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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

150 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

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THE CRITIC,

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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.

Much attention is being drawn to the diminution of mackerel, owing to the use of the seine. The subject is one of the greatest importance.

It is not to the credit of Halifax as the capital city of an important province that she does not possess a Mechanics' Institute. Such institutions are a great means of culture, not only to the class for which they are specially intended, but to many others.

Quebec, on the spur of the threatened Retaliation, is waking up anew to the importance of bridging the St. Lawrence, which is as it should be, and we are again reminded by the present position of matters of the importance of a line of faster steamers than the Allan, a question which was unfortunately shelved last year.

The St. John Globe, on the transshipment of fish question, says—"The American Government does not say to our fishermen, 'you cannot come within our territorial waters, lest you steal our fish.'" The American Government has no occasion, their fisheries not being worth our fishermen's while to poach upon; if they were, the Americans would not fight so strenuously for the right of fishing in our waters.

We are glad to observe that the Federal idea is gaining ground in Great Britain. England may depend upon it, the best road out of some of her difficulties would be separate legislatures for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. As we have said before, the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland would (as long as they exist) find their proper places in the Upper Houses of the Kingdoms to which they respectively belong.

When will our City Council nerve themselves to the point of prohibiting the trotting of empty trucks and coal carts through the principal streets of the city? We have been spoken to times out of number by prominent business men about this nuisance. The narrowness of our streets renders the racket intolerable. It frequently happens that business men, when time is an object, cannot hear messages telephoned to them for ten minutes together on account of it.

The great measures called for by the American threat of Retaliation are the prompt commencement of our Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and double tracking the Intercolonial. In carrying out the latter, the heavy work of double tracking the costly dumps between Halifax and Bedford might be avoided by building a line from Dartmouth to Windsor Junction. This, with wharfage at Dartmouth, would build up that town as well, and wonderfully enhance the value of property there.

If the British Admiralty is capable of profiting by the lessons of history, and will condescend to look up that of the war of 1812-14, it will notice what we have dwelt upon before—the enormous advantage which occurred to the United States from their prescient policy of building a class of Frigates with which England had nothing to compete. We have also said that no future gun-boat should be under 1000 tons. Congress has now passed a vote for (we believe) four gun-boats of 2,000 tons. Verb: sap:!

The Standard and one of the English Service Journals are unwise enough to indulge in unnecessary and inexpedient warlike talk. This is much to be regretted. The American bounce and unfriendly tone is almost entirely a campaign dodge, directed to the usual end, the capture of the Irish vote, and can be most effectually met, not by counter vapourings, but by calm and dignified forbearance and firmness. The middle of November will probably see it all quietly die out, and it will by that time have done a good deal to strengthen Canadian nationality.

A somewhat curious word occurs as the name of a place in Jamaica, in Miss Musgrave's Sketch of that Island. It is "Porus." We were ourselves doubtful of its correctness, and wrote for confirmation. In answer, Miss Musgrave sends us the following extract from Troude's "English in the West Indies".—"After two hours we arrived at the present terminus, an inland town, with the singular name of 'Porus.' No explanation is given of it in the local handbooks, but I find a 'Porus' among the companions of Columbus, and it is probably an interesting relic of the first Spanish occupation."

Millions of men who owe the United States no allegiance, who have no part nor lot in us, who are not of us, but choose to be foreign to us." This is the offence to Mr. Blaine, from whose speech we quote. Yes, we do choose to be foreign to the States, so far as our much preferable institutions go, and certainly the present Presidential election will not tend to make Canadians enamored of those of the United States. Canada has within her ample territory all the resources of a mighty Nation, and a disaffected minority to the contrary notwithstanding, has the spirit to build up and to maintain it. Friendship as much as you please, but not incorporation.

The speech of Professor Schurman at the Interprovincial Educational Convention, held in St. John, in July, on "A Canadian University Curriculum," ought to be read by every educationist. Incidentally he dwells on the lack of historical instruction—a most important point—but the key note is "leave Latin and Greek to those who wish thoroughly to master them, and let the rest receive humanistic culture through general history and literature." We have, however, always held that, if the rudiments of Latin were made a regular part of the early courses, the over-taxed brain of the child might be spared the worry and bewilderment of the pedantic and worse than useless farrago of English grammar with which it is at present stultified. If the Latin grammar taught were in the quaint old Eton form, it would lose none of its impressiveness. Modernizing is often, as in the New Testament, a mere reduction to commonplace. With the quaintness relinquished goes a strong hold on the memory.

The interests brought into play by the act to give the President fuller retaliatory powers are so conflicting, and at the same time so powerful, that we have the strongest doubts whether the policy will be carried out. One thing is certain. If the Government and the business men of the Maritime Provinces put forth the energy demanded by the position, the day on which the measure is proclaimed will be a great day for Halifax, St. John and Quebec. This is what the Boston Advertiser has to say on the subject—"The method of retaliation proposed by the President would tend directly to the development of Canadian outlets for the commerce of the Dominion, instead of paying for transportation over our lines through our outlets, and thereby leaving the control of Canadian export trade in a large measure in our hands. It is a stupid suggestion to make, for the very fact that it has been made, though it never be enforced, has called Canadian attention strongly to the need of independent outlets." The Advertiser is one of the oldest and best-informed journals of New England.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

The achievement of their independence by the United States, constituting a new departure in the history of the world, was, and is, a fit source of national pride, a sentiment which was at the outset sustained, at least by the great public men who had participated in the struggle, with a dignity worthy alike of themselves and their cause. In course of time, under the influence of schoolbooks carefully attuned to flattery of the national vanity, and to the perversion of history, and of the inflated oratory so dear to the American heart, what had been a lofty and justifiable pride degenerated into crude and vulgar conceit, which rapidly became insolent with the development of strength. A hundred and twelve years of ever-increasing power and dignity in the comity of nations might be supposed to have worn away the crudity of earlier years, and imparted a calm and dignified tone to the national councils, but instead of this, we are unhappily witnessing an access of the frenzy of bombast and malignity.

One of the most absurd instances of the fustian clap-trap to which our neighbours are addicted, is the application of the ridiculous epithet, "the Plumed Knight," to that exceedingly unchivalrous person, Mr. Blaine.

It is now understood that, in order to secure Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the Presidential candidature, his own nomination, and Mr. Blaine's active support in the campaign, General Harrison has conceded to that astute politician his choice of a position in the cabinet, and a considerable proportion of nominations of officials. The demonstrations which attended Mr. Blaine's return from Europe speedily assumed so marked a character—throwing the personality of General Harrison so completely in the back ground—as to lend the strongest confirmation to this idea. If it be correct the Plumed Knight's Knighthood is of a very questionable character, a character which is confirmed by the persistent and malicious ascription to England and Canada of plans and motives which Mr. Blaine and his followers know well enough do not really exist. His chosen associates and abettors are such men as Mr. Carnegie and other iron and steel millionaire kings, whose chivalry certainly does not embrace a chivalrous estimate of their relations to the workmen in their employ. So unscrupulous are Mr. Blaine's methods that it is quite probable the more far-seeing of the Republican party may have viewed with sincere apprehension his actual candidature for the Presidency. Unfortunately, should they win the day, Mr. Blaine's position as the irreparable power behind the throne will allow him perhaps even a wider scope for mischief than his actual occupation of it. Should his party, on the other hand, sustain defeat, it is to be hoped, and may reasonably be predicted, that his prestige will vanish, his influence decline, and that we shall hear but little more of him in the future.

RETALIATION.

The motive of President Cleveland and his advisers in sending his Retaliation Message to Congress is probably two-fold. It has been forced upon him by the campaign necessity of taking the wind out of the sails of the Republicans, and we take it he has not been averse to reading the Senate a lesson in logic. As regards the treaty which that body saw fit to reject, both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard considered it a fair measure, and the assumptions now put forth in the message, of the vexatious course pursued by Canada, are too palpably artificial, and adopted for the sake of consistency with the new departure compelled by party exigencies, to weigh against the evident sincerity of their first declaration. It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland has been obliged to descend to the level of his opponents, but yet greater unpleasantness to Canada might be the result of their scoring a catch-point against him. The attitude the United States Government has been made to assume is a humiliating spectacle, but as continued discussion continues to elicit new points, it becomes more and more probable that the results of the move will not be very mischievous.

As regards the merits of the contention, the mutual asseverations of Canada and the United States that the interests of each have been shamefully surrendered to the other, would alone suffice to indicate the fairness of the treaty. But the treaty is not now the chief grievance. The canal-tolls are also pressed into the service, but the real offence is the Canadian Railway competition. In all the disputed points the President's message accuses Canada of narrowness; and assumes for Americans as rights, privileges which are clearly matters of concession only, and it is impossible that Canadians can blind themselves to the offensive inference running through it, that Canada has really no sort of right to embark in any kind of enterprise, protect any of her industries, or in the meekest way assert any rights of her own, if they happen to be in the slightest degree distasteful to the high mightiness of our neighbors. They, on the other hand, bemoan themselves to the skies for a forbearance and generosity in the treatment of international questions which we are entirely unable to discern.

It is noticeable that Mr. Cleveland's message is couched in somewhat general terms, the fallacy of which protrudes directly we come to analyze the alleged grievances.

Thus, when equal canal privileges were conceded to the United States, they were to be reciprocated. The U. S. Government certainly did grant the use of the St. Clair Canal, which is controlled by the Federal Government; but the Federal Government was to urge on the State Governments of New York and Michigan the granting of the same privileges on their canals. Whether urged or not, those States have never granted the privileges which Canada at once conceded at the request of the British Government.

With respect to the transshipment of fish, Mr. Cleveland pronounced a treaty "fair and just" by which Canada would have granted that advantage in return for the free admission of Canadian fish to the United States. That the President now demands it as a right, and asks for power to retaliate if it

is not granted, almost amounts to proof that the position taken in the message is insincere. The question is indeed treated in a disingenuous way, the rescension in 1885 of the privilege to American fish, being stated without the slightest mention of the condition on which it might have been retained.

The frequent insistence on "our liberality and generous considerations" (of which we presume the Behring Sea seizures are instances) is farcical in view of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the transparent design of spiting the British Provinces. The Americans very well know, that to allow their fishermen to tranship their catches from our ports to the United States, without the free admission of our fish to American markets, simply means the destruction of the Canadian fishing interest.

If the penalty for protecting our rights is to be the prohibition of the transit of Canadian goods in bond over United States Railways, some loss and inconvenience will doubtless ensue to Canada, but it is quite evident that many mitigating, if not corresponding advantages will accrue to our Atlantic ports. On the other hand, we have hardly yet begun to hear the voices of those American shippers, whose interests will suffer quite as much as, if not more than, our own, by retaliatory measures, and we incline to the belief that so much demur will spring up in all directions that we shall very probably witness no serious attempt to use the powers the President seeks to have enlarged. The whole affair is campaign clap-trap, though of a highly dangerous nature, but it is in the power of Canada to minimize the danger by the resolute maintenance of a calm unretaliative attitude. Above all, we very earnestly hope the Government will consult the true dignity of the country by steadfastly declining to disturb the *modus vivendi* during the continuance of the present fishing season.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Emperor William has been "swinging round the circle" of the neighboring States, and it seems in order to look into apparent results. When he visited the Czar, and afterwards King Christian of Denmark, there was much kissing, embracing, and saluting, and every possible demonstration of esteem, affection and good will, but there were many indications that nearly all this display was merely surface.

In Copenhagen, the people were cool, if not absolutely sullen, even though their King was obsequious enough. It does not appear that there was any personal dislike or repugnance to the young Emperor, but merely a national feeling arising out of the Schleswick-Holstein affair of 1864. The humiliation of Denmark in that matter pierced the hearts of the Danes, and they will never forget it, or cease to hope that some lucky chance may some day occur to give them an opportunity to recover their lost territory, and to avenge the defeat of that war.

The manner of that loss was such as to touch to the quick the Danish national feeling of honor. Their gallant little army waged a most heroic resistance for ten long weeks against the combined hordes of Prussia and Austria, but were beaten down by sheer weight of numbers. This feeling rankles, and will probably never be allayed while Germany holds possession of the territory and Denmark remains a nation. The Danes look hopefully towards Russia. They argue with some plausibility that the Czar may be expected to sympathise with them, as he is the representative of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, and also because his wife is a daughter of the Danish King, Christian 9th. It is noteworthy that during the recent visit of William to Alexander, no restriction was placed on the Russian press in regard to the discussion of the Schleswick-Holstein question. Germany has been put in rather an unpleasant position by the utterances of the continental papers, which declare boldly that Schleswick-Holstein was wrongfully taken from Denmark and Alsace Lorraine from France. These topics are naturally and inevitably of a disturbing sort. If Germany should restore to Denmark its old duchy, and to France the provinces that were once hers, there would of course and unquestionably be peace; but there is not the remotest possibility that she will ever do so voluntarily. Indeed, the German official papers openly and boldly declare that these provinces can only be separated from Germany by a successful war with France and Russia as the attacking nations. Of course, France would be only too glad to have a chance to obtain revenge, and to get back her lost territory. It is not so clear that the Government of Russia would consider it wise policy to enter upon such a scheme. They are cautious, and will not fight for fun, or merely out of a sentimental or chivalrous desire to help little Denmark on the one hand, or France on the other. She will weigh very carefully every possible contingency before committing herself, especially as the least move would probably bring on a general conflict all over Europe. Austria's position can hardly be considered doubtful, for if she allowed Germany to be beaten her turn would surely come next, and, with the conglomeration of nationalities which compose her empire, disruption would be comparatively easy. There are also strong indications that Italy and Turkey would join the Germano-Austrian combination rather than their foes. Besides, Great Britain might be drawn in, and in that case she would doubtless take the same side, and thus paralyze France. More important to Russia is the consideration that it would stop the carrying out of her plans for the consolidation and extension of her eastern empire.

At present Germany may rest secure in the possession of these territories, and it should be borne in mind that the Holsteiners and half Schleswick are German-speaking, while the claim of Germany has been maintained from time to time since the ninth century.

The Emperor is about to visit Rome, and probably Vienna, but it is not likely that he will go to Paris this year at any rate!

In reference to Mr. Crofton's article in last week's CRITIC, Sir E. Taché said that the last shot fired in defense of British connection would be fired by a French Canadian.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE LITTLE BLIND GOD.

Suns rise, moons rise,
Young Love is gay;
Suns set, moons set,
Love's flown away.
Oh Love, false Love,
To stay but a day!
Time flies, Love dies,
Gone, gone, for aye!

Suns rise, moons rise,
Dear Love stay!
Suns set, moons set,
Vainly I pray.
Oh Love, sickle Love,
Great is thy power,
Stay'at thou but one day,
Or only an hour.

"Frank."

An Irish editor says: The aim of capital punishment should be to reform the criminal.

BIT OFF HIS NOSE.—"Why don't you go to work, Pat?"
"Work! An' let the monopolist make thousands out av me? No, sir, I'll starve first!"

STARTLING.—"I'm very glad to have been of any comfort to your poor husband, my good woman. But what made you send for me, instead of your own minister?"

"Weel, sir, it's 'typhus' my poor husband's got, and we dinna think it just rest for our ain minister to run the risk!"—Punch.

First New York Patriot—Phwat's this mor Harrison they're callin' on us citizens ter vote for instid av Bline?

Second New York Patriot—Sure Oi can't make out at all, at all, except he's an Amerykin wid a pedigree.

First New York Patriot—Pedigree? An' phwat's that now.

Second New York Patriot—Oi don't know, Moike; but Oi hope it's not catchin'.

The President—"Daniel, the theory of the Republicans seems to be to put me in a hole, a bad condition, Daniel. They keep thrusting that free trade message home to me until, Daniel, I am weary."

Daniel—"So tired, sire."

The President—"Daniel, would it not be well to manufacture some diversion?"

Daniel—"Happy thought, sire."

The President—"Then, Daniel, make haste, collate all possible facts under the head 'Retaliation' and prepare a hot blast for Canada. Let it sound brave, yet be not dangerous, Daniel."—N. Y. Press.

(Scene, a Suffolk village school government inspector examining a class on the subject of the witch of Endor and Samuel's ghost):—

Government Inspector—"Well, boys, what did the witch of Endor think she saw?" (Pause.)

First boy—"Plaze, sur, that wur a apparition?"

Government Inspector—"Quite right, but what is an apparition?" (Long pause.)

Second boy—"Plaze, sur, that be a spectur."

Government Inspector—"Yes, yes, quite right again, so far; but what's a spectre?" (Prolonged pause.)

Bright boy (in a wild falsetto)—"Plaze, sur, that be a gentleman as goo about examining scules!"

The records of centenarians prove that many do well as total abstainers, but that many also do well who take alcohol in some form or other.

Of centenarians, who were not abstainers, the following may be mentioned: Cardinal de Salia, Archbishop of Seville, died in his 110th year in 1785, with every faculty except his hearing unimpaired. He imputed his green old age to a sober, studious life, regular exercise and a good conscience, as well as a pint of the best sherry at each meal, except in very cold weather, when he allowed himself a third more. Macklin, the actor, who lived 107 years 2 months and 10 days, up to 40 lived, his biographer states, very irregularly, drank hard, sat up late at night, and took violent exercise. Subsequently to that period he preceded by rule. He drank tea, porter, wine, punch, and ate fish, flesh, fowl, etc., till he was 70, but he never drank to excess. His usual quantity was 7 or 8 glasses of wine. He was always moderate at his meals, never abstomious. At 70 he gave up tea because it disagreed with him, and his drink with his meals for the last 40 years of his life was white wine and water.

Philip Loroque "went to bed intoxicated at least 2 nights every week till he was 100 years old," and Thomas Whittington, who lived to 107, "was an habitual drinkard." Whittington drank nothing but gin, of which compound, until within a fortnight of his death, he took from a pint to a pint and a half daily.—Nineteenth Century.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petitcodiac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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Our heavy goods are staunch and true, our light ones gay and pretty.
Lay not your money out till you have called upon us early!
We'll give you every chance to buy, and always treat you fairly;
And do our best to bring you back by honorable dealing.
For we can hardly see the odds 'twixt cheating folks and stealing.
You e. nnot know, until you try, the bargains we now offer—
One price we have, and only one, despite what some may proffer.
To meet the times, and at all times, without unfair devices,
We mark our goods to all alike, right down at bottom prices.
On this impartial system we make everybody equal,
And it is for the best, we find, on figuring up the sequel.
No tossing up of prices here, to catch them in the falling,
Like far too many in the trade, "ACCORDING TO THEIR CALLING."

AND

So to one and all we send a cordial invitation
To visit us without delay, and "view the situation,"
On every hand within our store, in every direction,
Our shelves and counters are heaped full, awaiting your selection.
Nothing shall wanting be with us to make your visit pleasant,
As well as profitable, too, be you a peer or peasant.
Send on if you can't come yourself, late in the day or early,
CLAYTON & SONS will deal with you at all times "fair and squarely."
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SAFES.

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TORONTO.

CHESTNY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto.
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

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Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.
- We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
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And bigger books, too.
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.
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Of all colors in use, sir,
Especially fit for
The many producers.
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With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.
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At 161 Hollis Street.

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. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The inquiry into the Tobique murder is adjourned to the 11th instant.

The murderer Morrison is still, to the disgrace of the Quebec Government and police, at large.

Wheat is being delivered in large quantities at Brandon and Gretna, Manitoba, where it is quoted at 80 to 85 cents.

The Quebec Government have decided to establish a permanent provincial police force, with headquarters in Montreal.

Sportsmen, this winter, will do well to remember that the killing of moose and caribou is prohibited for three years, beginning with first of last April.

Mme. Janauschek and company played "Guy Mannering" last night to a full house, but a Thursday night's performance is too late to enable us to comment on it.

A patriotic but entirely moderate and modest speech of Sir Jno. Thompson is headed "Sir John Thompson gives more sass." It is presumed the heading is sarcastic.

Except for some slight damage by frost in August, the splendid wheat crop of the Canadian N. W. may now be considered past danger, unless it should turn very wet, which is unlikely.

"THE CRITIC, published at Halifax, is a bright, well posted and outspoken little paper, which ought to serve as a literary channel for the Maritime Provinces."—*Dominion Illustrated*.

St. John, ever alert and to the fore, grapples at once with the position which may ensue from the proclamation of Retaliation, and resolves to urge on the Dominion Government the immediate erection of a grain elevator.

It is stated that Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates of the Mercantile Marine, is about to resign, and that Capt. Smith, of the Allan liner *Parisian*, is an applicant for the position.

Some of the Mormon settlers have, it appears, taken up their abode at Fort Macleod. They are good enough to intimate that they will not practice polygamy until they obtain the sanction of law. They will probably have to wait a little.

The 72nd (Annapolis) Battalion, Lt.-Col. Parker, was omitted from our notice last week, of the corps which went into camp on the 4th instant, at Aldershot. The camp consists of three Battalions of Infantry and the King's Troop of Cavalry.

The citizens of Toronto are fairly groaning under the operations of a coal combine, which compels dealers to charge \$5.75 a ton in the city, while it can be bought in the country at \$4.75. This is rapidly becoming a subject for stern legislation.

A member of the Wimbledon Team has been fined \$25 by the Customs Department for a trophy won by his skill, which he of course brought home with him. These Custom regulations are, some of them, outrageous, or at least are carried out in an outrageous manner.

The Band Tournament at Springhill, on the 29th, resulted in the award of the first prize of \$100 to the Amherst Band, and the second of \$50 to that of Springhill. The other competing bands were the Civilian of Lunenburg, and the Stellarton Band. Bandmaster Coole, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, officiated as Judge.

The Salvation Army has again been constituting itself a most decided nuisance at Newmarket, Ont., by obstructing thoroughfares. They were arrested and locked up, but were subsequently bailed out, and immediately recommenced their annoying proceedings. There is no religion in this sort of thing, and the army wants a sharp lesson.

A visit to Jones' Music Warehouse, corner of Sackville and Granville Sts., revealed the fact that he has a new stock of very fine reed and brass instruments just arrived from leading London houses, also organs and pianos, new and second-hand, and a general well assorted line of musical goods. Mr. Jones reports business very good, orders for goods coming in daily from all parts of the Province in return for price lists, which are promptly sent on application.

Any one wishing to see the prairie region of our great North West has now an excellent opportunity of doing so. For \$33 the tourist can be conveyed from Halifax to Winnipeg (and 200 miles beyond to Deloraine) and return good for two months. This includes colonist sleepers from Quebec to Winnipeg with free berths. This is the finest season of the year to travel, and the country and its products will be seen to the best advantage. Everyone who can spare the time should go.

The eldest son of Sir Chas. Tupper is Mr. Stewart Tupper, Barrister, of Winnipeg. By the way, a great deal of stuff is being talked about Baronets, poor and rich. There are plenty of rich Baronets, and plenty of poor ones. One of the latter, we believe, was Sir John Hay, for many years employed in one of the Government Departments at Ottawa. We don't care much about these honors, but some of the Liberal papers make an absurd fuss about a few more or less, by which the country will certainly not be ruined financially or morally.

Permits are being issued to hotels of a certain class in the North-West to import and sell beer containing 4 per cent. of alcohol. This is a good step, as it is certain that fairly good beer, freely obtainable, will diminish the consumption of bad whiskey. But the North-West papers are justly asking why, if importation is allowed, manufacture is prohibited. A few breweries in the North-West would be a benefit.

A loan of \$5,000,000 has been negotiated in England to resume work on the Hudson River Railroad Tunnel.

Accounts from Jacksonville, Fla., describe the scourage of yellow fever unabated: the deaths recorded number 50, cases over 300.

The instalment of Mary Agnes Tincker's novel "Two Coronets" in the *American Magazine* is particularly interesting this month.

Iowa must be a nice country to live in, a desperado kills two men, and mortally wounds two more. He is shot and his naked body dragged through the streets.

Mr. May, whose quarrel with Mr. J. Gordon Bennett was a matter of notoriety some time ago, seems recently to have got into trouble through some drunken escapade, and to have been indebted to Mr. Bennett for the means of release from confinement.

A new number of *The Season* is at hand. *The Season* (International News Company, New York,) is an excellent Ladies' Magazine, copiously illustrated with the newest Paris fashions, and every kind of fancy work. The information given is clear, comprehensive and practical.

A correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle* writes to say that, for over a year, "telephoning has been carried on with perfect success between Boston and Philadelphia, nearly 300 miles." In France it is carried on between Paris and Marseilles, a distance of nearly 400 miles as the crow flies.

The city of Hot Springs, Ark., has been devastated by a tremendous rain storm and water spout, considerable loss of life and great damage is reported. The singular immunity of Canada from elemental disasters is really extraordinary to those who observe their constant occurrence in the United States.

Advices from Atlanta, Georgia, state that the tropical fruit men have combined and organized a trust in New Orleans. The idea of these trusts, the object of which is to keep prices high, seems to have become epidemic. They are one of the worst tyrannies to which the unfortunate general consumer can be subjected.

American representatives may perhaps some time or other become ashamed of outbidding each other in boorishness, and making a careful study of offensiveness. The spirit is beyond measure low and despicable, which could jump at the chance of defeating a motion providing for the simple civility of notifying Great Britain of the intention to initiate the retaliatory measures.

High License has proved a success in Minnesota. There are in the State only 1597 saloons as against 2806 when the law went into effect. Every county has shown a decrease in the consumption of liquor. Low groceries have been closed up and the business is under better supervision. Under the old system the average cost of a license was \$300, and the income about \$850,000. Under High License the approximations are \$650, and \$1,100,000 of revenue.

The most notable article in the *American* for Sept. is that of Lt. Fullam, U. S. N., on "The American Navy of to day." It need not be supposed because the U. S. Navy is at present limited, that it is not rapidly acquiring formidable elements. The dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* is a mastless vessel of 725 tons, which is of the nature of a floating gun-carriage for three of the new dynamite guns, which are exploded by compressed air, and carry a dynamite cartridge 7 feet long and 14½ inches in diameter. This may be a tremendous weapon. It may also be borne in mind that the Americans have not forgotten the efficiency of monitors, and have doubtless improved on their original construction. A low turreted monitor may be built of far larger size than the original ones and show but little surface above water, while what they do show will probably only cause nineteen projectiles out of twenty to ricochet harmlessly over their deck.

It is contemplated to procure from Parliament powers to construct a canal between Liverpool and Birmingham.

General Boulanger is reported to have arrived at Hamburg, and is said to be on his way to Russia via Copenhagen.

The area planted in flax, in Ireland, was 130,000 acres in 1887, against 127,890 in 1886, an increase of nearly two per cent.

There have been continuous rains throughout the eastern portion of Germany. Several districts in Silesia have been flooded.

Floods in Bohemia have again reached alarming proportions. The Danube is rising steadily, and 15,000 persons are reported to be homeless.

There are fifteen Siamese students—four of them ladies—undergoing various kinds of professional training in England. They are sent by the Government of Siam.

An earthquake has done great damage in New Zealand. It is only a year or two ago since a region of natural terraces of extraordinary beauty was destroyed by a similar agency.

Three murders have been perpetrated in London of the most horrible kind within a few months. In each case the victim was a low class woman, and in each was shockingly mutilated. They have all occurred in the same district, and are supposed to be the work of a lunatic of the most dangerous kind.

The death at Inverlaken, Switzerland, is announced of Miss Hester Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir Alex. Campbell, Lt.-Governor of Ontario. Miss Campbell had left the Protestant Church for that of Rome.

An English investor is reported as saying that if he were sure of retaliation being enforced, he would like to invest half a million in wharf property at Halifax and St. John, which, he said, would soon become the chief commercial cities of Canada.

C. Piazzi Smith, astronomer royal for Scotland, has resigned his office for "despair of ever being able to do anything good or compete with other observatories when the government continues to refuse to do what its own commission recommended."

A terrible railway accident has happened in France between Paris and Dijon. At least 12 persons were killed and 40 injured. The train from Dijon left the rails, and the Italian night mail ran into it. Both engines were hurled down an embankment.

Much dissatisfaction prevails in the London Police Force at the autocratic conduct of Sir Charles Warren. One of the other Commissioners, a valuable public servant, has resigned, and it begins to be thought Sir Charles is not quite the right man in the right place.

There are again rumors that the Pope (why, it is difficult to say) cannot long remain in Rome, and that King Leopold offers him a residence in Belgium. A sort of concordat is in process between Russia and the Pope, giving a large share of religious liberty to Polish and Russian Catholics.

It has been correctly pointed out by a correspondent of the *Times* that the rates of speed recently made on railways, and so much boasted of, were more than equalled on the Great Western 40 years ago. The Great Western then had the broad gauge, and a mile a minute was common enough.

Princess Sophie, of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, has been betrothed to Prince Constantine, Crown Prince of Greece. The couple are respectively 18 and 20 years of age. The betrothal is one of the results of the Emperor's visit to Copenhagen, Prince Constantine being a grandson of the King of Denmark.

Considerable rebates of rent continue to be made by English landlords. The Earl of Yarborough has made his usual return of 15 per cent. to his Lincolnshire tenantry; Lord St. Oswald, 20 per cent. in N. Lincolnshire, and 25 per cent. in West Yorkshire; Sir John D. Astley, 10 per cent.; and the Duke of St. Albans, 10 per cent.

It is rumored that the *Times* has secured some valuable evidence. Also that a Dublin man, en route from New York, is prepared to swear, on behalf of the Parnellites, that he forged some of the documents. It is not improbable that a "Dublin man from New York" may be the sort of gentleman who is quite ready to swear to anything.

Lord Lansdowne has just sold three of his finest pictures—his noble Cuypp, and his two Rembrandts, the "Portrait of the Artist holding his Palette," and the "Portrait of a Lady." Sir Edward Guinness is the purchaser, through Messrs. Agnew, and rumor talks of the astonishing price of £50,000 or thereabouts, as having been paid for the three pictures.

It is somewhat significant that the English Government has furnished that of Germany full particulars of the (Lee) modified rifle, which is to be adopted in both armies. In return, the German Government has given to that of Great Britain the secret of its powder, on which experiments are now in progress. It is said to be far superior to the "Lebel" powder. Both England and Germany are also adopting the small sheath-knife bayonet, but the English army authorities are wise enough to have arranged that the same catch will do for any pattern bayonet.

The demand for Canadian produce in England is enormously increasing. The qualities of all kinds of articles are giving great satisfaction among rich and poor. The sale of Canadian apples in Covent Garden market is growing steadily year after year. Smoked hams from the Dominion now find a ready sale all over London. One importer occupying a suburban shop, sold five thousand this season, and has just ordered another still larger supply. Every ham has been received in good condition. The quality is much liked. Canadian cheese is also growing in public favor in England. Excellent makes are being retailed at sevenpence per pound.

Harvest Excursion TO MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HALIFAX TO DELORAINÉ,

(200 MILES WEST OF WINNIPEG) AND RETURN, COLONIST CLASS, \$33.00, By Intercolonial Railway Quebec Express on 24th September.

The route from Quebec is by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets good for return within two months. Corresponding low rates from other stations. Through Colonist Sleepers, Quebec to Winnipeg. (Free Berths.) For full particulars, apply to any T. C. R. Ticket Agent, or to

C. R. BARRY, 126 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX



Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The work will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the Canal through the island; the construction of locks, etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, etc.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-ways at both ends, piers, etc.

The respective DEPOSIT RECEIPTS cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 6th August, 1888.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Dealers in West India Goods, Provisions, &c.

JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE, - HALIFAX.

Have on hand a large stock of MOLASSES, Demerara, Porto Rico, St. Croix, Trinidad, Antigua.

SUGAR, Porto Rico, and all Grades Refined.

TEA. TEA.

A large and specially selected stock of China Tea, and of their well known No. 1 Blend. This latter is mixed India & China Teas of a high grade, and is daily increasing in sale as a Family Tea. It is always of uniform strength and flavor and therefore most desirable.

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| FLOUR. | TOBACCO. |
| CORN MEAL. | PORK. |
| BEANS. | BEEF. |
| BARLEY. | BUCKETS. |
| PEAS. | BROOMS. |
| RAISINS. | PICKLES. |
| CURRANTS. | SPICES. |

Besides other small Groceries which are offered at reasonable prices on usual terms.



CLINICAL CLERK.

Applications, in writing, from duly qualified Medical Students, for the position of CLINICAL CLERK at the Victoria General Hospital, will be received at this office until

Noon on Tuesday, 25th inst.

Information as to conditions of application and appointment can be obtained at this office by intending applicants.

FEMALE NURSE.

Applications in writing (stating age and giving references) for the position of FEMALE NURSE, at Victoria General Hospital, will be received at this office until

Noon on Tuesday, 25th inst.

By order, R. T. MURRAY, Secretary. Office Com. Pub. Works and Mines, Halifax, Sept. 3, 1888.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.



Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Garage & Farming. Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses. Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, West County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Garage & Farming, Detroit, Mich.

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

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched. Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference - Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia. Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR.

Begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed to

156 HOLLIS STREET,

the Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith and he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.

DO YOU WANT A DOG
If so, send for **DOG BUYERS' GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

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

DO YOU KEEP A FEW BIRDS
If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds of Cage Birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an Aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds of birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
227 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LARGEST SCALE WORKS IN CANADA. OVER 100 STYLES OF HAY SCALES, GRAIN SCALES, FARM SCALES, TEA SCALES, IMPROVED SHOW CASES, MONEY DRAWERS, Meat Choppers AND BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

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

Halifax Hotel, Rubinat - Condal Water.

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

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

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

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

CHARGES MODERATE

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

100 and 102 Granville St.
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

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

W. H. MURRAY, Prop'r.

Late Halifax Hotel

HOTEL LORNE,

Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.

First-Class in every Particular.

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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO.'S.
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CHAS. AuGOIN, Proprietor.

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The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing
March 17th.

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

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

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other information,
apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.
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The King of Cathartic Waters.

The only water declared by the Spanish
Government to be of "Public Utility."
Its richness in Sulphate of Soda, and its
purity in the element of magnesia makes it
the best purgative known.

ANALYSIS.

Sulphate Soda. Sulphate Magnesia.
94.23 grammes. 3.17 grammes.

It is invaluable in Indigestion, Bowel
Troubles, Liver Disorders, Gastric Fever,
Catarrh, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Cor-
pulence, Costiveness, and all Skin Diseases.

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W. L. TEMPLE,

Wholesale Tea Importer,

AND COMMISSIONS.

Excellent values in Saryunes,
Padraes, &c.

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Heavy Hardware

In the Maritime Provinces.

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

—ALSO—

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

FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,

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

SHIP CHANDLERY

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE.

\$5,000 A YEAR TO GOOD SALESMEN.

New Goods. Outfit Free. Address at once,

L. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

DYES!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty
of Color, and the large amount of
Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied.
Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck,
Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue,
Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black,
Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple,
Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red,
Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk,
Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket
Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work.
Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class
Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the
EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO.,
Cambridge, Kings Co. N. S.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NATURE'S PLEADING.

Lo! the river gently flowing,
Past its willow-bordered shore,
And the air so softly stirring,
Laden with its sweets galore,
Hush! the river-reeds are whispering,
In voices full of sweet content,—
See the sedge gently swaying,
By the wind's caresses bent.
Silvery threads, of spiders' weaving,
Floating o'er the shady stream;
Thro' the foliage thick o'erhanging,
Struggles down a golden beam.
On a mossy bank reclining,
Fancies wandering far astray,
Dreamily I stop to wonder,
What the murmuring ripples say.
Shyly too the tree tops bending,
As the soft winds o'er them pass,
And I hear the same sweet language
In the rustling of the grass,
'Tis mother nature's gentle pleading,
Floating on the wooing breeze,
Whispering us to cease from toiling,
And to rest and take our ease.

COLLEEN BAWN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF JAMAICA.

(Continued.)

Kingston has no public buildings to pride itself upon, and no attractive
places of amusement. There is a well built and well managed "Lunatic
Asylum" on the east side of the city, a "General Penitentiary," where the
"long sentences" for the whole Colony are worked out; a creditable "Pub-
lic Hospital; and there the Government structures proper may be said to
end.

The "Legislative Colonial Chamber," "Governor's Office," and "Colon-
ial Secretary's Office," are all included in an inconveniently converted
private dwelling house, which used to be occupied by the General-in-Com-
mand of the Troops. It is still with the inaccuracy and carelessness common
in matters of speech known as "Headquarter House." At the time it was
bought from the Imperial by the Colonial Government, it seems to have been
"Hobson's choice," as no other place could be obtained.

Another marked instance of inaccuracy, is the title of "Director of
Roads" for the official in charge of the "Public Works Department." This
officer has all the public buildings—Court Houses, Government offices,
Railway Stations, Lighthouses, principal Bridges, Government Lands and
Main Roads, under his control; but by way of concealing all such impor-
tant duties from the public, he is simply entitled, "Director of Roads." Fortunately,
the buildings in which he and his subordinates "do duty" is not to be regarded as an
idea of the state of other public works in the Colony. It is dilapidated looking to a
degree, as is the District and City Court room on the opposite side of the untidy
old barrack yard. For this is another instance of "conversion" from former
"Kingston barracks" to these offices of Government.

The "Customs Department" at the west end of the town, is also a
"converted merchant's warehouses and wharves." It is only fair to say,
however, that the officers, boats, etc., exhibit signs of care and good order,
and that the officials are as courteous and obliging as a passenger could
desire. The Ordnance Yard is near the "Customs," and presents the usual
striking effect of bright black and white. It is a pity that the pains
bestowed by the Naval and Military Services in this Colony on their various
premises is not more closely copied by the local authorities. The latter have
great difficulty in inducing habits of tidiness in the lower classes.

The "Victoria Market" is a fine looking public building, and is an
interesting point to visit early on a Saturday morning. Country produce
and manufactures are brought in from great distances, and the variety of
fruit and vegetables is striking. As cultivation is pursued from high water
mark to a height of 5,000 feet above the sea, it is not so extraordinary to see
marrowfat peas and oranges, pine apples and potatoes, ground nuts and
strawberries, bananas and yams, mangoes and green beans, mingled together,
and all grown with a minimum of trouble and attention. Almost any of the
small fruits and vegetables which we are accustomed to enjoy in a northern
climate can be produced in Jamaica, so that the variety of fruits and vege-
tables is really very great.

The theatre is an old one, and in much disrepair. Theatrical and Operatic
Companies seldom visit Kingston, and are rather "scratch" when they do.
Dissatisfied with the poor reception they receive, they generally break up
soon after trying their luck. The best class of residents possess too much
taste to be content with second or third-rate entertainments. And besides,
a large proportion live outside the town. After driving into town in the
morning, and transacting business all day in the dirt and "confusion," it
requires a strong inducement to drive two or three miles back again over
wretched rough streets, and the trial of two or three hours in a close room,
with the thermometer over 80 degrees.

Circusses seem to take pretty well with the lower classes, and the invari-
ble circular tent pitched on the so-called race-course is no infrequent sight.
Under the action of the Kingston Building Society, private houses are
rapidly improving and increasing. Repairs, painting, and re-building, and
the occupation of old vacant lots, has been going on without intermission for
the last six or seven years. In that time a new colony of very tasteful villas
has sprung up among the Acacia thickets between the town and the Park
Camp. It is known as "Kingston Gardens." In many respects the Colony
is a hundred years behind the age. When I first visited Jamaica, seven

years ago, travelling about the Island was expensive, and well nigh impracticable, there being but one railway from Kingston to Old Harbor. Since then, that line has been extended to Porus, and another laid from Spanish Town to Ewarton, which is in one of the boldest and most picturesque parts of Jamaica.

The one train which the Island boasted when I first went there, in 1879, was indeed a unique structure! Its cars resembled a cupboard with shelves! After getting into that cupboard and taking my seat upon a shelf, I was propelled backwards and forwards an uncountable number of times, with a motion anything but gentle. At the first start I really thought my head would be jerked from my body. Since then, the new cars which have taken the place of the old cupboards are both cool and comfortable.

The noise the "niggers" make at Kingston Station is bewildering. They literally swarm upon the platform, jabbering like so many monkeys. The women carry trays about upon their heads filled with fruit and sugarcakes, ginger beer, and many other unwholesome looking Jamaica commodities, which they offer you at the window of the car. There is nothing very rapid about the motion of the train. It moves as everything in Jamaica moves—a great deal of noise and fuss at the beginning, and then proceeding very slowly and with many solemn jerks.

The country all along from Kingston to Old Harbor, is essentially tropical, and very beautiful in places. Large stretches of park-like lands, thickly sprinkled with huge mango and guano trees. The foliage of the mango is very dense and dark, and the shape of the tree somewhat umbrella-like when the cattle eat off all the lower leaves, but often growing like a green ball. The guano, the South American Acacia, is one of the noblest and most graceful of trees. It is very lovely in full flower, its flowers looking like pale pink and creamy white down. Some of the trees are covered with the pink, and some with the white flowers. In shape it resembles the elm, only its branches are more drooping. It grows from five to six feet in diameter, and produces a very sweet bean, which both cattle and horses eat greedily.

You pass large mangrove swamps, cocconut and banana plantations, and extensive fields of luxuriant guinea grass. The trees are all more or less ornamented with festoons and hanging creepers. These curious wild vines when quite denuded of leaves, look like huge ropes hanging down from the trees. The parasitical tree pines are often mingled with orchids of great beauty. The scenery up and down the Rio Cobre is rich with woodland, and all along the irrigation canal the verdure is brilliant.

The line now ends at Porus, a place only distinguished by its dirt and squallor. You are now only a good hour's drive from Mandeville, in Manchester, one of the prettiest inland villages in Jamaica, and one of the wealthiest in the world. All the way to Mandeville, the scenery is lovely. After leaving Porus you soon begin to ascend the Manchester hills. It is like entering a different climate, everything looks so fresh and green, especially on the banks of the Milk River, which is a small stream of an aqua-marine color, and very picturesque.

One is struck in travelling by the scarcity of dwelling houses. The scenery is strangely wild and "bosky," and little cultivated. You may travel for miles without seeing a house or habitation of any sort. The coffee patches are intermingled with trumpet, sour apple, cocoa, mango trees, etc., which grow thickly about the wattle and thatch cottages of the so-called "small settlers."

F. W. MURGRAVE.

(To be continued.)

DON'T.

Don't say "I seen," say "I saw." This error is commonly made by the same people who say "I done it." A similar error is, "If he had went, instead of "If he had gone."

Don't say "It is *him*," or "It is *me*." Say "It is *he*," and "It is *I*." The pronoun in these instances must be in the nominative case.

Don't say "He is older than *me*," say "He is older than *I*." "I am taller than *he*," not "I am taller than *him*."

Don't say "Charles and *me* are going to church." The proper form is "Charles and *I* are going," &c.

Don't say "Between you and *I*." By an ingenious perversity, the same people who insist, in the instances we have cited, upon using the objective when the nominative is called for, in this phrase reverse the proceeding. They should say, "Between you and *me*."

Don't, in referring to a person, say *he* or *she*, or *him*, but always mention the name. "Mrs. Smith thinks it will rain," not "she thinks it will rain." There are men who continually refer to their wives as *she*, and wives who have commonly no other name than *he* for their husbands. This is abominable.

Don't say *lay* for *lie*. It is true Byron committed this blunder—"There let him lay"—but poets are not always safe guides. *Lay* expresses transitive action; *lie* expresses rest. "I will *lie* down," "I will *lay* it down."

Don't use *them* for *those*. "*Them* boots," "*them* bonnets," &c., is so gross an error that we commonly hear it only from the uneducated.

Don't say "I am *through*," when you are announcing that you have finished dinner or breakfast. "Are you *through*?" asked an American of an Englishman, when seated at table. "*Through*," exclaimed the Englishman, looking in an alarmed way down to the floor and up to the ceiling—"through what?"

Don't misuse the words *lady* and *gentleman*. Don't say "a nice lady." If you must use the word nice, say "a nice woman." Don't say "a pleasant gentleman," say "an agreeable person." Say "what kind of a man is he?" Say "she is a good woman," not "a good lady." The indiscriminate use of *lady* and *gentleman* indicate want of culture. These terms should never be used when sex pure and simple is meant.

Don't say "I *guess*" for "I *think*," or "I *expect*" for "I *suppose*." Don't use *plenty* as an adjective, but say *plentiful*. So say the purists, although old writers frequently violated this rule. "If reasons were as plenty as blackberries," says Falstaff. If we obey the rule, we say "money is plentiful," not "money is *plenty*." (What is a decided vulgarity in the mouth of a person of modern culture, was not so in the mouth of Falstaff; probably it was not a vulgarity at all in old days.—E.)

Don't use the word *please* too much. Say "will you kindly oblige me," or something equivalent.

Don't fall into the habit of repeating worn out proverbs and over-used quotations. It becomes not a little irritating to have to listen to a person who ceaselessly applies or misapplies a threadbare stock of "wise saws" and stupid sayings.

Don't use *fix* in the sense of putting in order, setting to rights, &c. This is a condemned Americanism. Fix means to make fast, to permanently set in place, and hence the common American usage is peculiarly wrong.

Don't adopt the common habit of calling everything *funny* that chances to be a little odd or strange. *Funny* can only be rightly used when the comical is meant.

Don't use *mad* for *angry*. This has been denounced as peculiarly an Americanism, and it is an Americanism so far as current usage goes; but the word is employed in this sense in the New Testament. It is occasionally found in old English authors, and, according to articles recently published in the London *Athenaeum* is not uncommon in certain out-of-the-way places in England.

Don't use a plural pronoun when a singular is called for. "Every passenger must show *their* ticket" illustrates a prevalent error. "Everybody put on *their* hats" is another instance. It should be everybody put on his hat.

Don't say "blame it on him," but simply "blame him." The first form is common among the uneducated.

Don't use *got* where it is unnecessary. "I have *got* an umbrella" is a common form of speech, but *got* here is needless, and it is far from a pleasing word. "I have a book," not "I have *got* a book," and so in all similar cases.

ETIQUETTE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The stones of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, are heavier than any in the Pyramids of Egypt.

The inventor of the slide valve is unknown. It was spoken of by Hero 2,000 years ago, who left a description of the steam engine. The slide valve was made self-acting by a boy named Humphrey Potter. The eccentric was invented by Murdock, as was also the crank.

Postal cards are printed on a machine, which strikes them off a roll of paper, and turns them out in packages of twenty-five, with paper bands attached ready for delivery. One man can tend two machines.

Iuro, N. S., is making good progress. The aggregate import and export trade of the past five years is more than double that of the last five years previous to the introduction of the national policy, and in the past twelve years the value of assessable property in the town increased from \$80,000 to \$1,300,000.

Reports to the fisheries department show that fourteen million salmon fry have been distributed from Dominion hatcheries during this year. Of this amount three millions were supplied from Bedford and Sydney, and two millions from the Miramichi, Restigouche and St. John river hatcheries.

The Danish Steamer Thingvalla went on the marine railway 30th Aug. for permanent repairs. Barry & Evans, who have the work of repairing her, have a large number of men employed. It will be several months before she is finished.

Since its inception in 1879, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition has proved a continued series of successes, and the one for the present year, to be held from the 10th to the 22nd September, promises most satisfactorily. A liberal prize list and a long programme of special attractions is offered. Special exhibits will be sent from Manitoba, British Columbia and other sections. All entries will have to be made before the 18th instant. The railway companies have decided on giving cheaper fares than ever for this exhibition. It will be opened on the 11th Sept. by the Governor-General.

A hydraulic baling press for compressing sawdust and lumber mill refuse generally, has been perfected in the state of Maine, on the banks of the Penobscot. The patents are now the property of the Maine Compress Co.

Jacob Walton, produce dealer, etc., Upper Cunard, who also carries on an extensive brick-making business at Avouport, and who assigned to D. M. Duckie last month, has met with much sympathy from his creditors in his present embarrassment, and it is judged, with their assistance, will be able to effect a compromise and resume his former extensive business.

A. Robb & Son, Amherst, turned out on their siding, one day last week, two Hercules engines, with monarch boiler and smoke stack complete, one going to Kings County, N. B., and also one of their shingle machines to Newfoundland. This makes four shingle machines this firm have shipped within a month or two.

Fire broke out in Smart & Dewar's planing mill at New Glasgow on the 31st Aug. The inside of the building contained shavings and dried lumber, and the fire is supposed to have ignited by an explosion of dust. The building inside is charred, but remains standing, and the tools and machinery are not much damaged, with the exception of the engine, which ran very fast after the belts were burned. There is a small insurance in the Phoenix.

The Stellarton Machine Works, situated at Stellarton, N. S., and established four years ago by Mr John Bell, the present proprietor, are now in full blast, the products turned out in that time having acquired a standard reputation in the market. The products of this house consist of steam engines, rotary saw mills, turning lathes, machine tools, hardened steel mandrills, reamers, etc., while all kinds of jobbing work are efficiently performed. The aim and endeavor of this house is as much as possible not to compete with local shops, but to manufacture machines not built in the Province. They have patterns of steam engines from 3 to 40 horse-power, with or without adjustable cut-off, which they can turn out at short notice, as also engine lathes of 16 inches swing of any length of bed, with all modern improvements, which they think will compare favorably with either Canadian or American makes; and as a noteworthy fact, it may be mentioned that they are now engaged on a smaller size of 10-inch swing for the Paris Exhibition. A substantial blacksmith's drill, with automatic feed, that they sell at a low figure, completes the list of iron-working tools. In Trenton they have in operation a wood planer, which planes 24 inch wide by 6 inch thick, and matches to 12 inches in width. This make is known as a double surfer, planing both sides of a board in once passing through. It also has an upper movable head for planing clap-boards, making mouldings, etc. The frame is all iron, cylinders and all shafts of solid steel, and is equal to anything made on this continent. Nine of their rotary saw mills are in operation in various parts of the Province, and are giving universal satisfaction. Band saw machines and wood-turning lathes of various sizes are among the products they are prepared to turn out. The machine shop is covered entirely with iron, and is practically fire proof. The fittings comprise 5 lathes, 2 planers, 1 drilling machine, a screw machine for the manufacture of cap screws, etc., a gear cutter, and full sets of Brown & Sharpe's cutters, to cut gears of any pitch from 20 inches to 1 inch diametral pitch of any diameter to 30 inches and 8 inches face; a milling machine and a grinding machine. With these two last machines they make hardened steel mandrills and reamers of all sizes of "Jessops' best cast steel. These, after being hardened are ground perfectly round and straight on the grinding machine. Castings are procured from J. D. Wier & Co., and forgings from M. McLellan, both of Stellarton, and this latter fact goes to show how one industry fosters and supplements another. Skilled and practical men only are employed, and as all work is done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bell, thoroughly careful workmanship can be depended upon.

COMMERCIAL.

We have again to report an unchanged condition in the general state of trade. Business has continued steady and of fair volume. As regards prices the markets have continued steady without important fluctuations.

Under the influence of improved weather, crop prospects appear to be better than they were at our last report. The city has been thronged with visitors, many of whom have come "on pleasure bent," but a very considerable portion are here to make either sales or purchases, and a satisfactory volume of business has been accomplished.

Writing of Bank of Montreal stock, the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"It is said that some of the Quebec crowd who were in the Richelieu deal are concerned in the recent corner of Bank of Montreal stock, which is said to have proved the easiest manipulation conceivable, as it required the concentration of only about 100 or 500 shares to obtain control of the market, as the stock was scarcely ever known to be as scarce as when the St. Francois Xavier street broker took hold of it. It is advanced by some, that the great difficulty now will be to unload at a profit, but we have noticed that no matter how high Bank of Montreal goes, there are takers at current rates—a distinctive feature which does not appear to apply to other bank stocks. The shares of Bank of Montreal have steadily risen from 210 to 226, the latter figure being reached about a week or so ago, although it has since reacted 3 points. It was stated yesterday, that a large investor intended to dispose of his shares in Bank of Montreal as soon as the present bulge offered him a favorable opportunity of doing so, as they show a handsome profit." Montreal Bank stock is evidently "booming," and it is at present the most promising for investors.

Braidstreet's Report of the week's failures:

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 31.	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885	
United States	136	157	143	173	146	6,721	6,412	6,851	8,069	
Canada	23	21	20	27	8	1,151	847	819	902	

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—John L. Doyle, genl. store, Bridgewater, assigned to E. G. Smith; W. L. Lowell & Co., brokers, Halifax, dissolved, W. L. Lowell retires, Andrew M. Jack and Henry H. Bell admitted partners under old firm name; E. C. Smith, hotel and store, Chester Basin, assigned to W. H. Owen; Bowlby, Balcom & Co., saw mills, etc., Lawrencetown, assigned to L. R. Morse and Alex Oswald; Est. A. Cowie & Sons, tanners, Liverpool, second dividend of 20c. on the \$, payable 12th September; Albert Perry, genl. store, Port Maitland, sold out to David C. Crosby; Jack & Bell, manufrs. fertilizers, Halifax, admitted John Lyle partner under old firm name.

DRY GOODS.—Buyers of fall and winter goods have been quite liberal

in their purchases, and a very satisfactory amount of business has transpired during the past week. Fall purchases are extended later than usual this year. The undoubted reason for this is the questionable crop prospects. In the Upper Provinces a frightful cutting in prices in cotton is reported—especially in colored and print goods. In flannels and other woollen fabrics the same principle, or want of principle, prevails, and goods are sold at fully 1c. below minimum card prices. Remittances are variously reported, but the general average may be put down as fair.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware trade has been fairly active, with values steady throughout. Glasgow warrants continue to advance, and late quotations are 40s. 6d. London cables are:—"Spot tin £92 2s. 6d.; three months £92 15s.; Chili bars, spot, £86; futures £79; G. M. B. copper £76; soft Spanish lead £13 2s. 6d." Middlesborough—No. 3 foundry G. M. B. 34s. The above prices show an advance of 7d. in Scotch warrants during the week. Chili bars have advanced £4 2s. 6d. for spot, and 15s. for futures. Soft Spanish lead has also advanced 2s. 6d. Tin is lower for spot by £1 15s., and for three months futures 15s. It is reported that a Montreal firm has contracted to import 10,000 tons of steel rails during the coming winter. Most of this lot will probably come to Canada via Halifax.

BREADSTUFFS.—The general feeling in the local flour market has been quiet but steady. The market has a strong undertone, and prices indisputably tend upwards. The local demand has been fully fair, and a moderate amount of business has been transacted. European advices as to the growing crop continue to be unfavorable. It is reported that the Vienna Congress estimates the wheat crop of the United Kingdom, Italy, and Russian Podulia 20 to 25 per cent below an average, while Austro-Hungary, the Danubian Provinces, Russia and Egypt, have a yield of from 7 to 30 per cent above an average, and Germany about an average. It is estimated that the consumption of flour and wheat in the United Kingdom during the past week exceeded the farmers' deliveries of native wheat and the importation of foreign flour and wheat by a quantity equivalent to 746,722 bushels of wheat; consequently the supply in the United Kingdom has decreased to that extent. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat quiet but firm; corn nil. Do. on passage and for shipment. Wheat, higher prices are asked, but no advance is established. California off coast 40s. 9d.; do. nearly due and promptly to be shipped 41s. 9d. Weather in England showery. English country markets generally dearer. Wheat in Paris 47s. September flour in Paris 38s. 6d. Liverpool, California wheat easier, 8s. 1½d. September, 8s. 2½d. October, 8s. 2½d. November and December. Mixed American maize steady at 4s. 10½d. November; 4s. 6½d. January and February." The Chicago wheat market has been active and strong under good buying, and reports from Europe of wet weather. Quotations were 93½c. September, 91½c. October, 92½c. December. Corn was quiet but firm at 45½c. September, 45½c. October, 40c. December. Oats were also firm at 24½c. September; 24½c. October; 28½c. May. The New York market was weaker and declined.

PROVISIONS.—No improvement has occurred in the local provision market, the demand having continued to be slow. Business has been of a jobbing character at steady prices. The demand for tallow has remained good at unchanged prices. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market except for lard, which is strong, and has scored an advance of 3d., bringing it to 46s. 9d. Pork was firm at 73s. 9d.; bacon at 48s.; and tallow at 25s. 6d. The feeling in the Chicago provision market has been weaker, and some active trading was done. Pork declined 7½c., being quoted at \$14.20 September, \$14.17½ October. Lard was very weak and dropped to \$9.35 September, \$9.37½ October, \$7.90 January. The hog market was firm.

BUTTER.—There is no general demand for butter, but the market has, if anything, a better undertone. It now turns out that many of our farmers, instead of selling their June and July makes, have been holding off for better prices. This means that it is now off-flavored and inferior. Our export trade will certainly fall off when farmers resort to such mistaken tactics.

CHEESE.—This article has developed a firm tone, and the evident tendency is in the line of an advance in prices. The *Trade Bulletin* says:—"There appears to be no particular desire on the part of either dealers or factorymen to contract. The August, September and October makes of several factories, however, have been bought by one operator who appears to have the whole field to himself, at 9c. August and 10c. September and October. In some instances July has been taken with the August at 9c., and a fraction over 10c., paid for September and October. Factorymen as a rule appear to be quite averse to contracting their balance of season's goods, which is a healthy feature in the situation, as it will be far better for both buyers and sellers to have the cheese sold on its merits under the tryer. We trust our dealers and shippers will discourage this contracting as much as possible, as it invariably leads to unpleasantness and often to litigation after the contracted goods are tendered for delivery. Besides, nine years out of ten, shippers lose on their contracted goods." A Liverpool, G. B., report reads:—"Buyers have held off this week, otherwise the reduced arrivals would have caused a firmer market. A rather dull trade and the unsatisfactory quality of a large portion of the arrivals—which, where they show richness in quality, are mostly heated in flavor or condition—have, however, caused most importers to be free sellers, and about 1s. per cwt. decline on the week must be quoted. The choicest colored cheese is now obtainable at 45s. to 46s.—in some cases 6d. to 1s. more is asked, but only paid in very rare cases. For finest white 44s. to 45s. is generally taken, though up to 46s. may be obtained for occasional lots. The demand for medium and lower grades is fitful, and the low range of values of finest American and the large make of medium English, now put in keen competition, cause buyers to be particular and indifferent, and to effect sales freely good value

has to be given. Medium grades at 30s. to 40s. sell best, and there is also some enquiry for skims at 10s. to 15s.; but qualities between 20s. to 30s. sell slowly.

APPLES.—Now that the time is approaching for the shipment of Canadian apples to the markets of Great Britain, it is time to discuss the prospects of the coming season's business. In the first place, according to recent advices from reliable firms on the other side, there will scarcely be half a crop in England and Scotland, and this indicates that there will be a good demand for Canadian fruit, which is growing in favor year by year in the English market. The Canadian crop will be undoubtedly large and of excellent quality, and unusually clean, and when to this is supplemented the large American crop, low prices may be looked for when the winter varieties come on the market. It is reported that contracts have already been made at points west of Toronto at 75c. per bbl. on the tree.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is pretty bare of both Valencia raisins and currants, consequently the new fruit should strike a good market. Currants are firm under very light supplies. Advices from Alicante and Denia, state that scalding commenced on the 9th of August, but there is no doubt it has become general before this. The quality of the new Valencia fruit is excellent, and the yield will be large. As usual, however, some foolish speculators stepped in and paid higher prices to growers than was necessary, paying as high as \$4.50 to \$5 to farmers in order to secure early lots, whilst other dealers obtained all they wanted at \$4. Patras advices state that the rains caused no damage to currants, as they were succeeded by a spell of dry and favorable weather. No essential decline is expected for August, and no change will probably be announced until the French wants are known.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar prices have been firm but business has been limited. The new St. Lawrence refinery commenced work on Tuesday of last week, and has already begun to offer its bright yellows to the market. As to molasses, reports of the probable supply are conflicting. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"Notwithstanding the repeated assertions by certain parties in the trade that no more molasses would be received here this season from the Islands, the brig *Clare* arrived with 1,000 puncheons of Barbadoes last week, which were disposed of at 37c. to two firms in this city. It is estimated by well posted men in the trade that there are about 6,000 puncheons of Barbadoes and about 2,000 puncheons of other brands in store here, with the chances that other lots may come to hand between now and the close of navigation, which no one here knows anything of at the moment. Once let prices get to a good high basis, and stocks will loom up from quarters where none was supposed to exist, and then people will wonder where they came from. Of course the requirements of the trade will be large this season in consequence of syrups being scarce, and the consumptive demand may of course absorb the supplies, provided no more are brought in, but from the opinions expressed by those in the trade, we must think that there will be no dearth of molasses during the coming winter."

TEA.—During the past week trade has been very quiet between jobbing houses, but a good volume of business is reported in country distribution, and a large business is anticipated in this respect during the next two months. Advices from Japan report a firm market—one cable advises an advance in the price of finest Japans. Blacks and greens have also been a little quieter in a jobbing way.

COFFEE.—Business is confined to a few small parcels to meet immediate consumptive wants, and no disposition is shown to look ahead. Mocha continues to be firm.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent says:—"The market is firm, sales being confined principally to small jobbing lots. Steam refined seal oil has sold at 42½c. to 43c., a round lot having sold at the inside figure. Newfoundland cod oil is firmer at 31c. to 32c. and Halifax at 29c. to 30c., cod liver oil 65c." In Gloucester, Mass., cod oil is quoted at 28c. to 30c. per gallon, and pogio oil at 25c. to 26c.

FISH.—The market has been very quiet since our last report, both at home and abroad. The receipts of codfish have been moderate, being rather less than those for the previous week. Very few herring and no mackerel have arrived. There is no demand for fish of any sort, owing to the unfavorable state of the West Indian markets. However, if we were in a position to offer mackerel they would be promptly taken up. There is also a little enquiry for herring, but seekers are rebuffed by finding that Halifax has none to sell. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, September 3.—"Cape Breton herring are quoted firm at \$6. Dry cod is in good demand, with sales of round quantities at \$4.75, and we quote \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal. Green cod is nominal." Gloucester, Mass, September 3.—"The market for codfish remains firm. Large Georges sell from \$4.75 to \$5 per qtl., as to quality, and small at \$4.25. Large bank have sold as low as \$4, but cannot be bought for that now. We quote trawl bank \$1.12½ to \$1.25, hand-line do., \$4.25 to \$4.37½, and choice bank and Flemish Cape, \$4.37½ to \$4.50. Shore cod, \$4.50 and \$4 for large and small. We quote cured cusk at \$3.37½, hake, \$2.12½, haddock, \$2.75, heavy salted pollock, \$2.25, and English cured do., \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport, \$3; pickled codfish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$7; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$9, also aives, \$5, trout, \$14.50." Boston, September 3.—"The fleet have taken but few mackerel this week, and the outlook is very discouraging. We quote medium mackerel, in fisherman's order, at \$13 to \$14, and \$20 to \$22 for large, latter must be all No. 1's. P. E. I. mackerel have sold at \$18 for unculled, and at \$17 and \$18 for No. 2's and 1's respectively. N. S. 3's. have sold at \$14.50 to \$15. About all of the Bay vessels have returned, so that there will be but few more of these on the market. Large C. B. split herring, \$6.50 to \$6.75. No. 1 salmon, \$20." Havana, (cable via New York) 30th August.—"Prices much depressed. Quotations. cod, \$6.25, haddock, \$5.25; hake, \$4.25."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	84
Granulated	7½
Circle A	7½ to 7¾
White Extra C	7½
Extra Yellow C	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C	5¾ to 6
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.	
Barbadoes	33 to 35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	43
Porto Rico	35 to 36
Cienfuegos	31 to 32
Trinidad	32 to 33
Antigua	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	12 to 18
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5¼ to 6
Soda	5¼ to 5¾
do in 1lb boxes, 50 to case	7¼
Fancy	8 to 15

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	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" E. I. Mess	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 2	none
" 3 large	10.50
" 3	10.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 5l	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	1.00
New Bank	3.60
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A.	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1½ cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Fall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

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

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs have continued to advance since our last issue, having reached the highest price during the year.

Quotations from Western Ontario yesterday advanced the market another 10c, making the best Patent cost \$5 65 to \$5 70, and 90 per ct. Patents \$5.30 to \$5.45.

Oatmeal is rather easier. Oats, some late arrivals from P. E. I. Other quotations unchanged.

FLOUR	
Graham	5.00 to 5.25
Patent high grades	5.50 to 5.75
90 per cent Patents	5.30 to 5.45
Superior Extra	5.00 to 5.15
Extras from Patents	4.00 to 4.50
Low grades in sacks	3.60 to 3.60
" " barrels	3.75 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	5.75
" Granulated	6.00
Corn Meal—kln dried	3.25 to 3.40
Bran, per ton	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings	27.00 to 28.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	33.00
Oil Cake, Ground,	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	55 to 60
Barley of 48	nominal
" of 60	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.40 to 2.45
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.00
Hay per ton	14.00 to 14.50
Straw	11.60 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	9½ to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5
" under 60 lbs., No 1	6
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 40
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	9.50
" per case, Valencia,	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2½
" American Silver Skin	3
Dates, boxes, new	5½
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 to 12½
Figs, Eteme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Peaches, per basket	1.50 to 2.00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

An up-town car came rattling along just then, the driver's whistle and the conductor's bell chiming forth together in the vain endeavor to induce an obdurate truck just ahead to pull aside off the track. Paul pushed his way through the crowd on the back platform and entered the car. He was greeted with the universal scowl of welcome which every new comer in a public conveyance has a right to expect. He muttered his perfunctory apology to the old gentleman who had tripped him up with his umbrella, and by a frantic clutch at a strap and an exertion of unusual agility he saved himself from falling when the car started again. He hung to the roof of the vehicle in as complete a state of comfort and security as any New York street passenger may hope to attain. And now, having paid the conductor and declined the wares of several news-boys, he was at leisure to think again. He had made up his mind to see Zalinski from the moment that Duncan had mentioned the man's name and business. It was an unpleasant interview to look forward to; but for Charley's sake Paul was ready to do things more unpleasant than this. With this strange man Charley seemed to be mixed up somehow, just how or why Paul did not know, and he scarcely dared conjecture.

The connection of a "fence" with the outside world, so Paul argued, must needs be twofold. The receiver of stolen goods is the manager of the jobbing and commission house of crime. Like other commission houses, it must buy from the producer to sell to the consumer. Therefore he will pay money to the one and receive it from the other. James Butt, the house-breaker, is a producer; that is plain enough, and nothing was more natural than that Zalinski should pay him money,—Charley's check, for instance. This reasoning was a relief to Stuyvesant's mind. Of course he did not suspect Charley of anything wrong; he would have scoffed at any one who should have suggested that he might come to believe that the young artist was guilty of any evil; yet it was a relief to remember that because a man pays money to a receiver of stolen goods, there is no reason to suppose that he has been selling plunder. Unless—

"Bleecker—r—r!"

A fat woman, with two small children and a large basket, struggled to her feet. The conductor, having awakened the echoes of the car with his stentorian announcement, relapsed into indifference. The fat woman made frantic gestures, and the car rolled on. Stuyvesant gave the bell strap a vicious jerk, and proceeded to thread his mazy way out. The conductor scowled at him, and muttered something that sounded like "Fresh," the passengers who had further to go gazed indignantly at the man who had presumed to interrupt their journey, as the car slowed up and stopped about the middle of the block, and Paul descended into a neatly assorted compound of mud and water.

As he reached the curb-stone he looked back and saw the fat woman still standing on the platform and gesticulating angrily as she pointed to the miniature lake in the midst of which the car had halted. The two children, more aquatic in their habits, or more indifferent to dirt, were paddling gleefully to the sidewalk. They shrieked with laughter as they watched "granny a-givin' it to the conductor," but their triumph was short lived, for that autocrat quietly pulled the bell strap and the car proceeded. Thus was a family party broken up.

Stuyvesant turned and retraced his steps to Bleecker Street, while the youngsters, yelling like Comanches, raced along the sidewalk, evidently bent on keeping pace with the car till the next block, where they expected to reclaim their relative.

By name Stuyvesant knew Bleecker Street well enough, but it is one of those mid-way streets, neither up town nor down town, with which a great many well informed New Yorkers are hopelessly unfamiliar. As it debouched on Broadway, it was not amiss; two large stores occupied the corners, and if they had fronts on Bleecker Street they had fronts on Broadway also, and seemed determined to live up to the pretensions of that renowned thoroughfare. The first glance at the street which M. Zalinski had selected as his residence was satisfactory enough; but before Paul had taken many steps westward he changed his opinion.

What was the matter with the street? It would have puzzled him to say. Dirty it certainly was; but a dirty street is not so uncommon in New York as of itself to create a prejudice. The houses were mostly substantial and old-fashioned buildings, now apparently a little run to seed, but no more than was natural in a region left so far behind by the march of fashion. Cleaned and painted and repaired, many of them would not have disgraced an up town street, but here they looked tawdry and out of place despite the dignity of their architecture. Paul thought that they had something of the incongruous effect of magnificent rings on a coarse and dirty hand.

Another thing struck him as not a little unusual. While he walked along, running over the numbers as he passed them, he could not fail to remark that most of the doors stood open. This was peculiar on a wintry day; to a man of Paul's ideas, it was peculiar at any time. Neither did these open doors all belong to drinking saloons, and this reflection caused him to observe that there certainly was a superabundance of sample rooms,—as we Americans are wont to call them euphemistically. Neither were all houses with the open doors restaurants of a certain class, though it was undeniable that, on the whole, there was a plethora of restaurants of a certain class. Neither were they all pawnbrokers' shops, although in his short walk Stuyvesant had already passed two of these exchanges of poverty, and could see the three gilded balls of a third, glimmering in the wintry sunshine, ahead of him. There seemed to be no other business transacted than that of eating, drinking, and making temporary loans on

personal property. A street car passed along, but it did not halt either to take up or set down passengers. There were a great many children in the street, and a select contingent of these followed him at a short distance with audible comments. Evidently a tall man with a handsome overcoat and seal skin gloves was an unfrequent sight in that part of Bleecker Street.

Paul found himself wondering whether Charley often had occasion to visit this quarter in the course of his mysterious dealings with Zalinski and if so, whether the place was as odd and foreign and as unsavory to the artist as it was to the lawyer. Perhaps he might meet Charley when he reached his destination. On second thoughts he acknowledged that this was unlikely. Then he fell to wondering what Zalinski's store or office might be like. Did the "fence" carry on his nefarious operations behind one of those open doors, almost on the sidewalk, so to speak, or did he lurk in an attic room secured by bolts and bars, and accessible only under proper introduction and by the aid of a whispered pass word? The latter seemed the more likely supposition; and if it were right, how was he, Paul Stuyvesant, to gain admittance? He might use Charley's name; but he was determined that this should be a last resort. How Charley had gained his introduction was a question he did not like to ask himself. All was mystery and uncertainty. The only thing to be done was to wait—or rather to go on—and see.

Of course Stuyvesant had read "Oliver Twist," and he had seen the play which has been made out of it. Fagin, he assumed, was a tolerably correct portrait of a typical "fence": but Fagin belonged to the London of half a century ago, while Zalinski belonged to the New York of to-day. A change of climate and an advance of forty years or more would naturally make many a modification in Fagin.

These mental queries were idle, he confessed to himself, for he would soon know what manner of man Zalinski might be. There were only two more numbers to be passed. Paul looked up. He unbuttoned his coat and refreshed his memory with another glance at the card. Here was the number. He stopped in surprise and doubt, staring hard at the house in front of him, as though he had made a mistake.

Opposite him one of the inevitable unfastened doors swung and creaked as some one passed out. Over his head glittered the arms of Lombardy, and beneath a legend in tarnished gilding set forth—

M. ZALINSKI,

LICENSED PAWNBROKER.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES FOR SALE.

Stuyvesant had never bargained for this. The "fence" was bad enough, but, in a way, the pawnbroker seemed infinitely worse. Around the one had hung the halo of some sort of mystery, while the other stood boldly confessed as the licensed conductor of a shabby, sordid, and (in Paul's eyes) degraded trade. And Charley had paid this man money,—not once, nor twice, but several, perhaps many, times. And Duncan, ignoring the ostensible business altogether, had spoken of him as a "fence." Clearly, this matter was one to be investigated further.

The door swung back once more, and then hung, quivering and complaining, in its normal position, half open, half shut.

Two young men passed out. One of them was attaching a latch-key to his watch chain as he came down the steps.

"Time's up," he remarked, with a coarse, reckless laugh.

"And it's likely to be up for a while," responded the other. "D'ye see those three balls?" and he pointed upwards. "D'ye know what they stand for?"

"Do I?" said the first speaker, somewhat bitterly. "I think I've had a good chance to learn."

"They mean that it's two to one you don't get anything out, once you put it in."

"Double the odds and it's a safe bet still," said the young man, buttoning his coat so as still to display the watch chain. "Devil may care, for all of me. Come on, we've got the boodle now, let's go somewhere and get a ball for ourselves."

"I'm with you," replied the other, with evident alacrity.

Stuyvesant watched them as they passed down the street until the nearest saloon swallowed them up. They had not far to go.

Then he turned again to inspect the building. It was a narrow high-stooped four story house. Evidently built for a dwelling, originally, the change had been deemed necessary to adapt it to its present uses. A spring long since out of order, had been fitted to the front door; a sign had been hung above it; and that was all.

The windows were coated thick with dirt and cobwebs. The gas was lighted on the first floor and in the hall, although it was still early in the afternoon and the day was clear and bright. The whole house had a rakish, dissolute look, and most of the men and women who went in and came out as Stuyvesant stood watching, were people whose habitual residence was seemingly on the shady side of Queer Street.

He walked away to the next corner and paused there for a moment. He felt an almost invincible repugnance to enter the place. It seemed to him as if he would leave something of his self-respect behind him. What would Kitty think if she were to see him going into a low, disreputable pawn shop or coming out of it? Then he laughed to himself, as he glanced up and down the street, it did not seem a likely promenade for a fashionable young lady.

He wished earnestly that he were fairly inside. He had a nervous dread of being seen, not by his acquaintances, but by the strangers who passed him on the street. It appeared to him that they all turned and

looked at him,—which it is more than likely a good many of them did, for Paul Stuyvesant's was a personality to attract attention anywhere, and men of his stamp are scarce enough in Bleecker Street. But he felt as though they all penetrated his purpose,—as though they were saying, "There's a fellow going into the pawn shop. First time, most likely. Don't he feel cheap about it?"

And Stuyvesant did feel cheap about it. He was fully conscious that there was nothing wrong or dishonorable in what he was about to do, he knew that even if he had been compelled to sell his watch there was nothing in the act that he had any reason to be ashamed of, and yet if he had been going to commit a theft he could not have felt more nervous and uncomfortable than he did as he ran up the steps and pushed open the creaking door. He let it fall behind him, glad to screen himself from the street, yet feeling more like a sneak than he had ever felt in his life before.

CHAPTER VII.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT CALLS ON M. ZALINSKI.

He found himself in a long room, which ran the entire depth of the house, the partitions having been removed. It had a close, musty smell, in strong contrast to the keen, frosty air without. Little daylight filtered through the unwashed windows, but the place was bright enough with the garish brilliance of half a dozen flaring gas jets. To the left of the entrance door the view was obscured by a couple of wooden screens, which served to wall off little spaces not unlike the stalls in a confessional. These were for the transaction of business with such customers as might feel a delicacy about negotiating their loans in the bold publicity of the main shop. Paul tried each of these sanctuaries in turn, but all three of them were occupied. Then he stepped back. The door was invitingly close to him, but he had no idea of retiring. To his mind, the hardest part of the ordeal was already passed. He would go on now, at any cost, and learn what might be Charley's connection with this repulsive den.

Down the entire length of the room ran an extremely broad counter of cheaply painted wood, stained and dirty, and worn smooth at the edges by clinging hands. The wall behind it was completely hidden by a succession of shelves filled to their utmost capacity with queer, nondescript bundles. Some of these were neatly pinned in shawls, towels, or handkerchiefs; some looked like a selection from the flotsam of the ash barrel; but all were duly ticketed and piled up with some appearance of order.

Near the window was a tall desk, at which sat a flashily dressed young man with a marked Hebraic nose, balancing a pen in his hand and chewing vigorously on the end of an unlighted cigar which projected from the corner of his mouth. A gas jet just behind him threw out his silhouette in brutal relief. A large safe, with the door partly open like the doors outside in the street, formed a shadowy recess, whence the long legs of the desk and the tall office stool emerged into the bright light of the gas jets.

"One coat and vest,—a dollar ninety!"

The Hebraic youth bent over his desk and wrote rapidly. Paul turned sharply in the direction of the strident voice, and saw the whole long vista of the pawnbroker's shop stretching out before him in the gas light, the package encumbered wall, the broad brown counter, the various customers clustered along it. Poverty's exchange was doing a rushing business.

A tall and rather good looking young man was at the receipt of custom. He had dark eyes, black, curly hair, and a shapely, erect figure. As he fiddled and with a practised hand rolled up some garments into a tight bundle, the glitter of a peculiarly white diamond on one finger caught Paul's eye. Could this be Zalinski? he wondered; and he rather hoped it was.

"Now don't let the moths get at them," said a frowsy looking man who had just—it is to be hoped only temporarily—relinquished possession of the coat and waistcoat.

The young man laughed lightly and pleasantly.

"We can't afford to board no moths here," he answered, as he stepped back and took two small pieces of paper from the clerk at the desk. "You'll find the goods right enough when you come to redeem them,—if you ever do," he added, in a lower tone, pinning a ticket to the bundle and absently tossing it into a narrow vacant place on the crowded shelves near the ceiling. Then he opened a drawer, slapped a silver dollar, three quarters, and a dime and a nickel loudly down on the counter, and pushed them across to the frowsy man along with the other ticket, on which the ink was still wet and shining through the sand that had been sprinkled on it.

"A dollar ninety," he said. "Next."

"Sure an' that's me," said a trembling voice, and a young woman took her place at the counter. Paul looked at her with interest. Under more favorable circumstances he might have thought her a pretty girl, but now, with hollow cheeks and bright eyes, with a thin, slightly stooped figure clad in this inclement weather in nothing better than an old calico gown, and a ragged shawl pinned across her shoulders, she seemed pathetic enough.

Stuyvesant was surprised to hear so cheery a ring in her voice as she reached the counter. But she knew well enough that she was in the last place in the world where she could expect to meet with pity. Her one chance was to enlist a little sympathy by gaiety and raillery. That even this was a forlorn hope she was fully aware; and yet she tried it. When men or women come to their last chance they are apt to give it a trial; flesh and blood will make the attempt, even if reason is convinced that it will prove utterly vain.

"Ah, but it's well ye're lockin' the day, Mr. Zalinski,"—Paul started as he heard the name,— "an' as handsome an' fine as iver. Sure it's a treat to the poor souls that does be comin' here to have the likes of yerself to the wid."

(To be continued.)

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James Scott & Co.

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Grocers & Wine Merchants,

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- 350 cases Old Brandy
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- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

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

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

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At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

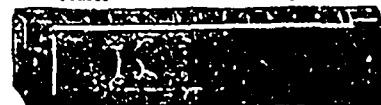
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ROYAL HARMONICAS.

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"Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"
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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE
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NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

Pussy said to the owl, you elegant fowl,

How charmingly sweet you sing,
Come, let us be married, too long we
have tarried,
But what shall we do for a RING.

It is quite evident they had never heard of

Wm. Bannister,

136 Granville Street,
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WATCHES,
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JEWELRY,

Spectacles, Plated Ware!

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

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34 Bedford Row.

To introduce it into A MILLION FAMILIES we offer the

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CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

MINING.

To the Editor of the Critic:—In reading the letter by an "Old Miner" in your paper of August 31st, I notice that he has fallen into a mistake very common among mining men. In the clause that he quotes from, Sec. 10:—"One hundred and fifty feet lengthwise of the lead;" the word "lead" is changed to the words "the general course of the strata, &c.," in the present Revised Statutes, and makes the course of the range lines much clearer. The Mines Act was revised in 1884, and points such as the above were made clearer by supplying words that better expressed the intention of the act. As leads in the same district have different courses, and in some new places the courses of the leads cannot be determined, it is much plainer and easier to take the general run of the rock in the locality, and that is the method now followed in laying out new districts. The general run of the rock throughout the general extent of the gold-bearing part of Nova Scotia being within a few degrees of East and West is another reason for taking the general course of the strata as a basis for laying down the range lines of a district. "Old Miner" also in his letter misunderstands sections 37 and 39. He understands sec. 37 to say that "one can take up any number of areas up to 100." In point of fact one man can take an unlimited number, and I knew a case where one man took 400 in one place. The real meaning of sec. 37 is that "any such license," or each license, may cover any number of areas from one to a hundred, but not more than one hundred, and such license to be subject to the restriction in the last clause of sec. 37, namely: "And shall not in length exceed double the breadth thereof." The construction put on this clause by the Mines Office officials is that no prospecting license may describe a piece of property more than twice as long one way as it is another. Suppose "Old Miner" wants to take up a property 250 feet across the metals. Each license to be taken is limited to 450 on the metals, but he can take as many such licenses as will give him the property he wants. By this means 1500 feet along the metals can be taken for five dollars. And if he is a real miner instead of a speculator, he would, on finding gold in the lead, take out a lease of the areas and secure a title for twenty-one years. Suppose again that "Old Miner" found rich indications, but was not sure what leads the indications came from, or how many leads there were, or how wide the belt of leads was; he would naturally want to secure a property wide enough across the metals to make sure of the leads. Suppose he considered 750 would cover the leads, and he wished 1500 feet on the leads. This property would be 30 areas, costing \$10, 10 areas at 50 cents each, and 20 areas at 25 cents each. Trusting I have made the difficulty clear,
 I remain, yours,
 F. W. CHRISTIE.

ALLEGED GOLD STEALING—A few weeks ago, three men from the Graves Mine, Whiteburn, went away for a vacation, and putting up at a hotel at Caledonia Corner, proceeded to celebrate the occasion by getting on a spree. While lying on the sofa in a drunken stupor, a bottle containing 5 ozs. of gold rolled out of the pocket of one of them. This was picked up by the proprietor, and taken to Mr. Graves. The proprietor undertook to keep the gold until Mr. Graves returned with a constable, but for some reason gave it back to the men, who pursued their way to Annapolis. Mr. Graves telegraphed ahead to the latter place, and had them arrested there. At the trial the men were searched, and some \$700 worth of gold was found in their possession. Mr. Graves was able to swear the gold was taken from his mine, but the men claimed they had found it in a tin can among some bushes at the back of the camp. The court not considering it had sufficient evidence to convict, discharged the men upon their returning the gold to Mr. Graves. The men then left for the "land of the free."

A gold prospector named John C. Vaughan has discovered at East Chertcook a lead of gold, which promises to eclipse anything found in that district for some time. The find is said to be a rich one, and a bonanza to those interested.—Chronicle.

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

	Tons Crushed.	Ozs. Gold
Lake Catcha.....Oxford G. M. Co.....	173	200½
Salmon River.....Dufferin.....	\$90	252
Uniacke.....Nicholls.....	106	15
Millisigato.....Owens.....	3	4
Moose River.....P. Touquoy.....	351½	394
Cariboo.....Lake Lodo M. Co.....	99	102
South Uniacke.....Withdraw.....	35	33½

Mr. D. Touquoy is again on hand with a brick of 59½ ozs. Mr. I. crushed 112½ tons of quartz, yielding 51½ ozs., and 239 tons of surface soil yielding 7½ ozs.

Messrs. Reid & Partington recently found a new lead on the Cambridge property, which promises well. The lead has been stripped for about 20 feet, is about six inches wide, and shows fine gold freely.

Editor Critic:—DEAR SIR,—In my letter in reference to prospecting areas in last CRITIC, I made a mistake. 500 ft. x 750 ft. cost \$1.00 for every 150 ft. on the lead, not \$1.50 as my letter reads. OLD MINER.

LAKE CATCHA.—Mr. G. J. Partington, late Secretary to Mr. John E. Bothwell, has been appointed assistant manager of the Oxford Mine. The mine continues to yield its usual quota of gold, the returns for August being 200½ ozs. from 173 tons crushed. This mine paid 13 per cent. in dividends between January 1st and August 1st of this year.

MONTAGUE.—The official returns from the Kaye Mill, at Montague, were for June 40 oz. from 30 tons, and for July 129 oz. from 75 tons.

Reports state that the returns from the Tributars Mill, Isaac's Harbor, for the month of August will be 246 ozs.

The result of one month's work by twelve men at the Kaye Mine, Montague, was 167 ounces of gold, produced from 75 tons quartz.

MALAGA MINES.—The directors of the Malaga gold-mining company visited their works on Friday, and among other things witnessed the clearing up of 22 full days crushing, which yielded a bar of gold valued at about \$9,000. The lodes from which this gold was taken yielded in the vicinity of two ounces to the ton, and the indications are that the deeper and further east the work is pushed, the more satisfactory the results will be. This company has a capital of \$250,000, as well as an almost complete stock of the most modern gold mining machinery. A crusher is in operation and it is driven by a powerful engine, which also hoists quartz and pumps water from the lode near the mill. Over one of the other shafts, there is another engine hoisting quartz and pumping water from the lode with which it is connected. Besides, there is a tramway from these lodes to the crusher, and the quartz is conveyed by engines. One lode, unearthened not long since, but not developed, shows signs of being immensely rich. Carriage roads have been opened up from the different lodes to the mill and various other parts of the district, and at present a new road is being cut through from Chelsea to the mines, shortening the distance from Bridgewater to Malaga not less than six miles. Already, this season, 25 or 30 new buildings have been erected, including dwellings, stores and hotels, and the directors are hopeful that within a few years Malaga will be a thickly populated mining centre. It is reported that some of the stockholders have been offered a startling increase on the cost of their stock, but rumor says that none of the owners are disposed to sell now at any price. The stock is chiefly in the possession of Bridgewater and Lunenburg men.—Lunenburg Progress.

DOES GOLD GROW?—The question "Does gold grow?" has long been a study of the miner as well as the geologist. How is it formed? Where does it come from? How placed in the veins of quartz? is a question that has been a query for ages. The miner whilst delving among the rocks in gulch mining, finds it in small particles, in some instances so light that it floats, and is termed "float gold." Then again he obtains it in the form of nuggets of pure solid metal. To him there is no question as to where it was formerly deposited, or where it came from, as all gulch miners are fully convinced that all such gold originally came from leads or veins located in the mountains far above the gulches. And still the question is not answered. How came gold and silver in the veins? It is a well-known fact that electricity permeates and exists in and throughout all nature, the earth is well known to be filled with electric currents, and the further north or south we travel, apparently the stronger those currents as we near either pole. We also find north or south a much greater abundance of the precious metals.

Allowing this to be the case and also allowing that the waters and the soil are impregnated with different minerals in solution, and that the currents or electrical forces exist in much greater quantities in these regions, it would seem to solve the problem why gold is most abundant in such localities, as by this force and that of affinity, whilst in a high state of electricity it is carried in connection with water into the veins, and there deposited by natural affinity or attraction. It is a well established fact that in the early stages of our earth's formation these electric currents and forces were many thousand times stronger than at the present age. Therefore, in former ages minerals of all kinds grew and increased much more rapidly than at the present time. And still they are increasing and forming at the present day, and especially in veins where a current of water exists. And should veins be lacking of water near the surface it could reasonably be expected to find richer mineral at a depth where there is an over-flowing current. In still further proof of this theory—that water and electrical forces are the great agents by which the precious metals are formed and deposited—we would cite the reader to the well known fact that old and abandoned placer claims, which have laid idle for years, are not unfrequently re-worked with nearly as good results as in the first place. And, in still further proof that gold grows, we might say that in re-opening old shafts or lead claims in California and Old Mexico, quartz containing gold has been found to have reformed since the abandonment of the mines, but invariably where there was a current of water, thus establishing the fact beyond any doubt or question that gold grows, the solution of various rock formation with the water and electric currents governing the amount of metallic formations. Finally, and lastly, the great question arises. Where is the source or fountain-head of all mineral and rock? My answer is—the atmosphere.—T. C. LAMB in *Chicago Mining Review*.

A large enterprise is looming up in the Grand Lake coal fields, New Brunswick, which will in a few months be opened up in the tariff by the Central railway. New York and Philadelphia capitalists are the leading stockholders in the new company that is being formed to operate these coal fields. The coal lies near the surface, and it is claimed can be mined and sent to market at a great profit.

Albertite coal, but not in paying quantities, has been discovered on Wolfe Island, Ontario, lying between beds of limestone. "We are going to upset geology down here," said a geologist, "for no one ever before found coal amongst limestone."

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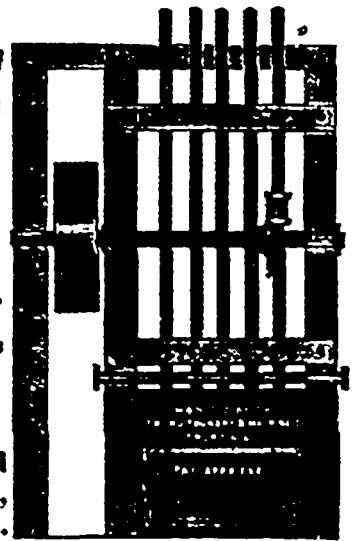
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HOME AND FARM.

ON BUTTER-MAKING.—(Continued.)—If milk is kept too warm the sugar of milk is changed into lactic acid, which, being sour, immediately changes the casein or curdy matter into curd, the first stage of cheese, which renders it so thick that the fat or butter globes cannot rise but remain fixed through the curd, hence the necessity of continually stirring the milk while settling the curd for cheese, in order that the fat or butter may be equally distributed throughout the mass to cause the cheese to be rich.

Formerly it was supposed that too great a depth of milk would retard the rising of the cream, and that a medium temperature must be observed to secure a successful cream rising, but latterly it has been ascertained that the depth of milk has little to do with it, and also the colder the milk is kept the thinner the casein remains and the more effectually the cream will rise; notwithstanding a puzzler presents itself here, which is, that on milk set in the collar, if very cold, no cream will rise, while the same milk set in ice water or snow, though much colder than the collar, will throw up the best yield of cream, and trials go to show that the colder the milk sets without freezing the more cream is obtained from this system—known as the Cooly system.

Our observations go to show that to produce a good quality of butter the food given to the cows must be sound, and no decayed or musty food given; also that the water must be good; no stagnant pool water allowed, and the greatest cleanliness must be observed in all the operations, and in this, as in everything else, the richer the food the better the quality of the butter as well as the greater the quantity.

The cream should be kept together at least twelve hours before churning to ripen, in order to be successful in taking out all the butter; otherwise a loss will be sustained, as may be observed by allowing the butter milk to stand for a time, when cream will rise on it. The object of this ripening process is to allow, by a thorough mixture of the cream, all to become of the same degree of acidity in order that the same amount of beating will break all the globules at or near the same time.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the benefits derived from washing butter, but our opinion, based on our own observations, is that with plenty of working the buttermilk can be all taken out without washing, and its keeping qualities equally as well secured; however, this is only our opinion, and the opposite may perhaps be urged with equally as much force and as strong argument, to which we do not object and are therefore willing to leave it an open question.

A good deal may be said on the subject of salting, but as our paper has already been extended to a length far beyond our first intentions we shall content ourselves with saying that in our opinion none but the purest of fine salt should be used, in quantity about 1 ounce to the pound, and that applied as soon as the buttermilk is pretty well worked out, after which it should be allowed to stand twenty-four hours, when it should be again worked until the brine is all out; if to be packed for winter use it should be allowed to stand for a time then worked a third time before packing, in which case we never find any difficulty in keeping butter perfectly sweet any reasonable length of time; some recommend the use of saltpetre and some sugar, but in our opinion they are quite unnecessary for the successful preservation of butter when proper attention is given to the other requirements as herein set forth, or as usually practised by the great bulk of butter makers throughout the country.

(To be Continued.)

It may be an advantage to point out some of the friends of the farmer, which, consequently, no farmer should destroy or allow to be destroyed. Among these are toads, which are, under all circumstances, the farmer's friend; moles and field mice, probably do a vast deal more of good than harm; all birds, especially robins, wrens, thrushes, orioles, cuckoos, phoebes, blue birds, woodpeckers, swallows and cat birds. The destruction of all these and many others, except for scientific purposes, should be made, under very heavy penalties, illegal. The house sparrow, known better as the English sparrow, is to be rated as an exception. The bird is now universally regarded as a nuisance, first, because of its grain and vegetable-destroying propensities; secondly, because it drives away insect-destroying birds.

Among insects, many wasps are friends, especially those with a more or less protruding horn or sting at the end of the abdomen. Lady bugs and lace-wing flies live entirely upon destructive insects, especially plant lice and scale insects, and should never be destroyed. Dragon flies are also useful as well as harmless. These insects, which are also very beautiful, ought to be sedulously encouraged. Probably a close study of their habits would enable the observer to facilitate their increase. It is a fact not generally known that where they abound the mosquito cannot exist. We have seen in the N. W. a stream, running through a wooded hollow, so thick with mosquitos that it was almost impossible for a detachment of Mounted Police to procure water for their evening camp. While they were fighting the enemy with very indifferent success, and much suffering, a troop of dragon flies, perhaps some twenty or thirty in number, suddenly charged down into the hollow. Darting backwards and forwards among the mosquitos with inconceivable rapidity, in less than five minutes not a "skeeter" remained to murmur his tale. Swallows (or martins) are also great devourers of the mosquitos. The head-quarter M. P. Barracks at Fort Peck, were entirely free from the latter, owing partly to the building of swallows in the eaves, and partly to the numbers of dragon flies about the place.

H. McK.—Most of the diseases found in pigs arise from the neglect as to their cleanliness and comfort in which they are too often reared. Too many farmers seem to think the pig has a natural affinity for dirt, and damp,

foul styes and bedding. No greater error exists. If there is any truth at the bottom of the idea the indifference of the ordinary pig to filth has been made hereditary by the continuance of neglect.

The finest set of pigs we ever saw, taking them all round, belonged to a grist-mill-owner in Brighton, Ont. In summer they were kept on a slightly sloping floor, over which water from the flume ran freely. These pigs revelled in the clear water (of course part of the platform was dry,) were healthily fat, exquisitely clean and good tempered. Belonging to a mill they of course also got clean pure food.

Any sty or building in which pigs are kept should be frequently scraped out clean, whitewashed and allowed to lie empty awhile to sweeten; throwing some loose lime about will help to sweeten it when it is occupied. Pigs are subject to many complaints. They sometimes get a nasty cold and husk through lying in a damp place, or having bad litter. In this case they should be shifted to a warm place, littered up well, and a little sulphur given in the feed occasionally. If the cough has a very tight hold on them keep the pig generously and kill as soon as possible. It is a well known fact that many of the hogs that are killed are unsound, either in liver or lung, some days eating heartily and another day appearing dull with no appetite. The quicker that pig is dead the better. As soon as it has got any flesh on it it should be killed, and the cause will then be seen. The lungs are sometimes very bad, this being frequently so in a pig that has done well and appeared to have no ailment. Cramp is another complaint that the pig is subject to. This is caused through bad housing. Where any pigs are attacked with it they must be well littered up and kept dry, and they should have plenty of room to run about. Turning them out in a meadow will do them good. If a pig has cramp very seriously, if it has any flesh on it at all, the best plan is to kill it, as it will be more trouble to see after than it is worth. The old adage "prevention is better than cure" holds good in any of these cases.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The diadem style of headdress is reviving.

Long, loose, much wrinkled tan suede gloves are revived.

The fashionable colors for the early fall are pearl gray, olive and absinth green, reseda and Lucifer red.

No woman of taste will use Lucifer red or absinth green for an entire toilet, or even a large part of a composite suit.

The beautiful sapphire blues, which are being worn in Paris, will without doubt be worn here the coming season, and they are most becoming.

Steels are beginning to disappear from skirts, and in place of bustles and steels a loose horse hair plaiting is worn in the back attached to the waistband under the skirt.

Some charming Directoire hats of black chip, lined with straw-colored Tuscan braid, are seen at Newport and Bar Harbor. Shot ribbons and large blossoms trim such hats most appropriately.

Some of the metal trimmings for fall wear are put against a background of suede kid, which is cut in open work fashion to give a unique and pretty effect. This is to be used on walking gowns.

The tight fitting jacket, moulding the bust like a cuirass, is most in favor. It does not absolutely exclude the jacket with loose fronts so much the fashion last year, but as it is more coquettish and youthful looking it soon will.

Flouncing seems to be the only novelty in trimmings for the coming season, and it is the natural outcome of a slight tendency toward this sort of adornments which was seen on some of the models from Paris for summer wear.

A pretty English hat for country wear or for tennis is of drawn figured muslin with a movable brim, which may be raised or lowered as occasion requires. The hat is sometimes of colored mull and is quite the favorite with young ladies.

Watered silk is still in high fashion, and is much used for short-rounded skirts under draperies of summer silks or sheer wool fabrics; and puffed tined moires are very fashionably employed in the construction of Directoire redingotes and elegant tea gowns.

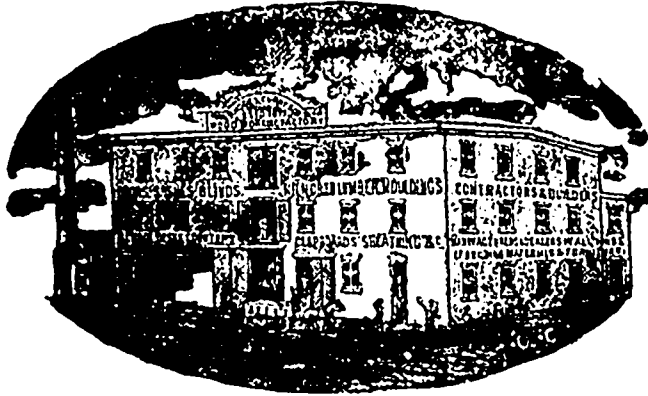
Pinking is found to be such a convenient and pretty finish that it is chosen as the decoration for many woollen costumes for fall wear. Two, or sometimes three, rows of pinking are set one below another. These are in three different colors and have a pretty effect.

A most exquisite stuff is wool muslin, which is sheer and soft to a degree and drapes exquisitely. It is in soft, creamy white and delicate tints. In Paris, where it is much appreciated, it is called cropon. There are lovely models for tea gowns in which this lovely fabric plays an important part.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANDREW WHITE, N. F.—Your note is received with thanks. Accept best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 53.—This, it will be remembered, was an end position, growing out of Game XIV, by Mr. W. Campbell, of Glasgow, in the West Lothian Courier. Solved by Mrs. Moseley and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 18; white men, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32; white to move and win: 20 16 14—21 30 5 30—23 12—19 20 23 21—30 27 2 21 17 19—26 31 26 w. wins

PROBLEM 54.—Solved by Mrs. Moseley and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 2, 11, kg., 22; white man, 24, kgs., 3, 28; white to move and win.

3 7 10 14 24 19 26 23 (1)11—15 18—23 15—24 7—11 7 10 14 18 27 26 23 19 15—18 22—15 2—7 w. wins

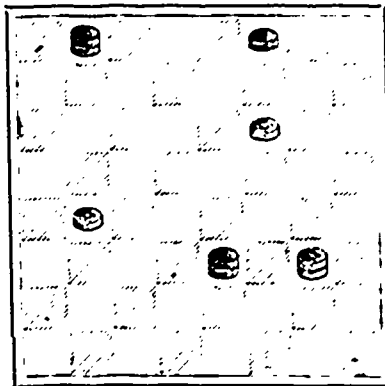
VAR.

11—16 6—9 13—17 29—25 7 11 23 18 18 14 14 18 16—20 22—17 17—22 25—29 28 32 15 10 19 23 18 22 20—27 9—13 22—25 white 32 23 10 15 23 26 wins. 2—6 17—21 25—29 11 15 15 19 26 30

PROBLEM 57.

By R. A. Gurley.

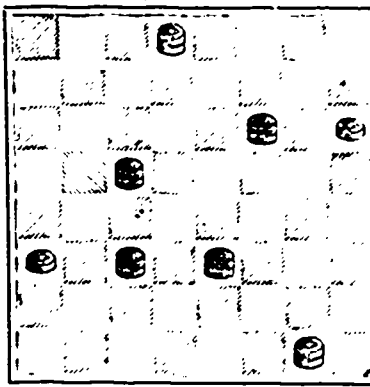
Black—man, 3, kgs, 1, 23



White—men, 11, 17, kg., 24. Black to move and win.

PROBLEM 58.

Black—kgs, 14, 14, 22, 23.

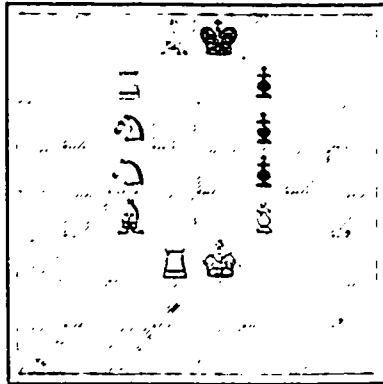


White—men 12, 21, kgs, 2, 32. Black to play and win.

CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed to CHIEF EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

The Egg of Columbus. (From Tompkinson's Annual.) BLACK.



WHITE

This scientific Egg is to be broken in such a manner that White shall in twenty moves give mate with the Pawn, without taking one of the Black Pawns.

GAME NO. 26.

A well contested partie, played April 18th, 1888, in the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York:—

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK. Mr. W. M. De Visser. Mr. D. G. Baird. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 KKt to B3 QKt to B3 3 P to Q4 P takes P 4 Kt takes P B to B4 5 B to K3 Q to B3 6 P to QP3 KKt to K2 7 Kt to B2(a) B takes B (b) 8 Kt takes B P to Q3 9 Kt to Q2 Castles 10 Q to B2 K to R 11 P to KKt3(c) Kt to K4 12 B to K2 Q to R3(d) 13 P to KB4 P to KB4 14 P takes Kt(e) Q takes Kt 15 P takes QP QBP takes P 16 Q to Q3 Q takes Q 17 B takes Q P takes P 18 B takes P B to R6(f) 19 Castles (QR) P to Q4 20 B to B2 Kt to B4 21 B takes Kt R takes B 22 QR to K(g) P to Q5 23 P takes P R to QB(ch) 24 K to Kt R to KB7 25 Kt to K4(h) B to B4 26 K to R B takes Kt 27 R takes B R takes RP 28 R to Q P to KR3 29 P to R3 QR to B7 30 P to Q5 R takes P 31 P to Q6 R to R7(ch) 32 K to Kt KR to QKt7(ch) 33 K to B

Drawn (i).

NOTES

(a) The Meitner-Fleissig attack, introduced by those Viennese masters at the International Congress of 1882. (b) Opinions differ as to Black's best reply, but the weight of authority is with the text continuation, which is approved by Dr. Zukertort, Capt. Mackenzie and von Bardeleben, the first, however, continuing 8 Kt takes B, P to Q3; 9 Kt to Q2, B to K3, instead of 9 * * Castles, as in the text. Steinitz, we believe, recommends 7 * * B to Kt3. (c) We should have preferred 11 Kt to B3, intending 12 Castles (QR), and to begin a rapid assault on the K's side by P to KR4 in due course (d) Probably the best move, as fol-

lowed up, to neutralize the menaced advance of the adverse KBP.

(e) Better seems 14 Castles (QR), when if 14 * * Kt to Kt5, then 15 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 16 P to B5, Q to Kt4; 17 P to KR4, etc., and if 14 * * Kt to Kt3, then 15 B to Q3, P takes P, 16 Kt takes P, etc., in either case a fine attacking position. The text play, it is true, secures the isolation of Black's QP, but White's attack becomes nearly, if not quite, dissipated by the forced exchanges resulting.

(f) Manifestly, in order to keep the K's side locked up, Black plays in good style all along here.

(g) Seemingly an oversight, 22 Kt to Kt3 apparently was proper, and would have prevented the neat little combination at once instituted by Black.

(h) And this mistake costs a valuable P. Either 25 Kt to B4, and then if 25 * * P to QKt4, 26 Kt to K3, or 25 R to Q and if 25 * * B to Kt5, 26 Kt to K4, seems an available continuation.

(i) "It was suggested," says our correspondent, who sends us the game, "that Mr. Baird might have played to win by exchanging one of the Rooks and attacking the QP, but he was short of time, and I presume did not wish to risk anything." The suggestion, apparently, is in order, e. g.: 33 * * R to R8(ch); 34 K takes B, R takes R. 35 R to K6, K to Kt; 36 K to B3, K to B2; 37 R to K7(ch), K to B3, 38 R takes QKtP, R takes P; 39 R takes RP, P to R4; 40 P to R4, P to Kt4, 41 P to R5, K to B4; 42 P to R6, K to Kt5; 43 R to R8, K takes P, and must win shortly. But the end game was almost certainly beyond analysis over the board and under a time limit.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

GAME NO. 27.

Played in Baltimore, November 18, 1859—Mr. Morphy giving the Knight to Mr. Nicholson:—

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.) WHITE. BLACK. Mr. Morphy. Mr. Nicholson. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 P to KB4 P takes P 3 KKt to B3 P to KKt4 4 B to B4 B to Kt2 5 Castles P to KR3 6 P to B3 P to Q3 7 Q to Kt3 Q to B3 8 P to Q4 KKt to K2 9 B to Q2 Castles 10 B to Q3 QKt to B3 11 QR to Kasq B to Kt5 12 P to KR4 B takes Kt 13 R takes B P to QKt3 14 P takes P P takes P 15 R to R3 Kt to Kt3 16 Q to Qsq Kt to R5 17 P to KKt3 P takes P 18 R takes P B to R3 19 P to K5 P takes P 20 B takes KtP (After this Black's defence is difficult.) 20 B takes R 21 Q to R5 Kt to K2 (An oversight, of course. He should have played Kt to K3) 22 Q to R7 Mate

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St. Lawrence Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal, will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galop Canal. And the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior locks situated on the Cornwall Canal between the town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the Canal; construction of bridges &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Tuesday the 11th day of September next, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places. For the works at Galop, at the lock-keeper's House, Galop. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickson's Landing; and for the new locks &c., at the lock-station Nos. 18, 19, and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galop Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts (before will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railway and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department, however, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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