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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The University of Toronto has conferred the degree of D.C.L. on Sir John A. Macdonald, Edward Blake, Oliver Mowat, Chancellor Boyd, and W. R. Meredith.

We have received from our esteemed contributor "Canadian Citizen" a further letter, urging on the public the duty of energetic action in the matter of protection of life to railway travellers. The soundness of our correspondent's views is unquestionable, and we sincerely hope the public may realize the importance of an agitation strong enough to impress the railway companies with the tremendous responsibilities to which they certainly do not seem sufficiently alive, but we regret that the space at our command is insufficient to admit of our publishing his communication.

The popular puzzle, "pigs in clover," is a remarkable proof of the value of little inventions. Mr. M. C. Crandall, its inventor, had for 20 years had his mind on the availability of the rolling of marbles as a toy, and it has taken that time to reduce the large scale of his first experiments to the dimensions of a hand toy. 300 gross of the "pigs in clover" have been turned out daily for some time, and Mr. Crandall's perseverance and success should give encouragement to other inventors, many of whom are probably at this moment working upon ideas of far greater possible importance. Mr. Crandall has, it is understood, always been a prolific inventor of toys.

The murder of Dr. Cronin will probably help to open the eyes of Americans to the assassination proclivities of the people about whose safety from extradition the United States authorities are so tender, and more than one American paper calls for the suppression of secret military organizations, such as the Clan-na-Gael, which are stigmatised as foreign bodies, troublesome, if not dangerous, to the country. The wild extravagance of assertion which characterises anarchists of this kind is exemplified in a theory put forth in Chicago that the murdered man met his death at the hands of emissaries from Scotland Yard, commissioned by the English Government to kill him, in order that the odium might fall upon the Irish in America. As the Boston Herald observes, such stuff "is too absurd to need refutation," while it continues:—"Unless the law-abiding Irish-Americans will unite with their fellow-countrymen in doing all that they can to discover and punish these evil-doers, they must not complain if the cause that is so dear to them has to bear some part of the odium of this murderous outrage."

Our veteran geologist, Dr. Honeyman, has a series of articles in the *Presbyterian Witness*, to which we are happy to direct attention. The doctor has exhaustively examined the microscopic organisms adhering to submerged cables, and illustrates his articles with drawings, showing, in a form so enlarged as to be readily 'comprehended of the people,' "Cable Creatures" (which is the title of Dr. Honeyman's essays) which in actuality are coverable by the point of a pin. Though giving scientific nomenclatures, the doctor has succeeded in conveying his valuable and interesting information in a style as popular as that of the late Professor Proctor.

Some discussion too place not long ago about the value to the Militia of the present system of rifle shooting and matches. Several prominent officers, staff and others, maintained that the expenditure of the Government subsid did little good to the rank and file, and Sir Fred. Middleton upheld their contention. We believe that, as a general rule, the match-shooting clique is a somewhat close corporation, and we are in possession of specific information that it is so close that young men of the rank and file who promise to develop into first-rate shots are frequently snubbed, hurried and discouraged by the monopolizers of the gains that are to be made out of shooting.

A city contemporary had an article a few days since, in which it was stated that many persons considerate of horses and well-versed in treating them used the check-rein, and considered it in many cases advantageous. We can only say that with a very considerable experience of horses we have never yet been able to discover the slightest benefit from the use of the unnatural contrivance, but, on the contrary, a crippling of the natural use and motion of the head which amounts to a continued cruelty. Our contemporary says that a good deal of nonsense has been written on this subject. Any advocacy of the abomination certainly comes under that category.

Is there not a considerable amount of common-sense in an enactment which has recently gone into effect in Minneapolis, providing that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction shall be punished as follows:—For the first offence, a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten or more than forty days; for the second offence, by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the third and all subsequent offences by imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days? The fault of American legislation on moral questions is a crude and extreme severity, but, though this might be susceptible of modification, the principle of this law seems to be sound.

The "rapid transit" so long promised was put in operation on Monday last, and trains are now running between Halifax and Montreal, covering the distance in twenty-six hours. That is for passengers. As to freight, its expedition will depend upon whether sufficient rolling stock is supplied to meet the demand. Our experience does not lead us to be over-sanguine on this point. Canadian railways are notoriously under-equipped, and we are scarcely justified in expecting much better now. Still the forwarding of freight is practically as important as the transit of passengers. We have no information as to what will be done to keep the tracks clear of snow and ice during the winter. A considerable portion of the short-cut passes through the uninhabited wilds of Maine, where it will be decidedly unpleasant to be snowed up for even a few hours, to say nothing of days. There is time, however, between now and the snow to make efficient provision against it.

The *Educational Review* (St. John), in its courteous answer to a Note of THE CRITIC, writes as follows:—"Over 2000 years before the time of Hipparchus, or shortly after the date of the deluge, according to Archbishop Usher's chronology, a little later than 2450 B.C., the vernal equinox would be in the proximity of the Pleiades, near the western boundary of Taurus. Bull worship would account for the honorable titles having been given to the first sign beginning at the vernal equinox. There is a probability that the constellations of the zodiac may have received substantially their present names at even as early a date as the above. This seems to be indicated by some other curious facts. In the ancient cabala of the Jews the bull is the first zodiacal sign. Among the Persians, who numbered their successive signs by the letters of the alphabet, A stands for Taurus, B for Gemini, and so on. Among the Chinese the commencement of the sun's annual motion is referred to the same constellation. In Thebes the zodiacal signs in a great sepulchral chamber begin with Taurus, and so does the zodiac of the pagoda of Elephanta." We reproduce the above with the purpose of making one or two remarks on it next week.

About three weeks ago a mulatto tramp entered a farm-house near Port Huron, Ont., and brutally outraged the mistress in the absence of her husband. The criminal was apprehended and lodged in Sarnia jail. On the 27th ultimo a band of some fifty armed and masked men effected an entrance, overpowered the officials, dragged Martin out of his bed, and hung him to a truss over a bridge. A coroner's jury returned a verdict "that Albert Martin came to his death at the hands of a mob unknown to them." However much such lawless proceedings may be deprecated, it is difficult not to feel a certain satisfaction that an atrocious crime, which the law scarcely adequately punishes, should meet its deserts even at the hands of Judge Lynch. At the worst, it is to be hoped that the example will not be lost on the truculent tramp.

The unfortunate deceased wife's sister bill having been again treated with contumely by the lordly obstructives of the Upper House, a good deal of comment has been naturally elicited. The Liberal Press naturally takes the common-sense view, and intimates that that which has been legalized in the greater Colonies must eventually be conceded in the mother country. The *Times*, we are rather surprised to see, goes against the principle. In the recent division it appears that only 15 Bishops voted, the remainder of the adverse majority must therefore have consisted of prejudiced and unintelligent lay peers, concerning some of whom there is some evidence to show that they understood but little about the matter. The attitude of the House of Lords on this question, and that of the Upper House in this Province on Imprisonment for Debt strike us as somewhat analogous.

Admiral Porter, an accomplished officer of the United States Navy, has been writing lately on the "Naval War of the Future." He comes to the conclusion, in which many will agree with him, that the modern fleet has not fulfilled its promise, while the dynamite principle as applied to projectiles is gaining ground, and gives evidence of a probable revolution, as he thinks that two or three small craft armed with long-range dynamite guns would be more than a match for the most powerful iron-clad afloat. The experiments of the *Vesuvius* have not been conclusive, and there are many considerations which may tend to minimize the certainty of dynamite projectiles, yet sufficient has been accomplished to indicate a considerable measure of probable success, and the launch of the *Vesuvius* with its Zalinski gun equipment may fairly be considered a new departure in naval affairs and one which will be watched with the closest interest.

A contemporary had the following a week or two ago:—"Rev. G. M. Grant and W. Dalton McCarthy spoke in favor of Imperial Federation at Hamilton, Ontario, recently, to a large audience. They both spoke well and eloquently, but neither of them advanced any new arguments. They received respectful attention, and their references to the 'old flag' evoked the customary and conventional enthusiasm. It is the lobster that crawls backwards, and this Imperial Federation movement seems to have the same method of locomotion. It started out pretty fairly, but it is safe to say that hardly anybody with a practical head takes any stock in it now." This illustration reminds us of Cuvier's reply to certain savants who had been discussing the properties of the lobster. They respectfully informed him that they had decided thus:—"That the lobster was a fish, that it was red, and that it crawled backwards." The reply was:—"Very good! but the lobster is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not crawl backwards."

The covert American pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction over Behrings Sea savor of sheer candid arrogance, and look like deliberate trial of how much Great Britain will put up with. It is certain that these pretensions, for which there is not a shadow of ground, cannot be put up with much longer without all the world coming to the conclusion that John Bull will meekly knuckle down to any extravagance it may please Brother Jonathan's active mind to invent. It is devoutly to be hoped that anything like collision may be avoided, but even the *Toronto Globe*, facing possibilities which we can only hope may not be probabilities, says:—"We believe the Washington authorities will back down if firmly resisted. But what if they do not back down? Then Canada would have to face the worst. What then? Well, the *Globe* has always been very well disposed to peace and friendship with the United States. But we say with the utmost deliberation that it would be far better for Canada and Great Britain to face the worst than to submit much longer to unreasonable, unendurable American pretensions. Patience has in this case ceased to be a virtue."

The practice of virtually unlimited credit compels business men to carry a very large amount of dead weight, which measurably handicaps them in the race with those who buy and sell for cash. The sooner that parties who do not either pay cash or within a very short period are weeded out the better for all concerned. Good customers, as a rule, would as readily pay on the spot as at any other time. No dependence can be placed on the business element which is composed of persons who promise to pay and disappoint. They form a factor that most tradesmen will be well prepared to do without, unless they continue their business under a sort of financial shaving, and make their other customers pay for the delay. Absolutely bad payers are of course not wanted by any one, and the withdrawal of their custom would not be regretted, as it would entail no loss. Another element of dead weight in business is the carrying of too heavy stocks. Many business houses buy more than they can dispose of and the surplus remains stored upon their shelves from month to month and from year to year—articles that constantly deteriorate and scarcely ever can be realised upon. More conservatism in these matters is necessary if a healthy trade is to be prosecuted.

The Shah of Persia is by no means a pleasant visitor, yet as he has started for another round of State visits, it may be inferred that, utter barbarian as he is, he experiences some stirrings in the depth of his mind, of a desire for the knowledge, experience and novelty which so rarely enter into what passes for that part of the human economy in the East. It is probable that to his former glimpse of western civilization are due the concessions recently made to what we may fairly call the American syndicate for general civilization. No doubt His oriental Majesty will be the means of furnishing some amusement to the public through the Press, especially if *Truth* gets after him, of which Mr. Labouchere will no doubt take care.

A great deal of dodging goes on from time to time in the endeavor on the part of political wire-pullers to make capital out of the Militia, but happily it is an open secret that this sort of thing is kept in check by the staff. There is not now, we believe, a single inefficient officer or political hack in that body. They are all soldiers and gentlemen, and their instincts as such will not permit them to acquiesce in proposals detrimental to the efficiency of the national Force, or which entail useless expense. The Militia is the one public service on which men of all political opinions can meet on neutral ground, and every Militia officer and man ought to consider it one of his first duties to see that it is not made subservient to the great curse of the country—party politics.

It is said that perhaps the revival of brilliant costumes for gentlemen is nearer at hand than the general public imagines. We are told that at most of the balls and receptions in these closing weeks of the fashionable season in Paris the gentlemen, by arrangement, all wear dress coats of gay colors, rivalling the ladies in costliness of attire, as of old. No one appears in black. Knee breeches are very generally worn in society. And now the edict has gone forth at the German Court, the most splendid at present in all Europe, that ordinary full dress shall be discarded at all Court festivities, and that gentlemen shall return to the laces, the silk stockings and the rich satins and velvets of Louis Fourteenth's time. The dozen or fifteen smaller courts which take their tone from Germany are very likely to follow suit. There is of course no saying what may be the next freak of fashionable folly, but such a return to old fashions would, we think, be a matter of regret, as it would necessarily lead to extravagance in dress, which is now so easily avoided by the present sober modes.

No better evidence that the South has accepted the issues of the great struggle, and is determined for the future to loyally support the Union, is needed than the remarks made by Senator Wade Hampton, at the unveiling of a monument to the Germans who fought on the Southern side during the war. In the course of an eloquent dedication speech the gallant ex-Southern General said:—"The questions which brought about that unhappy war have been settled, and he is no true patriot who would strive to kindle the fires of sectional hate or reopen the wounds which the hand of time has healed. No higher duty can inspire the heart of every patriot than that which impels him to devote all his energies of mind and body to make this country worthy of the admiration and respect of the world, the fit home for all time to come of American freemen. This duty devolves on us of the South as urgently as upon any other citizens of this broad land, for whatever may have been the issues which brought about civil war, we must remember that now all, North, South, East and West, have but one country and Constitution, to both of which our allegiance is due."

Some Americans, either through ignorance or of set purpose of misrepresentation, are just now talking a great deal of nonsense about the C. P. R. The U. S. Senate committee sitting at Tacoma (W. T.) were recently informed by the second Vice-President of the Northern Pacific that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a line built for military purposes by the "British" Government, subsidized by it with "British" money, and which exists wholly and solely because of the traffic it draws from American railways. Canadians have a foolish belief that the C. P. R. is a line constructed at the (very considerable) cost of the people of Canada to unite the Dominion and promote its settlement. That it may now and then serve an Imperial purpose is incidental, and we are glad that it should whenever the occasion may arise. It is run in the interests of its managers and of no one else, and it is a sarcastic comment on the British subsidy idea our American friends have got hold of, that the Imperial Government had, we believe, on one occasion to relinquish the accommodation of transport over the line on account of the high rates insisted on by the company.

American capital has found a new field for investment in the far east. Owing to the care which has to be taken in Persia to maintain a nice balance between British and Russian influences and interests, the Persian authorities, though desirous of improving and developing their country, have found themselves precluded from soliciting the aid of either country without causing dissatisfaction to the other. American capital is of course free from political objection, and offers a clear way of escape from the dilemma. A number of Maine capitalists have therefore secured incorporation under the name of the "Persian Company," and have concluded negotiations with the Shah, who has conceded to them the right to build and operate railways, to supply cities with electric light, and irrigate the country by means of artesian wells, on condition that a certain portion of the profits be paid into the Royal Exchequer. The syndicate is also to establish a National Bank. These operations will completely revolutionize Persia, and everyone interested in the amelioration of the conditions of humanity must regard the prospect with feelings of satisfaction.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE EMPIRE GOWN.

Take a large sized table cloth,
Stitch two sides together,
Run a pucker round the top
On a ribbon tether.

Put some arm-holes near the neck,
Put the belt below them,
Just to touch the shoulder blades,
So as not to show them.

Let the skirt be flowing loose,
Like a sail that's flapping
In the vagrant Southern breeze,
Mast and yard-arms tapping.

Tack some buttons up the back,
Two or three is plenty,
For you know an Empire Gown
In the waist is scanty.

Put some lace about the neck,
Sew it there or pin it—
Then, to make the gown complete,
Let the girl get in it.

Teacher to pupil—Johnie, what is a demagoguo? Johnie—A demagoguo is a vessel that holds wine, gin, whiskey, or any other liquor.

Mrs. Playful (squeezing the French maid's waist as they meet in the dark hallway): "Ma Bolle!"
Lizette: "Don't, monsieur; madam might see us."

"Pretty bad under foot," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street. "Yes, but it's fine overhead," responded the other. "True enough," said the first; "but then very few are going that way."

Bishop Gullen:—Miss Autumn, I hear you are an earnest student of the Bible. What, in your opinion, is the most interesting line of Holy Writ?
Miss Autumn (promptly):—"Behold the bridegroom cometh!"

"This heading, 'French Duel; a Man Hurt,' doesn't fill the line by about three-quarters of an inch," sung out Slug 47.
"Fill out the line with exclamation points!" thundered the foroman.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—"Sing Sing," shouted the brakeman, as a Hudson River train slowed up at that station. "Five years for refreshments," yelled a passenger with short hair and bracelet, as he rose to leave the car in charge of a deputy sheriff.

Jeweller (to lady whose purchases surprise him)—"Excuse me, madam, but may I enquire why you have selected only designs in imitation of bugs, spiders, lizards and serpents in purchasing your jewellery?" Mrs. Thinkhardt—"Certainly, sir. My husband drinks, and I'm going to make him think he's got 'em."

A curious bird found in the jungles of Australia is described by a traveller in that country. He says: "It is called the ballador, or dancer, from its jumping action. Two of them were seen together, and carefully studied. As soon as one bird alighted, the other jumped up, the time being like clockwork in its regularity, and each in turn uttering a note sounding like 'to-lo-do,' uttering the syllable 'to' as he crouched to spring, 'lo' while in the air, and 'do' as he alighted—a regular song-and-dance performance."

She glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem—" she began. "Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate, but she wouldn't annihilate worth a cent, and resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,' and—" "Oh!" interrupted the editor with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how relieved I feel. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn I'll stop and read the poem. Good evening, miss."

A wonderful invention has been exhibited for preventing collisions at sea. The motive power is electricity. A small plate, not larger than a cheese plate, is fixed at the side of the vessel, and the approach of any vessel within two miles immediately causes a bell to sound, and an indicating arrow shows the direction from whence it approaches. The idea of course, is that waves of sound are carried more quickly by water than air, and if the invention can be perfected the torpedo boat will be rendered useless. In the tentative experiments that have been made on the Thames the indicator has worked perfectly.

This is said to be a true story, though appearing in the Melbourne Punch. Lady Carrington, the wife of the Governor of New South Wales, is stated to be a demure little lady, at times with a keen sense of humor. The other day a magnate from South Australia called at Government House. He sent his card in, and waving the footman aside, said he would "go up and give his lordship a surprise." At the top of the stairs he met a nice-looking young woman, and, in a fine, old gentlemanly gallant way, chucked her under the chin and pressed a half-crown into her hand, saying at the same time, "show me into the presence of his lordship, my little dear." The little dear, with enigmatical smile, opened the door of his lordship's study and said, "Bob, here is a gentleman to see you; and," opening her hand, "he's given me half-a-crown to show him where you were."

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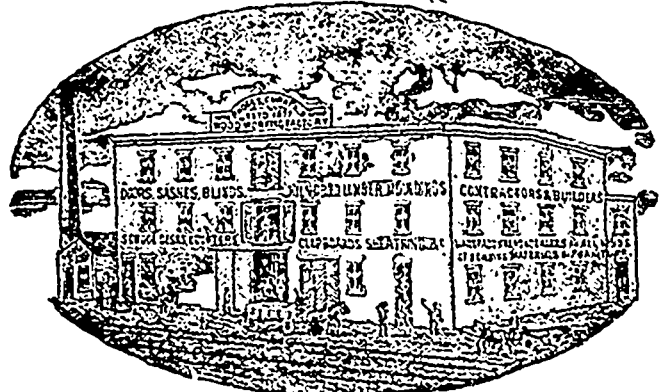
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Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. We are undertaking to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, \$1.00 in addition, with 110 of the most readable of readable books. These would be of great value to old subscribers, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The new time table of the I. C. R. will probably go into effect on the 10th inst.

It is now reported that the ordering of British men-of-war to Behring's Sea is incorrect.

The diphtheria scourge still rages in Newfoundland, and many deaths have taken place.

Rhodes Curry & Co., of Amherst, have been awarded the contract for the erection of the Dominion public building at Annapolis.

A private letter carrier in Hamilton has decided to contest the right of the Government to a monopoly of the letter-carrying service.

A circular has been sent to revising officers instructing them to proceed with their work of revising at as early a date next month as practicable.

Forty men employed at Barnes & Company's box factory, at Ottawa, have been dismissed for absenting themselves from work on Ascension Day.

A severe frost on the 27th ult. in the Province of Ontario, besides being very destructive to vegetables and ruining fruit, has in some places damaged barley.

Receipts from United States fisherman for licences granted under the mudus vivendi this spring amount to over double the total receipts during the whole of last season.

The Archbishop lately paid a visit to Wolfville and vicinity, and expressed much admiration of the scenery. He intends holding a confirmation in Wolfville some time this month.

There has been a heavy fall of rain in New Brunswick, which will be good for the lumbermen, and enable them to get logs out which would otherwise be hung up for the summer.

The railway clerks are complaining that their travelling allowances have been reduced by the Postmaster-General. All extra pay for night work has been cut off, and the mileage allowance fixed at one cent per mile.

L. M. Wood has resigned the editorship of the *Albert County, N. B. Maple Leaf*, and goes to the Pacific to seek health. He is succeeded by W. J. Jones, who comes home from British Columbia to take charge of that journal.

At a recent meeting of the rate-payers of Annapolis Royal and vicinity, it was resolved that the government be urged to construct an aboiteau where the line of the Western Counties Railway crosses the Allen river, instead of a bridge.

Work is rapidly progressing on the Cornwallis Valley Railroad, nine miles out of the fourteen being already graded. This part of the work will be finished in about eight weeks. The rails are bought, and will arrive in the August shipment.

The Canadian Pacific express trains have been arriving and departing from Halifax this week. The first train arrived on Tuesday morning at twenty minutes to two, Halifax time. The journey to Montreal may now be made in twenty-six hours.

The farmers of King's were dreading damage to their crops from the recent frosts, but their fears were without foundation. The country is looking remarkably well, and the grass on the dykes unusually fine, but complaints of the caterpillars are both loud and deep.

We draw special attention to the advertisement of the transfer of the Wholesale Grocery Business of the late Mr. J. S. Maclean to Messrs. John W. Gorham and S. Waddell, to whom we wish the successful career their energetic business capabilities will no doubt ensure them.

It is understood that Edward Murphy, of Montreal, will succeed the late Senator Ryan. Mr. Murphy is a wealthy and respected business man, being for some years past the almost sole proprietor of the hardware business carried on under the name of Frothingham & Workman.

The huge frame work of the ship now building at Kingsport is nearly completed. The ship is being built by C. R. Burgess, of Wolfville, will be four-masted, and have a tonnage of 2500. Excepting the *W. D. Lawrence*, built at Maitland some years ago, this will be the largest ship ever built in Nova Scotia.

Principal MacKay, of Pictou Academy, has accepted the principalship of the Halifax Academy. He will be much missed in Pictou, but under the circumstances we cannot feel sorry. We are very glad he is coming to Halifax, which is the educational centre of the Province, and naturally draws to it men of such standing as Mr. MacKay.

William M. Tweedie will fill the now chair of English language and literature at Mount Allison. An effort is being made to establish another new chair at Mount Allison, and to get Rev. Ralph Brecken to accept it. Mr. Brecken is at present in Egypt or Palestine; and has not yet been heard from in reference to the gratifying proposition of his friends.

The work on the great "Soo" canal is progressing favorably, and a great deal of work has been done. On all three sections good progress is being made. Dredging has been pushed forward at the approaches; huts, subways, and offices have been built, and the outer trench is to be filled with puddling clay to prevent water coming in until the canal mason-work has been done.

We are requested to draw attention to "The Story of a Will," which will be found in another column.

Buil has been accepted for the American Schooner *Mattie Winship*, seized for violation of the three mile limit.

It appears likely that the negotiations with the Anderson Steamship Company for a fast trans-Atlantic Line will fall through, as the Andersons do not think half a million dollars annual subsidy sufficient for providing steamers with a speed of twenty knots for the service.

The Manitoba Government Emigration Office at Toronto reports a great enquiry for excursions to that Province next month. The Manitoba Government's Ontario agent is to visit Michigan and Wisconsin, and report upon the condition of farmers in those states, with a view to commencing a vigorous emigration campaign there. It is said a great many farmers are anxious to move out to Manitoba.

Mr. Benjamin Barker, M. I., C. E., of the staff of engineers of the Chignecto Ship Railway, and Superintending Engineer of the great Forth Bridge, Scotland, has completed his second inspection of the Ship Railway and left for England. The railway is to be carried over the Morse Bog by a stone embankment, which will be a mile long. Men are scarce, and wages are high. Most of the laborers are foreigners.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Wm. Ross, agent for the sale of all kinds of fish, oils, etc., to which we have much pleasure in directing attention. The Hon. Wm. Ross has since his residence in Halifax won a leading place in the community, and the esteem in which he is held by all classes of our citizens bears testimony to his uprightness of character, integrity and business capacity. We wish him every success in the business which he has recently taken in hand.

On Monday morning the citizens of Halifax were startled by the sad news that Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. George Harvey, head-master of the Victoria Art School, had committed suicide by drowning herself in the quarry pond in Point Pleasant Park on Sunday evening. An inquest was held on Monday, when a verdict was rendered "that the deceased drowned herself in the quarry pond while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity." The funeral took place on Tuesday, when many of her friends assembled at the grave. The deceased was 36 years of age, and leaves two children.

A colored woman, Miss Carrie Golden, recently graduated from the Chicago medical school.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, which a few weeks ago was a "Mushroom City" of 20,000 inhabitants, is now almost deserted.

Sir Julian Pauncefoot will return to England in July for the purpose of bringing Lady Pauncefoot and daughters to Washington.

Caterpillars are very plentiful this summer in Maine, but the stories of their numbers may be exaggerated. It is reported that they have stopped the trains in some places.

The heaviest rains on record are reported from Washington for the months of April and May. A heavy storm has been raging this week over a large territory, doing much damage to the crops.

The trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary have voted to open all courses of the institution to women on the same terms as to men. It is the first institution of the kind in the country to undertake theological teaching for women.

Seven weeks ago Mr. Beecher, who is eighty-six years of age, met with an accident, on returning from church to his home, that cost him the loss of his leg. He resumed preaching last Sabbath, being carried from a carriage to his pulpit by two strong men. He preached seated in a chair, but exhibited all his old-time fire and eloquence.

A flood of water has swept away entire towns in the Alleghany Valley. It was caused by the bursting of a reservoir above Johnstown, Pa. owing to heavy rains which filled it to overflowing. The latest despatches report the number of killed at from twelve to fifteen thousand. The scenes are described as awful in the extreme. Johnstown was entirely swept away and the pile of debris that gathered at the bridge below the town, filled with both living and dead bodies, took fire. As many as possible were rescued but it was impossible to save all. Money is being subscribed to send provisions to the sufferers, and help is arriving from all quarters. The business losses are estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars.

The Brazilian ministry has resigned.

Yellow fever has broken out at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The trial of Boulanger has been postponed till August.

On application of the *Times*, the Parnell libel suit has been postponed until November.

Mr. Vizitelli, the well-known bookseller of London, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for publishing Zola's novels.

All the Westphalia pitmen have resumed work. The strike in Bohemia is extending. Fifteen hundred hands are out of work.

The Cunard Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company have secured contracts to carry the outward British mails.

Several tribes in Morocco have rebelled against the Sultan. The rebels have made prisoners of a number of officers and threaten to kill them.

The Lord Mayor of London appeals for subscriptions to a public fund to equip the volunteers in a competent manner. It is estimated that \$525,000 will be required.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran estate have been completed. In all twenty-four tenants have been evicted. Nine arrests were made. Fifteen tenants settle with the landlord.

The police have discovered a number of societies whose object is the assassination of the Czar. Search is being made for similar organizations throughout Europe. The European Governments are assisting the Russian officials.

Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has introduced in the House of Commons bills for the drainage and improvement of the Shannon and other Irish rivers and loughs, and also for the construction of railways in Ireland.

Two enormous bombs have been found in Odessa, beneath the streets along which the royal visitors usually pass on their way to the palace. It is supposed that the bombs had lain some years in the positions in which they were found.

A cable despatch has been received in London from Gen. Hippolyte, the insurgent leader in Hayti, saying he has defeated President Legitime, captured Port au Prince, the capital of the country, and proclaimed himself provisional president.

The union seamen and firemen are on strike at Liverpool. Many vessels unable to hire experienced men have been compelled to ship artisans and yokels as firemen. Strikers are using every effort to prevent vessels from securing new men.

Fears are entertained that the British steamer *Danish Prince*, which sailed from Swansea May 20th for Montreal, has foundered. The coast guards at Skibberen, Ireland, have picked up the log book of the steamer, the latest entry in which was made in May.

Intelligence from Tahiti states that French suzerainty has been proclaimed in the islands of Rurutu and Rimatara, in the Austral group. It is added that the French war vessel *Volage* proceeded to Rotohunga and Manaluki to annex those islands, but found that the natives had hoisted the British flag.

Russia is making military preparations on a scale that suggests war at no distant date. It is generally believed that this warlike attitude of Russia is partially due to King Humbert's visit to Berlin, but it is quite likely that other causes contribute quite as largely to this activity. The riots reported from Belgrade are undoubtedly cutting out work for the Russian soldiery, and it is only a question of time when active Russian interference in the affairs of Serbia will supplement the intrigues of Russian diplomatic agents, and Russian influences are at work to bring about a state of anarchy in Serbia with a view to making this pretext for open interference.



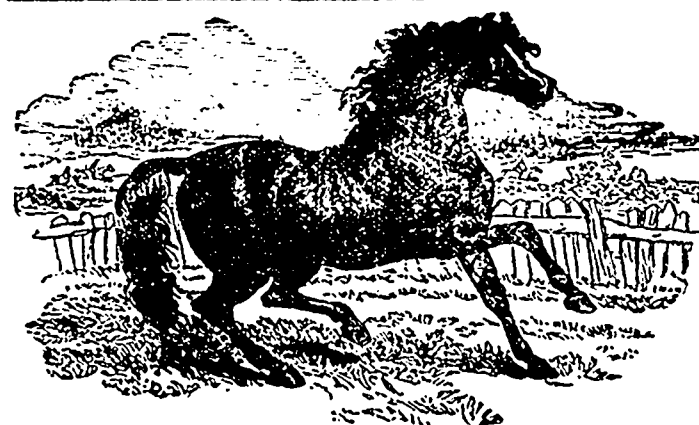
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THE DAISY FLY KILLER

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HALIFAX, MAY 29TH, 1889

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., Harvard Professor, the Scientist, Hans. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOIBETTL, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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

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Opp. Railway Depot.
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CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
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Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. Through Tickets to New York and all points West.

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From such Unwelcome Visitors as

Neuralgia, Sore Throat,
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Mr. Ed. McKinnon, of Hampton, P. E. I., says—"I have never found anything so beneficial for Neuralgia as SIMSON'S LINIMENT."

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RONDEAU—IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

It might have been so different a year
To what it has been; the summer's guileless play,
Not all a jest, comes back to me to-day
In added sweetness, and provokes a tear.
Strange pictures rise, pass on, and disappear,
Drawn from your tender words of yesterday,
When, looking in my eyes in the old way,
You told me of your life, how passing dear
It might have been.

Useless to dream, more useless to regret!
We might have lived and loved, nor lost the glow
Of Love's first sweet intensity;—to let
These foolish fancies die I strive,—and yet
I still must count it happiness to know
It might have been.

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—'Twas over thus from childhood's hour (not original, my dear!) I remember perfectly well "starting out" to tell you what Dolly Codman gave us to eat that was appetizing that hot night, and to think I got "no farther than the salad"—well, you see my memory gets worse instead of better.

For one thing she had some reed or other small birds that cost nothing but ammunition for Jack's shot gun. These she picks and cleans, and then puts a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut inside each one. They are rolled in beaten egg, using only the yolk, then in fine bread crumbs. These crumbs Dolly brushes from the cutting board, whenever she slices bread, into a tin can that has a close fitting cover, and is kept in a cool, dry place. The little birds are then tied, trussed on a bird spit, and broiled over a clear hot fire until tender and well browned. They are garnished with thin slices of lemon, and served on slices of delicately browned, slightly buttered toast. Or these delicate morsels may be roasted by basting frequently, and sprinkling with bread crumbs.

Then there was lemon sherbet, made from one quart of water, one and a half pounds of loaf sugar, and nine lemons, or in that proportion. The lemons are wiped clean, and rubbed with lumps of the sugar to extract the zest. The rubbed sugar, with the rest of the sugar, is then put into the water and allowed to dissolve. The lemons are cut in halves, the juice squeezed into the sweetened water, and it is all strained and frozen just as for ice cream. These water ices are much easier prepared than ice cream, and are a nice change for hot weather. If you have or can get ice, do buy a freezer, (they are inexpensive now, and lighten your work,) and treat the family to sherbets and ice creams in place of puddings and pastry.

To eat with the sherbet there was White Mountain cake, a delicate light cake made from three quarters of a cup of butter, two cups powdered sugar, half a cup of milk, two and a half cups of pastry flour, white of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth, a teaspoonful of almond extract, and one of good baking powder. Rub butter to a cream, add sugar, then milk and the flour into which the baking powder has been sifted, and beat it all smooth. Add the eggs and flavoring last, and bake in large jelly-cake pans in a moderate oven. Grate a cocoanut, and add three beaten whites of eggs, two cups of powdered sugar, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Spread this between the cakes, reserving part for the top, afterward sprinkling it thickly with the grated cocoanut.

"All simple enough?" I know it, and that is just where the charm is. It is astonishing what aids to appetite dainty serving and good cooking are even to the commonest food. By the commonest I mean the plainest. There ought, as you say, always to be variety. It costs no more than everlasting sameness, and is much more wholesome, not to say inviting.

Do you know brother Leo's wife is turning out to be a capital house-keeper. We hardly expected it, as she was little more than out of school, with a winter in society thrown in between graduation and wedding day. There is no disputing the fact that the 19th century girl is a clever creature, finding a will and a way to be charming and wise at the same time. Clara has promised to keep a little book of household jottings, into which I am to peep sometimes; and as I am under no oath of secrecy I'll tell you what I find there now and then.

No mam! Most emphatically I am not going to tell you how to make "some new tidies." The abominable things—the most untidy articles in a room, always! Make chair-back "covers" instead, Caryl. They are newer, and keep in place, and really are serviceable, and may be genuinely decorative. Use pongee or wash silks. For square backed chairs take a width that fits across, allowing for seams, and let it be long enough to come well down in front, and far enough at the back to keep it in place. Sew the sides firmly together, finish them and the ends with tiny silk tassels that are sold for the purpose, or may be made from embroidery silks, and embroider a spray of blossoms if you like across the front of the cover. These covers wash well, and look as good as new if they are ironed on the wrong side when perfectly dry, with a hot iron. For chairs with fancy backs, irregularly shaped, make saddle-bug-like covers, with a thin layer of sheet wadding between the outside and the lining, both of which may be of silesia. Then make detachable cases of the wash-silks and slip over these covers that are then tied together across the top of the chair with ribbons, letting one cover fall over the front of the chair, one over the back, the sides being free. The fragrant fir needles make most agreeable filling for saddle-back chair covers, putting them in the back cushion alone if they threaten to be uncomfortably hard in the front portion.

Why not stain the windows that have an unpleasant outlook, if there are others in the room to give sufficient light? Use *Vitric*, I believe it is called in the English market, or else a transparent paint, which is a kind of colored

varnish. Paint the lower panes a medium brown, and the upper ones a wine red. There is a pale violet, too, in this transparent paint that is agreeable in tone, and very like stained glass in effect. Simply paint the glass and sashes—both in the same color—or you can put in geometric designs if you please. This colored varnish makes a good finish for the glass in front doors.

I am heartily glad that you are agitating the idea of a women's club. The rather evil repute into which the word club fell because of wicked man's doings there has been wholly dissipated since so many helpful women's clubs have grown up all over the country. I wish you could have heard the reports of the delegates from all over the United States at the recent convention of women's clubs held in New York. Some clubs have hundreds of members, and own their club houses, and some are but a handful strong; some are city clubs and some are country clubs, but all started, or nearly all, in the face of difficulties, and have grown strong because of the righteousness of the movement. Some are clubs for mental improvement, and the promotion of sympathy and knowledge among their own members, while others have gone on taking up the crying philanthropic and charitable questions of their city, town or village, and some, like the Women's Club of Chicago, and so on, are already a power felt in all the land. Women, especially those in small places, need some inspiring common interest that shall keep them in touch with the progress of the world's thought. Do not worry about numbers, or begin with a constitution and by-laws. At first simply collect at a regular time in the week or month the one, two or three congenial souls, who, like yourself, want to shut out the material housekeeping and family cares for the time being, and spend an hour or two in reading or studying up some topic of interest. From such small beginnings have grown village libraries, and dozens of needed improvements in the place and the people about one.

But this is one of my hobbies, you see. More of it anon. For the present, good-bye.

Does baby sit alone yet?

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DISAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EXPERIENTIA DOCT.

I arrived in India in the hot weather; I was "green as Dohra grass." My servants amused me exceedingly. I probably equally amused them, at my expense, *bien entendu*, I often think now.

The *sais*, who sat down to hold my pony's head. The bearer who salaamed to the ground. The *Vhit* who talked glibly of *inda-bacom*, and *bifsteh*. The Punkat Cooley who appeared to enjoy the heat. The *Chowkedar* standing guard in my verandah at night, coughing loudly to show he was awake.

He greeted me regularly, on my return from mess. "Salaam Sahib," said he—to which I, "echoing his call," replied, "Salaam." One night, it was in June, and one of those bright hot nights when the moon seems to burn; I met him as usual—clothed in righteousness possibly, though I doubt it, certainly clothed in very little else.

He had not even a puggaree on, and his shaved head glistened in the moonlight, like a black billiard ball. Why in the world I said, ironically, do you wear so many clothes,—you must be quite cold at night? My Hindustani, at that time, was not of the best. *Bhrut gurrib admi*, (being poor man) said the *chowkedar*, trying to look chilly.

Dear me, thought I, this is a very sad case. The next night I met him, but this time he wore a garment, which I can only describe as a very short chemise, that literally hung in rags about him; and was quite black with the dirt of months. I am convinced he had borrowed it for the occasion.

This he held out, much as a ballet-dancer holds her skirts, and turned slowly round and round before me; murmuring something to the effect "that this was the only coat he had."

I felt sorry for the poor man, and thought again that a very sad case had been brought to my notice, for he was very old.

At the same time, I felt rather annoyed, being somewhat sleepy and irritable, but I did not quite know how to get rid of him.

It seemed, then, so very rude to say flatly, *Ja, (go)*, for the old man was so respectful, salaaming many times, and keeping up a succession of *sotto voce* ejaculations, which I understood to be complimentary to myself, for I distinctly heard *Gharib paucur* several times. So I promised him a new coat—which next day the Bearer had made for me in the bazaar, and which was duly presented the following evening.

It also resembled a chemise in style and cut. It was evidently the fashionable shape affected by the *Chowkedar* at that time. At all events the *Chowkedar* wore it with apparent pleasure, and showed himself to me in it for several evenings after.

When the cold weather began, and the nights grew chilly, the *sais-logues* (grooms), intimated through their mouthpiece the Bearer, that they were very cold without coats. So I sent for the *Deersie* (tailor), a portly man whom my Bearer called the tailor-master.

Being ignorant myself of the usual custom, I inquired of him, distrusting the solemn assurances of the *sais-logues*, that they had no coats, had never had coats, and that they would die unless I gave them coats.

"Do these *saises* require coats? Do they actually want them?" I asked him.

Sahib, said the tailor-master, he spoke English fluently—"you know this native man,—him went *everything* he can get!"

This speech rather astonished me—the argument was unanswerable; but I was no nearer the information I wanted than before; nor could I by any means worm from the tailor-master any opinion other than this.

So I gave way to a charitable impulse. Perhaps, after all, the poor men really required them, and the tailor did not like to tell me so, plainly, for fear of seeming to recommend himself. Therefore I made a contract with the Bearer, who sublet it to two *Deersies*. They sat in the compound for three days compounding coats of Puttoo (homespun), which were presented to the *sais-logues*, who came and salaamed for them gratefully. I felt that I was posing as a public benefactor. The coat question grew and multiplied—in the end I found myself serving out coats to my Bearer, *Khitinagar* and even the Sweeper, who had a suit made for him out of two horse blankets. I think that on the whole the money was well spent. My *sais-logues* were happy and contented, and as far as I could tell from nocturnal inspections, they did not habitually sleep in the ponies blankets. And, to be sure, the morning's *Rohul Curro* (walking exercise) was chilly enough in December and January. I had had no idea how cold a Punjaub winter could be. But what puzzled me extremely was the number of former coats that appeared after my issue of new ones. I was forced to believe that they *had* had coats, all the time—and had deceived me with a specious tale.

"This native man," as I have found out to my cost many times since then—"wants everything he can get!"

GOLD LINES.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Chambers Wood Working Co., Truro, employ fifty hands in their business. The building where the furniture is constructed is 100 by 80 feet, the lower floor being used to prepare the wood, which is then sent up-stairs to be made into parlor and bedroom furniture. Passing from this building you enter the varnishing and finishing department, which is over the electric light station, and from there to the warehouse. All the work is done by machinery, and three kilns heated by steam are used to dry the wood. The upholstering is done in the second story of the warehouse, which is very commodious, and lighted throughout with the incandescent electric light. The large show room on the first floor is one of the finest in the Province. We noticed in particular a very handsome walnut extension dining table. The leaves fold inside in a very convenient manner, and the table may be extended from 8 to 12 feet. The legs are beautifully carved, and we think we are safe in saying it is the best extension dining table manufactured in the Province. A very large retail and wholesale business is carried on, most of the goods being sold in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The designs for the furniture are made by the foreman of the factory, and many of them are very artistic.

S. G. Chambers' electric light station, Truro, is well worth a visit. There are five dynamos running, one for the arc lights, of which there are thirty in the town, and four supplying the power for 1100 incandescent lights. New lights are constantly being put in in the town, and another dynamo will probably be imported in the autumn to supply the necessary power for the ever-increasing business. Four Westinghouse engines are employed to run the five dynamos, and these are supplied with steam power from three boilers. The engines and boilers are down stairs below the ground level, and the dynamos are on the ground floor. The annatures of the dynamos which supply the current for the incandescent lights make 1660 revolutions per minute, and so fast do they turn that it is hardly possible to tell that they are not still. The current from these is not strong enough to hurt a man, and may be touched without fear by both hands at once, but the large one supplying the current for the arc lights is death to anyone who touches it with both hands on an exposed part. Of course the wires leading from it are insulated and not dangerous. Five hands are employed in the station, and it is an interesting place to visit in the evening, when the dynamos are in operation. Most of the hotels and stores in Truro are lighted with the incandescent light. It is said to be about three times as expensive as paraffin lamps, but saves much in work, breakage, and tapers. It is always there, clean and bright, a pleasure to read by, and no such thing as blowing out by verdant people can happen. If it is not turned off, just as gas is managed, it will continue to burn even if the "verdant" should blow all night.

A new industry is, we understand, about to be started in Windsor, which will be moreover, the only one of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is that of the manufacture of every description of Rattan Goods, which takes a wide scope, embracing children's carriages in all styles, fancy chairs and rockers, parlor, drawing room and library suites, rattan work for carriage builders' use, etc. The prospects for such an enterprise ought to be good, from the fact that the nearest rattan factory is at Toronto. Properly conducted, a factory here should be able to control the trade of the Maritime Provinces, and eventually extend its operations westward. The firm will consist of a master workman in the West who has had many years experience in this business in the United States and Canada, and Mr. Arthur J. Lawrence, a young man well and favorably known to Windsorians, who during his connection with the Windsor Foundry Co., as bookkeeper and traveller, has gained the confidence and esteem of all who have had dealings with that establishment. This enterprise will furnish employment for a number of hands when fully established.

The Truro Woollen Factory manufactures yarn, homespun and cloth of an excellent quality for country wear. There are two buildings, each two stories in height. The cloth and yarn manufactory is 100 by 30 feet and the knitting factory 50 by 25. Cardigan jackets and men's underclothing are the principal articles made in the knitting factory, but some business is also done in stockings, socks, etc. Eight power machines are used besides several hand machines. They employ usually about twenty hands in the woollen and knitting factory combined.

CANADA ELECTRIC Co.—The company which until lately did business under this name has amalgamated with the Amherst Light Co., and taken the name of The Canada Electric Co. With the managers of the C. E. Co., Messrs. Bliss and Casey, at the head of the mechanical department of the concern, its facilities have been greatly enhanced.

CITY CHIMES.

The third Concert of the Beethoven Trio was given at Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening last, and was well attended. The Trios selected for the piano, violin and violoncello were Beethoven's opus 97, and Carl Goldmark's opus 4. In the latter the piano part was remarkably effective, and the ease with which Mr. Porter overcame the technical difficulties of the composition won the admiration of the audience. Messrs. Klengenfeld and Mahr sustained their respective parts admirably, and in the finale of the closing trio did some magnificent work. Herr Klengenfeld's violin solo, "Souvenir de Moscow," was performed with skill, and doubtless would have been closed to the satisfaction of those present, had not one of the strings been carried away by the music. One of our daily contemporaries, in referring to the Concert, tries to make an atrocious joke by stating that "the piano solo by Herr Klengenfeld, which promised well, was marred somewhat by an unfortunate accident to his violin." Had they spelled marred thus—Mahred, we fancy the trio would have visited the sanctum and called out the editor. Two of the most charming numbers of the Concert were rendered by Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell, and never did we hear her full, round and well-trained voice to better advantage. Her rendition of Cockburn's "The Flowers of the Forest," was most artistic, and should Mrs. Campbell appear again in public during the present season, we trust she will repeat this selection for the benefit of those who have not heard her sing it. The Beethoven Trio is doing excellent work in educating our people to appreciate classical music, and it is gratifying to note that its efforts meet with such hearty appreciation.

The month of June appears promising from a musical standpoint. Next week we are to have the closing concert of the Beethoven Trio, and a vocal recital by the pupils of Miss Louise Laine, which will doubtless attract large audiences. Then, too, the Orpheus Club is to have its closing concert in the following week. It seems a pity that some of these concerts had not been given at a more seasonable time of year, seeing that we have such a long winter and a comparatively short summer, and that during the winter time there are so few really good concerts, while most persons have a natural inclination to remain out of doors during these fine long summer evenings.

The sacred Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," composed by Sir John Stainer, was rendered at St. Luke's Cathedral May 31st, by a trained choir under the direction of Mr. King-Pooley. The soloists were Mrs. Clarkson, Dr. Slayter, and Mr. F. S. West. Mrs. Clarkson sang exceptionally well; her voice was pathetically sweet and touching in the quartette of women who sang the lament of "Sweet tender flower." The closing duet, "Love Divine all love excellings" is an exquisite melody. We hope such services of song will become an institution at St. Luke's. One of the daily papers suggested that a few voices from other choirs would be a desirable addition. Mr. Pooley probably understands the inconveniences caused by asking outsiders who fail to attend the practices, etc. Mr. Pooley is quite right in depending on his own choir, each member of which he knows personally and whose capabilities he thoroughly understands, for all the support he needs.

The sale of useful and fancy articles in the new Church of England Institute building on Tuesday was a very attractive one. The tables looked especially tasteful and pretty, notably the flower stand and candy table, where sweets were dispensed by the fair matrons and maids who have done so much towards raising money for the building and furniture. The ice creams were delicious, and indeed it would be hard to say what was not good on the refreshment tables. There was a good attendance, and a satisfactory amount of money was realized.

The air is full of matrimony, and clergymen are having a busy time tying knots. The epidemic, it seems, is to extend at least through June, and we judge there will be several cases during the summer, as premonitory symptoms have shown themselves in many of our friends and acquaintances. This week has seen several young people linked for life, and next week it will be the same, but there are still many unappropriated blessings, otherwise unmarried ladies, in our city, and he would be a hard man to suit who could not satisfy himself with one of them.

Halifax ladies still delight in five o'clock teas. A most charming one was recently given at a house on Pleasant St. The dainty dresses of the girls, in all their spring lightness and brightness, mingled with the more sober hues of the matron's toilets, produced a most pleasing effect. There was no lack of conversation, judging from the babel of voices, and really it is astonishing what a noise the chattering of a number of people can make. It happened to be one of those warm days when icecreams are so enjoyable. Halifaxians have not yet adopted that pretty custom of serving ices in harlequin blocks. The contrast of delicate colors and flavors is very pleasant, notably pistachis, strawberry, vanilla, or chocolate, lemon and strawberry. The latest idea for afternoon entertainment in Quebec is progressive onchre, the blinds are drawn, gas lighted, etc. In Montreal the girls have afternoon musicales; they all take their work, and while the needles fly, some one sings, and then comes a piano solo, etc., and so the afternoon quickly passes.

On Wednesday morning the marriage of Mr. Frederick J. Krabbe,

Assistant Paymaster Royal Navy, to Miss Kate Anderson, second daughter of the late George Anderson, of Halifax, was celebrated in St. Stephen's Chapel, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. G. Lancaster, assisted by Rev. Dr. Partridge and Rev. H. J. Winterbourne.

The most brilliant marriage that has been witnessed in Halifax for some years took place at St. Luke's Cathedral on Wednesday, June 5th. Miss Geraldine Stewart was wedded to Captain Boileau, R. A. The bride, who was exquisitely dressed in a costume of striped satin and moire, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, was attended by Miss Edith Duffus, Miss Dora Clarkson, Miss Lillian Stewart, and Miss Frederica Hill. The two former wore dainty dresses of white lace, trimmed with east de Nile pongee silk, the latter in white lace, with pink sashes. The church was crowded to excess, and excellent order prevailed. A reception was held at Col. Stewart's residence, on Pleasant St., after the ceremony. The guests seemed to be in the most jovial humor possible. The speeches—well we have but to name a few of the speakers, His Lordship the Bishop, Captain Boileau, Col. Stewart, Mr. T. E. Kenny, Rev. W. B. King, Mr. W. Hill, etc. All seemed to vie with each other as to which one could rouse the most laughter, and it would indeed be hard to say which succeeded best. The Bishop in his "corner," Mr. Hill and his "first lady in the land," Mr. Kenny with his "short line to happiness," and Mr. King as "a lady," brought down the house, if we may use the expression. The bride and groom left, amid showers of rice, for Kentville, there to spend a few days before starting on their trip across the Atlantic. One word as to the variety, beauty, and utility of the wedding presents, which must at least have numbered two hundred. When all was so lovely it is hard to particularize, but we may always admire cheques and diamond pins and bracelets, and doubtless everyone finds a use for countless spoons, sugar bowls, salt cellars, etc.

COMMERCIAL.

Though nothing of special importance has been developed in the trade situation, there has been a fairly active and steady volume of business, which has extended throughout most departments. In fact, the course of business has been generally satisfactory. Payments have been rather better, and country advices report interior trade as having a decided tendency to improve. The agricultural outlook is of the most promising character. The hay crop, according to reports from all sections, will be a very heavy one this season, and the cutting of the first growth will commence in some districts next week, which is three or four weeks ahead of the usual time.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	1889	1888	1888	1887	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	135	140	123	110	5044	4511	4514	4795
Canada.....	18	19	28	19	771	809	556	560

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Thos. McKenzie & Sons, blacksmiths, Shubenacadie, sold out; Ross McLean, hotel, Shubenacadie, removed to Truro; J. S. Maclean & Co., wholesale grocers and commission, Halifax, succeeded by J. W. Gorham & Co., composed of J. W. Gorham and Sherburne Waddell; A. H. Buckley, drugs, Halifax, amalgamated with Avey F. Buckley, under style of Buckley Bros.; Simon Fraser, hotel, Truro, advertising hotel for sale or to let; Wm. Churchill, tinsmith, Yarmouth, admitted W. R. Wetmore to partnership, under style of Churchill & Wetmore.

Dry Goods.—A fair amount of orders for fall goods has been received, and the improvement in remittances has been well maintained. Merchants in textile lines are mostly engaged in filling sorting-up orders, which are in very good volume. Manufacturers and dealers in both cotton and woollen goods appear to be very confident of further advances in prices as the season wears on, and they hold stocks very firmly at unchanged quotations. Advices from Australia indicate a probable shortage in the yield of wool this season. If these reports are confirmed, an increase in the values of wools is to be anticipated.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware trade has undergone little or no change during the past week, save a decline in warrants at Glasgow, which has been about 2s. Tin in London is cabled firm at £93, with Chili copper bars at £41 2s. 6d. In the United States the iron and steel markets are very firm and steady. Most of the mills in that country are working over-time to fill orders in hand. Steel rails are quoted at \$23 to \$24 p. ton, and orders already in are sufficient to keep manufacturers busy for some months to come. The abnormal position of iron manufacturers in Germany and Belgium, arising from the recent extensive strikes of coal miners, is such as to practically debar them from producing their usual quantities, and this makes more work for foundries in other countries that are not thus troubled.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no change in the local flour market. Business has continued very quiet and of a jobbing character, on account of the slow demand, and but few sales have been effected. The offerings have been large, and though holders, in order to transact business, were willing to shade prices, buyers held off. Values have been nominally unchanged. Cable advices from England show that nothing is doing in wheat, and that corn is quiet. *L'Echo Agricole*, Paris, France, gives the statistical position of wheat in that country, from which it appears that France will only require to import about 16,000,000 bushels between the 15th and 31st of July to feed her people and give her a stock of 25,710,000 of bushels with which to enter the new cereal year. At the same time it does not follow that France will find it a necessity to close the current year with stocks of the size indicated. She might easily do with 8,000,000 less, especially as the coming crop promises a large yield, which will make the

country more independent of foreign aid. The United States markets have been quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions has been slow, and the market was quiet, with only a small volume of business at steady prices. The movement of pork was light, only a few small sales being effected. Lard has been quiet and steady. English, European, and American markets are quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER.—The condition of the butter market has not undergone any visible alteration, trade having continued quiet, and prices easy, with a downward tendency, as the only outlet offered is on local account. It would seem that production so far this year has exceeded that of last year to this date, which is doubtless due to the season being several weeks earlier, but, as the market has been better than then, there has been no perceptible accumulation of stock. The make of creamery throughout Canada promises to be larger, as the factories that were closed last year have resumed operations, but, so far, little business has been done except in a jobbing way. In the country prices have a tendency to decline, but farmers have not as yet held back.

CHEESE.—A better feeling in regard to cheese has obtained in the local market, and about all the goods offered found takers. The situation, however, undoubtedly favors a lower range of prices, as private advices universally impress the opinion on operators that speculation will receive no encouragement from abroad. The conditions for a heavy make throughout Canada could not well be more favorable than they are; in fact, it is believed that the last half of the May production is the largest on record. At the same time, the volume of goods presented for sale is considerably less than that of last year at this date. Even though the season has been so much earlier, the market shows no animation. It may, however, be noted that the trade has not developed that short-selling fever that prevailed in some quarters a year ago, and, so far as reported, nothing has been accomplished in the way of selling goods ahead. This is all the better for a healthy trade.

FRUIT.—The demand for fruit may be classified as fairly good, and the market has ruled active with a considerable volume of business. Oranges, lemons and pine-apples have been presented in good condition, and have met sale at firm prices. Strawberries were imported per *S.S. Halifax* by a few fruiterers, but they spoiled on the passage and were not offered for sale. Plums, peaches, and small fruits and berries of the various kinds promise a large yield this season. It is the "off year" for apples, pears, etc., and small crops of them are now looked for. Much, however, depends on the weather during the coming six or eight weeks, which if favorable may develop a very respectable crop of good fruit. Valencia raisins have continued quiet and steady under only a small jobbing trade. Currants are unchanged. A fair amount of business has transpired in nuts.

SUGAR.—The market is firmer for both raw and refined sugar. Granulated has advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.

MOLASSES.—The position of molasses has unquestionably developed great strength both at consumptive and at productive points. Advices from Barbadoes quote an advance of fully 1c. per gallon. It is said that there are limits at the islands at 20c. to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. without any business being reported. A Montreal paper says:—"As regards this market, all the Barbadoes molasses so far known to be purchased is about 3,500 puncheons, against 10,000 puncheons at this time last year. French houses which last year bought freely in the islands have done little or nothing this year. We hear of no transactions since the sales we reported last week at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 44c., but it is doubtful if Barbadoes could be bought even in cargo lots at under 45c. The general impression now is that a high range of values will rule during the coming season. The sharp advance in the price of raw sugar at the commencement of the season had the effect of turning less of the product into molasses than usual, and both importers and dealers here do not expect to see lower prices in Barbadoes this year. It is not expected that the usual quota of Porto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, St. Croix, Antigua and Trinidad grades will be available this year, as the supply is believed to be short."

FISH.—Receipts of fish of all kinds continue nil. In consequence holders of old stock are considerably firmer in their figures. The market, though not active, is very firm, and stocks that were thought a few weeks ago to be excessive, are being rapidly depleted by shipments to the West Indian markets. No new codfish have as yet reached this market. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 4.—"There is nothing new in this line, the only business reported being in dry codfish, which has been sold in lots at \$4 to \$4.25 per qtl." Gloucester, Mass., June 4.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$2.75 to \$3 for large, and \$2.50 for small. Shore \$3.75 and \$3.25 for large and small. New Western Bank \$3.50. New Ketch cured Bank \$4.12. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.12, and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6. Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5. Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do. \$25. No number 2 or 3 mackerel in first hands. We quote Bay 1's \$22, and Bloaters \$29 per bbl." Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 10.—"The *Florida* from Yarmouth direct, *Josephine* from Lockport via Barbadoes, and *Annie A.* from Halifax via St. Kitts, have all appeared during the fortnight; besides which a quantity of Newfoundland cure has come on from Barbados. The two former cargoes were sold outright at \$23.11 for large and medium fish in drums, \$5.77 boxes, and \$13 haddock, and \$23.06 tierces, \$24.06 drums, \$5.77 boxes, and \$13.10 haddock, respectively. The small assortment per *Annie A.* turned out soft, and was sold at \$19 tierces, \$5.25 boxes, and \$10 haddock. These imports have given our market a very ample supply, and anything like liberal receipts would cause a sharp decline. For pickled fish of all kinds there is now but a very limited enquiry."

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
Circle A	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Extra C	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow C	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
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	42
Demerara	38 to 40
Diamond N	47
Porto Rico	40 to 42
Cienfuegos	38 to 39
Trinidad	40
Antigua	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	12 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3 25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

In our last report a typographical error occurred. "Exceptionally flattering outlook" should have read "exceptionally flattering outlook." We presume that the majority of our readers understood what was meant. Markets still remain easy.

Some of our correspondents West report rather severe frosts in portions of Ontario, whether they extended to Manitoba or not, we are not aware. We fancy the wheat plant would be too strong to be effected, though the frost was severe enough to stiffen the earth.

As we can say about quotations is, that whilst we don't change them, if you are in want of flour, shop round, don't take these printed quotations as the best thing you can do with us: Some millers are willing to sacrifice their stocks, and we may be found anxious to help them do so. Try us.

FLOUR.

High Grade Patents	5 45 to 5 60
Good 90 per cent Patents	5 10 to 5 20
Straight Grade	4 90 to 5 05
Superior Extras	4 75 to 4 85
Good Seconds	4 05 to 4 25
Low grades	3 10 to 3 40
Graham Flour	5 50
American Supr Extras, in bond	4 60 to 4 10
American 90 per cent, in bond	4 50 to 4 70
Oatmeal	4 20 to 4 30
" Rolled	4 25 to 4 35
Cornmeal, duty paid	2 70 to 2 80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2 15 to 2 20
" Rolled	5 20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16 00 to 16 25
Shorts	17 00 to 17 50
Middlings	18 00 to 18 50
Cracked Corn	26 50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35 00
Moulce	26 50
Split Peas	3 75 to 4 00
White Beans, per bushel	1 60 to 1 65
Pot Barley, per barrel	4 85
P. E. I. Oats	28
Hay per ton	12 00 to 12 50

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

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	1 50 to 13 00
Pork, Mess. American	16 50
" American, clear	19 00
" P. E. I. Mess	16 50 to 17 00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15 50 to 16 40
" Prime Mess	14 00 to 14 50
Lard, Tubs and P. S., 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
" Round	2 00
" Bay of Islands, Split	1 75
" Round	5 00
ALBACORE, per bbl.	
" Hard Shore	3 25 to 3 50
" Bank	2 50 to 2 75
" Bay	2 50 to 2 75
SALMON, No. 1	
" Haddock, per qtl.	18 50 to 19 00
" Hake	2 00
" Cusk	2 00
" Pollock	1 50
" Hake Sounds, per lb.	1 50
" Cod Oil A	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 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	10 to 15
Tallow	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" in Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	20
" Western	18
Cheese, Canadian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5 25 to 5 60
Tall Cans	4 80 to 5 00
Flat	6 20 to 6 40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6 35 to 6 50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.	1 50 to 2 50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	3 00 to 3 50
Valencia Oranges, per case, repacked	8 50
Lemons, per case	5 00 to 5 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3 50 to 4 00
Onions, New Egyptian	3c. per lb
" New Bermuda, per crate	1 25 to 1 50
Dates, boxes, new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	11
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and hags, new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1 75 to 2 50
Foxberries	3 00 to 3 50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4 25 to 4 50
Oxen	3 50 to 4 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

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LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25 00 to 28 00
" Merchantable, do do	14 00 to 17 00
" No 2, do	10 00 to 12 00
" Small, per m.	8 00 to 14 00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9 50 to 10 00
" Merchantable, do do	8 00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7 00
Hemlock, merchantable	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3 00 to 3 50
" No 2, do do	1 00 to 1 25
" Spruce, No 1	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	2 00
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

I couldn't explain then, and decided to go at once and explain afterwards. When I met you all of a sudden the next morning, the first impulse was to get away out of your sight, and I obeyed it simply because of the unpleasant experience I had been having with your fellow cavalrymen. I did not want to have to answer questions. See? I was ashamed of it, but too late to turn back."

Perry nodded. "I understand it—now," he said.

"Well, what I want to ask is about Sergeant Gwynne. Did you meet him before you got back?"

"Yes,—a mile or so out from the post."

"You stopped and talked with him, didn't you?"

"Yes,—for several minutes."

Mrs. Cowan's needle-work had fallen in her lap. She was seated near the window, and had been busily sewing. Now she was looking up, eager and intent.

"You've known him a long time, haven't you?"

"Yes,—ever since he joined. He's one of the best sergeants I ever knew."

"You would hardly think him guilty of any dishonesty, would you?"

Mrs. Cowan was rising from her chair; the needle-work had fallen to the floor.

"Dishonesty! Not by a—good deal!" was the reply that bade fair to be even more impulsive, and was checked only in deference to the presence of a woman.

"Well, neither would I, from what I've seen of him; and yet Mr. Maitland's seal ring was found on him last night."

"My God! Of course he could explain it in some way?"

"He couldn't,—or wouldn't. He simply stood there, white as a sheet except where those bruises made him green and blue. He had denied the charge flatly when accused; and yet there it was in his chest. I never saw any man so taken aback as Captain Stryker: he said he would have sworn to his innocence."

"So would I!—so I do, by Jupiter! It's some foul plot!—it's—"

But he got no further. To his own amaze, to the utter bewilderment of Dr. Quin, Mrs. Cowan precipitated herself upon her patient, seized the hand that lay nearest her on the coverlet, and burst forth into half-articulate, sobbing, indignant words, mingled with kisses showered passionately on that astonished hand.

"Oh, bless him for the words! Oh, God bless you, Mr. Perry! . . . Oh, the fools! the lunatics! . . . A thief, indeed! . . . The idea of *his* being accused! . . . Oh, God! what would his mother in heaven say to this? . . . As though he had not borne far too much already! . . . It's his own—his *own* ring, I tell you! Who else should wear it? . . . Who dare take it from him now? . . . Oh, the infamy of it all!"

In her wild excitement, in her incoherent praise and lamentation and wrath and indignation, her voice, her sobs, rang through the room and out along the broad corridor. Even in their amaze the two men heard a hurried step approaching, a limping, halting, painful step, yet rapid and impulsive. Quin, absorbed in his contemplation of the excited woman, paid no attention: Perry's eager eyes were strained upon the door-way, where, the very next instant, with pallid features and startled mien, Gladys Maitland suddenly appeared and stood staring in upon the spectacle of Mrs. Cowan kissing and sobbing over Perry's hand. Already he had divined the truth and strove to warn the tear-blinded woman of her presence; but Mrs. Cowan's excitement had increased to the verge of hysteria: she was laughing and crying now by turns, blessing her soldier patient for his faith in the accused sergeant, and then breaking forth anew in indignant expletive, "Who are his accusers? Who dare say thief to him? . . . Not one is fit to look him in the face! 'Twas the very ring his mother gave him, . . . his own! his own!"

And then the doctor seized her and turned her so that she must see Gladys,—Gladys, wild-eyed, putting, staring, tottering forward from the door-way. One sharp cry from the woman's lips, one spring towards the receding form, and she had caught the girl in her arms:

"Gladys, Gladys, my little pet! my own baby girl! Look up and thank God! I've tried to keep my promise and his secret until he released me. I've tried hard, but it's all useless: I can't, I can't. Oh, Gladys, sweet-heart, your mother's smiling down on us this day. Who do you think has come back to us, and strong and well and brave? Who but your own brother, your own Archie, Gladys?"

XVII.

"Yes, certainly very pretty,—now. It's such a pity that English-women grow coarse and stout and red faced so very soon after they are married." The speaker was Mrs. Belknap, and her soft voice was turned to a pitch of almost pathetic regret. They were talking of Miss Maitland, who had just been assisted to her saddle by the colonel, and now, followed by the faithful Griggs and escorted by Captain Stryker, was riding away homeward after a brief call at the post. Fort Rossiter, once so humdrum and placid and "stupid," as the ladies termed it, had been the vortex of sensations for a whole fortnight, and one excitement had trodden on the heels of another with such rapidity that people were growing weary.

Perhaps the happiest man in garrison was Captain Stryker: he had refused to believe in the guilt of Sergeant Gwynne when Captain Wayne

came to him to say that there were men in his troop who openly accused the sergeant of having that cherished seal-ring secreted in his chest. So confident was he that he had gone with the captain and Mr. Farnham to the stables and there told Gwynne of the charge against him. Gwynne flushed hotly, denied the truth of the story, but hesitated when asked if he would allow his chest to be searched. This was quickly noted by Wayne and Farnham, and the search was insisted upon. Gwynne then said there were a few items in that chest which he allowed no one to see; he pledged his soldier word that they were nothing but a paper or two, some little photographs, and a book. These he asked permission to remove first; then they might search. But Wayne sternly refused. The sergeant turned very white, set his lips, and hesitated still, until his own captain spoke; then he surrendered his key. Wayne and Farnham bent over the chest while the troop sergeant rapidly turned over the clothing, books, etc., with trembling hands. There was a little compartment at one side, in which were lying some small items,—a pocket-compass, a pencil-case, some keys, a lockot and a neck-chain, and, among these, something wrapped in tissue-paper. This was handed to Captain Wayne, who unrolled the paper, and—there was a massive seal-ring. A crest was cut in the stone, and, taking it to the light, Wayne was able to make out the motto,—"*Quod sursum volo videre.*" It was the ring Maitland had lost.

Stryker looked wonderingly at his sergeant, who stood there as though petrified with amaze and consternation, pale as death, and unable to say a word. Asked to explain the matter, he could only shake his head, and, after a while, hoarsely mutter, "I know nothing about it. I never placed it there."

"Do you mean to tell me you never saw it before?" asked Wayne, sternly. And Gwynne was silent.

"Is this the first time you ever saw it, I say?" repeated the captain angrily.

"No, sir: I *have* seen it before," was the answer.

"Then you must have known 'twas stolen, and you have connived at its concealment," was Wayne's triumphant conclusion; and on the report of his officers Colonel Brainard had no alternative but to order Gwynne's close arrest. Only Stryker's appeal and guarantee saved the sergeant from confinement in the guard-house.

The next sensation was the sight of Dr. Quin galloping back to the post like mad and bolting unceremoniously into the colonel's gate. Then Stryker was sent for, and the three officers held an excited conversation. Then the orderly went at a run over to the quarters, and in five minutes Sergeant Gwynne, erect as ever and dressed with scrupulous care, looking anything but like a guilty man, was seen crossing the parade towards his colonel's house. The men swarmed out on the porches as the tidings went from lip to lip, and some of the Irish troopers in Wayne's company were remarked as being oddly excited. Just what took place during that interview none could tell, but in ten minutes the news was flying around the garrison that Sergeant Gwynne was released from arrest, and in less than half an hour, to the wonderment of everybody, he was seen riding away towards Dr. Quin with Dr. Quin, and for two days more did not reappear at Rossiter.

But when the story flashed from house to house about the garrison that Sergeant Gwynne was not Sergeant Gwynne at all, but Mr. Archibald Wyndham Quin Maitland, late of Her Majesty's—th Lancers, and only surviving son of the invalid owner of Dunraven Ranch and other valuable properties, the amaze amounted to almost stupefaction. It was known that old Mr. Maitland was lying desperately weak and ill the day that Quin the doctor came riding back. All manner of stories were told regarding the affecting nature of the interview in which the long-lost son was restored to his overjoyed father, but, like most stories, they were purely the offspring of imagination, for at that interview only three were present: Gladys led her brother to the room and closed the door, while good Mrs. Cowan stood weeping for joy down the long corridor, and Dr. Quin blinked his eyes and fussed and fidgeted and strode around Perry's room with his hands in his pockets, exploding every now and then into sudden comment on the romantic nature of the situation and the idiocy of some people there at Rossiter. "Joy does not kill," he said: "Maitland would have been a dead man by the end of the week: it will give him a new lease of life."

And it did. Though the flame was feeble and flickering, it was fanned by a joy inutterable. The boy whom the stricken father believed his stubborn pride and condemnation had driven to despair and suicide was restored to him in the prime of manly strength, all enderness, all forgiveness, and Maitland's whole heart went up in thanksgiving. He begged that Brainard and Stryker would come to him, that he might thank them for their faith in his son; he bade the doctor say to Perry that the moment he could be lifted from his bed he would come to clasp his hand and bless him for being a far better friend to his son than he had been a father.

The sergeant's return to the post was the signal for a general turnout on the part of the men, all of whom were curious to see how he would appear now that his identity was established. Of course his late assailants could not join in the crowd that thronged about him, but they listened with eagerness to everything that was told. "He was just the same as ever," said all accounts. He had never been intimate with any of them, but always friendly and kind. One thing went the rounds like lightning.

"You'll be getting your discharge now, sergeant," said Mrs. Reed, the voluble wife of the leader of the band, "and taking up your residence at the ranch, I suppose. Of course the British minister can get it for you in a minute."

"Not a bit of it, Mrs. Reed," was the laughing answer. "I enlisted to serve Uncle Sam for five years, and he's been too good a friend to me to turn from. I shall serve out my time with the—th."

And the sergeant was true to his word. If old Maitland could have prevailed, an application for his son's discharge would have gone to Washing-

ton; but this the soldier positively forbade. He had eight months still to serve and he meant to carry out his contract to the letter. Stryker offered him a furlough, and Gwynne thankfully took a week, that he might be by his father's side and help nurse him to better health. "By that time, too, the garrison will have grown a little more accustomed to it, sir, and I shall have less embarrassment in going on with my work."

Two days before his return to duty there came a modified sensation in the shape of the report that a trooper of Wayne's company had deserted. He was a man who had borne a bad reputation as a urbulent, mischief-making fellow, and when Sergeant Leary heard of his going he was in a state of wild excitement. He begged to be allowed to see his captain, and to him he confessed that one of his little party of three had seen the ring drop from Mr. Maitland's finger the night of the first visit to Dunraven, had managed to pick it up and carry it away in the confusion, and had shown it to his friend in Wayne's troop when they got back. The latter persuaded him to let him take it, as the lockers of the men who were at Dunraven were sure, he said, to be searched. It was known that he had a grudge against Gwynne; he was one of the men who *was* to have gone to the ranch the night they proposed riding down and challenging the Englishmen to come out and fight, but had unaccountably failed at the last moment. They believed that he had chosen that night to hide the ring in the sergeant's chest: he could easily have entered through the window. And this explanation—the only one ever made—became at once accepted as the true one throughout the garrison.

During the week of his furlough the sergeant found time to spend many hours by the bedside of Lieutenant Perry, who was rapidly recovering, and who by the end of the week had been lifted into an easy invalid chair and wheeled in to see Mr. Maitland. When *not* with Mr. Perry, the young trooper's tongue was ever wagging in his praise. He knew many a fine officer and gallant gentleman in the service of the old country, he said, and he admired many a captain and subaltern in that of his adopted land, but the first one to whom he "warmed"—the first one to win his affection—was the young cavalryman who had met his painful wound in their defence. Old Maitland listened to it all eagerly,—he had already given orders that the finest thoroughbred at Dunraven should be Perry's the moment he was able to mount again,—and he was constantly revolving in mind how he could show his appreciation of the officers who had befriended his son. Mrs. Cowan, too, never tired of hearing Perry's praises, and eagerly questioned when the narrator flagged. There was another absorbed auditor, who never questioned, and listened with downcast eyes. It was she who eldome came near Perry during his convalescence, she who startled and astonished the young fellow beyond measure, the day the ambulance came down to drive him back to the fort, by withdrawing the hand he had impulsively seized when at last he appeared to bid him adieu, and cutting short his eager words with "Mrs. Belknap will console you, I dare say," and abruptly leaving the room.

Poor Ned! In dire distress and perplexity he was driven back to Rosier, and that very evening he did a most sensible and fortunate thing: he told Mr. Sprague all about it; and, instead of condoling with him and bidding him strive to be patient and saying that all would come right in time, the little woman's eyes shone with delight, her cheeks flushed with genuine pleasure; she fairly sprang from her chair, and danced up and down and clapped her hands and laughed with glee, and then, when Perry ruefully asked her if that was the sympathy he had a right to expect from her, she only laughed the more, and at last broke forth with,—

"Oh, you great, stupid, silly boy! You ought to be wild with happiness *Can't* you see she's jealous?"

And the very next day she had a long talk with Dr. Quin, whose visits to Dunraven still continued; and one bright afternoon when Gladys Maitland rode up to the fort to return calls, she managed to have a quiet chat with her, despite the fact that Mrs. Belknap showed a strong desire to accompany that fair English girl in all three of her visits. In this effort, too, the diplomatic services of Captain Stryker proved rather too much for the beauty of the garrison. Was it possible that Mrs. Sprague had enlisted him also in the good cause? Certain it is that the dark-featured captain was Miss Maitland's escort as she left the garrison, and that it was with the consciousness of impending defeat that Mrs. Belknap gave utterance to the opening sentence of this chapter: Mr. Perry had distinctly avoided her ever since his return.

One lovely evening late in May Mr. Perry was taking his first ride on the new horse, a splendid bay, and a perfect match for Gladys Maitland's favorite mount. Already had this circumstance excited smiling comment in the garrison; but if the young man himself had noted the close resemblance it conveyed no blissful augury. Everybody remarked that he had lost much of his old buoyancy and life; and it must be confessed he was not looking either blithe or well. Parke had suggested riding with him,—an invitation which Perry treated so coldly that the junior stopped to think a moment, and began to see through the situation; and so Mr. Perry was suffered to set forth alone that evening, and no one was surprised when, after going out of the west gate as though bent on riding up the Monee, he was presently seen to have made the circuit of the post and was slowly cantering down towards the lower valley. Out on the eastern prairie another horseman could be seen; and presently the two came together. Colonel Brainard took down his binocular and gazed out after them.

"I declare," said he, "those two figures are so much alike I cannot tell which of them is Perry."

"Then the other is Sergeant Gwynne, colonel," said Stryker, quietly, "Put him in our uniform, and it would indeed be hard to tell the two figures apart. Mr. Maitland told me last week that that was what so startled and struck him the first time he saw Perry?"

(To be Continued.)

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MINING.

The mining outlook is very bright. In iron the operations of the Nova Scotia Midland Railway & Iron Company, (Ltd.), in Pic give assurance that the large iron deposits at and near East River are to be opened up, and large smelting works erected, giving employment to great numbers of men.

The New Glasgow Steel works have also entered the field and have purchased for cash several farms in the same district. In copper the purchase by the Eastern Development Company of the Ontario Coal Mine at Big Glace Bay, gives assurance that copper smelting works will soon be in operation in Cape Breton. The opening of the Short Line to Montreal should materially reduce the freight by rail on coal to Montreal and the eastern counties of Quebec, and it is probably for this reason that Mr. R. G. Leekie has formed a syndicate, with Hon. Alex. McFarlane at its head, and has already purchased the Joggins and adjoining mines. The Cape Breton and Pictou collieries are actively employed, and 1889 seems destined to be a great year for the coal miners of this Province. The great attention that is being paid to the development of large leads of low grade ore, bids fair to give to gold mining the permanency that has hitherto not been reached, the small rich leads, although paying handsomely when carefully managed, in most instances soon giving out. To the westward, especially in Quezon's County, mining operations are being vigorously pushed, while the older districts in Halifax County, viz., Oldham, Cariboo, Montague, Lake Catcha and numerous others, are through the efforts of competent managers yielding large and steady gold returns. In Hants County there are some phenomenally rich mines, notably the Gould-Northup and Withrow, and great things are expected from the Ardoise Hill District. Bright as are the prospects in gold mining, great care should be exercised by sellers as well as purchasers of gold properties. The former should be careful not to over-estimate the value of their properties, and the latter should employ only thoroughly experienced and honorable mining men to investigate and report on the mines they intend purchasing. It is a fact well known here that some of the mine promoters of this Province have resorted to most dishonorable means to dispose of really worthless properties. In fact some of the sales have simply been "confidence" operations of the most disgraceful character. Every successful swindle tends to throw discredit on Nova Scotia as a gold mining country, to drive capital to other fields, and to handicap the efforts of honest men to dispose of good properties. In gold mining as in everything else, "honesty is the best policy."

WAVERLY DISTRICT.—At Waverly on American Hill a large amount of development work is being done under the management of Mr. A. A. Hayward, who is widening and deepening the 360 foot shaft. The mine is being fitted up with a splendid plant of hoisting and pumping gear, air compressors, &c. The extensive buildings make a decidedly imposing appearance on the top of the hill.

On another property, near the bridge to the east of the Lake, a tunnel has been started from just above water level, and has now been driven some 360 feet into the hill, with the intention of cutting the rich leads of barrel quartz and draining the shaft sunk from the hill top. This work is being done by an English Company. The Tudor lead is also being worked. There is not a prettier drive around Halifax than that from Dartmouth to Waverly, at times skirting the shores of the beautiful lakes, then passing through patches of wood lands only to emerge again on the lakes, the shores of which are in many places lined with trees. On a bright sunny day the road will be found delightfully shaded, and the glimpses through the trees over the sparkling waters furnish an ever changing panorama. The drive may be extended past the Powder Works to Bedford and thence to Halifax around the Rockingham side of the harbor, or before reaching Waverly a diversion may be made and the rich leads at Montague inspected. Gold mines will often be found most romantically situated.

In the May number of the *Canadian Mining Review*, Mr. B. C. Wilson, President of the Gold Miners Association of Nova Scotia, has a well written article on "amalgamation."

A property in which Dr. Cowie and some other Halifax parties are interested at New Elm, Lunenburg County, is being developed and a test crushing of 15 tons quartz is to be made.

The Stewiacke Valley and Lnsdowne Railway taps a rich mineral country, large deposits of barytes—lead and iron lying along its course. The freight furnished from this source alone will make it pay handsome dividends. Mr. McKay, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the building of the road, may now rest contented, as the work has been begun by Mr. Wm. McDonald, who secured the contract, and will be rapidly pushed to completion.

Mr. Douglas L. V. Browne, who a few years ago conducted mining operations at Mount Uniacke, Lake Catcha and Smithfield, is now managing the Honduras Gold Placer Co., and has lately been in London, where the company was successfully floated. A correspondent of the *Financial News*, (London), thus writes of the property and the manager:—"Great things are expected from the Guyape River this year—that is about October, when the rainy season closes. The Honduras Gold Placer Company have built quite a small town at Bueno Vista, on the Guyape, and have a large force of men at work making all the necessary preparations to get at the river-bed as soon as the river commences to fall. Their pick-trains are on the road all the time between Truxillo and their camp, bringing up machinery and mining utensils, and it is thought here the first clean-up from that famous river-bed will astonish even the most sanguine of the many believers in its great riches."

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Mr Douglas L. V. Browne, the very energetic manager of this enterprise, is at present in your city, (London), and his superintendent, Mr. Phillips, is hard at work on one of the old bars of gravel in a former bed of the river, and expects soon to be able to ship results. In one shaft in this gravel he is down 15 feet, all in pay dirt: so there is no lack of material for sluicing. It is understood that Major Burke will commence work in the adjoining portion of the Guyape, so as to reach results as soon as the Honduras Placer Company, and with that object in view has already shipped some of his machinery to the ground."

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy brought to town with him a handsome gold bar weighing 81½ ounces, being the result of work for the month of May.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—A considerable amount of money has been lately expended in opening up the Grand Lake Coal fields, and with the completion of the Central Railway, it is to be hoped that Grand Lake Coal will take quite a boom in the New Brunswick and Upper Province markets.

It is said that some further prospecting is being done in Albert County in the hope of finding a fresh deposit of Albertite. Silver and lead properties are being tested below St. John and with apparent promise of good results in the near future.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.—Mr. Freeman, M. P., on Gold Mining in Queens County—Previous to the departure from Ottawa of Mr. Freeman, M. P. for Queens County, N. S., the Empire had an interesting conversation with him relative to the discovery and development of the gold mining industry in Queens County, which is just now attracting the attention of capitalists from England and the United States. On being asked for some information on the subject, Mr. Freeman said: "As nearly as I can recollect, the first practical development of the gold mining of Queens County commenced in 1884, since which time it has made wonderful strides. Only last week, I am informed, upwards of one hundred areas were applied for in one locality for the purpose of prospecting.

The gold-bearing leads, which are situated in the central part of the county, some thirty miles from the sea, extend over a large area. The first to be practically developed was that known as the Whiteburn district, where two crushers are erected and about 200 men employed. The yield from one of the leads has been remarkably large, and after three years constant working shows increased evidence of richness. West from these mines a short distance is another valuable property with a ten-stamp mill, which an English company is negotiating for, and which will shortly be worked on a large scale. An American company from Philadelphia is also commencing operations at a place called West Caledonia. North of this, at Westfield, is a mining property which sold last fall for \$30,000, on which a London syndicate is erecting buildings, and placing machinery for a forty stamp crusher, which is intended to crush 100 tons of quartz for each 24 hours. The lead is over 80 feet wide all pay ore. This company will employ over 200 men. All around this locality valuable leads have been discovered which will be developed during the coming summer.

At Brookfield, about four and a half miles east of this, a Philadelphia company is running a ten-stamp mill. They employ about 60 miners, and the last month's clean-up was over \$6,000. Next in the same locality is the Pleasant River property which covers about 460 areas. A ten-stamp mill is in course of erection, and will be running by the 1st of July. It will crush about 20 tons daily. The Molega Mines are a few miles from Pleasant River. The Molega company has a twenty-stamp mill, which crushes 25 tons of ore per day, and the monthly clean-up is about \$7,000. They employ 125 men, and have a property which promises grand results.

About a mile from the Molega is the Parker Douglas property. They are running a five stamp mill, and employ about forty miners. East from Parker Douglas is the Minneapolis Co. They have a twenty stamp crusher and have had over 100 men in their employ for some months. Adjacent to this a new company is just putting up machinery. It has a capital of \$500,000 and will employ about 160 men. It is composed of American and Nova Scotian capitalists. As early as July, I am informed, there will be 125 stamps at work in Queens County, crushing at least 260 tons of ore per day, which will average \$15 per ton, a daily yield of \$3,900, or a yearly output of \$1,142,350. By the latest advices I learn that a new lead recently prospected has yielded an output of \$25 to the ton. From these few facts you can easily understand how it is that the Queens County gold fields are acquiring prominence, and why, as a Nova Scotian, I have great confidence in the future of the country. There is, however, one drawback to the rapid development of this rich gold area, and that is the want of railway communication with the seaport towns of Liverpool and Annapolis. At present all machinery and supplies have to be hauled over rough roads, a distance of from 30 to 40 miles. When this difficulty is overcome, I can, I think, safely assert that the future of Queens County as a rich gold field is assured, and that it will become one of the best gold producing portions of the Dominion."

ONTARIO, PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding the recent constant heavy rains and bad roads, travel into and traffic to and from the silver mining region is steadily increasing. Several heavy New York capitalists are now here in the interests of the railway, and the result of the conference of the combined companies is almost certain to result in a rapid rush of the work for the first fifty miles at least. The shipping of ore from the present rich workings on Silver Mountain East resembles towing in mud scows.

Several interests in the Silver Mountain region have recently changed hands at figures realizing handsome profits to the settlers.

MINERS' TOOL SUPPLIES

Octogan Cast Steel,
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—AND—

Gold Areas For Sale.

AT EAST CHEZZETCOOK, LAKE CATCHA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.

ONE TEN STAMP QUARTZ MILL,
complete, and controlling interest in
150 GOLD MINING AREAS, a
splendid chance for a GOOD
SPECULATION.

Tenders will be received up to June 30th
for the following properties.

One Ten Stamp Quartz Mill electro-plates,
Boilers, Two Engines, 25 horse power with
all outfits, mill in good running order and
not five years ago, \$4000, has had some
400 tons of quartz crushed and amal-
gamated, plates valuable from use and
accumulation of gold during period named.

Also—16-20 interest in 83 Gold Mining
Areas, west and near the mill, with valuable
leads running through the property.

Also—12-20 the interest in 62 Gold Mining
Areas east of mill and adjacent to the areas
worked and belonging to the celebrated
Oxford Gold Mining Co's. property, leads
have been opened up on this property giving
a good return for labor, from one and a half
to three ounces of gold per ton was realized.

Tenders may be forwarded for the mill and
areas separate, or for the whole en bloc.

The party does not bind himself to accept
the highest or any tender.

For further particulars, address

A. C. COGSWELL,
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L. ANNIE VEAZEY,
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106 GRANVILLE STREET,

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OFFICE HOURS, 3 to 6 P. M.

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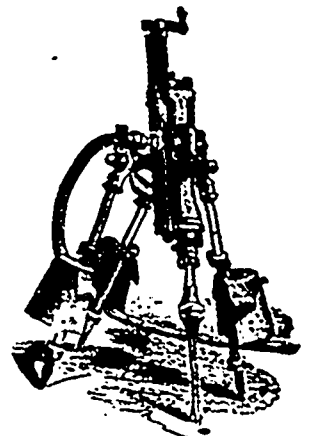
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and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

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By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy. In "Julia and Her Romeo" he is particularly charming. The reader is held to the last in a spell which makes him regret the end of the story.

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By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is the lady as seen in the celebrated play of the same name. It ranks as the prettiest picture of devotion and sincerest expression of the "tender passion" ever placed on the stage.

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By E. Lynn Linton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days, by an author who invents ingenious plots and handles intricate situations like a master. Part I.

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By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the best of the great author's historic stories. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.

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THE CAVES OF KOR. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. The vigor and variety of the book make it especially charming; its narrative imparts a pleasant thrill as it glides through wonderful scenes and startling events. Part I.

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67 She; or Adventures, etc. Part III.

68 She; or Adventures, etc. Part IV.

69 Bulldog and Butterfly.

By David Christie Murray. A sprightly told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn. Bulldogs and Butterflies are all around us.

70 The Coming Race, or

NEW UTOPIA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. A charming book, light, cheerful. Part I.

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72 Duty Unto Death, or

Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. The murder of this great temperance man sent a thrill of horror through the Northwest and entire country. The work is an ably written review of the man and his career, and contains a graphic account of his assassination. Part I.

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By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form. It abounds in mirth-provoking incidents, whose interest is always heightened by the wise comicities of the immortal Sam Weller.

75 Allan Quatermain; the

latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situations and thrilling activity which made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I.

76 Allan Quatermain, Part II.

77 Allan Quatermain, Part III.

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79 The Knightsbridge Mys-

TERY. By Charles Reade. Concealment is the artist's game, till after wending through a forest of mysteries, the fearful close bursts on the reader like an Alpine avalanche or ocean water-spout.

80 Dr. Marigold. By Char-

les Dickens. One of Dickens' crispest and most amusing sketches of a quaint and curious character. Readable, laughable, and a sure antidote to dull care.

81 John Milton; When,

WHY AND WHAT HE WROTE. By H. A. Taine. This great work is full of surprises, and one can get a better idea of Milton, his times, style and works from its pages, than from any other source.

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By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the great author's quaintest conceits and most happily told stories.

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Charles Reade. Full of comical situations, funny incidents of travel, and thrilling adventures as keeper of a colossal elephant.

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story whose mystery and thrill are ingeniously maintained till the plot is unveiled by the exposure of deceit and triumph of justice.

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A model story in which a true heart proves the best judge, and the affectionate reader the most satisfactory verdict.

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rare story for general readers, which charms by its vivacity.

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By Edward Garrett. A fascinating tale of the vicissitudes of life.

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HOME AND FARM.

Professor Goff says: Whole potatoes are the best to plant, as they give more gain in the crop than the extra amount of seed required. The strongest eyes are on the seed end. Never use sprouted seed. No particular difference where you put the fertilizer. Potash is the best fertilizer, and the best soil a gravel loam with clover sod.

Oats are one of the best egg-producing foods known, says the *Southern Fancier*. Oats would be more extensively used were it not for the rough hull. Now that a hullless oat can be raised the problem of cheap egg-producing food has been solved. It should constitute three-fourths of the diet of the large breeds, whose inactivity causes them to take on more fat than is desirable.

A complete change of the soil in flower pots is sometimes necessary, and will enable a plant to secure more food and grow better.

Feather eating hens are best broken of this habit by plenty of exercise and a variety of food, including raw meat or other animal food.

THE BEAN CROP.—Beans grow best on a light, warm or sandy soil. For field culture the white marrow is a standard New York and eastern variety, large, oval in form and unexcelled in quality, and brings the highest price in the market. It develops a large amount of foliage and is inclined to throw out a good many running vines. The white navy, medium, or pea bean, is smaller, round, oval in form and well adapted to thin soils; productive under good cultivation and a standard commercial sort. Beans are planted in rows about three feet apart, either in hills or drills, after all danger of frost is over, and should never be worked when wet with rain or dew. They should be harvested before frost.

Farmers' boys, and girls also, should be encouraged by their parents to a study of nature, birds, animals and plants. It is one of the best, as it is the most natural method of training the faculties. A wide-awake boy will want to investigate the various objects of nature around him. Let him do so and study them, not to the exclusion of books, but in addition thereto. Take the boys fishing occasionally. What they learn by such jaunts will be valuable through life, especially the love of rural scenes and sports.

YOUNG TURKEYS.—Young turkeys are subject to two special dangers—(1) a peculiar susceptibility to wet and (in less degree) to cold, and (2) a great liability to diarrhoea. For the first week, *American Poultry Journal* says, the young bird should have little beyond hard boiled egg minced up with dandelion leaves, or a little bread crumbs may be added. All through dandelion leaves make far the best green food, but if they cannot be had, chopped boiled nettles or onions chopped fine are the next best. As they get older, they are fed on good barley meal or oatmeal, and may also have almost ad libitum, fresh curd squeezed dry from the whey, buttermilk is about as likely to cause trouble as anything.

The egg for a week is of very great importance to prevent a slight tendency to diarrhoea from the first which often sets in, and gets worse, and carries them off later on. While young turkeys require the utmost care when very young, and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active foragers, and must have a chance to exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of their food. Those who grow tobacco should always keep a flock of turkeys, as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed on grain at night, they can easily be taught to come up at regular hours.

Considering that no opportunity should be lost of stimulating our farmers and stock-raisers to the improvement of their stock we have pleasure in reproducing the following circular published by the Government of Nova Scotia, in order to contribute to its wider circulation. The action of the Provincial Government is both timely and commendable.

"Offer of bonuses to encourage the importation, and use in the Province, of improved breeds of horses, specially suitable for general farm work, and for raising a superior style of carriage horses.

Notice is hereby given that it is considered desirable to promote the improvement of the breed of horses in the Province, by encouraging the importation and use of stallions and mares specially adapted for the raising of a useful class of working horses, suitable for farming, lumbering, teaming, and such general heavy work as is required in connection with the various industries of the Province;—and, also, to encourage farmers in the raising of animals of size and style suited for a superior class of carriage horses,—the production of which, it is believed, would prove a remunerative industry in Nova Scotia. As the result of careful enquiry, it appears that the kind of horse whose use will be most likely to lead to the realization of the objects desired, is the Cleveland Bay, if examples sufficiently well bred can be secured; or the English hackney, or Norfolk trotter, if of sufficient size.

In order to give effect to these views, and encourage the carrying out in an efficient manner, of the objects contemplated, a limited number of bonuses are hereby offered, for the present year, for the importation, and maintenance in the Province for breeding purposes of stallions and mares of the class indicated, viz.:

A bonus of ten per cent. on the original purchase price of stallions; and of fifteen per cent. upon that of mares and a stallion, if imported together by the same owner. No bonus will be given to any stallion of less weight

than 1200 lbs., when in ordinary condition, or to a mare of less proportional weight. Bonuses will be given only for animals that shall be found on careful examination by competent judges, to be of a decidedly superior character, and likely to accomplish the objects in view.

Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the suitability of such animals before actual importation, the practice of granting special permission to import is now dispensed with. Importers will take the whole risk of obtaining bonuses, the granting of which will depend upon the animals proving, on examination, to be sufficiently meritorious, and of the character specially required.

In all cases where bonuses shall be allowed by the Government, satisfactory bonds will be taken, as hitherto, to secure the maintenance and use of the animals in the Province for a period of five years, under such regulations as to service fees, and facilities of use to the public, as may be sanctioned by the Governor-General. Importers will be required, further, to report annually, during such period, to the Secretary for Agriculture, the extent and nature of services rendered.

Applicants for bonuses are required to furnish particulars of animals imported, with pedigrees, and evidence of prices paid. All applications to be sent to the Secretary for Agriculture."

GEORGE LAWSON,
Secretary for Agriculture.

Office of Agriculture,
Old Province Building,
Halifax, 22nd May, 1889.

It is better to make box stalls for your cows than to dehorn them so that you can pack them closer in a shed.

OUR COSY CORNER.

We are in receipt of the *Delineator* for June, and quote from it as follows:—"Green is all-pervading in the world of bonnets—so much so that if the woman of fashion leaves the decoration of her new bonnet to the taste of her milliner some such garniture as a monture of leaves with a cluster of green oats is almost sure to be chosen. The shades of green are this season as numerous as the flowers of the field; the leaves just now so popular seem to have been gathered at every season, so that every tint, deepened by the sun or rain or dulled by time, may be obtained. Among the leaves that one recognizes as old acquaintances are fern, parsley, ivy, rose, geranium and smilax. The ferns that grow in shady nooks are perfectly imitated, showing that curiously fresh, cool shade peculiar to them. The rose leaves are seen in every size and belong to every variety of rose, from the great American Beauty to the small but delicately scented wild-rose.

Green garnitures are especially favored on black, brown and dark-blue. The genuine capote shape, and also the shape with a capote crown and flaring brim, are particularly well adapted to decorations composed of leaves, with, perhaps, the addition of some berries, wheat or oats. A simple bonnet of this kind that not only has the unmistakable *cachet* of good form, but may be worn with almost any toilette, is of fine black straw, and the brim, which fits the head, is faced on each side with black velvet. A monture of ivy leaves and berries is arranged about the crown and extends well over the brim; and just in front the leaves are raised a little to permit the adjustment of a nodding bunch of green oats that stand out from among the leaves—not so high, however, as it would have been a season ago. The ties are of black velvet ribbon and knotted a little to one side.

If green does not appear in the materials of a gown, it is pretty certain to be displayed in its trimmings, especially in velvet or passementerie. Green passementeries are shown in intricate floral patterns, with knots of silk cord forming the buds and blossoms; and they are offered in every shade from Geranium-Green (which looks like green seen through a thick coating of dust) to the deepest Lincoln and the brightest Empire. This garniture is effective on black, gray, mode, pink and a faint, dull shade of blue. Much care is observed in its placing, for it is no longer thought desirable to apply such a trimming in straight lines or as outlining for a panel or plastron; usually it is arranged in the form of cuffs and gilet, or as a covering for a yoke. All other colors are also noted in passementerie, but green seems to be given preference by general consent."

Parasols grow larger.

Sun umbrellas are smaller.

Trained dresses are surely coming into vogue.

All fashionable dinner gowns are now trained.

The stick and handle of the sun umbrella are huge.

The Leghorn flat is as popular as ever this season.

A new embroidery takes the name of witch stitch.

The gown of black lace is as fashionable and as popular as ever.

Dotted gauze parasols can be worn with any kind of dressy gown.

Black silk and tan colored silk mits will both be worn again this summer.

Eyebrow and eyelash dyes and tonics are sold in London cosmetic shops.

The novelty in white embroidery this spring is the "hemstitch black effects."

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loicette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

MAPS!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES,

5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF NIVA SCOTIA

3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.

MACKINLAY'S POCKET MAP OF N. S.,

2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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Lemonade,
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T. C. ALLEN & Co.,

124 & 126 Granville St.

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.

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. EST. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

In Warehouse,

- 250 cases Hennessey's Old Brandy, * , ** , ***
- 250 " Scotch and Irish Whiskies
- 25 " Old Tom and Plymouth Gin
- 75 " Hollands
- 25 " Fine Old Rum
- 80 " " Champagne
- 80 " " Claret
- 200 doz. Fine Old Port and Sherry
- Altar Wine and Marsala
- 20 " Assorted Liqueurs, including
- Noyau, Cherry Brandy, Char-
- treuse, D. O. M., and Crema
- de Cacao.

James Scott & Co.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec
32 Vict., Chap 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 24th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	70	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.

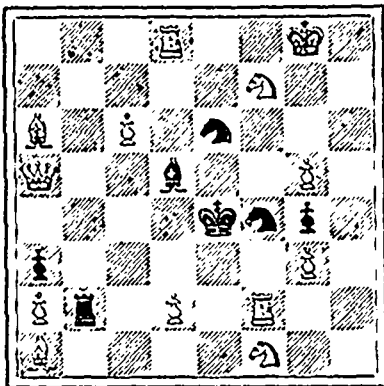
CHESS.

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.

Facilities have been provided for chess playing in the Church of England Institute building. Few towns of importance are without one or more chess clubs. The lovers of the game should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded at the institute to organize a chess club in Halifax.

Solution to problem No 81 Q to Kt7. Solved by A. D Bruce, John W. Wallace, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM No. 83. BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 13 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No 65.

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

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

WHITE BLACK

- J. H. Blackburne. S. L. L. Schutz. 1 P to Q4 P to Q4 2 P to QB4 P to K3 3 Kt to QB3 Kt to KB3 4 Kt to KB3 P to QKt3 5 B to Kt5 B to K2 6 P to K3 B to Kt2 7 R to B sq Q Kt to Q2 8 P takes P P takes P 9 B to Q3 Castles 10 Castles Kt to K5 11 B to KB4 P to QB4 12 Q to K2 P to KB4 13 KR to Q sq P to QB5 14 B takes Kt BP takes B 15 Kt to K5 Kt to B3 16 P to KKt4 Q to K sq 17 Q to B-q B to Q3 18 P to KR3 QR to Q sq 19 Q to Kt2 P to QKt4 20 Kt to K2 P to Kt5 21 Kt to Kt3 Kt to Q2 22 Kt takes Kt R takes Kt 23 Kt to K2 B takes B 24 Kt takes B QR to KB2 25 P to Kt5 (a) R to B4 26 K to R sq P to QR4 27 R to KKt sq B to B sq 28 Q to Kt3 Q to QR5 (b) 29 P to Kt3! P takes P 30 P takes P Q takes P (c) 31 R to B7 P to QR5 32 P to Kt6! P to K3 33 R takes P ch(d) K takes R 34 Kt to R5 ch! R takes Kt 35 Q to B7 ch K to B3 36 Q to Q6 ch and mate in three moves

Notes from Montreal Gazette

(a) The advance of this pawn is necessary both for present and future operations.

(b) As White's most ardent desire must have been to get an opening for the Rook, his heart must have bounded with joy when this move was completed.

(c) This removes the Queen from defensive play, but if the Pawn had not been taken White would still have remained with a superior game (d) Both brilliant and sound, and must have fallen upon Black like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

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.

SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM 114.—The position was:—black men 2, 8, 13, 18, 23, King 22; white men 10, 21, 30, 31, king 15; black to move and win.

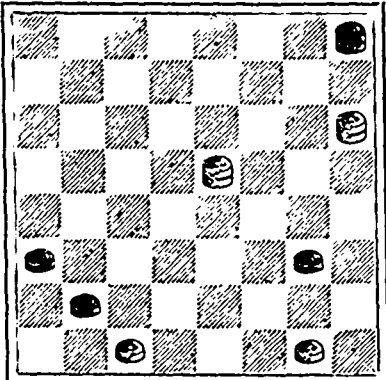
13—17 18—27 22—17 28—24 21 14 31 24 3 12 16 20 23—26 2—7 17—28 24—19 30 23 10 3 12 16 blk wins

PROBLEM 115.—The position was:—black men 1, 3, 7, 10, 21 king 25; white men 6, 12, 26 30, 31, king 8; black to play and white to draw. 7—11 26 22 25—18 31 6 8 15 1—10 26 23 drawn. 10—19 30 26 19—26

PROBLEM 118.

Author unknown.

Can any one give its paternity? Black men 21, 24, 25, kg. 4



White men 30, 32, kg. 12, 15.

White to play and win.

We think our readers will find this well worth of their study.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

A nice little dispute has arisen between Mr. William Fleming, of Markham, Ont., and Mr. E. Kelly, of Winnipeg, Man., from whom the former won the title at a match in 1887. The point in dispute is as to the expenses to be allowed. Mr. Kelly offers to give or to take \$50 for expenses, which money is to be paid to the visiting party whether he wins or loses. To this proposition Mr. Fleming demurs, claiming that the side which he may call the resident party has under that arrangement to pay \$50 whether he wins or whether he has the "privilege of being defeated,"—as the Turf puts it. Fleming proposes to put up \$300 against \$250 of Kelly's. The winner to keep the entire stakes but neither to get any allowance for expenses. The West Lothian Courier suggests in amendment that the expenses be made a portion of the stakes. Thus if they play at Markham for say \$300 a side and Fleming wins he hands over to Kelly \$50 of the stakes for his expenses in going there to play Fleming. If, on the other hand, Kelly wins he simply pockets the whole stakes and pays his own expenses.

Mr. Kelly's plan is unquestionably the one that has hitherto obtained in such matches, but there is much in the W. L. C.'s suggestion to commend it to the consideration of checkerists, and it appears to be really the fairest method. We note that the Turf, Field and Farm favors the adoption of a rule of the line suggested, and we certainly endorse their opinion on this point. The W. L. Courier further advocates a rule, that allowance for expenses should not exceed one-fifth of the stake put up on each side, with which we also agree. As Mr. Fleming justly observes "\$50 expenses on a stake of \$100 is absurd."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 1536.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the Supreme Court House, at Halifax, on Saturday, the 29th day of June next at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1887, unless before the day of sale the amount due for principal, interest, and costs, be paid to the plaintiffs, their solicitor, or into Court.

All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the original mortgagors, and of the above named defendants, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, or either of them either at law or in equity of, in, to, upon, or out of all that lot of

LAND, DWELLING HOUSE, AND PREMISES

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 2840.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

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

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

LAND

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

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

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

THE STORY OF A WILL.

(From The Toronto Mail.) To the Editor of the Mail;

Having seen a letter in your paper from Mr. John Cooper, of this town, reminded me of an incident which occurred about three years ago. A friend of mine, Mr. A. Seymour, was staying at Vermillion Bay, on the C. P. R., west of here. A legacy was left to him by an uncle in London, England. Mr. Seymour was in such bad health at the time that he thought he would not be alive when the legacy would reach here. He therefore wrote to me asking me to have his will prepared and sent to him for signature, etc., appointing me as the legatee in trust. The will was prepared by John M. Munn Esq., barrister, of this town, and was sent to Mr. Seymour. It was returned to me duly executed, and is still in my possession.

In the same letter was a request to send half a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and some pills. I sent them. I received a letter some time after asking me to send some more, as he was feeling much better. I did so, and the next I know Mr. Seymour himself came to town and told me (and looked it) that he was a well man. He got his money through the Ontario Bank here, and is now in British Columbia, and was in good health when I last heard from him.

I may say that I know both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper well, and the facts in Mrs. Cooper's case are as stated in Mr. Cooper's letter.

You can publish this or not, as you think fit, as it nothing to me either way.

Yours, etc., W. C. DOBIE, J. P.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 23. [The foregoing letter is bona fide, and not an advertisement.—EDITOR MAIL.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1889.

In the matter of the petition of Charles J. Stewart for the foreclosure and sale of lands mortgaged by Mortimer Dwyer, now deceased, and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, to James Stewart

To be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the County Court House, at Halifax, on Saturday, the 15th day of June, A. D., 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1889, unless before the day of sale the amount due for principal, interest, and costs, be paid to the petitioner, his solicitor, or into court.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the original mortgagors and of all persons claiming by, through, or under them, of, in, to, upon or out of all that piece or parcel of LAND situate in the north suburbs of Halifax, aforesaid, being parts of lots numbers nine and ten on the plan of division of a certain field of George A. S. Creighton, and which said lots were conveyed along with certain other lots to one William H. Rudolph by the name of William Rudolph by the said George A. S. Creighton and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1843, and duly recorded at Halifax in Liber 77, Folio 166, which said lot begins on the south side of Cornwallis Street at a point distant fifty-five feet from the corner formed by said street with Gottingen Street, thence running southerly fifty-four feet to property now or lately of Donald Sutherland, thence westerly along said property fifty-two feet, thence northerly along property of Patrick Moren fifty-four feet, nine inches, or to Cornwallis Street aforesaid, thence easterly along Cornwallis Street aforesaid fifty-two feet, or to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit; remainder on delivery of deed.

DONALD ARCHIBALD, High Sheriff of the County of Halifax, WALLACE McDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dated Halifax, 7th May, 1889.