

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 9, 1889.

VOL. 6  
No. 32

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	" Dinah Sturgis " 6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
Commercial	4, 5
Market Quotations	5
Poetry—In Canterbury Cathedral	Douglas Sladen. 6
Sleep	6
Poetical Justice	6
Industrial Notes	7
City Chimes	8, 9
News of the Week	8
Tom's Friend	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Two Pairs of Lovers	14, 15
Chess	16
Draughts—(Checks)	16

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The sort of criminal," says the *Empire*, "who succeeds in going over the Falls in a barrel should be severely punished for the sin of returning alive in a world that already has more fools than it knows how to get rid of, but no mercy need be shown to the wretch who fastens in a barrel a creature as much more intelligent and valuable than himself as a Newfoundland dog, and sends him to his death."

One Alexander Sweet has been arrested at St. Croix, Nants, for maliciously destroying 71 young apple trees, belonging to David Scott of that place. We do not know at the time of writing whether the charge is proven, but the offence is of that dastardly nature that the perpetrator should be dealt with with the utmost severity the law will allow. Such a crime almost ranks with assaults on women, and the maiming of animals, and ought to be punished with the cat as well as imprisonment.

Prince Bismarck is said to be endeavoring to bring about a meeting of the three Emperors and their Chancellors with a view to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. It is, if the statement be correct, an endeavor to ensure peace, for which the Czar is probably at heart as desirous as any other European potentate, only that there is a turbulent element in Russia which it is difficult even to the autocrat of that country to hold in check. A renewal of the Triple Alliance would doubtless strengthen the hands of the Czar in his own dominions, it would keep France absolutely in check, and it is to be hoped that Prince Bismarck's endeavors may be successful.

We have always regarded the terse and condensed sentences of Macaulay as the model of style, which to approach should be the aim of every writer. We will not say to attain, for none save they who have tried know how difficult is even the endeavor. It was therefore with some pleasure that we recently noticed in the *Chronicle* the subjoined allusion to the subject: "Of the multitude of articles in the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, most were re-written, and all were changed. In the ninth edition, with the sole exception of five articles on the lives of five eminent Englishmen, written by Lord Macaulay. Could a higher tribute be paid him as an author? And yet we have not lived the past year without hearing this author severely criticised, nor shall we probably live through this without witnessing some repetition of such imputations. Thus do vile flies bite the noble lion while other lions do him honor."

This machinery for "mobilizing" the fleet which assembled at Spithead in honor of the German Emperor was very complete and comprehensive, and resulted in an extraordinarily rapid commissionery and fitting for sea of a very large number of vessels. The review itself was calculated to convey a strong impression of the naval greatness of England.

If Confederation is looked at askance at one end of the Dominion it is regarded with a very different feeling at the other. The people of British Columbia have been celebrating the eighteenth anniversary of her entrance into confederation with much enthusiasm. Confederation has certainly been a great thing for British Columbia, and our friends of the Pacific province have good reason to regard it with favor, as have the eastern provinces if a section of their people could be persuaded to set aside the sullen dissent to an accomplished fact, which they have so unworthily and carefully hugged and cherished for two and twenty years.

The spell of Morpheus is broken, and Halifax has fairly shaken itself loose from the state of lethargy which for some years held it in thralldom. Halifax has this week taken a grand step forward, which has placed it a score or more years in advance of what it would have been had there been no summer carnival. Old Halifax is dead, and young Halifax has taken over the management of the affairs of the city, and now our citizens are alive to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder in advancing the interests of this Atlantic port, and in making Halifax not only the winter port of Canada but the ocean port for the greater part of the continent.

It has been long asserted and believed that the jury system would be improved by selecting "good" men to sit in the box, but this theory has received a severe blow in Trenton, Missouri. At the trial there of a man accused of a peculiarly cold-blooded murder, a "good man," a minister of the gospel was put in the box. The murder was proved clearly and beyond a doubt. Immediately after retiring eleven of the jurymen voted to convict the accused. The "Good" minister held out. He did not deny that the prisoner was guilty, but wanted to acquit him so that he could be reformed. It is safe to predict that no more experiments will be tried in that locality with "good" men on the panel.

Speaking of the evil enthusiasm with which the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec lashed themselves into a race and creed agitation fraught with mischief to the country, the North Sydney *Herald* aptly stigmatizes it as "the madness of the hour." Fortunately it is, as we believe, but for an hour. Yesterday was the date by which the Jesuit Act of Quebec should be disallowed if at all. Since we expressed the decided opinion that the Dominion Government would not for a moment entertain the idea of a veto, the opinion of the English Law Officers of the Crown has been received, and is in favor of the constitutional nature of the Act. The matter is therefore finally settled, and we hope we shall have heard the last of it.

With the view of keeping the subject before both the Educational Authorities and the Militia Officers of the Province, we extract the following paragraph from the *Militia Gazette*:—"Lord Wolseley is one of the most active promoters of the cadet movement in England. He considers the military training of boys to be of enormous advantage to them, and of the greatest possible use to the army. Such endorsement will be encouraging to those of our volunteer officers who have, as noted recently, been devoting themselves to training the boys of the high schools and other educational institutions." We have seen the working of the High School Cadet system in Ontario towns, and know it to be beneficial in every way. It is an aid to the habit of discipline, and lends a variety to scholastic pursuits, which is all the more desirable since the pupils like it and become thoroughly interested in it.

It is becoming more and more evident as time goes on that General Boulanger is not put together with quite the material of which heroes are made. The estimate of him formed by his countrymen is significantly indicated by the return of Boulangerist candidates in the recent elections for twelve constituencies out of twelve hundred. It is impossible to predicate what chances the whirligig of time may bring about, but it would at present seem to be almost certain that the rider of the black horse has almost irretrievably lost that prestige among his countrymen which is the imperative condition in France of political success. Indeed one of the most remarkable features of the day in that country is its apparent inability to produce, we will not say a great man—but even one of the moderately sterling character and ability to command the respect and adhesion of any considerable section of his compatriots.

Speaking of the evil enthusiasm with which the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec lashed themselves into a race and creed agitation fraught with mischief to the country, the North Sydney *Herald* aptly stigmatizes it as "the madness of the hour." Fortunately, it is as we believe, but for an hour. Yesterday was the date by which the Jesuit Act of Quebec should be disallowed if at all. Since we expressed the decided opinion that the Dominion Government would not for a moment entertain the idea of a veto the opinion of the English law offices of the Crown has been received, and is in favor of the constitutional nature of the Act. The matter is therefore finally settled, and we hope we shall have heard the last of it.

The reviving interest in the game of cricket is a healthy feature in sports and pastimes. Base-ball demands great skill and smartness, and appeals to all those who appreciate those points of a game, but it is after all not the equal of cricket. But the worst point of comparison between the two games is that base-ball has been debased into the worst kind of professionalism, involving extravagant pay to professionals, and all the corruptions and vulgarities incidental to a pastime which has become imbued with the mania of betting. It is also attended with much wrangling and ill-feeling, whereas cricket, as is justly observed by a city contemporary, "has always generated gentlemanly instincts, and its contests are seldom marred by bickerings."

Rumors are said to be emanating from Ottawa of an impending re-adjustment of the Dominion Cabinet. To this by itself there is no objection, but the rumor is also said to be coupled with the foreshadowing of an increase in the number of its members. To this there would be just objection. "If," as the *Week* observes, "the present large staff of ministers is not sufficient to manage the affairs of a Federation of five millions of people who have no less than seven or eight local ministries and parliaments to look after local matters there must be something seriously wrong either with the ministers, the institution or the people. Surely Canadians are not so hard to govern that they require to keep them in hand twice as many cabinet officers as the 60,000,000 of the United States," and, it might be added, within four of the number of the ministry which has on its shoulders the mighty and wide-spread interest of Great Britain and Ireland, India and the Colonies all over the world. The number of the Canadian Cabinet is fifteen.

In view of the military proceedings which have been a feature of the Carnival Week we again draw the attention of the Minister of Militia to the anomalous positions of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who hold only the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In England the rank of Brigadier has been granted in the volunteers—a force, unlike our totally distinct from the Militia. Our D. A. G.'s are actual Commanders in their districts of very considerable forces. The D. A. G.'s of Nova Scotia commanding not only this province, but Prince Edward Island as well. The comparatively junior substantive rank of our D. A. G.'s leads to numerous unpleasant complications when they are working with regulars as well as on social military occasions, and, while we are on this subject we would recommend to Sir John Ross' staff (the General himself is all that could be desired) the perusal of the Canada Militia Act, in order that they may understand the nature of the Constitutional Force which is sometimes called upon to co-operate with the Imperial Troops.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy in a recent speech at Stayner, Ont., pledged himself to move a resolution at the next session of Parliament to abolish the official use of the French language in the North West Territories, which, in this connection, should not be confounded with the Province of Manitoba, in which any initiative in the direction of abolishing the dual language nuisance must come from the Province itself. But the Dominion Government is competent to deal with the question as regards the Territories, and as the North West Act is still undergoing modification, the present would be a good time to begin. No doubt this unnecessary and expensive institution ought to be abolished in Manitoba also, but the use of the two languages stands on a different footing there, owing to the mixed character of the population at the time of its erection into a Province. But, from the immense preponderance of English-speaking people with whom the Territories are filling up, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that steps ought to be taken to obviate the introduction into them of an essentially vexatious and inconvenient arrangement.

"In the days of old," says the *Week*, "When France and England were in hostile variance, and the natives of either country called the others 'ard names, there was one term in particular, used by our soldiers and sailors in speaking of Frenchmen, better and more politely expressed at present by the word 'sacquinary.'" It was certainly an adjective of much force, and it is a question if its application may not yet be sustained, to judge by recent evidences in proof that gory instincts survive strongly still in the French nature." The idea is emphasized by the introduction of bull-fighting to add to the attractions of the Paris exhibition. A poor pretense of humanity was attempted in the interdict of the Prefect of Police of the actual slaughter of the victims, but this was set aside by a matador under the excitement of applause enhanced by the presence of the old Queen Isabella Segunda. The poor beast had been previously pretty well crippled, and it is sadly illustrative of the tigerish frivolity of a Parisian audience that "the whole mass assembled to witness the exploits in the ring, as if frenzied by the sight of blood, rose at once to their feet, yelled and shouted with fury, men and women alike, whilst an unintermittent shower of hats, bonnets, umbrellas, parasols, oranges, bags of fruit, bon-bons and cake, and even opera-glasses, came flying towards the "spada," and his prostrate victim, as tokens of the skill and murderous address of the former."

The Montreal *Witness*, with Jesuit somewhat on the brain, says:—"The tyrant's heel is certainly upon Quebec, and is rapidly driving enterprise from her streets. It is said the Protestant citizens there are afraid to take any steps against the Jesuit aggression lest they should lose business. That may not be true, but what is true, according to the Jesuit organ *La Justice*, is that at Point Levis English and Scotch workmen are being dismissed as foreigners by British employers at the demand of the French-Canadians led on by that paper. The present object of the Jesuits seems to be to drive all foreigners from the prospective New France, which will then declare itself independent. This is probably an exaggerated view of the situation, though there is certainly enough in the hostile and aggressive attitude of Quebec to engender a suspicion of possibilities. We do not, however, feel any alarm. The Dominion is, we believe, sufficiently consolidated to enable it in an ultimate emergency, to deal with a province proposing independence, as the American Union dealt with the South."

We have more than once alluded to the prevalent shortcoming of our Militia in rapidity of marching. In this essential of military efficiency French troops of old excelled those of England, though an instance, to which we have not at hands the means of referring, of an extraordinary march of Crawford's Light Brigade in the Peninsula showed that English troops when put upon their mettle could equal the best. The following extract from the *Militia Gazette* shows what even Italians are capable of:—"The 10th Regt. of Bersaglieri (Italian rifles), stationed at Cremona, recently made an exceptionally rapid forced march of about seven miles and one-sixth in 1h. 13m, with an average velocity of six miles and one third per hour. After a halt of half an hour, the regiment returned home in an hour and a half without ever halting on the way, thus covering a distance of 21 kilometres (about 14 miles) in about three hours. On its arrival at Cremona, the soldiers were in such perfect condition that they marched past at the double without any effort." We again commend this important point to the serious attention of our Commanding Officers.

We have on several occasions called attention to the mismanagement of the Intercolonial railway, and we note with pleasure that the *Herald*, the leading government organ, has fearlessly taken the subject up and plainly shown that there must be a change. An independent paper like THE CRITIC has manifest advantages over political organs, as it is always in a position to ventilate abuses without fear or favor, while party organs have either to defend or attack as the case may be in such an indiscriminate way, that their utterances have little or no public effect or value. When a government organ then feels compelled to expose the mismanagement of a railroad controlled by the party it supports, the abuse must indeed be serious. It requires great courage for a paper of that description to adopt such a course, as an unfair advantage is always taken of its utterances on such occasions, and we must congratulate the *Herald* on the manly way in which it has spoken out regardless of the use the opposition press might make of its disclosures. When such a staunch supporter of the government gives testimony against the road it should carry great weight, and we hope that the powers that be will institute radical reforms. One of the most needed is placing of the control of the road in the hands of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Pottinger, free from all interference from Mr. Scriber, who is plainly an enemy of the Maritime Provinces. His evident hostility to our interests is all the harder to bear as he is credited as a Maritime Provincial appointee and thus stands in the way of the advancement of better men from this section. So long as he remains at the head of the road, so long will the mismanagement continue, and the sooner the government makes up its mind to dispense with his costly services, the better for all concerned.

The following extract from a speech by Senator Hoar is worthy of extended circulation as indicating the dawn of a more rational spirit of looking at Canada on the part of intelligent citizens of the United States:—"The chairman has spoken of a matter which the American people are now carefully considering. What is to be our relationship to the young people whose rising nationality is already stirring its heart beat and pulsing its veins upon our northern border? Well, now, I do not think it is very wise for us to undertake too frequently or too anxiously a public discussion of that question just now. Annexation with this country must from the necessity of the case, be a Canadian question. The people of the United States do not conquer people, they do not subject them to our institutions against their will. We do not propose ever to have under the flag vassal States, or subject citizens. If the pear be ripe, as Governor Claflin said, it must ripen by the process of the climate and under the sun where it grows, and not elsewhere. Now, unquestionably there are many considerations which I hope will make our Canadian brethren desire to be united in one country. In the first place it seems to me absolutely impossible that hostile or different commercial systems, or fiscal systems can be maintained when that great country has been filled up along our border. In the next place I do not see how this notion of what is called Commercial Union is likely to be practicable. I know wise men think it, and I would speak with great diffidence in differing from them. But I do not think one tariff under two administrations can be conducted by two peoples, by the people of the U. S. and the people of Canada, and I do not think it is possible that the people of Canada should maintain a political relation with Great Britain and at the same time have absolute freedom of commercial intercourse with us admitting our manufactures without a tax, and establishing, as against the country of which they are a part, a protective, still less an excluding tariff. Now, undoubtedly also the great unsettled portions of Canada, which are by far the greatest portions of Canada are objects, and ought to be objects of great desire to us if we can acquire them honestly and peacefully, but not otherwise."

## CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## RONDEL OF SWEETS.

Sweet was the bed of mignonette,  
Sweeter my lady's lips and eyes,  
As we together, 'neath flushing skies,  
Trod the rose-garden, dewy-wet.  
The morning star had waned and set,  
The green earth smiled to the gold sunrise  
Sweet was the bed of mignonette,  
Sweeter my lady's lips and eyes.

Rig brown bees in the blossoms met,  
Rifled kisses without disguise:  
Spurr'd to a deed of bold emprise,  
Those I stole were more honied yet!  
Sweet was the bed of mignonette,  
But sweeter my lady's lips and eyes.

Hessie Gray.

A Kings county man wants to know if barbed wire fences can be charged to keep off berry thieves. Certainly, if your credit is good at the hardware store.

There is among the Circassians an unwritten law that no girl shall be sold without her consent. The fact that many of them are eager to be sold shows that there is a certain similarity between the girls of Circassian and Christian climes.

The evil of dragging little children into church and forcing them to remain quiet during a service of which, to them, nearly every word must be unintelligible, has a great deal to do with making them detest church-going and abandon the practice as soon as they begin to control their own actions.

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of St. Louis's sweetest girls with a look of alarm when she saw the Italian with one of his dancing bears on the street lately. "No," said her escort, "he cannot bite, he is muzzled; he can only hug." "Oh," said the angel with a distracting smile "I don't mind that a bit."

There are some Waterloo men alive in England still. The most distinguished is the Earl of Albermarle, who was a subaltern at Waterloo, and is now hale and hearty at 90. The Queen sent him a bouquet of roses on Waterloo day. The earl is the writer of a very interesting book, full of the recollections of a long and busy career.

Outraged Erin—"Gintloin, I wud loike to ashk thim Amerikins wan thing: Who doog the canals uv the country but furriners? Who built the railruds uv the country but furriners? Who worruks the moines uv the country but furriners? Who does the votin' for the country but furriners? And who the devil discovered the country but furriners?"

The celebrated Kong mountains of Africa are about to follow the Mountains of the Moon and other mythical features of African geography which have been expunged from the maps. These mountains are a legacy from the geographers of the last century, and for many years they have been a conspicuous feature of the maps, stretching across Africa for 10 degrees of longitude about 200 miles north of the Gulf of Guinea. Last year Dr. Supan, of Gotha, in his review of African exploration in this century, expressed doubts as to the existence of these mountains. Capt. Binger, who has now returned from nearly two years' explorations in the almost unknown region north of the Gulf of Guinea, justifies the scepticism of Dr. Supan. He says there is no such range as the Kong mountains. This is only one of the interesting discoveries he made during his noteworthy journey.

"Talk about turning a body's house inside out," said Mrs. Slick, "why this carnival has outdid the record completely. I managed by a squeezin' the gals to get two spare rooms, and then I asked Mr. and Mrs. Squally, the two Hammerhead girls and four of Mr. Slick's nieces to occupy them. To be sure they were crowded, but they didn't mind that. Well, now, just think on it, I had beside to put up two students from King's College, one of whom had to take the potato bin, and four or five other friends who dropped in sociable like for the frolic. I tell you I got weary a puttin' them all to rights at night. There was one for our potato bin, another took the coal cellar, another the kitchen table, still another on our grand square piano, and a lump of a girl had to take the bath tub. My, my, but it tires me to think of what I have gone through this carnival week, but I wasn't agoin, back on Halifax hospitality, and I was bound to keep up my end anyhow."

"Well, well," said Mrs. Slick, as she reached her home, after having witnessed the naval attack on Halifax, "well, I thought I was agoin' to see something and no mistake, but I'm a disserpointed woman I am. It's bad enough for a body like me that's a troubled mawl der mare in my stomach to venture on the harbor under any circumstances, but I thought this was a special occasion, and I told Sally we'd go, sick or no sick. Well, what did we see? Nothin' that we understood. The gun boats they thundered away at the city, and the forts on shore thundered away at them, and a lot of fine looking fellows called the Militia had to run up and down through the park like mad, but nobody knew what it all meant, and when the jerking of the boat upset me I just gave in to the attack that concerned me most, and lost all my interest in the city and its anxious inhabitants. Now, thank heaven, I am on shore again, and next time that you hear of Mrs. Slick agoin' out for a time in the harbor, just send me word and I'll send you a copy of THE CRITIC dead head for a twelve month."

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

## NEW GOODS.

Real Scotch Tweed Suitings.  
Real Scotch All-Wool Serges, Warranted Fast Dyes.  
Fancy Strip Worsted Trouserings.  
Fine Blue and Black Wide Whale Worsteds

## TO SPORTSMEN.

Best Hand-Woven All-Wool Homespun Suits,  
Made up in correct Styles, with large Game Pockets, &c., at incredible low prices, so low we do not like to mention, as you would probably think that the material is not the best.

CALL AND SEE.

CLAYTON &amp; SONS, 11 JACOB STREET.

SOUTH-END

Door, Sash &amp; Moulding Factory &amp; Planing Mills,

81 &amp; 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

E. GIBSON &amp; SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

W. &amp; C. SILVER.

MANUFACTURERS OF "CHAMPION BRAND"

MEN'S CLOTHING,

OF VALUE UNSURPASSED IN CANADA.

The Largest Wholesale CARPET Trade in the Maritime Provinces.

Agents for the DOMINION OIL-CLOTH CO. in the Lower Provinces. Their immense and well-assorted stock of general DRY GOODS always includes many lines of exceptional value.

W. &amp; C. SILVER.

## PIANOS &amp; ORGANS.

By the Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO  
REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,

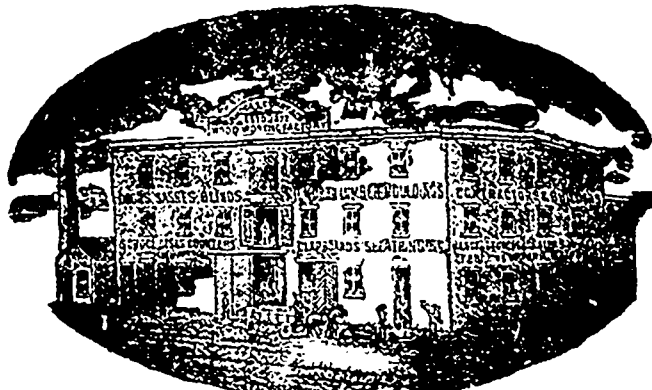
121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY &amp; CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech  
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,  
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Dr., Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.  
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

# Canadian Enterprise.

The Ladies' Bureau of Information and the Business Men's Employment Exchange, of 85 Hollis St., was first established in Winnipeg in '74. Since which time offices have been opened in all leading business centres between the oceans. The main object of this institution is to provide Canadian homes for Canadian people, to assist those willing to assist themselves, to protect the employed, to provide a directory of all available situations open with business houses, for the benefit of our patrons. So intensely Canadian is our system that our American offices are managed by Canadians. Circulars fully explaining can be had on application. Telephone order, (131 Prince Wm. St., St. John), 85 Hollis St.

**MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,**  
BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,  
MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,  
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

**LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.**  
Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

"Army and Navy Depot."

**Jas. Scott & Co.**

Offer for sale the following stock of first-class Wines and Liquors:—

- 115 cases CHAMPAGNE, pints and quarts—Perrier, Joutet & Co's, B. & E. Perrier's, Perinet, Fils; Mumm's and "L. No. 1."
- 5 cases half pints ditto—highly recommended for the sick and convalescent.
- 350 cases, pints and quarts, CLARETS, from the light table wine to the finest grades.
- 50 cases HOCK, MOSELLE and SAUERERNE.
- 400 cases very old Scotch and Irish WHISKIES, distinguished for age, flavor and "boquet."
- 250 cases Holland, Plymouth, and London "Old Tom" GIN.
- 75 cases choice Old Jamaica RUM.
- 120 dozen very old Rye and Bourbon WHISKEY.
- 200 fine old Port, Sherry and Marsala WINES choice brands and vintage.
- 250 cases Hennessy's fine old BRANDIES.
- 500 dozen, pints and quarts, Bass's and Younger's finest PALE ALE.
- 250 dozen, pints and quarts, Guinness's STOUT.
- 100 dozen Dublin and Belfast GINGER ALE, a fine sparkling summer drink.
- 100 dozen Apollinaris Water, Wine Bitters, Syrups, &c.

## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle  
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,  
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of  
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province  
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

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

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.**

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth ..... \$50,000.00

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,  
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA

## HALIFAX NURSERY

The Oldest and Most Reliable  
Establishment in the Lower  
Provinces. Come and see.

**HERBERT HARRIS.**

WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE MEN TO CANVASS FOR  
LIFE INSURANCE, AS TRAVELLING  
AGENTS IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

First-class home Company, easy to work for.  
Reliable men only treated with. Apply to  
F. W. GREEN, Manager,  
Confederation Life Association,  
166 Hollis St., Halifax.

### Can Rheumatism be Cured?

This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. R. & G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.

A. A. WOODILL, CHEMIST,  
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,  
112 Upper Water Street.

**TELEPHONE 586.**

- When you want a Servant.
- When you want to Rent Houses.
- When you want to Buy Property.
- When you want to Sell Property.
- When you want Accounts Collected.
- When you have Rooms to Rent.

**BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,**

85 HOLLIS ST.

\$20,000 IN SMALL SUMS TO INVEST.

NOTICE.

**The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited,**

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

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

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

**NOVA SCOTIA POWER CO., LIMITED.**

Office, No. 126 Granville Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

We have heard nothing of the "Terminal City" project for some time, but now it appears that it is going on again, as a block of 100,000 shares of the company's stock are now said to have been sold in London. It will be remembered that this is a scheme to found a commercial, manufacturing and fishing centre near Canso, though the name is rather an ominous one to those who feel that their end may be approaching.

The bill compelling railroads to equip freight cars with automatic couplers passed by the New York legislature last winter has been approved by the governor. It provides that after Nov. 1, 1892, all steam railroads shall equip all of their own engines and freight cars with "such automatic self-couplers," and that it shall be unlawful after that date to run any of their own cars not thus equipped, except in emergencies. In special cases the railroad commissioners may extend the time one year. The penalty for non-compliance is \$500 for each offense.

Halifax is fast acquiring additional hotel accommodation. The latest enterprise in this line is that of Mr. Marr, who has transferred his business at the old St. Julian restaurant to the other side of the street close to the Halifax. Though not a very large house the new St. Julian has thirty-two bedrooms, several of them double. Everyone ought to see this house in order to appreciate the great taste Mr. Marr has displayed in its furniture decorations and furniture, which must have cost so large a sum that we are very glad Mr. Marr is ready to reap the immediate harvest of the Carnival Week. We were glad to see our old friend Mr. Smith, formerly of the Halifax installed as Clerk at the new St. Julian.

A writer in a London journal calls attention to the unappreciated uses and preservative qualities of soapstone, a material, he says, which possesses what may be regarded as extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences, those especially which have so much to do with the corrosion of iron and steel, and from experiments made it is said that no other material is capable of taking hold of the fibre of iron and steel so readily as this. In China soapstone is largely used for preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effect of the atmosphere; and the covering with powdered soapstone in the form of paint on some obelisks in that country, composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

Four thousand tons of raw rice passed through the canal yesterday at Cote St. Paul, consigned to the newly organized "Rice Manufacturing Company," the seat of whose operations is in that suburb of Quebec, the factory being, what was, up to recently, known as Parking's flour mills.—*Que. Chr.*

## COMMERCIAL.

The Carnival of the current week has to a large extent put a stop to wholesale, trade though retailers have thriven well and have done a considerable volume of business. Payments in most lines of general trade continue to be satisfactory. The promise of heavy crops in nearly all parts of the Province that was made early in the season has been fully realized thus far. The yield of hay, cereals, tubers, etc., is now all but certain to be unusually large. Prices for these have not materially receded as yet, but the chances appear strongly in favor of a fall before long.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—E. Collishaw & Co., gro and fruits, dissolved, Thos. Spry retires, business continued by E. Collishaw; John O'Brien, barrister, Halifax, assigned; R. F. McColl, dry goods Halifax, assigned; Miss Bessie Marshall, dry goods, Halifax, assigned; Geo. R. Davies (Est. of) Hotel, Amherst, hotel sold.

Bradstreet's report of week's failures:—

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 2, week	Prev.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States.....	213	221	180	140	124	6859	6091	5844	6257
Canada.....	23	20	24	21	12	977	1033	746	729

**DRY GOODS**—Business in this line is now mainly confined to supplying local consumptive needs and in filling sorting-up orders. Some orders for fall goods have been received. There has been increased enquiry for heavy winter goods, but no sales of importance have occurred so far as reported. The tendency of the textile fabrics of the world is just now evidently towards higher prices. The raw materials—cotton, wool, etc., are considerably buoyant and their value shows no evidence of declension.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Warrants in Glasgow are cabled strong and 4d. higher. No. 3 foundry at Middlesborough is better at 41s. 9d. Ingot tin in London is cabled 2s. 6d. better. Chili copper bars are firmer and 5s. higher. Soft Spanish lead is also dearer under an active request. Eastern Pennsylvania pig quotations are very strong and a large business is doing in both foundry and forge. No good forge iron can be had under \$15, and several standard brands are selling at \$15.50. A good deal of No. 2 foundry has been sold within a few days at \$16.50 and for Standard No. 1 \$18 is paid without question. Ordinary No. 1 is bringing \$17.50. It is rumored that a further advance will shortly be attempted.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—No improvement has been experienced in the local flour market, business having continued quiet owing to the slow demand. Buyers appear to have ample supplies on hand for the present and, consequently, few sales have been effected and business has been of a merely jobbing character. The feeling is somewhat weaker and it is reported that holders in some cases are cutting prices in order to effect sales. Boerbohm's cable reports:—"Wheat and corn cargoes off coast nil. Cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment slow; corn firm. Liverpool spot wheat and corn very dull." Owing to the light deliveries of wheat and to the small receipts at outside points, there has been a stronger feeling in the Chicago market and

prices advanced 1/2c. to 3/4c. Trading was quiet and the market was on the whole inactive, but prices closed firm. In New York the market was strong but slow. A tremendous rainstorm in that vicinity made bulls of the 13000 traders who live out of town and saw the destruction to farm crops by the storm. The finer weather in the Northwest was too far off to be an offset to the actual sight of drifting haystacks and inundated oat and rye fields within a radius of thirty-five miles of New York, and it was very easy for the professional trader, who deals more with market moods than with legitimate hearings, to work up a little bull enthusiasm as he drove his team boldly deep to the station through the flood to take the train for the city.

Provisions.—A fair local business was transacted in provisions, and the market has been fairly active with prices steady all round. The demand for pork in small lots continues good. Lard was offered in considerable quantities for which the demand was slow, though prices were unchanged. In hams and bacon a good business has been accomplished at steady prices. Pork in Liverpool broke 1s. 6d. to 61s. 3d. Lard and bacon were steady, but tallow was weak and 6d. lower. In Chicago the provision market was more active and strong. Pork advanced 7/4c. to 15c. Lard improved 10c. Short ribs advanced 7/2c. to 10c. The hog market was steady except on light and rough grades, which were weak and declined 10c. The cattle market was fairly active.

BUTTER.—There has been no new feature in the butter market, which has continued quiet and unchanged with business of moderate volume and prices about as formerly quoted. Farmers are supplying grocers with butter direct, which has a tendency to produce an easier feeling as commission houses experience less demand.

CHEESE.—A decidedly strong wave has struck the cheese market. Buying in the country districts has continued active at advancing prices, especially for colored, which is scooped up whenever offered at full figures. Cables were better, and the public moved up fully 6d. The situation, so far as Canada is concerned, has a manifestly strong tone, and, although production has continued heavy, it has been sold up close. Hence there has been no accumulation, makers generally having sold up to the latest possible dates. It is noticeable, however, that the New York market has not responded, and that prices there look cheap in comparison with those that obtain in Canada. Still, as Liverpool has stiffened, an improvement will probably follow.

FRUITS.—The green fruit market has been active under a good demand, and a considerable amount of business has been accomplished. California pears, peaches and plums have come in freely via Boston, and have met with a ready demand at fair prices. The importation of bananas and pineapples has been rather over-done, and the market is rather glutted with them. In dried fruits and nuts a fair volume of business has been accomplished at steady prices.

SUGAR.—The continued weak and lower advices from abroad and the accumulation of stock at refineries in Canada, for which the demand is very small, have sickened the market and prices have declined fully 1/2c. The fact seems to be that buyers generally loaded up when the market was on the "boom" and they have not as yet been able to dispose of the stocks thus laid in. There has been no change in yellows, prices having ruled steady at last week's decline. On the whole the market has been quiet with only a small volume of business being accomplished.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses has been slow and the market has ruled quiet but firm. The season has hardly commenced yet and holders do not look for much improvement within a fortnight.

TEA.—The demand for Japan teas is good and the market has been fairly active and strong with prices steadily improving in response to the strong advices from the home market. The strength of the market is mainly due to the great scarcity of the medium classes of teas and the fact that the leaf is of much better quality this season. The demand is chiefly for Japans, of which the stock here is very small and few consignments have come to hand as yet. A dealer who recently cabled to Yokohama a large order received in reply the following despatch:—"You will have to advance limits about \$2 per picul on medium and \$1 on fine before order can be filled."

FISH OILS.—At Montreal, "the sale is reported of a lot of 150 bbls. of steam refined seal oil at 43 1/2c. since which a round lot was placed at 45c. We quote 45c. to 46c. Newfoundland cod oil quiet at 37c. to 39c. and other grades at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c. for Newfoundland and 95c. for Norway.

FISH.—There has been no actual change in the situation since our last report. Receipts continue small, and both provincial and outside orders for new stock are with the greatest difficulty filled. Mackerel continue to be seen in considerable numbers about our coasts, but they are very shy and do not form into dense schools as they formerly did. Some respectable catches have been made with hook and line and in small nests, but seiners are doing nothing. In the Bay of Fundy the catch has, so far, been practically a failure. Both bait and fish are very scarce. At Port La Tour cod seem to have struck off, but pollock and haddock are fairly plentiful. On La Have bank and fishing grounds near the coast fish are found in plenty, but inshore fishing has been poor, owing mainly to lack of fresh bait. Fish of all kinds are reported scarce at West Arichat and vicinity. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, August 5—"Sales of 100 bundles of new dry cod at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Old is quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 for the best. Shore herring have been sold at \$4.50. In other kinds there is no change." Gloucester, Mass., August 5—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$4.62 1/2 to \$4.75 per qtl. for large and at \$3.50 for small. Shore \$4.37 1/2, and \$3.25 for large and small. Old bank \$3.25. Cured cusk \$2.50 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.12 1/2; English cured do., \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland, do., \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6."

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	10
Granulated	9 1/4
Circle A	9 1/4
White Extra C	8 1/2
Extra Yellow C	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Yellow C	7 1/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	46
Demerara	42 to 45
Diamond N.	48 to 50
Porto Rico	43 to 45
Cienfuegos	42 to 43
Trinidad	42 to 43
Antigua	42 to 43
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	5.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We are very sorry to hear that the wheat crop in several sections of Ontario has been seriously injured by rust, and that which promised a most abundant crop will be reduced considerably below the average. Discouraging reports come from certain sections of Manitoba that the drought has seriously affected the wheat crop. The upshot of the whole story is that we shall not have as cheap flour in Canada as was anticipated a few weeks ago, neither will the quality be as good in many sections as formerly. Prices of all kinds of breadstuffs remain unchanged.

FLOUR	
High Grade Patents	5.45 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour	5.10
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents	5.15
Oatmeal	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, Cutty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts	17.00 to 17.25
Middlings	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn including bags	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulce	26.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	2.00 to 2.20
Pot Harley, per barrel	4.85
P. E. I. Oats	38
Hay per ton	12.00 to 12.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	16.50
" American, clear	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	1.75
ALSAWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00
HAKE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUND, per lb.	20
COD OIL A.	28 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	18 to 20
Tallow	3

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	15 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	30 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans,	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, American, per bbl	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl.	9.00
Lemons, per case	6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New American	2 1/2c. per lb.
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	11
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" in Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	18
" Western	17
Cheese, Canadian	10 1/2

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

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do. do.	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, 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 1.20
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

# 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. Stairs in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2:30.

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

# BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

# BEDFORD HOTEL.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL COMPANY, (Limited) will open the BEDFORD HOTEL on JULY 1st, under the management of Mr. George Hood, late of the Halifax Club.

The House has been newly furnished, painted, remodelled and improved, and no expense will be spared to make it a

First-Class Family Resort.

The Hotel is beautifully situated at the head of Bedford Basin, ten miles from Halifax, within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station, and will be illuminated by Electricity, and connected by Telephone and Telegraph with the city.

For terms apply at the  
Halifax Hotel.

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

# THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

PATENTED 1888.

Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.  
DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Sent to any address on receipt of 30c

# NEW GOODS

ARRIVING AT

E. MAXWELL & SON'S,

Ladies & Gents Tailoring Establishment,  
68 Granville St.,  
SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A

# Victoria Mineral Water Works

W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,  
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER  
and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S.

1889—SPRING—1889

Inspection invited of my large and well selected Stock of

# SPRING GOODS.

ROBT. STANFORD,

TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET

HALIFAX, N. S.

Best Route to Boston.

# CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

# "HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations.

Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

General Agents, Halifax

NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

# PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphites and Paucrateine.

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting  
and Lung Diseases.

# Puttner's Emulsion

Has especially proved efficacious in cases of WEAK and DELICATE CHILDREN, and those who are GROWING FAST. For WOMEN who are debilitated, caused by Nursing, Family Cares, Over-work, or troubles peculiar to their sex. For invalids recovering from sickness it is of the greatest benefit.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

# BROWN BROS. & CO.,

CHEMISTS, Halifax, N. S.

# PRINTING.

Our Type }  
Our Prices }  
Our Facilities }  
Our Facilities }  
Our Facilities }

Are Second to NONE }  
in the Maritime }  
Provinces. }  
Opposite Western Union }  
Telegraph Office, Halifax }  
161 HOLLIS ST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# IN GANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Here rose the minister where Augustine taught,  
Beneath our feet here slumbers one whose life,  
Twixt hostile King and Dane, was one long strife—  
Great Dunstan; at this chancel's threshold caught  
Fell Becket; here the Prince of Poitiers brought  
The English woman he had crowned his wife,  
And when his years, with fight and fever rife,  
Waned in his spring, his tomb in bronze was wrought,  
Gone the poor fabric our apostle raised,  
The altar, where, when cares of state and strife  
Lent him to Heaven, Dunstan prayed and praised,  
And gone the walls of Becket's better life;  
But though not one stone stood which these behold,  
Two hallowed ground, where trod these saints of old.

—DOUGLAS SLADEN, in the Churchman, N. Y.

# SLEEP.

How beautiful is sleep,  
Sleep with half opened lips  
And half clenched finger-tips,  
And still as is the deep  
Upon a summer morn,  
When the waves hardly reach  
To break upon the beach;  
Or like a field of corn  
When the soft western breeze  
Lays all the beards together,  
As feather over plumage,  
Lays on birds' plumes.

—DOUGLAS SLADEN, in Harpers Weekly.

# POETICAL JUSTICE.

Our busiest thinkers are idle drones  
In the eyes of the work-a-day world;  
And the songs that echo the angels' tones  
Are but leaves of the autumn whirled  
By the breath of the frost from up in the sky  
To the dullard who dwells in the vale  
And spurns them as over his path they lie  
In the lull between gale and gale.

—DOUGLAS SLADEN, in the N. Y. Critic.

# LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—The preserving season is upon us. I hope you do not attempt to do any extra work of the magnitude of "putting up" fruits and vegetables without having extra help. Supposing you do prefer to attend to the preserving yourself, let some one else do the regular housework. You are quite too apt to be penny wise and pound foolish, my dear. You know the sunshine of one's home depends as much upon the mater's physical oneness as upon her mental and moral qualities. One cannot be a joy in her household if she is a bundle of aches and pains.

The business of canning and preserving has been brought to such perfection it does not pay to buy fruit to preserve, unless, of course, one is not near enough to the markets to be able to buy at first cost. It is a sign of the regeneration of the age that a good many superannuated notions of what it is woman's duty to do are being annihilated. The value of wholesome food was never better known than now, but we must believe that a mother owes something to the heads and hearts of her family as well as to their stomachs. So do not feel grieved if your preserve closet is less full than usual. Serve fruit in its natural state generously, and if you have fewer sweetmeats in consequence next winter you can have baked apples and cream instead, or the forty and one other delicious deserts.

Preserving done pound for pound "keeps" without much difficulty. The syrup is so thick, the germs in the air, to which are due all spoiling, cannot work their way into the substance with their buneful colonies. In canned foods there is no such obstacle. The substance is more or less liquid, and if air is once introduced the mischief is done. The secret of canning is in making jars and cans air tight, after making sure the jar and its contents are sterilized. These mischievous germs are like myriads of microscopic yeast plants, from one springs a million. Glass jars are safest and nicest to use, and one may can tomatoes, corn, beans or peas with as little trouble as cherries or pears. New rubbers are needed each year, and make sure that the edges of the covers are not imperfect. Chipped glass jars answer for preserves and jollies. Covers of metal if bent may be carefully straightened with a hammer. Put the jars and covers into a boiler of cold water, unless one has a sterilizing oven, and let them stay in the water as it boils until ready for use. They are hot then, and filling them with the hot fruit or vegetable does not endanger breaking them. Fill each jar to overflowing, and at once screw on the cover as tight as possible using a wrench for the last turn. If the cover is air tight, the jar whole, the contents will keep in perfect condition for any length of time, under any condition of temperature. When the jars are cold, the tops can usually be tightened a trifle more by using a wrench. To make assurance doubly sure, and destroy the germ life in any air bubbles that may have remained in the jars they may be returned to a boiler of cold water, when they are cold and boiled for a half hour steadily. If there is not a false bottom for the boiler, set each jar on a level block of wood before putting the water in. This must cover the jars. In filling them in the first place, air that goes in with the contents can be dislodged by running a knitting needle down to the bottom of the jar three or four times. Unless the jars can cool in the water after the second boiling set them carefully in a dry warm place until they are cool. A draught of cold air on the hot glass is apt to crack it. Some will find it much more satisfactory to do a few jars at a time. Attempting too much fatigues one, and she is apt to get careless. "Doing over"—that vexatious

and unsatisfactory process—can only be avoided by working exactly right in the first place.

Have you read any report of what Senator Hoar said before the Massachusetts Club on the subject of annexing Canada to the U. S.? It was an interesting speech, free from claptrap. The good man does not look for any immediate union, however, so I cannot send you, as I would like to do, some of the pretty zephyr gingham for yourself and the children without all the custom house formality and expense. This is the season of real bargains and the wise shopper who knows what she wants, and enough not to buy what she does not want, simply because it is cheap, takes advantage of the midsummer dullness in trade and reduced prices. The fancy cottons cost about half now what they did in the beginning of the season, and by selecting inconspicuous designs that will not go out of style, one can get her materials for next season's dresses and pinfiores, if she is already supplied for the present. It is not advisable to buy pronounced patterns; they make one too conspicuous when they are no longer in vogue, but there are always refined, ladylike goods quite as desirable in one season as another so far as material goes. Making them up by the now season's styles keeps them in touch with the prevailing modes.

Why Caryl! Why should not Eloise improve her complexion? Fair hands and a fair face certainly lend added charm to a fine figure, and I am sure you believe that the temple of the spirit should be respectfully cared for. Every refined woman views with disgust the idea of covering up an unlovely skin with paints and powders and pastes, as she would using a fair cloak to cover a slovenly gown. You ought not to scorn Eloise's desire to improve her appearance, instead show her how to go to work to do it in lasting fashion. Coarse, oily skins do not need at all the treatment externally that dry skins require, but the important treatment in every case—because it starts at the source of every trouble—is the same. The face tells the state of one's body generally, and if it tells unpleasant tales then the causes must be removed. A fine complexion depends primarily upon wholesome living, that is eating wholesome food, taking regular exercise, bathing regularly and often, getting the required number of hours sleep and regularly, and so on. The machinery of one's body must be kept in perfect order to induce a fair skin. The wear and tear of this intemperate climate of ours can in a measure be effaced by using soft clean water to bathe in. A little cheese-cloth bag filled with almond meal, powdered orris root and pure soap—white castile is always safe—in the bath water is beneficial to the skin. Glycerine and rose water half and half soften the hands, if a few drops are well rubbed into the skin at night. A handful of fine oatmeal in the water one washes them in whitens them. Wearing loose gloves when one is at work sweeping, dusting, etc., etc., helps to keep the hands in good condition. The nails should be filed, not cut, and cleaned with a brush and a dull instrument, never with a sharp edged tool, as that destroys the lining of the nail.

The skin should be pushed back from the nails with a dull point, and the nails polished with a piece of chamois. The more one uses her hands the harder it is naturally to keep them in nice condition, but the expression of refinement in well cared for hands is worth securing. A safe and easily obtained wash for the face to remove sunburn and freckles is buttermilk applied at night after bathing the face, and washed off in the morning. The juice of cucumbers is also excellent. Well kept hair has much to do with one's appearance. Brushing it night and morning and frequently washing the hair and scalp with soft water and a very little borax keep it clean and soft. There are, toll Eloise, several other harmless and useful applications for the skin. But one does not wisely try them all at once, or think anything can take the place of properly caring for one's body as a whole.

Private theatricals form the most fashionable form of entertainment at summer resorts. There are a number of little farces that do not require much dressing or scenery, that you could manage I am sure, if your girl friends and the youths about you have as much, yes, half as much, talent for that sort of thing as you have always had. It means a good deal of hard work, but it is a different kind of work from what the amateur actor or actress is usually engaged in, and it is really a relaxation. Howell's "A Mousotrap" is screamingly funny when well done. Suppose you try that?

Points on canning from Cora's book of jottings:—

Fruit should be just ripe—not overripe.

Washing fruit impairs the flavor. If actually gritty, float a few berries at a time in clear cool water, scoop them up with your hands, shaking off the drops.

Pare fruit with a silver knife, drop into clear cool water to keep it from turning black, and prepare only two jars full at a time.

Cook fruit for fifteen minutes evenly after it begins to boil.

In canning one need use no sugar, or may sweeten fruit to taste, as preferred. If sugar is used make syrup first and add fruit.

Cook fruit in porcelain lined or granite kettle. If tin is used let it be new.

Set cans when filling on two or three layers of warm wet flannel. Use a long-handled ladle for dipping fruit.

Tell the children that vacation is to use one, not rust one, and they must change occupations, not give up work altogether.

Yours devotedly,

DINAH STURGIS.

Boston.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HOMER & SON'S CONFECTIONERY FACTORY.—Mr. Andrew Homer and his son, W. B. Homer, have taken into partnership Mr. Fitz Homer. The firm will hereafter be known as Homer & Sons. Mr. Fitz Homer has spent several years in leading confectionery factories in the United States, and the new firm have gone extensively into the manufacture of all kinds of confectionery.

They have taken the Huestis building on Brown street and fitted the upper story with boilers, furnaces, marble tables, troughs, moulding frames, dies, presses, nut graters and all other mysterious machinery and appliances used in making confectionery. A representative of the *Times* looked in yesterday while the hands were at work. About 600 lbs. per day can be produced in the factory, from the choicest French mixture to molasses sticks. In penny goods alone one hundred and sixty varieties are made. The samples show that the manufacturers can turn out goods equal to the very choicest of the imported. The process of manufacturing all the various kinds can hardly be described at present as so many different processes are shown, but among the noticeable features was that tables, machinery and everything about the factory was scrupulously neat and clean. Then again the very best and purest materials used. The adulterants which enter so largely into much of the imported confectionery are not used here.

Mr. A. W. Homer, the senior member of the firm, is one of the oldest business men in Yarmouth and probably the oldest manufacturer of confectionery in the province. In the present enlargement of their business we wish them every success.—*Yarmouth Times*.

Few people, even in the same County, have an idea of the extent to which A. Robb & Sons have extended their business and the facilities they now have for accomplishing the quality and variety of work. More than this, their large practical experience has enabled them to decide just how to make the best machines, so that now their patent "Hercules" engines, patent inclined tubular monarch boilers, rotary saw mills, Hodgson's patent shingle machines, and saw grinders, Rogers, saw filers, monarch and other planers, barber-water wheels, lath and picket machines, acorn ranges, Maritime and other stoves, combination hot water and hot air furnaces, Walker hot air furnaces, Leviathan wood furnace and steel wood furnaces are the best, and the best value in America. To enable them to occupy and hold this first place they have extended their works which now include a very large and roomy moulding shop fitted with one of the celebrated Colliou Cupola, made in Detroit, Mich., a large travelling crane, a large core oven built of brick, and a platform elevator. Adjoining the moulding shop, and separated from it merely by a thin wall is the blacksmith shop, in which the firm have lately placed a steam hammer capable of doing heavy work. Then comes the large airy and well equipped machine shop which occupies nearly the whole front of the large building. This shop is fitted with lathes in a variety of styles and sizes, besides two planing machines, a large suspension drill of latest pattern, two other drilling machines, shaping machines, centroing machines, bolt-cutting machines, cutting off machines, etc., etc. Besides these tools, Messrs. Robb have lately added a large boring machine especially adapted for engine work, the only one in the Maritime Provinces, and a Hydraulic press, besides another lathe they have lately ordered, which is now on the way. Joining the machine shop is the stove mounting shop and engine room, boiler house, store room for machine parts, brass foundry and milling room, of which our space will not admit of a description. Ascending the stairway we come to the facing rooms through which we pass to the large erecting shop in the two departments of which we find two large wood planing machines, a drill, a pulley lathe and saw filing machine, besides the smaller tools, and necessary appurtenances of the paint room, etc. This erecting shop does not include, although it joins, the pattern shop, in which are found a number of men employed, and to facilitate their work, the firm have added another planer, a large band-saw, a wood lathe besides some smaller machines. Passing out into the yard which we find strewn with unfinished work, lumber, pig iron, moulding flasks, etc., we pass through two or three large pattern lofts in which we find countless patterns of every imaginable shape, sheds for anthracite and bituminous coals, coke, moulding sand, core sand, clay, etc., and pass the iron, steel and iron pipe racks, after which we arrive at the large new boiler shop, which is already fitted with powerful plate rollers, punching machine of great strength, forges, etc., all of which are driven by an independent engine placed in the building.

Passing the lumber sheds we come to the stove warehouse, which contains the stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc., which the firm ship to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and for which they have had such a high reputation during the many years their foundry has been in operation. Adjoining this building we come to the large flat-roof salesroom on the front, which includes the spacious general office of the firm, and the private offices of the managing partners, Messrs. D. W. and F. B. Robb. In the salesroom we found exhibited a very large stock of Rubber, Leather and Gandy Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, Hemp, Excelsior patent, Garlock, and other packings, saws of all sizes, Rubber and Cotton Hose, brass and iron steam and water fittings, lace leather and emery fittings, lace leather, emery wheels of all sizes, leather board, Inspirators, Governors, low water alarms, sight feed lubricators, pipe cleaners, lifting jacks, steam gauges, speed indicators, fence railings, crostings, school desks, church bells, etc. As an evidence of the confidence placed in the firm throughout the Maritime Provinces, we need only add that the present managing partners, who took charge of the business when they were 18 and 19 years of age respectively, have carried on the business, increasing it from 20 employees to 100 within 13 years.

A SUGGESTED NEW USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—Professor John Trowbridge, in the *May Scribner's*, calls attention to the importance, from an engineering point of view, of making careful photographs of steel and timber at the point of rupture under a breaking load, suggesting that in this way we may learn something important on the much vexed question of elasticity.

This is a suggestion worthy the attention of our metallurgists, some of whom have made a critical study of the behavior of iron and steel under strains.



## CITY AND CARNIVAL CHIMES.

Mrs. Watson's dance on the 1st inst. was a most thoroughly enjoyable and successful one. There was not, as is generally the case, the whole of the society of Halifax present, but just people sufficient to fill the ballroom comfortably, a state of things the dancers undoubtedly appreciated. Many of our hospitable Halifax ladies would do well to follow Mrs. Watson's lead in this respect, and invite to their dances only as many as their houses can with comfort accommodate and not double that number. A crush must necessarily be an unhappy entertainment. Some stand until they ache all over. Others get wedged into crowds from which it is next to impossible to extricate them, while the dancers find their partners jostle and bump and tread upon each other until they feel physically unfit to continue in the fray, retire exhausted to a seat, if there is one. Others again spend one half of a dance in a struggling endeavor to reach their respective partners, each of whom, ever since the music began, has been distinctly visible in a remote corner, or supporting a distant wall with that impenetrable crowd between. After pushing manfully through, and being rewarded with a reproachful "the dance is half done," you get your fair partner to the ball room, and are about to take the first turn, when lo! a flourish of sound and a sudden cessation of the same announce that you have just got there "in time for the last car." Nothing of this kind was seen at Admiralty House, where there was plenty of room and air, and seats enough for everyone. There were four young debutantes whose pretty faces will be a welcome addition to our gaieties.

The long-prepared-for Carnival opened on Monday afternoon with a regatta on the harbor. The morning was as fine as could be desired, bright and sunny; the afternoon was cloudy, but very pleasant, and the water was just right for racing, calm and smooth; the evening—the less said about it the better—for it poured rain, and the concert at the Gardens was completely "knocked out." The harbor was gay with boats of all sizes and descriptions crowded with people watching the sports. Some of the races were exceedingly well contested and were worth seeing. In most of them there were a good number of starters, and the scene, as viewed from the Press boat *Goliath*, was very pretty. In the professional single scull race Hosmer was first, McKay second, and Lovett third. Time of winner 20.40. In the professional four-oared race the "West End Crew," of Boston, was first, the Bolyea crew, of St. John, second, and the Spain-Norris crew, of Halifax, third. Amateur races, especially those of the boats of H. M. Ships, were very interesting, but we have not space for details. A really grand contest was the race between the Men-of-War barges, 10 and 12 oars, which, however, was won by the *Bendigo*, *Zeucllyn* second, and one of the *Bellerophon* crews third. It was growing late, and a drizzling rain had set in, so the Amateur Races were postponed until Tuesday, the flat race having first been rowed, resulting in a victory for the *Mary Alice*, *Lena* second, and *Stranger* third. Some comic boats and crews created much amusement, one rigged like a barque, with five very florid-looking women (!) in it, was propelled by shovels in the hands of these amazons. Unfortunately "a little summer shower," a fore-runner of the evening's deluge, somewhat marred the fun during the latter part of the afternoon. There were parties of ladies and gentlemen on the ships of war, and a great many private parties in all sorts of craft. The attractions in the evening were well patronized, and most of those who had intended going to the concert in the Gardens consoled themselves at the Minstrel show in the Academy of Music or at the Athletic exhibition in the Exhibition building. There were no accidents reported, and the first day of the Carnival passed off well. The street decorations are very pretty, all the bunting obtainable in the city being displayed, and some of the store windows are very creditable to those whose taste and labor has been expended on them.

According to programme the troops mustered at their several drill sheds etc., at 6 30 a. m., Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the common, where the march-past took place at 7.30. We have not space to particularise, and it must suffice to say that all the corps brought on the ground acquitted themselves well, the militia vying with the perfect marching of the Duke of Wellington's. After the usual march-past evolutions had been gone through the troops were directed on the points where the attack was to be made by the boats of the squadron. These unfortunately were but few, and it was evident, from the strength of the defending force, that had the attack of so small a squadron been a reality its constituents would have been swept from the face of the waters. It goes without saying that the calculated result was a repulse. Had it been, as we have said, real warfare it would have been destruction. Had the admiral seen fit to order the three powerful ships in harbor to sustain the attack there would have been grounds for a different conclusion, as the fire of their heavy and machine guns might and would have rendered the position of the defenders untenable. We must however take the results according to the conditions imposed in the conception, and we must also bear in mind that had the ships taken part in the mimic warfare, the whole of the formidable harbor defences would have been also brought to bear upon them. The harbor was gay with many steamers and pleasure boats, and the weather was all that could be desired, the absence of a strong sunny glare affording an atmosphere in which, to use one of the terms of a naval log-book, "visibility of distant objects" was a prominent feature. Altogether Tuesday morning did much to retrieve the damper of Monday night's rain.

An incident occurred during the trip of the *Halifax* with the Press Representatives on board after the boat attack on Tuesday, which calls for a somewhat special mention. Passing close to the French war steamer *Roland*, that vessel with great courtesy dipped her colors to the *Halifax*. That this civility was allowed to pass without acknowledgement by the Press

steamer, though unfortunate, was not, we think, a matter of blame to her officers. These, we believe, were all "forward," and we do not think there was a single person belonging to the vessel any where near the ensign-staff. A gentleman among the passengers who observed the impending discourtesy endeavored to find an officer but could not succeed in pushing through the crowd in time. His first feeling being a natural diffidence as to doing anything unauthorised on board another man's ship, took precedence of the idea that he might perhaps have ventured to run aft and dip the ensign himself, but there was not time for a second thought. It is our intention to send a copy of THE CRITIC containing this notice to Captain Rouston of the *Roland* in order that Halifaxians may be exonerated in the opinion of himself and his officers from an appearance of boorish discourtesy.

The weather on Tuesday was perfect for outdoor sports, and thousands of visitors crowded the Riding Grounds in the afternoon, filling the two grand stands, and overflowing into the spare ground inside the enclosed race track. Here were witnessed a series of interesting military and naval sports, including gun drill, dismounting and mounting heavy ordnance by teams of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, tilting at rings, lemon cutting and tent pegging by the officers of the garrison, musical physical drill, (a most delightful and interesting performance) tugs of war, blindfold wheelbarrow races, Victoria Cross Race, and other events too numerous to particularize. A more delighted audience it would be impossible to gather together and it was six o'clock before it dispersed. In the tent pegging and lemon cutting contests the fine riding of the officers and the skill displayed drew great applause as they centered to the starting point after each successful rally. The following were the prize winners. Tent pegging, prize silver cup.—Capt. Rawson, R.E., first, making 18 points: Major Maunsel, Mil Secretary, second, and Lt. Price, R.E., third. Lemon cutting, prize Silver Cup.—Lt. Douglas, R.A., first; Capt. Rawson, R.E., second. Tilting at rings, prize silver bangles.—Capt. Jenkins, A. D. C., first; Major Maunsel, second.

The Cricket match between the Wanderers and the Staten Island eleven, which had been begun on Monday was continued on Tuesday, and resulted in a victory for the Staten Islanders by 10 runs.

At three o'clock there was a fine game of baseball played between the Lovells, a famous Boston team, and the Socials, which resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 8 to 3. This game was witnessed by a large crowd, every available inch of space being occupied.

In the evening there was a concert and fireworks in the Gardens, which were thronged to such an extent that locomotion was at times almost impossible. The continuation of the military and naval sports at the Exhibition Rink, a moonlight excursion on the harbor, and a minstrel troupe, at the Academy—a varied bill of amusements, were witnessed by enormous crowds.

In the Exhibition building the tugs-of-war excited the utmost enthusiasm, a stalwart team of stevedores from Halifax gaining five successive victories over army and navy competitors, and carrying off the first prize of \$60. Their last victory over a team of gigantic Royal Artillerymen was as grand an event of the kind as could be witnessed, and Halifax has reason to feel proud of the achievement of her hardy stevedores.

The sports closed with a surprise and attack, which was most realistic of actual warfare, the surgeons being on hand to dress the wounded, and the wounded being carried to the rear on stretchers. The military are to be congratulated on the perfect success of all their performances, which in point of fact were of surpassing interest to thousands.

The remainder of the aquatic sports postponed from Monday took place on Tuesday afternoon. Spectators were quite numerous notwithstanding the fact that the interest in them had pretty well died out in favor of other attractions.

The concert in the Public Gardens on Tuesday evening was an immense success. At least 12,000 people were present, the night was a perfect one, the display of fireworks was beautiful and the music furnished by two bands was delightful. No concert in the gardens was ever a greater success than this, and the thousands of visitors present were perfectly charmed.

Wednesday was a beautiful day with a warm southerly wind which caused some apprehensions of a misty evening, and a consequent spoiling of the harbor illumination. The streets were thronged with visitors and the hotels and restaurants did a great business. The first event of the day was an excursion on the steamer *Dartmouth* to Bedford. This was well patronized by the knowing ones who had a delightful sail and escaped the morning heat in town. The races at the riding grounds drew large crowds, all the stands being filled while hundreds of turnouts, fine and otherwise, lined the course and were occupied by merry parties of sight-seers. The absence of a band to lighten up the long waits between races was very much commented on but otherwise there was little to complain of outside of the evident lack of superior racing stock. The most interesting event of the day was a match race between Muffin and Tramp, ridden respectively by Messrs. Jones and Morrow and in which Muffin came out the winner.

The professional base ball match at the Royal Blues Grounds between rival Massachusetts' teams did not prove as exciting a contest as was expected, the Woven Hose Nine, of Cambridge, being evidently not up to their usual brilliant play. They were easily defeated by their opponents, the Lovells, by a score of 9 to 3. As the latter were vanquished by the Socials the day before, it will be seen that our local team is well able to hold its own against the crack teams of New England.

The illumination of the harbor on Wednesday evening was witnessed by the members of the Press from the steamer *Electra*, and was a charming spectacle. The procession of illuminated boats, the huge bonfires along the

shore, and the weird effect of colored lights on board several craft, which looked as if each was making a picturesque little pandemonium of its own, constituted a picture worthy of the brush of a Turner. We understand that the flag ship showed lights up to gun-fire, but when the Press boat neared her she was as dark as Erebus. The *Tourmaline* also was alive, but the thanks of the city are particularly due to Captain Rolfo of the gallant little *Pylades*, every outline of which vessel was delineated in lines of fire, while the excursionists were greeted with shrieks of her steam syron which would have done credit to the howls of the tormented in Hades. The gallant Frenchmen added to the charm of the occasion by the sweet strains of their effective bands. Altogether Wednesday evening's entertainment was one of the best features of our successful Carnival. The weather was delightful and the water calm, the three-quarters moon adding her brilliancy to the varied fireworks and illuminations. It will be long before such a sight will be witnessed again.

The band concert at the Exhibition Building was under way during the illumination and was listened to by numerous votaries of music.

Mrs. McLellan gave two afternoon parties at Government House this week. The one on Monday was not attended by a great many people, and the rain somewhat marred the pleasure of those who were present. On Wednesday, however, a large representation of youth, beauty and fashion of the city was present, as well as a number of strangers. For some time the band discoursed dance music without any effect, for why? There were no men there to dance with all the array of pretty girls. It seemed a pity, with that lovely music and a perfect floor that they should be compelled to adorn the wall. After a time, however, some young men put in an appearance and the "light fantastic toe" received attention immediately. The tents in the garden were pleasant resting places and the scene there was a very pretty one, some of the ladies' dresses being much admired. Leaving out of account the lack of dancing men, the party was an exceedingly pleasant one. The lovely old house was much admired by the stranger guests.

We have often wondered what is the attraction of negro minstrelsy. To see a set of idiots sitting in a solemn circle, every now and then gesticulating like baboons, firing off vulgar jokes, often of the tamest description, and singing songs mostly not worth listening to, has always seemed to us anything but an edifying function. We can, however, laugh at real fun as heartily as our neighbor, and if one is doomed to that trying sort of ordeal, there are generally a few merry airs or chorusses that afford some mitigation of the distasteful frivolity. In addition, however, to a collection of for the most part very pointless jokes, the San Francisco Minstrels seem to have conceived the original idea of setting their comic songs to a lugubrious style of air to which the Old Hundredth Psalm in the most nasal and drawling pitch of the days of old English country church psalmody would seem lively and festive. Anything more dreary and tedious than the performance we had the misfortune to be booked for on Tuesday evening would be difficult to imagine, and the apparently best voices of the company were altogether lacking in *timbre*. Some of the audience left long before the end of the melancholy performance, and we should suppose it was only the crowded state of the town that procured them an audience which must have numbered some 1500. If ever the San Francisco Minstrels come this way again popular taste will doubtless ensure them patronage; but for ourselves we shall be careful to give the Academy a wide berth during their stay.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For \$1.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

It is said that the blue-berry crop of Quebec this year will yield \$10,000.

An attempt is being made to establish the hop-growing industry in Manitoba.

In order to develop the Assiniboine River \$400,000 will be raised in Winnipeg.

The roads in Victoria County, C. B., are much improved this year, but the wooden bridges seem to need the attention of the Council.

The statue of the late Col. Williams at Port Hope is to be unveiled on Sept. 4, when Sir John Macdonald will deliver the inaugural address.

Judge Dugas has given instructions that henceforth no subpoena issued by him is to be served by anyone excepting the high constables. This arises out of Miss Tibbits' arrest.

The Pope has erected the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston into an arch-diocese. Kingston is the oldest Catholic See in the whole of Canada, after Québec, having been created in 1821.

It is understood that the additional number of fisheries inspectors in the Maritime Provinces will not in any way increase the cost of inspection, as the salaries of the six inspectors will only aggregate the salaries of the two previous officers.

A good driveway has been made along the highest part of the Dartmouth Common, and a summer house is to be placed on Fairy Rock. A code of bye-laws has been passed by the Park Commissioners and sent to the Government for concurrence. Next spring 500 young trees will be set out, and cows are to be prohibited from going at large on the park grounds. The view from the summit of the hill is very fine.

The shad fishing in Minas Basin, so far, has been a failure again this year. Some small catches have been made, but not enough have been taken to pay. We understand quite a quantity of bass have been taken in the weirs of late.

The French warship *Arethuse*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Brown de Coulston, accompanied by the cruiser *Roland*, arrived in port on Monday morning. The usual salutes were exchanged with the flag-ship *Bellerophon* and the citadel.

Mr. John Duff, M.D., a graduate of the Royal Medical College, has secured the highest honors at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Three other Canadians also won honors. Sir Robert Bell complimented Dr. Duff on his excellent training.

The prevalence of cholera infantum in Canning is thought to be due to the use of milk from cows which have been drinking impure water, but others think that impure water used for cooking and drinking direct, without any interference from the cow, is the cause.

A plain white stone will mark the resting place of Lord A. P. Cecil, drowned at Adolphus-town and buried at Napanee. The remains will be left in Canada. Lord William Cecil, in Napanee now, has so decided. He wanted to erect an elaborate stone, but the followers of Cecil asked that nothing of an ostentatious character be erected, as the deceased was marked by a retiring disposition.

Professor Bell's House-boat, now at Baddeck, is a catamaran, but instead of being simply decked it is built up somewhat like an ordinary steam boat. The bow and stern are both semi circular. Entering from the bow you find yourself in the parlor, a medium sized room neatly and tastefully upholstered. From the parlor a hall extends nearly the whole length of the house, on either side of the hall are state rooms, small but convenient. In the stern at the end of the hall is a large room, which might be a state room, a smoking room, or whatever room the occupants choose to call it. Adjoining this room is a neatly fitted up kitchen, near the kitchen is a stair way which leads out on the roof. This completes the house-boat. Its furnishings are the essence of simplicity and comfort, but are in no way luxurious. The house-boat is towed round by a steam tug. The Professor, not content with his researches in the world of science, is trying to discover a new method of fishing. Consequently he has had a well fitted in the floor, through which he intends to endeavor to entice the inhabitants of the briny deep to walk into his parlor.

California sent 3,500,000 pounds of honey to Europe last year.

Mrs. Cleveland will receive \$120,000 as her share of the Folsom estate in Omaha.

A band of incendiaries are burning churches and school houses in Vandant County, Texas.

The new screw twin steamer *Columbia* made her maiden passage from Southampton to New York in 6 days, 21 hours and 7 minutes.

A new disease has broken out in two or three cattle herds near Lincoln, Nebraska, and is spreading. Cattle owners in the vicinity are greatly alarmed.

D. Augustus Vandervoer, who owns a large vineyard at Manalapan, N. Y., has put bags over 10,000 bunches of growing grapes as a protection against insects.

Buffalo Bill has written to a friend in Colorado that he has already received proposals of marriage from twenty-seven wealthy Parisian ladies. Cowboys are in demand in Paris just now.

Maria Vincenz Cheari Cerrechone, who arrived on the steamer *Neuestria*, wore a very large bustle and was invited into the searching room. The bustle was found to contain five gold chains, thirty-three pairs of kid gloves, two gold mounted smelling bottles, two silver watch chains, nine gold rings, five gold pendants and five pairs of gold earrings. The goods were confiscated, and Maria was held to answer a charge of smuggling.

Tuesday last was the 80th birthday of the poet laureate Tennyson.

The belle of the royal family is said to be Princess Victoria, of Teck.

Eighty Nihilists have been arrested at Kharkoff and many others at Odessa.

The British warship *Sultan*, which struck a rock and sunk near Malta some months ago, has been raised.

A treaty is being negotiated between Great Britain and Japan whereby the whole interior of the latter country will be opened to English trade.

Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Prince of Austria, will carry to her grave an ugly scar where he struck her during one of his fits of fury.

The Imperial Federation League has decided to postpone any further action on Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for an Imperial Federation Convention until autumn.

The number of British subjects who emigrated from Great Britain during the first six months of this year was 139,525, which is a reduction of 18,225 as compared with the same period last year.

Simpkins, Marshall & Co., Hamilton, Adams & Co., and W. Kent & Co., three of the largest firms of wholesale booksellers in Great Britain, have amalgamated, forming a limited liability company.

Some excitement has been caused by the despatch of two French men-of-war to Crete, which island is in a state of disturbance, but it is quite possible that they may only have been sent to protect French interests in the usual manner where a country is perturbed.

## TOM'S FRIEND.

"Come in, my good girl—come in."

But it was not the slipshod feet of the landlady's little maid that stepped across the threshold; it was a more manly tread; and the young lady who, with her back to the door, was kneeling on the carpet, interrupted herself to glance at the clock on the mantelpiece. Armed with a hammer and a box of tin-tacks, she had been hammering industriously till disturbed by the tap for admittance.

"Oh! Tom, dear, is it you? Not but that you are always welcome!" she exclaimed in slightly injured tones, "but this is being too punctual. You have come home an hour and five minutes sooner than I expected you. The consequences are that I am in what Wiltshire Sally calls a right-down caddie. I should have finished this job long ago, and mended the table-cover, and put up the clean curtains, only I contrive to hit my fingers as often as the nails, and that hinders me, besides making them awfully sore."

Two more sturdy rap-raps followed this rather incoherent statement, the last corner was secured of the new red drugget that hid the faded, greasy Kidderminster, worn into holes in the service of previous lodgers, and then Madge Harland, glowing with work and excitement, sprang up.

"There, sir, what do you think of my first day's work? Isn't it an immense improve—?"

But the word was left unfinished, for the gentleman standing just inside the door, trying to look serious, was not the person she expected to see. He was not the Mr. Thomas Harland, who, not long since, had started in business for himself as an architect and surveyor, but a total stranger.

Madge's first impulse was to untie her coarse apron and pull down her sleeves, wondering the while if her hair was very rough, and her face very dirty.

It was a bonny face, lighted with a pair of brown eyes that met your gaze merrily and frankly, but just now cheeks and even brow were carnation with annoyance. Why had she so completely forgotten Tom's parting speech?

"It's just possible," he said, "that my old chum Benson will call for some plans I promised him. I can't stop to look them out now, so ask him to call again, or wait till I come in."

She had often heard the name of Benson; often thought she would like to know Tom's faithful friend, and thank him for the kindly deeds he had done the young fellow during the first years of his residence in London.

But she had not desired to wake Mr. Benson's acquaintance with a duster tucked into the belt of her Norfolk jersey, and all the chairs piled up on the centre table.

"Mrs. Harland, I presume," said the visitor, as he bowed.

"Oh, no!" was the blushing, smiling reply, "Tom cannot afford to get married yet. I am only his sister come to stay with him a little while, and try to make his rooms look more bright and home like. I am sorry he is not in."

"So am I, for I wished—particularly wished—to see him."

Madge regretted to hear this, for it constrained her to repeat Tom's message.

"I was to ask you if you would wait for him."

"He expected me, then? He thought I should call about those alterations in our plans? Then perhaps I had better wait."

To this Madge assented, as in duty bound, though inwardly debating where she could place him to be out of her way. In Tom's arm chair, on the middle of the hearth-rug, or close to the window, or—

But he was speaking again, and, producing a card-case:

"There is no necessity," said Madge, hastily, for time was fleeting, and she did not want Tom to find her entertaining his guest in the midst of such a muddle. "We have so often heard my brother talk of you that your name at home is quite a household word. I will give you a seat and a newspaper, and then, if you will excuse me, I will go on with my work."

Her first attack on the pile of heavy chairs would have brought them clattering about her ears if the steadier, stronger arm of her brother's friend had not been interposed. By his aid they were soon ranged round the room, Madge plying her duster briskly, and marvelling the while why everything she touched was smutty.

There was a great deal to be done; the dingy table-cover to be so arranged that Tom's writing case and a few well bound books concealed sundry stains, as well as the hole Madge intended repairing. Then sundry china dogs and shepherdesses, and phials of Alum Bay sands were swept off the mantelpiece into the basket, and thrust into the bottom of a cupboard, to make way for a couple of quaintly made photograph-stands, and some cheap but elegant Parian vases. This done, Madge, with modest pride in her performances, unwrapped a couple of pairs of landscapes painted by herself in water-colors, and intended to brighten the dull gray tint of the walls.

"If you wouldn't mind putting up some nails I should be so very much obliged," she said, coaxingly, for surely she need not stand on ceremony with Tom's friend. "You are taller than I, and I daresay you do not rap your fingers so cruelly. I could leave them till to-morrow, but you see I want to give my brother a pleasant surprise. These are sketches of some of his favourite bits of scenery. And I have worked early and late to get them done."

"I shall be pleased to help you," she was assured, and Tom's friend went to work *con amore*, and as deftly as if he had made picture-hanging the business of his life.

"If this is your work, Miss Harland," he observed, pausing, as he stood

on a hassock on the top of Tom's desk on the writing-table—"if this is entirely your work, you must have considerable talent. Your perspective is not always correct, and your coloring is crude; but those are errors of youth. You should take some lessons while in town."

Madge Harland's brown eyes sparkled with delight.

"Do you think, then, I shall ever paint well enough to sell my pictures? Pray tell me truly. Of course you know from Tom that my father, though known as a clever author, is not rich, and has four boys to start in the world now Tom is off his hands. I should be very thankful if I could help him a little."

"Of your talent there can be no doubt," was the decided reply, "but certainly you ought to put yourself under a good master."

"I am afraid that is impossible," she said. "I must wait a little longer, and then Tom may be able to help me."

"Have you seen him lately?" she went on, her voice breathing of sisterly pride. "Are you aware that the dear old fellow has had a great success at last. Yes, his designs for a new mansion for Sir Frederick Lorimer were selected by the Baronet himself from twenty others, some of which had been sent in by men of high standing. It is Tom's first step to fortune. Already it has brought him the promise of other work, and made all of us so happy and thankful.

"Even our whimsical old aunt," and Madge laughed a little, "has condescended to be pleased; and when she heard I was coming here she gave me the five-pound note I am spending on creature comforts for him."

"Your brother deserves to succeed," said Tom's friend, warmly. "One does not often meet with a man, nowadays, as unassuming and painstaking as he is clever."

Madge positively beamed on the speaker.

"Oh, thank you! thank you! It is so nice to hear you say this! Do you know we had been feeling very uneasy about Tom; he was striving so hard to make a start, and sustained so many disappointments, that he wrote in quite a depressed tone. I am ashamed to say I cried over his letters, poor boy; and I shall love Sir Frederick Lorimer all his life for having the good sense to discern his abilities."

"You do Sir Frederick great honor," said Madge's assistant, as he descended from his perch, and drew back to see whether the picture hung straight. "More, I fear, than he deserves."

"It was a foolish speech to make," she answered, contritely; "but I mean it too. If he continues to be satisfied with Tom, and recommends him—"

"As I have no hesitation in saying he will do," interposed Tom's friend.

"Then he is a dear old gentleman, and shall have a place in my heart always!"

Blushing for her own enthusiasm, Madge ran away to shake and put into place the cushions of crazy patchwork that she had made during the winter evenings for Tom's arm-chair.

"It looks quite cosy, doesn't it?" she asked, surveying her work complacently. When I got here, the dirty windows, the faded curtains, and the general air of discomfort made me wish I had persuaded father to let me come sooner. How miserable Tom must have been!"

"Not so much as other bachelors I could mention," was the earnest and somewhat sorrowful reply, "Your brother may have spent very lonely hours here, but he knew that within reach he had parents who loved and prayed for him, and a dear little sister full of sympathy with him in all his toils and troubles."

"You speak," said Madge, softly, as if you—"

"Am not equally favored? Neither am I. For some years past I have been a far more lonely man than Thomas Harland."

Madge longed to say something consoling, but she could only look her compassion, and this she did so eloquently that Tom's friend put out his hand to clasp hers.

However he drew it back again, and in sprightlier tones, flourishing his hammer, demanded what he should do next.

"I don't think I need trouble you any further," and Madge glanced once more at the clock. "Tom will be here very soon. The curtains must be left till to-morrow, for I promised him a high tea, and there isn't a minute to spare. If you will kindly amuse yourself with this newspaper—I am afraid it is three days old, but you'll not mind, will you?"

If Tom's friend laughed it was behind the paper, and he held it so that Madge did not see how amusedly he watched her as she flitted about, too busy to cast a thought or a look in his direction.

First there was the fire to be lighted, for even in May London rooms are dull and dark in the early twilight, and when, by a little deft management, it burst into a ruddy glow, she drew a round table near the hearth and began her preparation for the evening meal.

With the aid of a marvellous little spirit-stove that stood in the kitchen, a dish of cutlets were cooked, and an omelet and coffee made. Moreover, Madge had found time to run up to the attic rented for her use, there to brush her curly hair, change her dress and remove from hands and face all traces of the day's labors.

Another trip upstairs to comfort the fretting children of the sick lodger on the third floor with slices of the country cake that had formed part of the contents of a hamper Madge brought with her, and a pause to say a few inspiring words to the ailing mother, and then she ran down once more, singing as she went.

Tom had arrived during her absence, and over a roll of sections and elevations he and his friend were discoursing; but Madge daringly interposed:

"Cannot this be deferred till after tea? It will be cruel to spoil my cookery, and let my coffee grow cold. You will stay, Mr. Benson?"

"My dear Madge!" her brother exclaimed; but whether it was in depreciation of her interference or not she could not tell, for his friend replied promptly:

"I shall be very pleased to stay, Miss Harland, if you are certain I shall not be an intruder."

He was soon reassured on this point, and Madge did the honors of the meal with winsome grace, and such bright looks and lively speeches, that even Tom, who had been unusually grave, regained his spirits, and the guest proved himself quite an acquisition.

There were few subjects broached on which he could not converse well; and if Madge had a little fun at his expense when he confessed his ignorance of everything pertaining to housekeeping, he turned the table on her when she had to acknowledge that this was her first visit to London, and she did not know whether or no the Tower of London was near Oxford Street, or Finsbury Park an adjunct to the British Museum.

"But I mean to make Tom take me everywhere," she declared, "to the Royal Academy and Richmond Hill, and St. Paul's, and Hyde Park and Greenwich Observatory, besides Westminster Abbey and Windsor. I must not miss either of those."

"Are we to do them all in one day?" queried Tom. "And what about my work?"

"True, you must not neglect that, and risk offending your right honorable patron just to gratify my vulgar curiosity. Is Sir Frederick at all exact or fidgety?"

"My dear Madge!" exclaimed Tom, as before; but now he started up from the table, and his friend rose too and murmured that he must be going.

"Have I said anything wrong? Oh, pray forgive me!" cried Madge, ashamed that the gaiety her companions had been encouraging should have carried her beyond the bounds of discretion.

"Wrong!" repeated Tom's friend, "certainly not; the question was a very natural one, and I shall leave Mr. Harland to answer at his leisure."

There was another brief discussion of the plans and then the guest departed, not, however, without shaking Madge by the hand warmly, and bidding her reserve all rough jobs of nailing and hammering till he came again.

Tom Harland lit his pipe and sat smoking and meditating while his sister cleared the table. It was not till she had sent away the plates and dishes, restored the room to order, lit Tom's reading-lamp, and produced a formidable basket of hose that wanted mending, that she came and laid her hands on his shoulders.

"I thought you and Benson were great-great friends?"

"So we are," was the reply.

"And that you had no secrets from him, but discussed all your affairs with him and asked his advice?"

"Why so I do. What are you driving at, child?"

"If this is the case, why were you displeased with me for asking about Sir Frederick in Mr. Benson's hearing?"

"You goose, you are still in the dark?" and Tom laughed at her bewilderment. "Benson is not a brown-bearded young Hercules, but a small, slight, black-muzzled, middle-aged man; our visitor was Sir Frederick himself."

"Madge collapsed on to the hearthrug, and tried to recall every word she had spoken that evening.

When she looked up it was to say, reproachfully:

"You ought to have told me sooner."

"Sir Frederick requested that I would leave you in ignorance till he had gone."

"Then he ought to have told me. I was too bad!"

He explained that he was not aware of the mistake you had fallen into till you called him Mr. Benson; and it was so pleasant to be received and treated as an old friend, that he could not resist holding his tongue."

"And I spoke of him as a dear old gentleman, talked freely of my hopes that he would continue to employ you, and I said I should—"

But here Madge's face went down on her hands, and she alternately cried and laughed till Tom grew cross, telling her she was attaching a ridiculous importance to the incident. It was not at all probable that she would ever see Sir Frederick again.

Neither did she during the remainder of her stay in London; but tickets for the opera, some concerts, and some picture galleries, besides sundry baskets of fruit and flowers, proved that the Baronet had not forgotten her.

When Tom could quite spare her, Madge went back to her country home, intending to profit by her studies of the ancient and modern painters and work hard to achieve greatness for herself.

But her intentions were frustrated, for as soon as she went home Sir Frederick Lorimer visited Dorsetshire, made the acquaintance of Mr. Harland senior, won the esteem of Madge's mother, and ere long asked the worthy couple for their daughter.

"I have always resolved not to marry," he said, "till I could meet with a dear, good, unaffected girl, who realized my dreams of what a woman should be. I lost my heart to you, my Madge, when you graciously inclined towards me as the trusty Benson. Cannot you give me yours in return? Though I am not Benson, I still aspire to be known as Tom's friend."

Madge pouted.

"You took a shameful advantage of me! I might have said all sorts of dreadful things!"

"Instead of which you declared with flattering enthusiasm that I should have a place in your heart for ever. You will not retract this?"

And she did not, for she had learned to love him dearly.

**FOR**

- Hair Brushes, FOR
- Tooth Brushes, FOR
- Nail Brushes, FOR
- Shaving Brushes, FOR
- Flesh Brushes, FOR
- Sponges, Bath Gloves, -OR-

Five Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Drug-gist's Sundries, and Toilet Requisites of every description, come to the

**ACADIA DRUG STORE**  
155-Hollis Street-155,  
**HATTIE & MYLIUS.**

**The Cheque Bank, Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Having been appointed sub-agent in Halifax for the issue of Cheque Bank Cheques and for Cashing of same, I am prepared to issue single cheques for £5, £10 and for larger and smaller amounts, and also to sell books of cheques.

These cheques are safer to handle and remit than Bank of England Notes. They can be cashed without charge all over the world and are specially suited for remitting money to Continental Cities. Persons travelling in Britain and on the Continent will find them very safe and convenient.

Particulars furnished on application to

**J. C. MACINTOSH, Banker,**  
168 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

**LONDON DRUG STORE,**  
147 Hollis Street,

**J. GODFREY SMITH,**  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &c.

**NOTICE.**

**The Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. (Limited.)**

On and after MONDAY, 10th inst., until further notice, the Steamer "MARION" will run between Port Mulgrave and Sydney through the Bras d'Or Lakes on following days:-

From Port Mulgrave on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival of I. C. R. Express Train.

From Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving at 2 p.m., and arriving next morning in time to connect with Express Train for the West.

J. W. GORHAM & CO.,  
Successors to J. S. MACLEAN & Co., Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

**APOTHECARIES HALL,**  
7 to 9 George St., Halifax, N. S.

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Essences, Fine Perfumery, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Trusses, Supporters and Elastic Stockings. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Medicine Chests supplied and refitted. Homeopathic Medicines, Garden Seeds and Bulbs in their season.

**Boston Marine Insurance Co.**

Capital Paid in:

**One Million Dollars.**

Net Surplus Dec. 31, 1898.

**\$845,725.48.**

Offices of the Company.

17 State St., Boston. 43 Wall St., New York.  
Chamber Corn., Balt. 159 Jackson St., Chic.

**J. TAYLOR WOOD, AGENT, 70 BEDFORD ROW**

**Wm. Bannister,**

Importer and Retail Dealer in

**WATCHES,**

**CLOCKS,**

**JEWELRY**

**SPECTACLES,**

**PLATED-WARE.**

**136 GRANVILLE STREET,**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**Electric Power!**

**NO COAL!**

**NO ASHES!**

**NO DIRT!**

**Power Direct From Central Station.**

**ECONOMY & FREEDOM FROM RISK OF FIRE**

THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMPANY, having secured the exclusive right to use the only Motor that does not require personal care whilst running, and having about completed their Electric Station in a central portion of the city, and equipped it with the best available machinery to be obtained in the United States, are now prepared to contract with parties requiring Motors from one-quarter horse to fifty horse power.

This power can be satisfactorily utilized for running Elevators, Machine Shops, Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Laundry Machinery, Wood Working Machinery, Dentistry, Hoisting, and all purposes for which a Steam or Gas Engine could be utilized, and at a much less cost, either on original cost or operating.

For further particulars apply at

**No. 126 Granville St.**

**The Nova Scotia Power Co.**

(LIMITED.)

**City Foundry & Machine Works,**

**W. & A. MOIR,**

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS**  
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

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

**MOIR, SON & CO.**

**MAMMOTH WORKS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

RAILWAY, COLLIERY, MILL AND GOLD MINERS'  
**SUPPLIES.**

# AUSTEN BROS.

Have now in Stock the largest and best assorted stock of  
**RUBBER BELTING**  
in the Maritime Provinces.

This belting was made specially for our trade, of the best 32 ounce Cotton Duck and Para Rubber—FULLY WARRANTED in every respect. SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER RUBBER BELTING IN THE MARKET.

## CYLINDER AND MACHINE OILS

**COPPERINE.**—A nonfibrous, Anti-friction Box Metal, for machinery bearings. Shape of bar, name and package secured by letters Patent.

Wastes, Packings, Hose, Emery Wheels, Wrot Iron Pipe and Fittings, Pumps, Shovels, Steel, Water Wheels, Wire Rope, etc., etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**AUSTEN BROS.,**  
HOLLIS STREET.

# MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

## IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

# KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

## Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

# Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.

## ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

### GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

### ROTARY SAW MILLS

In Latest Styles, and

### HOT WATER BOILERS.

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

—ALSO—

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



## MINING.

**MOOSELANDS.**—Mr. H. Y. Stenshorn has on exhibition in the window of M. S. Brown, the well-known Granville street jeweller, some fine specimens of quartz taken from a property in which he is interested at Moose-lands. After months of unwearying toil it would now appear that Mr. Stenshorn has at last found the rich lead he has so long been searching for. If energy and enterprise can win success, Mr. Stenshorn is worthy of it, and we must congratulate him on his fine prospects.

In an article on the Russian crude oil pipe line scheme, which was to carry crude oil from Baku to Batoum on the Black Sea, and there refine it, and which has collapsed for the present, the *London Engineering* says:—“Meanwhile the question may be pertinently put why English capitalists, who can combine to take up a Russian scheme that would have involved an outlay of two millions sterling, cannot do a little to open up the oilfields of their own empire. In Canada, as Mr. Marvin recently showed in his ‘Coming Oil Age,’ there are deposits transcending in area any that the Russians or Americans possess, yet nothing is being done to develop them. It is really lamentable, after all that has been written by able scientists on the potentialities of the petroleum fields belonging to England, that enterprise and capital should hold aloof from an industry which in the United States has achieved amazing developments and given Russia a revenue of nearly a million sterling a year. For date-coffee, toy sewing machines, and other bubbles, hundreds of thousands of pounds can be frantically forced upon company promoters by a public that is quite impervious to the merits of petroleum. Yet petroleum has its romantic as well as its sober side, and many a fortune has been made out of a single oil well.” We are glad to see this spirit shewing itself in the leading English papers, scientific and financial. A few weeks ago the *Financial News* of London, a prominent financial journal, had a leading article on Canada as a field for investments. If English capital and enterprise could be induced to come to Canada and open up our wonderful resources it would aid immensely in binding the Empire together and bringing about the hope of all true subjects of our Queen, closer Imperial relations. It is with a conviction of the importance both to England and Canada of making the former acquainted with these resources that we have urged the bringing of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute here next year.

**A TALK WITH COAL MEN.**—The interprovincial trade of Canada is at all times a subject of paramount interest to the Dominion. A talk with the leading coal dealers of this city to-day brought out the fact that although the importation of coal into this Province from Nova Scotia by water transportation may not be as extensive as last year, yet it is not expected that the falling off will be anything to indicate that the impetus given to the trade by the imposition of a duty on American coal a few years since has been in any marked degree lessened. It must be remembered that by figures given in this column at the close of navigation last fall, it was shown that 1888 was an unprecedentedly successful year for the black diamonds, and even if the figures be a little less for 1889 we have no reason to complain.

In 1887 the Cape Breton mines sent 277,709 tons of coal to this port, while the importation from Pictou the same year amounted to 64,191, making a total for the season of 341,900 tons. Last year exceeded 1887 by 20,470 tons, and as before estimated, surpassed any previous record.

Cape Breton forwarded 288,391 tons up the St. Lawrence, while the Pictou county mines sent us 76,979 tons. In order, however, to give the readers of the Empire an idea of the extent of the present season's work, it may be stated that the following are the steamers, with the registered tonnage and the names of the firms chartering them, which are now continually at work  
Intercolonial Coal Co.—Steamer *Cape Clear*, 950 tons; *Black Prince*, 958.

Kingman, Brown & Co.—Steamers *Cacouna*, 931; *Bonavista*, 866  
*Coban*, 639; *Trojan*, 1,071.

Carbray, Routh & Co.—Steamers *Bratsberg*, 1,000; *Danish Prince*, 1,044.

J. & R. McLea.—Steamers *Geo. Clarkson*, 980; *Dedington*, 1,070.

Hy. Dobell & Co.—Steamers *Polino*, 524; *Grallands*, 703; *Ashbro*, 743; *Smeaton Tower*, 902.

Wm. Muir & Sons.—Steamers *Sir Francis Drake*, 1004; *Mauldin*, 1,234; *Edmondsley*, 980; *Tropic*, 1006.

F. C. Henshaw.—Steamers *Edinburgh*, 1,103; *Invermay*, 952.

It must also be remarked that a great many transient steamers call for coal at the Nova Scotia ports and come to Montreal, the same not being regularly in the trade. There are likewise quite a number coming to Quebec.

The Grand Trunk last year purchased somewhere near 60,000 tons from the Pictou and Cape Breton mines, that quantity being brought to this port by water, and which will have to be deducted from the imports this season. This company has not bought a pound from the above-named coal districts this year, and of course this is the main cause of the alleged diminished traffic, especially from Pictou, where the Grand Trunk generally purchased more largely than at the different Cape Breton mines. In the first place the railway in question has a good quantity of last year's supply on hand, owing to the mildness of the winter season, and without doubt this had a great deal to do with the dullness of the spring trade in coal, both in Canada and the United States. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk people have been securing a good deal of coal from Western Pennsylvania, over the latest connection that has been made by the Canadian system with the Rome and Watertown line at Massena Springs, New York State, the opening of which was noticed in the *Empire* a few weeks ago. One coal agent observed, however, this morning that he thought large consumers were making a mistake in holding back, as there would certainly not be sufficient tonnage in the field

to meet the extra demand that will most probably arise. In conclusion, he believed that the coal trade would not be materially lessened, as fortunately our vast manufacturing interests were expanding from day to day, and the demand for coal would be consequently on the increase.

In connection with this very important branch of Canadian commerce it may be said for the benefit of all concerned that quite an agitation has developed itself of late, relative to the proposed imposition of a duty on soft coal screenings, which are sold more extensively than ever, and according to dealers here have become an important branch of the trade. This article is now used largely for steam coal, and it is held that the same duty shall be paid as on round coal.—*Empire*.

W. P. McNeil, of New Glasgow, has sold his coal mine, near that town, to the iron company for the handsome sum of \$50,000.

**ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND.**—It is known that the diamond is coal in its purest state, but to become diamond this coal must melt. Should it be by the action of subterranean heat alone, the coal would burn to ashes; should there be the assistance of hydrogenous or condensed gaseous substances, this could well account for its melting, but not for its hardening to such a degree, that it surpasses every other substance, and the black coal becomes the whitest and purest object in the whole of nature. Other gems were liquid stones in nature's cauldron, and adopted some coloring matter from various extraneous sources; but the diamond, instead of adopting color, had to lose its natural black, and to distill itself into the purest white. It is therefore a most hidden problem, and many men of modern science and geologists are of opinion that electricity, that occult natural power, must have a share in its formation, and it appears that anything may be expected from this mysterious, and yet unexplained force of nature.

Prof. Simmler says the basis of diamond formation is liquid or liquefied carbonic acid. Indeed, facts tend to show the presence of this agent in the coating of valuable gems. Upon the bursting of such crystals there are often found to occur two liquids in the cavities, the one behaving like water, the other like liquid carbonic acid. On one occasion it was observed that the liquid in a quartz crystal which was dashed to pieces, scattered its contents around with great noise, burning holes in the handkerchief wound around the hands of the experimenter. The acid contents itself had disappeared. Under these circumstances, M. Simmler argues that if carbon be soluble in liquid acid, it would then only be necessary to subject the solvent to slow evaporation. The carbon would thereby be deposited, and, by taking proper care, assume crystalline forms, and in evaporating quickly the so-called black diamond, which, in the state of powder, is much used for polishing, the colorless diamond might be produced. Though the liquid in question has never been subjected to a chemical analysis, the formation of liquid carbonic acid in the interior of the globe may be considered as probable.

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT, BEAVER MINE.**—As this property has been worked constantly and vigorously from the start in 1884 to the present, it merits extended notice as a good type of the district, group, and period. The main vein averages 4 feet thick, though almost pinched out in places, and has the usual contents, yellow and dark colored blends with some iron pyrites and a little galena, in a gangue, chiefly of calcite, with some white and amethystine quartz and a little fluorite, generally green, but sometimes purple. The silver occurs chiefly as argentite, in nugget, sheet and leaf form, with some native silver. The mountain tallow is very abundant in places. Two seams have been worked on, the main one cuts N. W. across a range 200 feet high, and is intersected 300 feet in by a vein running N. E. Up to March, 1889, some 1280 feet of sinking in shafts and winzes, 3,510 feet of drifting and 600 feet of crosscutting had been done in this mine. A large amount of work has been done on this property, entailing equal expenditure probably \$350,000, but it is stated that there was taken from it in 2½ months of 1887, over \$93,000 of silver, and in the fall of that year the ore body in sight was estimated at about one million dollars. The property is evidently being developed upon a permanent footing, and is excellently managed so far as a visitor can judge. Some 75 men are employed, and the village contains about 40 families or 200 people. The mine buildings comprise boiler house, machine shop, air compressor house, hoist house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, pump house, stables, etc. The laboratory is very complete and the stamp mill also; the air compressor runs 7 drills, 2 hoists, and the pumps. The daily production now is 60 tons of ore, and about 30 cords of wood are consumed for power and general purposes. The mine is owned by Col. Frank S. Hecker and Ex-Governor Alger, of Detroit, United States, and is managed by Capt. Williams in charge of underground work, W. C. Romer assayer and accountant, and Capt. White in charge of machinery. Since starting, this mine has cleared and consumed the timber of 500 acres of its land, and requires daily to clear and use nearly one acre for its furnaces, etc. The monthly expenses are about \$5,000, a school is maintained with some 40 scholars, and a general store with about \$7,000 of varied goods in stock, and there is also a good hotel, costing \$10,000, and accommodating a large number of guests. A resident physician is here, and religious services are held regularly twice monthly by a visiting minister. The mine is 29 miles S. W. from Port Arthur, and work goes on day and night, except Sunday, in two shifts of 10 hours each.

**TRANSMISSION OF POWER.**—Certain Basle and Zurich capitalists are endeavoring to float a scheme for utilising the waters of the Rhine, by means of a canal some 2½ miles long, the water-power obtained being estimated at 3,500 horse-power. It is proposed to electrically transmit the power to consumers, and it is calculated that a profit of 8 to 9 per cent. would be realised on an original outlay of some £400,000.—*Electrical Review*.

# AGENTS WANTED.

We need Agents, both travelling and local, to canvass for  
**THE CRITIC.**

For terms, etc., apply to

A. MILNE FRASER, MANAGER,

161 Hollis St., Halifax.

**JOHN SILVER & CO.,**  
Importers & Dealers in British, Foreign & Home Manufactured  
**DRY GOODS.**

The Old Stand, 176 & 178 Granville St., and 2 Buckingham St., Halifax, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

A Splendidly Assorted Stock. New Goods by every Steam.  
Ring up TELEPHONE 497 for prompt execution of orders.

To Machinists,  
Engineers, Plumbers,  
Mill Owners & Miners.

Having made arrangements with a Prominent Brass Manufacturing Firm to handle their goods, we will carry a stock of Brass Goods and Steam Fittings in all branches and be able to fill orders promptly at factory discounts. Cast and

**MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS!**

Of these we will handle only a first-class American make.

We have also in Stock:  
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,  
MACHINISTS' & MINERS' TOOLS,  
LUBRICATING OILS,  
CRUCIBLES.

Packings of all Descriptions.  
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

**Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow**

174 to 190 Lower Water St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

1889 — GOLD MINING — 1889.

This year promises to be an active one in our GOLD FIELDS. We are, in anticipation of this, directing our best efforts towards meeting the enlarging demand for SUPPLIES by special arrangements with leading manufacturers of the principal articles of consumption. We will handle only the BEST GOODS and SELL AT REASONABLE PRICES, factors which have given us the reputation for being

The Best House in Nova Scotia  
—FOR—  
**GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.**

A visit or correspondence solicited.

**H. H. FULLER & CO.**

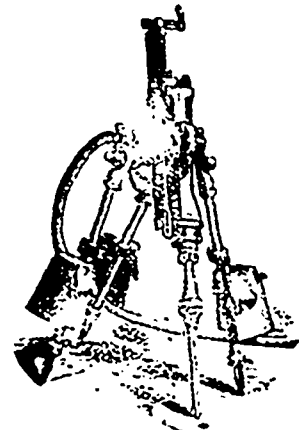
41 TO 45 UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Metals, Mill, Mining and Fishing Supplies, and General Hardware.

**AARON SINFIELD,**  
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, and all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS, 7 GOLFING ST.



**Ingersoll Rock Drill Comp'y**

OF CANADA,

204 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

Drill can be seen working at the Halifax Dry Dock.

**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.

**LONE STAR LAUNDRY,**

62 AND 64 GRANVILLE ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

**M. & D. Mackenzie,**  
PROPRIETORS.

Laundry Work done at short notice.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

# 110 BOOKS FOR \$1.50.

# TWO PAIRS OF LOVERS.

Our whole list of Books now reaches 110, divided into 8 sections. Four of these sections are published this week. For the others see the preceding and following issues of THE CRITIC. We can furnish the whole 110 books (8 sections) with one year's subscription to THE CRITIC (either new subscribers or renewals, paying strictly in advance,) for \$3.00; and to all new subscribers, (paying one year in advance,) and all old subscribers, paying their account to date and a full year in advance, we will send free any section. Or we will send any section (13 books) for 75 cents, 3 sections for \$1.00, and the whole 8 sections (110 books) for \$2.50. Order by section number.

Address all orders to

**A. MILNE FRASER,**  
MANAGER CRITIC,  
Halifax, N. S.

SECTION 1.

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers**  
The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. **Winter Evening Recreation.** A collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. **Back to the Old Home.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hid-Jen Perils."
4. **Dialogues, Recitations, AND READINGS.** A choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. **The Standard Letter WRITER FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.** A complete guide to correspondence.
6. **The Frozen Deep.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. **Red Court Farm.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir. Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott, none is more beautiful.
9. **In Cupid's Net.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. **Amos Barton.** A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. **Lady Gwendoline's Dream**  
A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. **The Mystery of the HOLLY TREE.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. **The Budget of Wit, HUMOR AND FUN.** A collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. **The Grey Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. **Sixteen Complete Stories**  
by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.

SECTION 2.

17. **Jasper Dane's Secret.**  
A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. **Fancy Work for Home ADORNMENT.** An entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. **Grimm's Fairy Stories FOR THE YOUNG.** Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. **Manual of Etiquette for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.** A guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. **Useful Knowledge for THE MILLION.** A handy book of useful information for all.
22. **The Home Cook Book AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN.** Containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers; also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. **Manners and Customs IN FAR AWAY LANDS.** An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. **87 Popular Ballads.**  
Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. **Called Back.** By Hugh Conway.
26. **At the World's Mercy.**

- A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. **Mildred Trovanion.** A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
  28. **Dark Days.** A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
  29. **Shadows on the Snow.** A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses."
  30. **Leoline.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
  31. **Gabriel's Marriage.** By Wilkie Collins.
  32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money."

SECTION 3.

33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. **Valerie's Fate.** A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.
37. **Annie.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. **The Laurel Bush.** By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. **Robinson Crusoe.** A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel DeFoe.
40. **How to Make Poultry PAY.** An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. **Parlor Magic and Chemical EXPERIMENTS.** A book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. **Gems of the Poets.** Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. **Building Plans for PRACTICAL LOW-COST HOUSES.** A full description and plans of eight modern houses ranging in price from \$300 to \$1,500.
44. **Anecdotes of Public Men**  
—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.
45. **Aesop's Fables.** Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.

SECTION 4.

46. **Romeo and Juliet.** By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. **Enoch Arden, and other GEMS** By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."
48. **Cardinal Richelieu.** By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. The character of the wily, ambitious and brilliant French prime, as sketched by Bulwer in his immortal play of Cardinal Richelieu, is the one which has become historic.
49. **Paul and Virginia.** By Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. It is the "story that never dies." Part I. 50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. **Miss Toosey's Mission, AND LADDIE.** Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. **Peg Woffington.** By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. 53. Peg Woffington. Part II.
54. **Money.** By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money." Under the above title you see the coinage and hear the jingle of the full play.
55. **Rasselas; Prince of ABYSSINIA.** By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I. 56. Rasselas; Prince of Abyssinia. Part II.
57. **William Shakespeare;**  
How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French Author.
58. **Doom!** An Atlantic EPISODE. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner. The hand of a master is visible from the "all aboard" at Liverpool to the terrible landing at New York.

Mamie Esdaile and her father's guest, Captain Hemsley, were dawdling away the half-hour before dressing for dinner beside the glowing fire that burned on the wide hearth in the entrance-hall.

They had been riding together that afternoon, braving muddy roads and gloomy skies, and now declared themselves too dirty and dishevelled to join their friends at afternoon-tea in the drawing-room.

Besides, letters for Mamie had come by the second post, and she never could enjoy her correspondence with a buzz of talk around her.

Not that the presence of Wyatt Hemsley seemed to inconvenience her at all, but then words had been spoken during that afternoon's ride which had made their interests, like their hearts, one.

"An invitation for Lady Carby's ball—shall we accept it—Wyatt?" Captain Hemsley, after a hasty glance around to assure himself that they were alone, snatched a kiss from the lips that breathed his name so prettily.

"If you will promise to keep all your waltzes for me." Mamie called him a greedy boy, but gave the required pledge, and opened another envelope.

To this she gave a pettish tap as soon as she had mastered its contents. "Was there ever anything so provoking! Sibyl Hardress was to have come to us to-morrow, and now she writes to excuse herself. As she was aware I should not be satisfied without knowing why, she adds her reason. She is so sick of being pointed out as a great heiress and besieged with the attentions of men she despises, that she intends to go to Girton and devote herself to study. There's a Miss Misanthrope for you! Young, pretty, and tired of admiration at four-and-twenty!"

"Humph! this is odd!" exclaimed her lover. "Your friend writes in precisely the same strain as Gerald Lowther did this morning. I wanted you to know him, and despatched your father's kind invitation urging him to accept it. But he says—let me see, what does he say? Ah! here is his letter. 'Pray excuse me, dear Wyatt; I am not up to the gay life of a country house, and feel safer and happier among my books.'

"Please interpret," said Mamie. "Of what is the unfortunate man afraid?"

"Of women's eyes, my precious!" was the laughing reply. "When he and I were at Edinburgh last year I happen to know that poor Gerald encountered your fair and learned friend. They were becoming quite intimate when someone whispered in his ear that she was an heiress, and perhaps the same kind friend warned her that poor scholars do marry for money. At any rate, the lady looked coldly on her admirer, and he took the alarm and went back to Cambridge directly."

"But Mr. Lowther is not——"

"A money-hunter? My dearest Mamie, he is one of the proudest, the most honorable of men!"

"And Sibyl is a dear girl in spite of her learning. How I wish we could have brought them together and made them as happy as we are!"

"Is it impossible?" queried Wyatt.

"N—n—o!" replied Mamie, after a little consideration. "With your assistance I think it could be done."

"You shall have my help as far as the carrying out of your scheme, but don't ask me to invent or suggest. Beyond military tactics I am duffer at finessing."

"Perhaps that is why I love—I mean, why I feel a sort of friendly liking for you," responded the young lady, demurely. "No, sir, you are not to kiss me again. If grandmamma were to come this way she would be horrified. Bring me that writing-case and we will commence operations at once. I shall write to Sibyl and you must pen a few lines to Mr. Lowther."

"What am I to say?" asked the captain, when both were seated with the ink-stand between them.

"Simply that you have just proposed and been accepted—that the young lady is staying here, and you cannot be content till your dear old friend has seen and approved your choice. Take no excuses—say you shall meet every train, and so on. Be quick, that our letters may go out this evening. Of course I shall write to Sibyl in a similar strain."

"Yes? But I don't see the drift of your arrangement. I had already intended to tell Lowther what a happy fellow your sweet confession has made me."

"But you must not mention names," and Mamie held up a warning finger. "You are to leave him in doubt whether it is Sibyl Hardress who is or is not your fiancée."

"Hum—well—I have no objection to mystifying him a little. But let about Miss Hardress? What are you going to say to her?"

"I shall hint and insinuate that Mr. Lowther's talents have been so much for my susceptibility."

Still Captain Hemsley looked perplexed.

"And so, by rousing their jealousy as well as their curiosity, you think you shall secure their coming to Esdaile Abbey? But then they will sooner see you and I together than they will understand the state of affairs."

"They shall not be allowed to see us together," interposed Mamie.

"Sibyl must be the object of your devotion, whilst I——"

"Whilst you walk, ride, and chat with Gerald Lowther! I could stand that, Mamie—I couldn't, really."

Miss Esdaile gave him a reproachful look. "Have you so little faith in me? Cannot you make a small sacrifice to secure your friend's happiness?"

"Small do you call it? If you loved as fondly as I do, you would know that it would exasperate me to madness to see you smiling on another."

as you have smiled on me, letting him hang over your chair, or absorb you in confidential chat. Lowther can be very fascinating when he likes."

"But he is not Wyatt Hemsley. Oh! it is cruel of you to doubt me!"

As Mamie showed signs of becoming tearful, her lover apologized, and pledged himself to do just as she pleased.

"I will imitate you precisely," he added, a little maliciously. "When Lowther squeezes your hand, I will press Miss Hardress's taper fingers, and gaze in her eyes."

"Indeed, sir, you'll do no such thing! Do you want to make me hate her? That is going beyond your instructions with a vengeance!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" croaked grandmamma Esdaile's pet-parrot. "How very absurd we are!"

For once Poll's observations was so well-timed that the lovers laughed and were reconciled. The letters were written and despatched, eliciting on the following day telegrams from both recipients.

"Will be with you to night," Mr Lowther wired. "You shall see me to-morrow," was Miss Hardress's message, and the delighted conspirators kept the secret of their engagement from everyone but Mamie's father, lest it should interfere with the success of their plot.

The Esdailes had gone to dine with some old friends when Gerald Lowther arrived at the abbey, but Captain Hemsley was there to welcome him; and they spent a very pleasant evening in the library, sometimes talking, sometimes examining the rare old books and manuscripts with which its oaken cases had been filled by a former squire.

"But you have not told me anything respecting your betrothed," said Gerald, presently.

"You shall see her to-morrow. I think you have met before," replied the young officer.

"Is she the daughter or niece of Mr. Esdaile?"

"What made you think that?" queried Captain Hemsley, evasively. "Miss Esdaile is a dear little girl, but she has not the brilliant mind of Sibyl Hardress."

Mr. Lowther started, stammered something unintelligible, then thrust his hands into his pockets and fell into a brown study.

What strange contrarieties in human nature he was continually encountering! Who could imagine his gay, scatter-brained, military friend worshipping at the shrine of a modern Minerva!

Mamie drove her ponies to the station to meet Miss Hardress.

"I hope," said the latter, "you haven't a house full of people."

"Dear me, no. Just our own family, grandmamma, one of my uncles, who is helping papa make his plans for draining those marsh lands by the river; Mr. Gerald Lowther—you have heard of him?—and his *fidus Achates*, Captain Hemsley. Don't fall in love with young Hemsley, Sib, because a little bird has whispered to me that he is engaged."

Miss Hardress curled her finely chiselled lip.

"Those military men are generally sad fiends, but the warning was not needed. I shall never marry; but devote my time and money to good purposes."

"How angelic of you! For my own part I am more unselfish. Instead of making myself a name as a great female philanthropist, I shall be content to be the mistress of some happy household, with a dear good husband loving and praising me as the best of wives."

"Yours is a very sweet and womanly ambition," said Sibyl, with a sigh; "but you might have ascribed to me better motives for my plans."

"Dear Sib, it is not wise to plan at all. Let both of us be content for a wiser Hand to rule our destinies."

"But how grave we are," Mamie added the next moment. "Here comes papa to meet us, and the gentlemen are with him. I do so hope you will like Mr. Lowther! For my sake, you know."

Both Sibyl Hardress and Gerald Lowther assured themselves that they were very pleased to renew the acquaintance under circumstances that enabled them to be on the best of terms without any danger of misunderstanding, and once again they glided into intimacy; they read the same books, discussed favorite topics, and held long arguments with an increasing respect for each other's mental powers.

It was only when Gerald was smoking his last cigar, or Sibyl was brushing her tresses at night, that he would marvel how she could bestow such a heart as hers on a thoughtless boy who took no interest in her pursuit, and she would feel vexed with Mamie for her frivolity. Why did she not fit herself to be the companion of the clever man who had chosen her for his wife?

"I am afraid we are in a maze and don't know the way out," Wyatt Hemsley confided to his betrothed one morning when they had stolen away to the conservatory, while Gerald and Sibyl bent their heads together over a pamphlet on the Semitic stone. "They are the best of friends, but no sooner give either of them a hint of our scheming than they will fly apart and no earthly power will bring them together again."

"Cannot we trust to circumstances?"

"You see," objected Mamie's lover, "I am awfully tired of playing hide-and-seek. I want all the world to know that you are mine and I am thine."

"We must not do anything rashly," Mamie decided. "I am going down the village after luncheon. If you like to go too and carry my charity basket, we can have a nice quiet talk, and perhaps hit upon some plan for bringing matters to a climax."

But this was done during their absence. Grandmamma Esdaile, though too deaf to hear a word without her trumpet, still retained the keenest of eyesight. She had seen the love-glances exchanged between her pet Mamie and Captain Hemsley: she had watched and approved their growing affection, and was first dismayed, then furiously angry, when she saw the gallant

captain's place by Mamie's side usurped by the pale, reserved scholar, whom she looked upon as the wisest of men.

Something must be done to rescue Mamie from the spells cast upon her by this second Mephistopheles, and grandmamma looked around her for a more useful *confidante* than Mamie's easy-tempered indolent mother.

At last her choice fell upon Sibyl Hardress, to whom she drew such a moving picture of the happy understanding that reigned between Mamie and Captain Hemsley before that wicked Mr. Lowther came to the abbey, than when the agitated Sibyl made her escape she flew to the library to ponder over what she had heard.

Here, however, her tears and her trouble were witnessed by the scholar, who made his presence known by hurrying to her side.

"Dear Miss Hardress, something or someone has grieved you. Can I be of any assistance?"

"Yes," she answered, frankly; "you can tell me how you, so wise beyond other men, can reconcile it to your conscience to wrong your friend, and win away from him the affection of the innocent girl who loved him till you came between them."

"That is a strange charge! Who is my accuser? That I have loved you, Miss Hardress, with all my heart and soul, I will not deny."

"I am not speaking of myself," cried Sibyl, crimsoning with shame; "but of Mamie and Captain Hemsley. They were on the point of an engagement when you—"

"Impossible!" cried Gerald Lowther. "I only arrived here a few hours before you, and Hemsley told me—at least he hinted—that you were the lady of his choice. As for Miss Esdaile, it is true that I have held several conversations with her, but the subject has always been you."

"Then grandmamma has made a ridiculous mistake, and—what must you think of me?" cried poor Sibyl, hiding her face in her hands. "I will go away to-morrow, and never again will I be induced to meddle in the love affairs of others."

"And I will go away too, lest I grow envious of the happiness it is not my lot to share."

He kissed Sibyl's hand, relinquished it with a sigh, and she took a couple of steps towards the door, then came back, having made a desperate resolution.

"Mr. Lowther, why did you leave Edinburgh so suddenly?"

"Miss Hardress, why did you suddenly grow cold to me?"

"Because some vile slanderer hinted that my fortune was my only attraction in your eyes."

"Go, then, and found a college with it. When you have done that, I shall be free to say, Sibyl, I love you for yourself."

"Ah, say it now!" and she threw herself into his arms.

When Mamie and her captain returned from the village and sought their friends in the library, there was a little laughing and crying on the part of the young ladies, and the heartiest of handshakings on the part of the gentlemen. Then grandmamma was fetched, and first bewildered, then delighted, with the tidings that her congratulations were being asked for two pairs of lovers instead of one.

## DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GREAT VARIETY.

New Goods continually arriving at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

—AT—

"The BRANCH"

JOHN W. WALLACE,

CORNER GRANVILLE & DUKE STS.

T. C. ALLEN & Co.

Offer best advantages

To Buyers of

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

Office Requisites.

SOCIETY STATIONERY:

Wedding and Visiting Cards.

Colour Stamping.

Copperplate Printing.

General Job Printing.

T. C. ALLEN & Co.,

124 & 126 Granville St.

## MAPS!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES,  
5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.

MACKINLAY'S POCKET MAP OF N. S.,  
2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,  
PUBLISHERS.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

James Roue,

MANUFACTURER OF

GINGER ALE,  
LEMONADE,  
SODA WATER, &c.

Also—Agent for the celebrated Wilmot Spa  
Springs Natural Mineral Water,

"SPADEAU."

For full particulars address P. O. Box 408, or  
WOODS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

## DENTAL

CYRUS K. FISKE,

Doctor of Dental Surgery,

Having Removed to more central and commodious  
offices, is now prepared to attend to his numerous  
patients.

All branches of Dentistry attended to.  
Irregularities and treatment of children's teeth a  
specialty.

Rooms, 83 Hollis St., (Victoria Terrace).

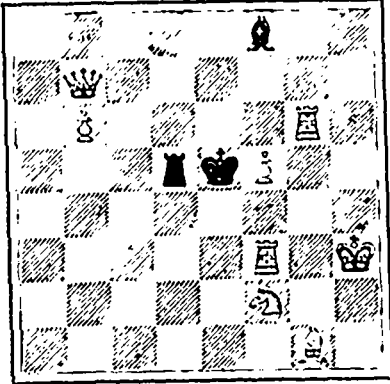


CHESS.

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

Solution to problem No. 89, Kt to Q5. Solved by John W. Wallace and Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM No. 92. BLACK 3 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Game, Mr. J. B. Redwine, Atlanta, Ga., vs. E. B. Freeland, Toronto, won by the latter. Game, Mr. J. Halpern, New York, vs. G. Fred Fisher, St. John, N. B., won by the former.

The game between Mr. W. E. Aldon, of Boston, and Mr. Thomas Binmore, of Montreal, terminated in a draw.

Game, Mr. J. W. Collins, Pittsburg, Pa., vs. Mr. W. H. Cross, Toronto, drawn.

Present score: United States, 18 1/2; Canada 15 1/2.

GAME No. 74.

Ruy Lopez Gambit.

- WHITE: General Frink, (Westerly, R.I., U.S.A.) (Halifax N.S.) 1 P to K4, 2 Kt to KB3, 3 B to Kt5, 4 B to R4, 5 Castles, 6 B takes Kt, 7 P to Q3, 8 R to K sq, 9 P to KR3, 10 R to K3 (a), 11 P to QKt3, 12 P to Kt4 (c), 13 Kt to B3, 14 Kt to Q5, 15 Kt takes B ch, 16 P to QB4 (d), 17 Kt to R2, 18 R to Kt3 (e), 19 P to KB4 !!, 20 B takes P, 21 B to K3, 22 K to Kt2, 23 K takes Kt, 24 Q to QB sq, 25 P at B4 takes P, 26 P to KR4, 27 P to R5, 28 K to R3, 29 B takes BP, 30 P takes P, 31 P to Q4, 32 Q to Q2 (g), 33 Resigns.

Notes by G. A. Robinson, Ottawa.

(a) This premature move causes trouble later on.

(b) The first step on a journey, which he is allowed, in fact helped, to finish in triumph.

- (c) Risky, indeed. (d) The road is nearly cleared for the black knight. (e) Another had move of this piece. (f) Certainly, black accepts the exchange recklessly offered. (g) Unaccountable! Q to Kt sq would have at least prolonged the fight.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

SOLUTION.

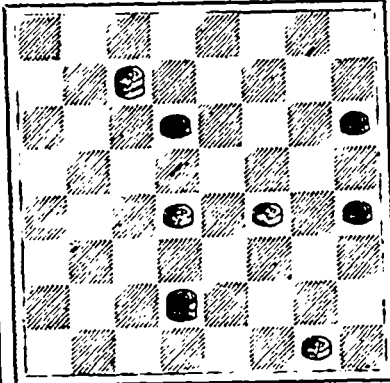
PROBLEM 126.—The position was: Black men 6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 23, kings 15, 21; white men 5, 16, 17, 26, 30, 32, kings 7, 13; black o move and win.

6-9 24-27 12-26 27-2 13 6 32 23 23 23 b. wins. 19-24 15-24 34-27 26 19 6 15 17 10

PROBLEM No. 128.

By W. Beattie, Liverpool, Eng., in Boston Globe.

Black men 10, 12, 20, king 26.



White men 8, 19, 32, king 6. Black to play and draw.

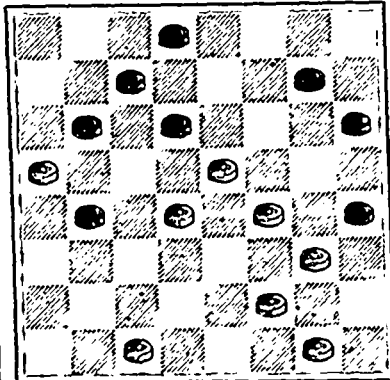
This is a good end game which many players would lose in actual play.

GAME XXIII—KELSO.

The fortieth and most brilliant game in the Freeman vs. Barker match; Barker having the blacks.

10-15 24 19 4-8 18 15 21 17 11-16 25 21 7-10 11-16 29 25 3-7 23 18 17 13 7-10 22 18 16-23 8-11 26 22 14-17 20 19 22 18 9-14 21 14 5-9 15-22 18 9 10-17 25 18 5-14 28 24 16-20 31 26 1-5

and we have the following position:—Black men 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20.



White men 13, 15, 18, 19, 24, 27, 30, 32.

Barker evidently felt perfectly satisfied with his game, but was remarkably astonished when the following beautiful trap was sprung on him:—

27 23 7 30 26 19 15 20-27 2-18 17-21 21-25 18 14 32 14 26 22 22 18 9-18 8-11 11-16 w. won.

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

HALIFAX

Summer Carnival

AUG. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Programme of Events.

Friday, August 9.

MORNING.

Base Ball Match between Stanley Base Ball Club (colored) and a visiting club of colored baseballists, at Wanderers Grounds.

AFTERNOON.

Firemen's Tournament and Professional Sports at Riding Grounds.

Base Ball.—Woven Hose, Cambridge, Mass. vs. Socials, Halifax.

Cricket Match—Staten Island, N.Y., vs. Officers of Garrison and Wanderers.

EVENING.

Citizens' Carnival Ball.

Grand Concert, Public Gardens.

Harbor Excursion, steamer "Dartmouth."

Saturday, August 10.

AFTERNOON.

Harbor Excursion on steamer Dartmouth. Races of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.

Cricket Match—Staten Island vs. Garrison and Wanderers.

Amateur League Game—Standard vs. Y M L A.

Band H. M. West Riding Regt., Public Gardens.

EVENING.

Moonlight Excursion with Band.

The San Francisco Minstrels will appear at the Academy of Music during the week.

Any further information can be obtained from W. C. BISHOP, Secretary.

"HALIFAX CARNIVAL."

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium.

HOLLIS STREET, OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

FREEMAN ELLIOT

Will be glad to see all visitors and others at the old stand, and show them round, and also to inspect the first-class Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Neck Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Collars, Shirts. Cricket Trousers and Shirts.

CHARLES MYETT, CARPENTER & BUILDER.

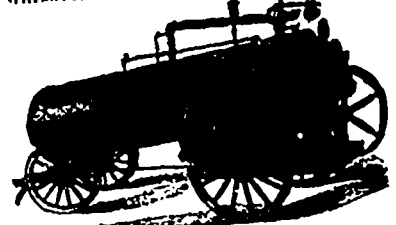
Roofing & Jobbing promptly attended to. 11 ARGYLE ST., Halifax.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with Opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Educator, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Register, W. W. Astor, Judge Gibbons, Judith P. Howland, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISELLE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. We want agents at home and to travel. One reliable agent in each county to distribute our circulars, papers, and catalogues of watches, etc. Circulars to be distributed every where. Steady employment. WAGES \$2.50 PER DAY. Expenses advanced. Can work all or part of the time. Address with stamp to ROBERT L. & CO., Toronto, Canada. No attention paid to postal cards.

THE MONARCH BOILER AND HERCULES ENGINE.



Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved. The 70 horse power can be taken over thorough cut roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. All machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine works. Amherst, N.S. ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

Douglas B. Woodworth, Q.C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, 91 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

JOHN W. GABRIEL, 17 Buckingham Street, Halifax, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Nautical and Electrical Instruments; Ship's Chronometers for sale; Dairyman's Instruments, &c., &c.

Geo. H. Fielding, SOLICITOR, &c.

83 HOLLIS ST. MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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

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