inside, ninety five per cent. of the heat is literally utilized. FIVE CENTS' WORTH OF FUEL WILL BAKE A BARREL OF FLOUR INTO BREAD, AND ROAST MEAT IN PROPORTION.

DO THE WORK BETTER AND AT ONE-FIFTH THE COST OF FUEL.

THEY COST 70 PER CENT. LESS THAN BRICK.
 DO NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.



A THERMOMETER TESTED TO 600° GOES WITH EACH OVEN.
 STOVE IS INSIDE AND OUT OF SIGHT.

Takes up but Little Room.

Can put your hand on the outside of the oven when it is baking or roasting. Can be put close to a wooden wall or partition. As good a Roaster as Baker. As easily handled as a Cook-

Oven	DIMENSIONS.				NO. OF SHELVES		No. of Superficial Sq. Ft. of Baking Capacity of Shelves.	CAPACITY.
	Nos.	Width Inches	Depth Inches	Height Inches	Upper	Lower		
"	50	45	30	55	Has	6	30	Holds 60 2-lb. Loaves of Bread.
"	60	54	32	63	"	8	40	Holds 120 2-lb. Loaves of Bread.
"	70	60	32	72	"	10	60	Holds 120 2-lb. Loaves of Bread.

ing Stove. No fitting. All ready to start fire. Here are the Dimensions and Capacity of the Patent Baker and Roaster; the Number and Size of Shelves; the Number of Loaves of Bread they Bake, etc., etc. Notice this particularly.

I DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.

We frequently sell two and three Ovens to one party.

Hallifax Hotel, Halifax, N. S., June 10th, 1889.
 Mr. S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir.—The Reid's Baking and Roasting Portable Oven purchased from you, so far is pronounced by our Cook to be a first-class baker and roaster. The meats are better cooked and they retain their juices. Pastry is evenly cooked and nicely browned, both top and bottom. There is no dust, dirt, or uncleanness about it, no danger from fuel, and the small quantity of coal used for the work is surprising.
 H. HESLEIN & SONS, Proprietors.

Windsor, May 27th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir. The Oven purchased from you is all you said it was, it uses very little fuel, and occupies but little room. I cannot say too much in praise of the work it does. The bread it bakes is excellent. Pastry, cakes, etc., have a beautiful brown, both top and bottom, and are thoroughly baked through.
 Yours truly,
 CHAS. N. FIELDING.

New Revere House, Pictou, N. S., Mar. 17th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—Your Oven has been in use in my house for nearly nine months, and has given great satisfaction. It is a thorough baker and does its work well and economically. I can say I would not be without one, and have no hesitation in recommending this oven to any one who may require one.
 C. L. ROOP.

coal does all one day's baking, by putting on two or three shovelfuls at the start, and letting it get red. we can have it ready in half an hour for baking, adding a shovelful to keep it alive, and can suit it for any kind of baking. Hoping you will have a large sale for them, as they have only to be known to be appreciated. I am yours respectfully,
 H. MORTIMER.

St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 17th, 1888.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—Your Oven No. 50, is giving entire satisfaction. For baking bread, biscuits, pastry and roasting meats it is unsurpassed. Its economy in fuel is one of its many good qualities. I can recommend it to anyone in need of an oven.
 J. C. McDONALD, Rector.

Hallifax, N. S., Feb. 18th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir. The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven I purchased of you is a thorough baker. I am using it every day for all kinds of pastry, cakes, etc. For bread it has no equal, being better than a brick oven, and no trouble to run it, requiring such a small quantity of coal, I would recommend it to anyone as it has given me great satisfaction.
 Yours truly,
 H. C. LOCKHART.

King's Hotel, Lunenburg, N. S., Jan. 12th, 1888.
 S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir.—About two months ago I got one of your ovens and put it up in my hotel, and it is giving every satisfaction, the baking and roasting is excellent. I would not be without one.
 Yours truly,
 JAMES W. KING.

Hallifax, N. S., August 28th, 1888.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—The Reid Baking and Roasting Portable Oven No. 50, I purchased from you gives perfect satisfaction. I cannot speak too highly of the work it has done. In fact, if I could not get another, I would not sell it for double the price I paid. I prefer it to any other oven I have ever used.
 CHAS. ROZAR, 60 Gottingen St.

New Glasgow, N. S., March 27th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—I have used your Oven for four months, and although at first I did not care to take it, yet I do not regret doing so, it bakes splendidly. I do not think I could do the work that is done with it by using five times the amount of fuel. I am willing to recommend it to any one as a convenience, a good baker and a saving of both labor and fuel.
 Very truly,
 MRS. N. MACKENZIE.

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S., June 1st, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—Your "Combination Oven" now in use at the Collegiate School is giving every satisfaction. Now that the Cook has learned how to manage it, I think that she would find some difficulty in getting along without it. It certainly is a most useful article in a household as large as ours. I can recommend it as being all that is claimed for it.
 Yours truly,
 ARSOLDS MILLER, Headmaster.

Hallifax, May 27th, 1889, 100 Argyle St.
 I have had your Oven in use for some time, and I cannot speak too highly of its baking qualities. It saves time, labor and fuel, I do ten times as much work with less fuel than I use in an ordinary stove. I am much pleased to say it is superior to what you represented it. I had no assistance in starting it and no trouble in making it do its work satisfactorily from the first baking. I would not be without it for double its cost.
 Yours truly,
 FRANCIS FRY.

Hallifax, N. S., Aug. 22, 1888.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—The No. 50 "Reid's Baking and Roasting Portable Oven" I purchased from you gives perfect satisfaction. It is a splendid baker, uses little fuel, is easily heated, and no trouble to run. When once heated is always ready, and as one baking is finished another can immediately be put in. I can recommend it to any one in need of an oven.
 H. G. EARL, 90 Gottingen St.

College of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N. S., Nov. 29th, 1888.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—About a month ago you put up a Reid Bake Oven (No. 50) in this College. It has been in use ever since and has given great satisfaction. The Cook is very pronounced in praise of its many good qualities. It now does all the baking for seventy persons, and would take for a good many more. The quality of the bread is excellent.
 Yours truly,
 N. McNEIL, Rector.

Hawthorne House, St. Margaret's Bay Road, Feb. 18th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir. The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven I purchased of you is working splendidly. I had a party of eighty people on Saturday last and had no trouble to do the cooking. No trouble now to cook a dinner for a large party at short notice. The bread it bakes is excellent. No person who has large parties to prepare for at short notice should be without one.
 Yours truly,
 WM. WILSON.

Scottish Bakery, 233 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S., April 9th, 1889.
 S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—I am pleased to inform you that the Reid's Oven supplied to me is giving every satisfaction. After a trial of four weeks it has proved itself capable of baking any kind of Loaf bread, Pound Cakes, Biscuits and Pastry. I may say that I had doubts after ordering it, as out of its good qualities, but am now happy to say these have been removed and I confidently recommend them as superior to the brick ovens, as instead of losing heat it gains. Every day finds an improvement, the more I work it the better I like it, there is also a greater saving of labor, more cleanliness, and about a third of the cost for fuel. About three scuttles of

School of Domestic Economy, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, April 3rd, 1888.
 Adam Reid, Esq., Letter No. 1.—It is nearly a year since I first used your Bake Oven (No. 60) and I can say now what I have repeatedly said, that in all my experience I have never seen better work than that which your oven turns out. The one in use here works just as well as the first used at Chattanooga, N. Y., last year. Yours respectfully,
 EMMA P. EWING.
 May 2nd, 1888.
 Letter No. 2.—The oven in use here is still "in good shape," and continues to give satisfaction.
 EMMA P. EWING.

S. H. SUGATT, Truro, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, - - Agent for Dominion of Canada.
 This Oven is Absolutely Fire-Proof, has a Round Stove with Shaking Grate, is Simplicity itself. No outside arrangement can possibly heat an oven satisfactorily.