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THE CRITIC:

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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 31, 1888.

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A week or so ago, a row took place between two men named Parsons and Saunders. Parsons drew a pistol and fired, fortunately, with no greater injury to Saunders than grazing the skin of his neck, a thick coat collar having deflected the ball. Both were arrested, but Parsons was allowed to go at large, as the schooner to which he belonged was to sail before he could be tried. This is surely a singular mode of carrying out the law, and looks very much like compounding a felony.

England seems to have got out of the scrape of the threatened Zulu war with less trouble than might have been expected. Dinizulu, the son of Catewayo, bought the assistance of the Boers against Usibepu by ceding to them part of the country he had overrun, but on the appearance of British troops the Boers withdrew, and when Dinizulu fled to the Transvaal, handed him over to the British. Looking at the blood-shed and discredit of recent South African wars, this solution is very satisfactory.

We are strongly impressed with the idea that neither the Parliamentary Commission nor Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* will elicit the real facts of the case. It would, however, be very satisfactory if the steps so dilatorily taken, should clear Mr. Parnell of an odious suspicion, which we heartily wish may prove to be the case. On the other hand, if it turns out that the *Times* has sustained the imputation after it has had reason to suppose the letters were forgeries, it will be a blow to its reputation, of which it will take years to obliterate the evil impression.

We have been from the first unfavorably impressed with the accounts of the treatment of Nationalist prisoners in Ireland. When Mr. Balfour expressed his determination to make no difference in the treatment of prisoners, whatever their standing, he only affirmed a sound general principle. But there are circumstances under which the inexorable assertion of an abstract principle may be not only inexpedient, but cruel and unjust, and the stringent orders which appear to have emanated from the Castle place the treatment of the political prisoners in this category. And these reports, so far as we are aware, remain uncontradicted.

The Syndicate of which Sir John Lisler Kay's name appears as the head, is one of those extensive enterprises which, fully successful or otherwise, must tend to the rapid settlement of the North West. It is reported to own 11 farms of 10,000 acres each. On each there is (or is to be) a central farm-house, stabling for 55 horses, sheds for 500 breeding heifers and 5,000 sheep, and a piggery for 300 pigs. These buildings, it is said, are to cost about \$15,000 on each farm. \$150,000 is to be provided at once. The first farm, Balgonie, is already tolerably well equipped. We are not answerable for these accounts, but if they only approximate to the facts, it is evident that enterprises on such a scale must give a lively impetus to settlement.

The death of the apothecary—so-called "General"—Eades, is instructive. One of the most truculent of anarchists, his brief life—he was only 44 affords an example of the kind of men who live by stirring up the worst antagonisms of class against class, and in what to them, is a life of luxurious enjoyment. Having naturally the lowest tastes, this specimen of his kind hastened his end by intemperance, lived with mistresses, and was in every way an ensample of an ungodly life. In 1870, he organized a band of ruffians, and deliberately shot two unarmed policemen and a child. He took an active part in all the atrocities of the commune. His sudden death while donouncing the respectable classes might be looked upon as a judgment, if it were not an exploded cant so to regard such accidents. He planned the burning of Paris, and only awaited a chance to carry out his plans. The marvel is that men can be found to pin their faith to such ruffians. So truculent a villain should never have been annested.

An exchange tells us that "the captain of a steamer running on the Ohio river was fined for selling liquor in violation of the Pennsylvania high license law. He took the ground, on appeal, that his vessel was running on a navigable river subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and he held a United States license to engage in interstate commerce, and consequently was not subject to the laws of Pennsylvania. The courts have held, quashing the appeal, that a state can prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within its limits even on navigable waters, in other respects not subject to its jurisdiction. The decision may have some application to the case of the steamers running on the St. Lawrence, which have been selling liquor freely on days when the sale was prohibited on shore, on the assumption that they were not subject to the Provincial laws." We do not know precisely how the Canadian courts would regard this question, but consider it probable that their decision would agree with that of the American tribunal.

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BY

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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 sprightly Duchess of Montrose, who is over 60 years of age, and has been known for some years on the turf as "Mr. Manton," has taken Mr. Milner for her third husband, and settled, it is said, £6,000 a year on him.

Some recent comments on the fact that 21 out of 34 saved from the *Geiser* were officers and crew, who, it is implied, should stick to their ship to the last, are, in this case, indiscriminating and unjust. The *Geiser* went down in five minutes, and in that space of time there was no possibility under the circumstances of testing organization or discipline.

Rev. C. O. Johnston, colored, proprietor of the British Lion newspaper, of Hamilton, was recently refused a room or dinner at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on the ground that colored people were offensive to other guests. He has entered an action for \$5,000 damages against the proprietors of the hotel. This sort of action on the part of hotel proprietors is not quite in accordance with the freedom of British institutions.

The *Toronto Globe*, which has lately been writing somewhat sensibly, was recently unwise enough to urge the Ottawa Government to disallow the privileges of the *modus vivendi* the moment the Treaty was rejected. It is satisfactory to learn from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that there is no intention of doing so during the present fishing season. Such a course would be unworthy the dignity of Canada, which is bound by every consideration to set an example of steady forbearance.

Tenders have been advertised for, for the construction of the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which is satisfactory, though it is a measure which, after the experience of 1870, when the passage of the American Canal was denied to the Red River Expedition, ought to have had attention years ago. But there is another question we should like to have some light upon; what is being done by the Minister of Militia about field equipments, a point on which more than one general officer in command has made the most urgent representations?

OUR CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

It is quite possible that the members of the City Council of Halifax may be, collectively and individually, conscientiously desirous of discharging with a fair degree of honesty the duties they owe—we were about to say to those who elect them—and perhaps they do, for the mass of votes to which they mainly owe their positions is unfortunately not that which represents the wealth and intelligence of the city. It is in fact of a character which in Halifax, as in many another city on this continent, deters men of high standing from the humiliation of soliciting it. This we believe to be the real reason, and not the often alleged one, that responsible and honorable men will not spare three or four hours once a week from their business, that precisely the class fittest for the management of Municipal affairs persistently holds itself aloof from contact with them.

Wherever this state of things prevails, it is, as has been witnessed in American politics, both Civic and National (but especially the former) a public calamity. Unhappily it is a calamity the most difficult of remedy. In the first place, great as are the interests involved, Municipal politics are unattractive to broad-minded men; and although there are, doubtless, many who could almost make up their minds to uncongenial tasks for the sake of duty to their fellow-citizens, it is too great a strain on most temperaments to screw themselves up to the pitch of action, and solicit suffrages, whose instincts, and whose Civic education render their methods, their demeanor, and their demands, peculiarly distasteful to a cultivated intelligence. And should one superior man feel strong enough to suppress in his own person the promptings of a natural weakness, he would still hesitate to cast himself into the Civic bear-garden, without a prospect of the support and encouragement of some congenial co-operation.

That this would be very unlikely to be forthcoming to an extent of any value, goes without saying. There must be not only a great reform of public thought and public opinion, but a thorough reform of the Civic constitution before we can hope to seat in the Municipal Council a majority of the class of men that should be there.

We are perfectly aware that a large amount of the Civic revenue is demanded by the interest of debt, and that the improvement of streets, the lighting of the city, and the service of water, entail heavy expenditure, but the City has a large debt, and is very heavily taxed, and we are by no means satisfied either that the best judgment has been used in the original creation of debt, or that we command the best talent for grasping the important fiscal interests—debt, expenditure, and taxation—with which we have to deal to-day.

In the first place, we consider the representation unnecessarily large. We are quite unable to see the necessity for a triple representation of each Ward. We are inclined to think one representative would be sufficient, or at the most two. If the City Council were thus curtailed in numbers, not only would there be less scope for discussions marked by discreditable violence and personalities, but the City would find it to its advantage to make attention to its deliberative requirements sufficiently remunerative to ensure punctual and continuous attendance at its meetings. Whether this were accomplished by a fixed salary or by satisfactory payments for each attendance would be of comparatively little importance, though perhaps the latter might be the best.

We have not space to go into the subject at further length and detail in this issue, but intend to continue the discussion of it from time to time.

ASTRONOMY IN THE UNITED STATES

America has no particular reason to pride herself on her present attitude of international policy, but she has ample ground for the most legitimate pride in the achievements of her citizens in the fields of science. To say nothing of the numberless lesser inventions which testify to the singular ingenuity of her people, none can ignore her pre-eminence in the adoption of electricity to the necessities of inter-communication and commerce.

Besides these and other matters, however, the United States has made a very high record in astronomy. To America fell the honor of the discovery of the tiny moons of Mars, and it is America which possesses the finest glasses in the world, ground to their unequalled perfection in United States factories.

The Washington glass, with which the moons of Mars were discovered, was undoubtedly the finest existing, previous to the completion of that which is now in operation at the Lick Observatory at San Francisco. Some vague idea may be formed of the powers of the latter magnificent telescope, when we learn that these minute satellites are now six times fainter than they were at their discovery by Prof. Hall, when Mars was at his nearest to the Earth, but that observations of them have been renewed and carried on quite satisfactorily. "I have had," says Professor Holden, such views of Mars and Jupiter, of nebulae, the Milky Way, and some of the stars, as no astronomer ever had before." The great powers of the San Francisco glass, combined with the extreme purity of the Californian atmosphere hold forth the promise of most important knowledge of detail in Mars and Jupiter. With regard to the former, a good deal of hypothetical romance has lately been current—the French astronomer's "canals," &c. Some of this the Lick glass may very possibly correct, and it would seem certain that a more accurate estimate of the tremendous forces in action in the great planet Jupiter will result from its use, when we are already pretty well assured of the correctness of the theory which regards him as a miniature sun to the small system of satellites by which he is attended.

Theoretically, Lord Rosse's great six-foot reflector should show more than the Lick glass; but, as an instance, in point of fact, the Ring Nebula in Lyra is drawn by Lord Rosse with no central star. At Washington one small star is discernible in the midst of the central vacuity, but the Lick telescope discloses three.

All honor to American science, and to the perfection of delicate workmanship, which has been mastered by Mr. Alvan Clark and his sons, to a degree which has enabled them to produce the first optical instruments in the world. And it must be borne in mind, that without improvement in optical appliances, the march of astronomical science would, perhaps, have already attained its limit.

A CHAPTER OF "JINGOISM."

The clap-trap popularity of the word "Jingo" is fast dying out, but the story of its invention, and of how the special action of those to whom it was first applied was mistaken, may still serve as a deterrent to the adoption of terms of vulgar contumely by political opponents. The term was first applied, in the sense in which it has become known, by Mr. Bradlaugh, in 1878, in a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he mentioned a certain set of people "whom I call Jingos." The catch-word was eagerly taken up by Mr. Gladstone's followers, because there existed a real feeling of appreciation of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, on which it was the object of that party to pour contempt. Mr. Bradlaugh, no doubt, derived his primary inspiration from the popular music hall chorus of the day:—

"For we don't want to fight,
But, by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
And we've got the money too."

Shortly afterwards, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Oxford, found in the word a convenient addition to his already ample stock of vituperation, and fairly launched it as a party nickname.

Both the song and the term appropriated out of it, had their origin in what were by many people besides the opposition, thought to be the highly tone and inflated language of the Government with regard to the Russian advance on Constantinople. Englishmen revolted against what seemed to them a sham, a false pretence, and a swagger, but no one beyond the Government offices knew that the English Government was master of the situation. It was thought that British resources were entirely inadequate to face the power of the Czar; but Lord Salisbury's information was perfect, and both he and the Czar knew better. But for the action of the British Government, the Russian advanced force would certainly have entered Constantinople. As certainly England could have landed at Gallipoli a force more than sufficient to stop it. The Russian force which penetrated beyond Adrianople never exceeded 30,000 men; their cavalry was utterly broken down for any purposes beyond the most leisurely advance, and they were disappearing day by day from sickness and exhaustion. Of those that did reach Adrianople, large numbers arrived by way of Varna, and this route could have been closed by the presence of the English fleet in the Black Sea. The fact is certain, that until the summer, England was perfectly able by mere military and naval force alone, to prohibit the Russian advance. It would have been even impossible for the Czar to maintain his army in the field until the summer, with its sea-borne supplies cut off by the British fleet, with the terrible snow-covered roads, blocked with broken waggons, and with dead and dying men and horses, hundreds of miles from any base of supply.

We are by no means advocates of what we consider the false policy of perpetually checking the advance of Russia, but that is not the question. The point is, that instead of the confident tone of the Beaconsfield Government having been a peevish game of brag and bluff, it was actually prompted by, and was simply the expression of, confidence in unquestionable power; and if it were not that reticence as to the sources of military advantage at any given moment is always the highest and the best policy, it would be a matter of surprise that steps were not taken to make known to the public the facts of the case. Some Conservative organs even consider silence to have been a very great mistake.

COMMON-SENSE vs. SPREAD-EAGLEISM.

The height of absurdity is reached when some of the tail-twisters pretend to stand in fear of invasion of the United States by Canada. Yet there are one or two honorable gentlemen who have not stopped short of this idiocy—or what would be idiocy if it were not malignity.

Amidst all the folly and wickedness talked in the U. S. Senate it is encouraging to find—what, indeed, we should hardly have looked for with confidence—the *New York Herald* maintaining a tone of justice and moderation.

Referring to the complaint that the British subsidized lines are robbing American railways of the transcontinental traffic, the *Herald* says:—

"These panic-stricken folks forget that the American Pacific roads have been subsidized and protected to the extent of millions. This was done that they might develop and sustain our traffic. And if the endowment thus profusely given had been honestly applied to the roads, as the Government intended, there would have been no British Pacific Railway."

There is nothing at all objectionable in the last sentence, though we do not think the best and purest management of the American lines would have prevented the construction of a Canadian transcontinental road sooner or later. But Republican and Monroe doctrine insolence practically goes the length of implying that Canada has no right or business to enter upon national railway schemes at all, or indeed to engage in any great commercial enterprise without the gracious leave and permission of the United States. Nice exponents of "freedom" are these gentry! Whatever conceit of themselves and their country Britons have erewhile been credited with, sinks into insignificance before the bluster, arrogance and vulgar bullying of the American tail-twister, who, it is satisfactory to remember, represents only the worst and most ignorant element of the United States.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WAITING.

When over hedges green and blossoms yellow
The sunlight throws a shadow dark and long.
When birds skim low across the daisied meadow
And still the mellow cadence of their song—

When breezes lightly lift the nodding clover,
And whisper in the awaying of the leaves
When rosy clouds are hazy o'er the hill top,
And evening for the dying daylight grieves

Then do I listen for my loved one's coming,
My heart wild beating as the moments pass;
Then do I watch and wait in silent longing
To hear his footstep on the dewy grass.

Then does the small boy saunter up the roadway,
A letter waving as he nears the gate;
Then do I read that same old chestnut message,
"Detained again—will not be home till late."

Woman is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

Young ladies at the breaking up of a party are like arrows—they can't go off without a beau, and are in a quiver till they get one.

A farmer who saw his family arrayed in dashy, new hats, exclaimed—
"There go my wife and daughters with 30 bushels of oats apiece on their heads!"

"May I marry you next, Mrs. Hoggo." "I'm engaged, Mr. Band, for my next four divorces, but I'll put you down as the fifth, if you like."
"Thanks."

Chicago boasts that she outranks Boston as a literary centre on the ground that a mixture of pork and beans is more conducive to literary growth than beans alone.

Critics are forever puzzling themselves over the motive of the last new play or new book. The motive is generally apparent enough; it is to gain money or to win fame for the author, or both.

Aluminum is coming into use as a material for dental plates. It is light, has neither odor nor taste, is not affected by food or the secretions of the mouth, and costs about one-sixth as much as silver.

In Chicago husbands are said to be so fearful of curtain lectures that they add to their announcements of future movements the letters "W. P.," which, being interpreted, mean "Wife Permitting."

Lightning struck a gilt angel over the sign of a saloon keeper in Chicago the other night. That lightning must have struck an angel unawares. It certainly could not have been looking for angels in Chicago.

An infant was crying frothfully in his mother's arms in a street car the other day, when she turned to a man at her side with the request: "Wud yo please look cross at him, sor; he'll think it's his father, and kape him a still."

There is a certain little girl in this city who was being instructed by her teacher not long since in regard to the different rulers of the world. She was told that in Europe the people are governed by Kings and Queens. "And now," asked the teacher, "who governs the people in this country?" The little girl looked up into the teacher's face and answered earnestly and promptly "Knaves."

Chicago editor—See here sir; this won't do. You refer to the lamented Mr. Greatman of Chicago as having been "gathered to his fathers."

Now man (from the east)—It is a Biblical term, sir, and I have seen it used in Philadelphia.

Chicago editor—It won't do here. Mr. Greatman's mother was divorced and re-married half a-dozen times, and it might look like a reflection on the family.

SALUTATIONS.—English—"How do you do?" French—"How do you carry yourself?" Italian—"How do you stand?" German—"How do you find yourself?" Dutch—"How do you fare?" Swedish—"How can you!" Egyptian—"How do you perspire?" Chinese—"How is your stomach—Have you eaten your rice?" Polish—"How do you have yourself?" Russian—"How do you live on?" Persian—"May thy shadow never grow less." Irish—"Top o' the morning to ye!" The Nigger—"Can't you gib me somethin'?"

THE BLUEBIRD'S ANCESTRY.—Our bluebird is, no doubt, a modified thrush; that is, its ancestor in the remote past was doubtless of the thrush family. One evidence of this is the fact that the young of the bluebird has a speckled breast like the thrush; and Darwin established the principle that peculiar markings or traits confined to the youth of any species are an inheritance from early progenitors. In addition to this, I have noted in the song of the female bluebird—one of a pair that for two seasons have built near me—a distinct note of the thrush. Whenever I hear the voice of the bird it reminds me of that of a certain thrush—the olive backed.—John Burroughs in *St Nicholas* for August.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 1. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

It is reported that a Baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Charles Tupper.

Much damage to crops along the shores of the St. Lawrence is reported from the continuous heavy rains.

The Government of Manitoba has concluded an amended agreement with the Northern Pacific Railway.

Gabriel Dumont will return to the Northwest in a fortnight. His admirers in Montreal are getting up a purse for presentation to him.

Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald were received with the greatest cordiality in Cape Breton, and much enjoyed their visit to that interesting Island.

Mr. Waldie (Liberal) has been returned to the Commons for Halton, Ont., by a majority of 28. This intelligence was accidentally omitted in last week's CRITIC.

A good deal of damage seems to have been done by Monday night's thunder-storm. A barn at Bristol, Queens Co., one at West Berlin, and one at Rockingham, are reported destroyed.

The Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, has been created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in connection with the Fisheries Commission.

The Allan S.S. *Parisian* has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Quebec—7 days, 23 hours—four days, 13 hours from land to land. Her mails were landed at Rimouski in 6 days, 13 hours.

After, we believe, two abortive attempts to procure the attendance of a quorum of the City Council, that august body succeeded in getting together on Tuesday afternoon, and in transacting their business quietly.

The Charlottetown *Patriot* mentions that rain has fallen there almost every day since the 14th July, and that the oldest inhabitant does not remember so wet a summer. A great deal of hay has been spoiled on the Island.

A cabman named Spain had the shaft of his cab struck by lightning during the storm on Monday night. Spain was struck insensible, and his nervous system sustained a severe shock. One of his horses was also injured in the leg.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Acadia College was duly celebrated on Wednesday. The venerable Dr. Crawley, to whom Acadia College owes its foundation, is to be congratulated upon being spared to witness its Jubilee.

The fraternal congratulations of THE CRITIC are added to those of the other numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. (nee Agnes A. Wallace) Jas. W. Power, whose marriage took place on Monday last. We cordially wish them every happiness.

A new militia regulation has been issued by which if a man who has enlisted wants to leave he will be permitted to retire from the force on the payment of \$30. This amount, it is supposed, will cover the value of clothing and kit issued to him for his use as a soldier.

A discovery of coal is reported on Wolfe Island, near Kingston, Ont. It is said not to be in quantity payable to work, but it is remarked that its presence in a bed of lime-stone is destructive of the theories of geologists. Remember the Bowmanville coal fiasco, and wait to hear what the geologists have to say.

Another accident occurred lately at Perth, Ont., owing to the Salvation Army nuisance. Their drums rendered a horse unmanageable, and it kicked a lady on the head. The lady was reported as very low. The Salvationists, with their usual callousness, would not stop their drums, and were pelted with eggs.

The famous Madame Januschek is to appear before Halifax audiences next week. There is every reason to believe that those who can appreciate a really great tragic actress will have the opportunity of gratifying a cultivated taste. The great Bohemian is said to be almost unrivalled in the wonderfully powerful part of Meg Merrilies.

The last bank statement shows that twenty-six million dollars of Canadian bank capital is now employed in the United States, an increase of two millions during the month of July. This is independent of the many millions of Canadian capital which private individuals have invested across the line. Canadians had far better invest their money at home.

The Canadian Pacific Company are building six new postal cars for service between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. When finished they will be very handsome. One has been completed and is now doing service, while five others are soon to receive their finishing touches. There will be 16 postal cars altogether, ten of which are being reconstructed out of old coaches.

Les Jeunes Nationaux, of Montreal, being solicitous about M. Mercier's health, presented him with an address, in which they assure him that "the sacred interests of the Province and the national cause are in his hands, and will be safely guarded," and that "he may count upon them." M. Mercier replies with an amount of bombastic balderdash which would lead innocent folks to imagine that French-Canadian institutions were menaced with annihilation. M. Mercier and the late M. Riel, of sacred memory, have many points in common.

The directors of the Kingston cotton mill have received orders from three houses in China offering to take all the cotton the mills can make up to January, at advanced prices.

The annual camp at Aldershot will begin on Tuesday the 4th prox. The 69th (Annapolis,) Col. Starrat; the 75th (Lunenburg,) Col. Kaulbach, and the "King's" troop of Cavalry, Capt. Ryan, will assemble there this year.

Much good has been done in the Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery by the introduction, under Col. Curren's regime, of a system of examination for Non-Commissioned officers. This is a point of great importance. No private volunteer in any corps ought to receive Corporal's stripes without a strict examination before a regimental board. Of course the requirements for a Sergeant's chevrons are higher.

Judge Wallace, of the Supreme Court of New York, who was a passenger per steamer *Farmouth* from Boston on Wednesday last, expressed himself in warm terms of praise of the steamer *Farmouth*, her officers, and accommodations. His intention had been to take another route to Cumberland, but from the favorable opinion he had heard of the *Farmouth*, he was induced to change his mind, and was glad he had done so.

Canadian immigration returns for July show the number of arrivals during the month to have been 19,621, being an increase of 4,290 over the same month last year. The number of settlers in the Dominion during the month was 11,196, being an increase of 3,106. During the first seven months of the fiscal year the total arrivals have been 104,164, of whom 51,519 settled in Canada, an increase over last year of 18,068 arrivals and 7,283 settlers.

The recent practice of the Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery has been very satisfactory. This corps was inspected on Monday by Lt. Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery. A very marked improvement in every respect in this force, the material of which is excellent, has been apparent since it passed under the command of Lt.-Col. Curren, who has spared no time or pains in carrying out his duties. The Deputy-Adjutant General has, we are glad to observe, received the most cordial assistance, under the orders of Sir John Ross, from the Imperial Artillery.

Howe's circus, which showed here on the 28th and 29th insts., although not a circus in any sense of the term, was a very fair variety show. Its advent here was heralded by huge posters representing wild western scenes, savage steers, bucking bronchos and the like, with other adjuncts of the ring, all of which were conspicuous by their absence. The entertainment however, on the whole, was good, but it should not have professed to be what it was not. What it was was simply a variety show. The performance on the slack and invisible wires, juggling, club swinging, trapeze and acrobatic feats generally were well worth seeing. The shooting of Rattlesnake Bill was clever, and the clown was funny. A burlesque in pantomime concluded an entertainment that seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by a large audience. If report is to be trusted it has the distinction of being Canadian and not American. American circuses extract large amounts of money from Canada.

The World's Fayre Gazette, which has been loyally calling attention to the varied attractions of that show, deserves a little notice itself. On the whole this little effort of special journalism was a lively sheet, and reflected credit on its managers. Among the more creditable contributions were "Mr. Peppy's"—which reminds us of "the touch of a vanished hand," of a golden arm, a contribution from Professor Roberts, three or four little gems of Miss S. M. Almon's; "Lalah Bell's" lines—cynical, sinful, and Swinburnian, but clever withal; Mr. Townend's warm and slightly gushing tribute to Halifax and Nova Scotia; and of the shorter poems, one or two by "J. A. R." The little story "Bon Garcon," is also well written. It was given out by the management that some bright and desirable contributions were crowded out, which has made us wonder somewhat at the publication of a certain "Laye," whose length was greater than its brilliancy. The voting for the ladies and gentlemen most eminent in various lines must not, of course, be looked on as a serious test of public opinion. The thing was intended to amuse. The wag who originated it no doubt anticipated ludicrous results, and (except in two or three notable instances) was not disappointed. Many of the votes cast were given in a spirit of chaff, irony or partisanship. Some enthusiastic voters begged, bought or borrowed ten or twenty coupons, and the results were in many instances absurd enough to satisfy anyone's sense of the comic.

The "World's Fayre" has been a remarkable success. It was thronged from the first night throughout last week, and the entertainments, so far from flagging, culminated in the Saturday night's procession, which deservedly commanded universal and unqualified admiration. It might have been supposed that exertions so long and arduous as those undertaken by the fair promoters of the cause of Art, would have told upon them in a weariness not to be concealed, but this was far from being the case, and their energy was as conspicuous on Saturday as on Monday night, while custom had not "staled," but only perfected them in sustaining their several parts. Beyond appreciating the successful efforts of the "Fayre" press, and those of the ladies (Mrs. Tobin especially) and gentlemen, who contributed to the histrionic entertainment of visitors, we have no space to particularize; only regretting that the writer of a little book of descriptive poetry should have had her talent handicapped by the fearful odds of having to introduce every name connected with the enterprise. The fair versifier had, we think, the *Bridal of Tricmaine* running in her mind and shaping her metre at first, and here and there something of the *Allegre* peeps out, but all is presently swept away by the deluge of names. It was an unhappy necessity. We presume the net gains will not be known for a day or two. We only hope they will be such as to leave a feeling of satisfaction in the mind of every contributor to the unique and excellent scheme.

The town of Jacksonville, Fla., is smitten with yellow fever, which by last accounts seemed to be as yet scarcely under control.

Forest fires prevail to a destructive extent in Michigan. Many buildings have been burned, and farmers are suffering heavily. One family is supposed to have been burned.

Braidstreet's (18th Aug.) continues to report new combinations, euphemized under the name of "trusts," which, of course, all tend to the disadvantage of the consumer. Lumber, Cotton Bagging, and Flour are the latest "combines" reported from the States.

Great damage has been done at Wilmington, Del., by a cyclone and water-spout; five persons were killed, and many injured, and loss is estimated at \$50,000. Very disastrous floods from heavy rains have also occurred at Boston. Six feet of water covered some of the railway tracks.

U. S. news comprises another murder of a husband by his wife, by cutting him with a razor; the murder of two men with an axe by an old fellow of 65, who escaped, the cause a political quarrel; the explosion of 20,000 lbs. powder in California, killing two whites and three Chinamen; a boiler explosion at Corry, Pa., killing two men and injuring others; and the bowling over of four tramps by a Pennsylvania express train, killing two, and perhaps three.

Politics has entered even into the church to such an extent that a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia has been compelled to put the following notice on the door of his church:—"Members and others in the congregation will please refrain from the use of red bandanas or American flag handkerchiefs during the service, as the display of these emblems is distasteful to some members of the church, and is calculated to detract from the tranquility of the devotions of the day."

Lord Lansdowne has received an enthusiastic reception from his Irish tenantry in Co. Kerry.

The dory "Dark Secret" has been spoken 1,400 miles out from Boston. The captain reported all well.

The proceedings of the commission appointed to enquire into the Parnell charges will be open to the public.

Spain is fortifying her Pyrenean frontier with a chain of forts, on the first of which Queen Christina hoisted the Spanish standard.

A fund to aid Parnell in his action against the *Times* has been started in Liverpool. It is intended to make this a national movement.

The *Umbria* arrived at Queenstown at 7.35 a.m. last Saturday, ahead of the other three boats. Her time was 6 days, 10 hours, 20 minutes.

That "white elephant," the *Great Eastern*, which broke adrift from the tug that was towing her into the Clyde, is reported to have been caught and secured.

Major Bartelott's expedition, consisting of three white men, 64 carriers, and 100 soldiers, is well on its way in search of Stanley, though heavily laden and moving slowly.

Thirteen crocodiles just brought from Africa to Hamburg escaped from the hold of the steamer and made their way into the Elbe River. The news of their escape created consternation among the inhabitants along the riverside.

Senor Castelar, now 50 years old, lives with his sister in a beautiful home at Madrid. There are frequent rumors that he is going to get married, but they are only rumors. He is now getting bald, though his hair and moustache are still jet black.

The Queen paid particular attention at the Glasgow Exhibition to the Canadian Court, especially admiring Notman's photographs of Canadian scenery, and the emblematic Maple Tree. H. M. also minutely inspected the grain, mineral, timber, and natural history exhibits.

The largest wheat firm in Paris has been buying large quantities of wheat in the American markets at higher prices than were ruling at the time of their purchases, in view of the great deficiency of the French crop, and state that they have no reason to regret their action.

Correspondents from Westernland, a North Sea watering place, describe the Queen of Roumania sitting on the beach with the children around her listening to fairy tales, which she tells very cleverly, and receiving her reward in flowers and other gifts within the children's means.

A brunette belle, Miss Lottie Dod, has become the lady lawn tennis championess of England. She has wrested the honors from Miss Maud Watson, and her prowess is reported to be such that even the famous Renshaw brothers have all they can do to hold their own against her.

The "unspeakable Turk" now and then opens his mouth to protest. Whenever he does so, he generally displays his imbecility. The "Padishah" was pleased the other day to express his disapproval of the through line from Paris to Constantinople, by interdicting cheering or any expression of gratification in the latter city. He now thinks fit to murmur a faint protest against the Italian protectorate of Zulla. It is time he was gently removed out of Europe.

The death (in Scotland) is announced of Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., who, after occupying for many years prominent positions in Canadian politics, became a Privy Councillor of the Empire, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1887 only, married Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale. Sir John was at one time partner with the present Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency in the banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., and was for two years Minister of Finance in Canada. His death took place very suddenly, while about to fire at a stag.



NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Aug. 20, 1888.

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St. Lawrence Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, 27th day of September next, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galop Canal. And the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior locks situated on the Cornwall Canal between the town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the Canal; construction of bridges &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Tuesday the 17th day of September next, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:

For the works at Galop, at the lock keepers House, Galop. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickson's Landing; and for the new locks, &c., at the lock-station Nos. 18, 19, and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galop Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$1,000.

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

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

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

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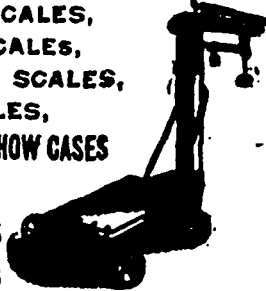
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SOOTHING.

We republish this week Miss Sophie M. Almon's "Soothing," on account
of our having altered the word "laudanum" into opiate, a change which
does not meet the approval of the authoress. Our judgment remains
unaltered, but we had no right to make the change, and Professor
Roberts' opinion is against us. The little poem is so charming that no
apology is requisite for its reprint, while justice to the young poetess
demands it.

I aimless wandered thro' the woods, and flung
My idle limbs upon a soft brown bank,
Where, thickly strown, the worn-out russet leaves
Rustled a faint remonstrance at my tread.
The yellow fungi, showing pallid stems,
The mossy lichen creeping o'er the stones
And making green the whitened hemlock-bark,
The dull wax of the woodland fly-bud,
On these my eye could rest, and I was still.
No sound was there save a low murmured cheer
From an ambitious nestling, and the slow
And oft-recurring splash of myriad waves
That spent their strength against the unheeding shore.
Over and through a spreading undergrowth
I saw the gleaming of the tranquil sea.
The woolly scent of mosses and sweet ferns,
Mingled with the fresh brine, and came to me,
Bringing a laudanum to my ceaseless pain:
A quietness stole in upon me then,
And o'er my soul there passed a wave of peace.

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF JAMAICA.

There are very few places in the world, perhaps, of which the generality
of people have so false an idea as of Jamaica. Few places, indeed, there
are that can boast of more natural loveliness, of a vegetation more luxuriant,
of views more glorious and extensive, or of climates more delightful and
varied. In the plains on the southern side of the Island you have a tropi-
cal climate from June to October. In the mountains you have an atmosphere
of the most exhilarating freshness; and on some of the highest peaks, posi-
tive cold, so much so, indeed, that the houses are built with fireplaces. And
to be without a fire in the afternoons and evenings in the winter months is
to be much more than merely chilly—it is to really shiver with cold!

At Cinchona, one of the highest inhabited points in the Blue Mountain
range, a fire is always necessary for comfort all through the year. It is
generally lighted at four o'clock in the afternoon. Very delightful I found
this fire, in the charming old-fashioned open fire-place, a bright fire of cedar
and bullet wood.

In Manchester Parish (one of the 14 into which the Colony is divided)
the temperature is invariably cool, and most equable, the thermometer
averaging from 65 degrees to 78 degrees all the year round.

In some strange, but not unaccountable way, Jamaica has got the name
of being one of the pest holes of the world. And it will be many a long
year before the world in general will be disabused of that idea, the current
opinion being, that to go to Jamaica means probably to die of yellow fever,
Jamaica and yellow fever meaning pretty much the same thing. The belief
that yellow fever is always lurking somewhere in Kingston or Port Royal
is quite erroneous.

That in years past the Island has been visited by dreadful epidemics is
only too true. But it is also a fact that the chief sufferers have been Eng-
lish soldiers and sailors. That here and there a case is heard of, is true, but
it is likewise true that constantly that case is traceable to some flagrant indis-
cretion or imprudent act, or it is occasionally introduced in foreign shipping.
It is a climate in which to get chilled means danger. But in what climate is
there not danger in getting chilled when heated? In another climate that
chill means congestion or inflammation of the lungs; but in the West Indies
the danger from a chill or congestion of the skin is fever. The healthy
action of the skin is the great safety valve and security for health in a tropi-
cal climate. Now comers are prone to disregard this fact, even if they know
it. Also, in not a few cases they think old residents fussy, who caution
them as to unnecessary exposure.

As you approach Jamaica in the soft early dawn, the scene is one of
unsurpassing loveliness. The "Blue Mountains" rising from the central
ranges lift their great indigo peaks up into the clouds which are ever rolling
down their sides in white drifts of downy splendor, and now and then
pierce through the cloudy veil which floats above them. "Blue Mountain"
peak, the loftiest of the range, rises in the distance like a small cone-shaped
island in a sea of rosy undulating cloud waves. Such glorious mountains!
Such light and shade play over their mighty sides every moment of the day!
An island, indeed, of mountain beauty. Port Royal, the Royal Naval Sta-
tion and first stopping place of shipping, at the entrance of Kingston har-
bor, is at the westernmost end of a sandy spit, over twelve miles long, and
less than a quarter wide. It forms the natural breakwater to Kingston
harbor, and nearly altogether encloses one of the most spacious and conven-
iently approached ports in the "new world." It is known as the "Palisa-
does," and a long reach on both sides of the conspicuous white tower of
Plumb Point Lighthouse, was planted some thirteen or fourteen years ago by
the Colonial Government with cocoanut trees. This plantation, with its
"plumey palms" rising over the sea level, after sighting "Plumb Point"
Lighthouse, is the second evidence of Government effort which meets the
visitor, and its greenery mingled with the mangrove fringes springing out of
the clear shallow water is effective as a marked hit of local coloring. As you
steam up the harbor everything delights the eye and pleases the imagina-
tion, which cannot be said when you near Kingston wharf. That wharf is
literally covered with a hustling, bustling crowd of "cultured persons," and if

it were not that we are in a Christian community, we should be tempted to ask with the Psalmist—

"Why do the heathen so furiously rage together?"

The noise is dreadful, and the smells horrible. If it is true that one's first impressions on arriving at a place are the strongest, then one's impression of Jamaica ought to be foul odors, filthy streets, mouldy, tumbledown buildings, and a noisy jabbering among the negroes quite incomprehensible to anyone at first who is unaccustomed to negro jargon.

I doubt if there is any other capital in the world of like importance that presents so unhealthy and neglected an appearance. And yet were its great natural advantages turned to account, what a handsome, and I believe, healthy urban settlement Kingston might be made. There is a splendid "fall" to the harbor, if the town were drained, which it is not. The water supply is stated to be abundant for "flushing" purposes, but while the authorities are discussing the respective advantages of underground and overground drainage, and urging the danger of sending sewage into the bay in a diluted state, it is allowed to soak into the site of the town, and accumulate until nature over-rides the feeble human attempts to depopulate the place; and by the water power of the May and October rainy seasons sweeps the refuse and surface of the yards and streets into the sea, as it has done from the beginning. This sharp and salutary treatment, however good for the health of the citizens, has turned the streets into more water-courses, and cut them down so low that householders have had to build flights of stone and brick steps to escape from their unintentionally elevated dwellings. The consequence is intense inconvenience to all traffic. The streets have been narrowed and "wrecked" for driving over, while the sidewalks for foot-passengers are disconnected platforms, the latter being interrupted by step-barriers at every town lot.

These "storm-waters" which deluge the town to such an extent, that several persons were drowned at the crossings of streets in October, 1879, during an unusually heavy rainy season, could easily be kept within bounds and sent out to sea. It will hardly be believed that there is a natural water-course on both sides of the town. These are, however, so smothered with obstructive bush, rubbish from the neighboring houses, and objectionable accumulations of their own debris floated down, that they cannot carry off the surplus water, and the readiest outlets, the streets, have to do the duty. Were these channels properly cleared out, protected in a few cases, and connected by a masonry-lined cutting on the north or upper end of the town, the ceaseless lamentations of Kingstonians, as to the "sad state of streets," might cease.

As to the paving or macadamising of the streets, there are quarries close to the town, and the convicts at the "general penitentiary" in the city are constantly employed in making bricks and tiles. There being no "earthly" lack of materials therefore, it is inexplicable to a stranger why the people and press indulge in an "everlasting grumble," instead of carrying out the imperative improvements. It seems to resolve itself into a question of nigardliness or laziness, and it is probably an unhappy mixture of both.

Apart from the cleansing influences of the tropic rains, there can hardly be any point on any sea-board which enjoys a more steady and vigorous atmospheric circulation than Kingston. Seldom are there six hours of perfect stillness out of the twenty-four in any day of the year.

Early in the forenoon the sea-breeze (the doctor) comes rushing landward, banging doors and windows, forcing its way into every nook and cranny of a building, and driving all stagnant and impure air "into space."

Then nightly the cool mountain winds come down from the cloud-capped heights, also "blowing hard," clearing out gleans and gullies, and bearing their heated strata of air away to seaward. F. W. MUSGRAVE.

(To be continued.)

DON'T.

Don't pronounce *calm* and *palm* as if they rhymed with *ham*. Give the *a* the broad sound, as in *father*.

Don't say *gents* for *gentleman*, or *pants* for *pantaloons*. These are inexcusable vulgarisms. Don't say *vest* for *waistcoat*.

Vest for *waistcoat* is almost universal in the United States, and perhaps established beyond reform, but in England it is rare, and considered vulgar. (It may be added that *pants* or even *pantaloons* are words scarcely ever used in England, where they are called *trousers*. The fact is, the old-fashioned pantaloons was a different article, tight in the lower part, and ending at the ankle.—E.)

Don't say *party* for *person*. This is abominable, and yet very common.

Don't say *lady* when you mean wife. (*Punch* had a good thing on this many years ago. Something clerical was going on, at which a certain Bishop was present, and the orders were that no women were to be admitted, which the Bishop's wife did not know. When she was denied, she thought her rank would carry her through, and said—"You don't know who I am; I am the Bishop of so and so's lady." "I'm very sorry ma'am, said the Janitor, but the orders is strict, and I couldn't pass you if you was his wife!"—E.)

Don't say "right away," if you wish to avoid Americanisms. Say *immediately* or *directly*.

Don't say *rubbers* or *gums*. Say *overshoes*. Why should the material of an article of clothing be mentioned?

Don't say *female* for *woman*. A sow is a female; a mare is a female. The female sex of the human kind is entitled to some distinctive term.

Don't say *sick* except when nausea is meant. Say *ill*, *unwell*, *indisposed*.

Sick for ill is almost universal with Americans, but *ill* is certainly a better word; yet we have sick-room, sick-bed, etc. (It is also the military and naval term for all ailments.—E.)

Don't say *posted* for *well-informed*. Don't say *balance* for *remainder*. Don't use trade terms except for trade purposes.

Don't say "Have the cars come in?" Say "Has the train come in?" It is better to travel by *rail* than by *cars*. These are simply preferences—matters of taste merely.

Don't call your servants *girls*. Call the cook *cook*, and the nurse *nurse*, and the housemaids *maids*.

Don't use wrong adjectives. There is perhaps no adjective so misused as *chicant*. Don't say "an elegant morning," or "an elegant piece of beef," or "an elegant scene," or "an elegant picture." This word has been so vulgarized by misuse that it is better not to use it at all.

Don't use extravagant adjectives. Don't say *magnificent* when a thing is merely pretty, or *splendid* when *excellent* or some other word will do. Extravagance of this kind is never in good taste.

Don't use the words *hate* and *despise* to express mere dislikes. The young lady who declares that she "hates yellow ribbons" and "despises turnips" may have sound principles, but she evinces a great want of discrimination in the selection of epithets.

Don't say *hungry* when *hanged* is meant. Men, unfortunately, are sometimes hanged; pictures are hung.

Don't say that anybody or anything is *genteel*. Don't use the word at all. Say a person is "well-bred," or a thing is "tasteful."

Don't say *transpire* when you mean *occur*. *Transpire* means to become known, and hence is erroneously used in the sense of taking place.

Don't say *ye* for *yes*; and don't imitate the English *ye's*. Don't respond to a remark with a prolonged exclamatory and interrogative *ye'es*. This is a rank Yankeeism.

Don't say *don't* for *does not*. *Don't* is a contraction of *do not*, not of *does not*. Hence, "he don't" is not permissible. Say "he doesn't," or use the words in full, (which last is much the better.—E.)

Don't say *ain't* for *isn't*, and, above all, don't say *tain't*. Here again the compiler has been accused of going below the class which he addresses; but in truth, he has heard this phrase from people of excellent literary and social standing. No doubt, it was spoken carelessly rather than ignorantly; but this makes a reminder none the less necessary. Say *aren't* for *are not*, *isn't* for *is not*; do not use *ain't* at all, which is possibly an abbreviation of *aren't*; but a distasteful phrase under all circumstances.

Don't say "I done it," "he done it," "they done it." This is a very gross error, yet it is often made by people who ought to know better. "I didn't," "he did it," "they did it," is, it ought to be unnecessary to say, the correct form.

(To be Continued.)

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Boston *Herald* encourages Captain Leary to persevere in his big rafting scheme, because it will save the United States forests from premature destruction at the expence of the Dominion.

The steam service between Halifax and the West Indies is to be resumed under new management. Messrs. Pickford & Black have purchased the S. S. Alpha, lately of the Cunard line, which will sail early in September for Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Turk's Island. She will continue to sail from Halifax about once a month, and in the near future will call at other ports in the West Indies and also Bermuda.

The Edison Phonograph Company, which owns all Mr. Edison's patents for recording, perpetuating and reproducing articulate speech in the United States and Canada, has been sold to Jesse H. Lippincott, of New York and Pittsburg, for something over \$1,000,000. All improvements made during the next fifteen years to come to Mr. Lippincott. By a contract made in March last with the American Graphophone Company of Washington, Mr. Lippincott became sole licensee of that company for a period of fifteen years. The graphophone is the reverse of the phonograph.

The Iron Foundry of Murdoch McKenzie, situated at Little Glace Bay, is doing a good business in supplying castings for the Collieries, keeping all hands steadily employed, one moulder-alone turning out 14 tons iron castings in two months. The foundry also supplies the steamers carrying coal between Glace Bay and Montreal with furnace bars, etc.

TEMPERING STEEL.—Steel in its hardest state being too brittle for most purposes, the requisite strength and elasticity is obtained by tempering—or letting down the temper, as it is termed—which is performed by heating the hardened steel to a certain degree and cooling it quickly. The requisite heat is usually ascertained by the color which the surface of the steel assumes from the film of oxide thus formed. The degree of heat to which these several colors correspond, are as follows:—

At 430 degrees, a very faint yellow	} Suitable for hard instruments, as hammer faces, drills, etc.
At 450 degrees, a pale straw color	
At 470 degrees, a full yellow	} For instruments requiring hard edges, without elasticity, as shears, scissors, turning tools, etc.
At 490 degrees, a brown color	
At 510 degrees, a brown with purple spots	} For tools for cutting wood and soft metals, such as plane irons, knives, etc.
At 530 degrees, purple	

At 550 degrees, a dark blue	} For tools requiring strong edges without extreme hardness, as cold chisels, axes, cutlery, etc.
At 560 degrees, a full blue	
At 600 degrees, a grayish blue	} For spring temper which will bend before vorking on black } breaking, as saws, sword blades, etc.

If the steel is heated higher than this the effect of the hardening process is destroyed.

IN BUILDING.—1000 shingles, 1 inch to the weather, will cover 100 square feet, and require 5 pounds of shingle nails. Add one-fifth to surface of siding and flooring for lap and matching. 1000 laths will cover 70 square yards of surface and require 11 pounds of lat'h nails. 1 cord of stone, 3 bushels of lime, and 1 cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall. 8 bushels of lime, 16 bushels of sand, and 1 bushel of hair will make mortar for 100 square yards.

Boyd Caldwell, the Lanark lumberman, who recently died, left property valued at \$1,000,000 to his five children. Mr. Caldwell was a contestant in regard to rights on the Mississippi river, which led to the much-disputed and oft-vetoed steamers bill. He spent \$50,000 in fighting the matter.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Several French-Canadian politicians of both parties have lately declared against Imperial Federation. "The French Canadians," says Professor Goldwin Smith in *Macmillan's Magazine*, "are bent on the consolidation of their own nationality, and are radically hostile to Imperial Federation or anything that would tighten their tie to Great Britain. It is surprising to me that anyone with this patent fact before his eyes can talk about Imperial Federation with reference to Canada." If French Canadians could make the present position of Canada last for ever, or if they could replace it by Independence, it might indeed be vain to "talk about Imperial Federation with reference to Canada."

French Canadians could not feel the national pride and complacency that Anglo-Saxons would feel either in a federated and fortified British Empire or in a great American republic. Their yearnings for a national life, their ambitions as a race, could best be satisfied by making this Dominion independent. In it they have fair hopes of dominating, through their wonderful fecundity, and by fostering immigration from France. Most of them would probably be willing to bear their shares of the enormous outlay that would be needed for building and keeping up a navy, for increasing the militia, and for maintaining consular and diplomatic services.

But the chances are that few British Canadians will finally prefer the most costly and precarious of the conditions open for their choice. On mature reflection most of them will see that the status of full partners with one of the great English-speaking powers would be not only cheaper, but also more secure and more respected and envied in the world at large. British Canadians could fuse with either, and rejoice, not with reserve as aliens but thoroughly as brethren, in its augmented strength.

Once convinced that *Annexation is the only practicable alternative to Imperial Federation*, there is every reason to hope that the vast bulk of French Canadians will prefer the latter. At Washington the public documents would not be published in French as well as English, as they are at Ottawa, and deputies could not speak in either language at their option in Congress as they can in the Dominion Parliament. French Canadians could not make the successful forays on the American that they now do on the Canadian treasury; in American politics they could never hold the balance of power which they already hold, or win the preponderance which they already hope for, in Canadian politics. Under annexation some of their rights might be jeopardized, under Imperial Federation they will all be guaranteed: the constitution of the League, which every Imperial Federationist signs, provides that "no scheme of Federation should interfere with the existing rights of Local Parliaments as regards local affairs." "Nous n'avons rien à craindre de la métropole," said *La Minerve* not long ago. "Nous n'avons pas à redouter l'absorption ni l'écroulement de sa part; * * ses relations avec nous ne peuvent guère exercer d'influence mauvaise sur ce que nous tenons par dessus tout à conserver, sur l'héritage national qui nous est cher, et pour lequel la fusion américaine signifierait la ruine." ("We have nothing to fear from the Imperial Government. We have neither to apprehend absorption nor effacement on its part, * * its relations with us could hardly exercise an evil influence upon that which we hold it paramount to preserve, upon the national heritage which is dear to us, and for which fusion with America would mean ruin.")

And there is little doubt that the Catholic hierarchy of Quebec would favor Imperial Federation as against Annexation. "Between a close union with the United States and a closer union with England," says *La Minerve*, commenting on the notable speech of our Archbishop, "Mgr. O'Brien would rather lean to the latter. And we believe that this sentiment would be that of the episcopate in general. Every time that the country has found itself obliged to make a similar choice (*s'est trouvé dans cette alternative*), we have seen the bishops reject friendship and close fellowship with America. This is what they did in 1775, and what they did again in 1867 when they recommended Confederation as a safeguard against annexation. We must believe that they are convinced, in their care and foresight as pastors, that the danger for us, for our religious and national interests, is not from the side of England but from the side of the United States."

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade here has pursued a smooth and regular course without any special feature worthy of note. Still in all the leading lines a steady distribution has obtained which, though not attaining activity, has been of satisfactory volume. Payments have been met fairly well. Taking everything into consideration, the present outlook appears to be healthy, and promises at least a fairly active and steady trade.

Considerable injury has been inflicted on the crops throughout the country by the constant and continued wet weather that has prevailed during

the month just closing. It has, for instance, been impossible to cut and cure hay in many sections, and a large proportion of this product will be, it is reported, either over-matured or mildewed, if harvested at all. A few weeks of dry, warm weather may very largely improve the present crop prospects, but at present they are not encouraging.

The matter of so-called retaliation has occupied a large space not only in the daily papers but in public conversation during the past week. A number of merchants have been interviewed by a contemporary, and have freely, and it appears to us without sufficient thought, expressed as their opinion that such a step, if taken, would vastly improve the trade of Halifax. We fail to see that it would have that or any other perceptible effect on our trade. Under Section 33, on which the President proposes to act, New York, Boston and Portland may, in his discretion, continue to be open ports for any goods in bond. As about all of our fish and other products that now go to other countries via the United States go through those ports, it is not probable that they will be diverted thence, or that a direct trade with the West Indies will be stimulated thereby. Of course more European goods for the Upper Provinces may come here, especially in winter, and thus increase the burden of the Intercolonial Railway. That will, however, do Halifax itself comparatively little good except so far as that it will give a few more laborers employment of an unsteady kind. The I. C. R. is so paragoniously run, that even now it has not enough rolling stock to do the business that offers. What it would, or indeed could, do with a largely increased bulk of freight, must be left to the imagination.

We note that several railroads running into Montreal have organized a series of cheap excursions mainly for country merchants wishing to visit that metropolis to see and purchase goods. It strikes us that the two railways and the several lines of coasting steamers that run to and from Halifax might follow the example thus set with advantage to themselves and to the trade of the city. Probably the initiative should be taken by the hotel keepers and merchants who would be benefited by such a plan, but no one can doubt that if proper arrangements could be made, it would prove a great "boom" to the business interests of our good city.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 24	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	157	151	137	150	180	6,585	6,269	6,678	7,223
Canada.....	24	34	23	26	19	1,131	818	702	824

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—D. J. Williams, genl. store, Crow Harbor, assigned to R. A. Tremain; Wm. Reed, genl. store, Bear River, sold out to P. H. Reed; P. D. Kinney & Co., grocers, Yarmouth, sold out.

DRY GOODS.—Most travellers have returned from their first fall trip. They have met with a fair measure of success, though, as we have previously stated, the season is late, as country merchants prefer to await the outcome of the crops before ordering more than actual requirements demand. Still, as much trade as was expected has been accomplished, and the indications favor a fair movement later. Actual fresh business has been moderate during the week—in fact the market has had a quiet tone. An advance of about 5 per cent in white cottons is expected to go into effect on the 1st proximo; but in other respects there has been no change.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A good steady movement has transpired in the iron and hardware department. Merchants in these lines appear to be satisfied with the past and the future, particularly that the prospects favor a steady business during the remainder of the season. Payments continue to be fairly made. A rather firmer tendency has been developed in pig iron, and prices have been marked up somewhat on stronger cables and freights. Higher figures are asked for future delivery. Warrants are cabled from Glasgow stronger at 40s. 2d. London cables are:—"Spot tin £92 17s. 6d., market quiet; Chili bars £78 5s.; G. M. B. copper £73 5s., best selected do. £76; soft English and Spanish lead £13; tin plates 13s. 6d."

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a brisk demand for flour, and the market has been strong. Prices have an upward tendency. The *Trade Bulletin* says:—"The crop of grain in the vicinity of Montreal has suffered no inconsiderable damage through the late continuous rains, wheat having sprouted in some fields while standing in the ground. A number of fields of barley have been badly stained on the swarth, a portion of it being sprouted as well. Oats have also suffered from the rain, having sprouted fully an inch in some instances, according to the statements of farmers. Peas have likewise been injured through the excessive rainfall in the immediate neighborhood of this city, and grave apprehensions are entertained for the safety of most of the grain that has been cut and lying in the fields. It is to be hoped, however, that the damage has been exaggerated." The *Winnipeg Commercial* reports in a similar strain as to the grain prospects in the Prairie Province. Reports from the United States are more encouraging, for it appears that the grain crop there will probably be about the same as that of last year. English cables are very strong, and show an advance of 3d. to 9d. per quarter. Beerbohm quotes:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, strong; do. on passage and for shipment, wheat improving, corn strong; California wheat off coast 39s. 6d. French country markets generally dearer. In London Minnesota first bakers' flour 25s.; Danubian maize export 23s. 9d.; prompt 23s. 6d. Wheat in Paris 47s. 6d. September. Flour in Paris 38s. 9d. September." The Chicago market has been strong, owing to English advices, and wheat steadily moved up, while an active business was done at 89½c. September, 89½c. October, and 91½c. December. This is fully 20c. higher than the figures at this time last year. Corn was inactive, but stronger, at 45c. for September and October, and 40½c. December. The first sample of this season's Canadian barley was received in Buffalo last week. The berry was plump and of good color, and weighed 40 lbs. to the bushel, which is 1½ lbs. heavier than last year's crop.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions has been fair, and the market fairly active with a good amount of business doing at firm prices. Pork moved off satisfactory in small lots at quotations. There has been a good demand for lard and sales were freely made. Tallow was in request at firm prices. The Liverpool provision market was firm all round except for tallow, which was strong and advanced 6d. to 25s. 6d. Pork is quoted at 73s. 9d.; bacon 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. The Chicago provision market was fairly active and strong, and pork moved up to \$13.82½ September; \$13.90 October. Lard was very strong and advanced 12½c. to 15c., to \$9.12½ September; \$9.05 October. The hog market was weaker and declined 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—The market for this article has been quiet and uninteresting, with trade light.

CHEESE.—The market for cheese has remained dull, and no new feature has developed on which to base fresh comment. The conditions governing the market have undergone no perceptible modification, and no sign has been given of any movement in either direction.

SUGAR.—There has been no change in refined sugar, granulated being steady, and yellows quiet. Of raw sugar the New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Between arrivals from West Indies and the stock now coming to hand from Europe, there is a reasonably fair supply against the current rather light molting, and so long as buyers can maintain that advantage they are likely to preserve the stand off policy. Importers, however, say they can and will wait until demand exhibits great anxiety, and on all grades are firmly insisting upon full previous rates with much confidence. The local buyer did not make much of a demonstration to-day, and appearances would indicate that no purchases were made for this market, but we learn of 1,000 hds. Trinidad at the Brookwater for Boston at 5 5-16c., basis 88 test."

MOLASSES.—Barbados molasses is very firm. The Islands have been, it is reported, pretty well cleaned out, which leaves nothing more to come here.

FISH OILS.—Considerable enquiry exists here for cod oil at 27 cents. But few packages, however, remain in first hands. Our Montreal report is as follows:—"The market is generally quiet, sales being confined principally to small jobbing lots. Steam refined seal oil has sold at 42½c. to 43c. Round lots are quoted at 42c., although some pretend they can be had at lower prices. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet at 30c. to 31c., and Halifax at 28c. to 29c.; cod liver oil 65c."

FISH.—The general tone of the fish markets have undergone no material change since our last writing. The receipts of dry fish during the past week have been small, owing, doubtless, to the wet and tempestuous weather that has prevailed for the last fortnight or more, which has considerably retarded the curing of the fish that were taken. Large quantities of very good cod have been landed at St. John's, N. F., during the past week, and we may expect a large proportion of them to find their way to this market during the fall. Mackerel have apparently reached their highest figure, and have begun to decline, as changes in our quotations will indicate. Over one thousand barrels have been received at this port from the eastern shore during the past week. Nearly all at hand so far do not grade above large 3's. A few barrels of 2's. have been received, the grade improving henceforth. Several lots of fat herring from the eastern shore have arrived, and have been readily absorbed by the market at our quotations. The American market has advanced 50 cents since our last report. One hundred barrels of salmon have arrived this week from the Newfoundland coast. Values are firm at our quotations, as it is not believed that the catch is sufficient to meet the anticipated consumptive demand. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, August 27.—"Cape Breton herring are quoted steady at \$5.50 to \$6. Dry cod is in good demand, with sales of round quantities at \$4.75, and we quote \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal." Gloucester, Mass, August 27.—"There is little change to note in fishery movements or prospects. Most of the North Bay fleet have come home with broken fares of mackerel, and the Shore fleet have had unfavorable weather of late. A few vessels have landed small fares during the week, and sales were made yesterday at \$20 and \$10 for large and small, in fishermen's order. Last sales of bulls-eyes \$14. Bays are slow of sale, fares having changed hands during the week at \$16, \$16.75 and \$18.75 per bbl., as to quality. One lot of 80 bbls. sold to-day at \$16. Cured Georges codfish are firm at \$1.75 per qtl. for large and \$1.37½ for small, and Bank at \$4.50 and \$4.25. Kench-cured do., \$5 and \$4.50. Nova Scotia Shore do., \$4.75 to \$5 for pickle-cured, and \$5.50 for dry. N. E. Shore cod, \$4.50 and \$4 for large and small. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do, \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to \$5.50; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$20; Newfoundland do., \$18." Boston, August 27.—"While there is no particular cause for it, the market has been dull this week. \$15 is now a full quotation for N. S. 3's. P. E. I. mackerel are unusually good, and have sold at \$17 to \$18 for uncultured, and at \$17 to \$19 for No. 2's. and No. 1's. Shore mackerel at \$13 for medium 3's., and \$18 to \$20 for large running three-quarters, No. 1's. Both these prices are in fishermen's order. Choice large Cape Breton split herrings, \$6.50 to \$6.75. No. 1 salmon have dropped to \$20. Large dry bank codfish, \$4.75 to \$5, and medium, \$4 to \$4.25." Havana, (by cable via New York, August 28)—"Market steady. Codfish \$6.37½; haddock, \$5.50; hake, \$4.50." Demerara, August 3.—"We quote best large Newfoundland codfish at \$20 per cask by the cartload. Boxes \$5, very dull. Herring, \$5 for boat split. Mackerel, none at market." Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 3.—"Several cargoes have been received since our last report, but the whole of them have been stored in the absence of any offers from the trade, who will only purchase to supply their immediate wants in anticipation of lower prices. We are slowly lotting ex-store codfish at \$17 to \$18 tres., \$4.50 to \$5 boxes. Any further immediate imports would cause a sharp decline in values, which we are only able to maintain through having control of the entire stock at market."

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.....	74
Granulated.....	74
Circle A.....	74 to 75
White Extra C.....	74
Extra Yellow C.....	64 to 65
Yellow C.....	54 to 6
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 28
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	33 to 35
Demerara.....	30
Diamond N.....	43
Porto Rico.....	35 to 37
Cienfuegos.....	31 to 32
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	34 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family.....	54 to 6
Soda.....	64 to 54
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	74
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Since last issue there has been a very sharp advance on flour, owing to the certainty of serious damage to the harvests of Great Britain and portions of Europe, and the reduction in the harvest on this continent. It is claimed that about 40c. advance has taken place within the last 10 days, 50c. from the lowest point a month ago. Whether this advance will be maintained or not seems doubtful, but many millers and operators contend that prices will be higher yet. Cornmeal steady, oats scarce and high, mill feeds still very scarce and high. Oatmeal futures \$1 less than quoted.

Flour	
Graham.....	5.00 to 5.25
Patent high grades.....	5.50 to 5.75
80 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.35
Superior Extra.....	5.00 to 5.15
Extras from Patents.....	4.00 to 4.50
Low grades in sacks.....	2.50 to 3.00
" " barrels.....	3.75 to 3.75
Oatmeal, Standard	
" Granulated.....	3.75
" " ".....	6.00
Corn Meal—kiln dried	
Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts.....	25.00 to 26.00
Middlings.....	27.00 to 28.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton.....	33.00
Oat Cakes, Ground.....	36.00
Ons per bushel of 34 lbs.....	55 to 60
Barley of 48.....	nominal
" of 60.....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.40 to 2.45
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.00
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 14.50
Straw.....	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear.....	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.50 to 17.75
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	none
" 2 large.....	none
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	10.50
" 3.....	10.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1, August.....	none
" September.....	none
Round Shore.....	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Round.....	2.00 to 2.25
ALWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH	
Hard Shore, new.....	4.00
New Bank.....	3.80
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 21
" Good, in large tubs.....	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western.....	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	94 to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	5
" under 60 lbs, No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2.....	5
" under 60 lbs, No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins	25 to 35
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	2.00 to 3.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.00
" per case, Valencia.....	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2½
" American Silver Skin.....	3½
" new.....	8½
Dates, boxes, new	5½
Raisins, Valencia	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" small boxes.....	14
Prun s, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Peaches, per basket	2.00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	15 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	none

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

Whatever Mr. Hodges's histrionic faculty or his theatrical reputation might be, before he "retired to private life to keep a public house," no one could dispute the quality of the refreshment he offered to his customers, and in consequence the two small rooms which constituted the ground floor of the little old house were always inconveniently crowded from half past eleven to half-past two, six days out of seven. What became of Tom's on Sunday, or where Mr. Hodges spent that day of rest, no man ever thought to ask.

It was here, in the little parlor of Tom's, that Stuyvesant thought he might find his friend. And here he found him, just about to begin on a kidney fresh from the gridiron. At the moment Paul entered the room the seat opposite to Eliphalet Duncan's was vacated by a robust stock-broker, who put on a showy overcoat and strode forth with a stately step which made the little old house shake to its foundations.

Stuyvesant slipped into the vacant seat, saying nothing, and waiting until Duncan should look up. At last the lawyer raised his mug of ale to his mouth and his eyes were lifted from his plate.

"Paul Stuyvesant!" he cried, in surprise. "How the duce did you get in?"

"Through the door," answered Stuyvesant. "Is thy servant a spook, that he should glide in through the wall or pass up through the floor?"

"Now you are here, and however you got here, have some lunch," said the lawyer.

"I breakfasted late, and I have no appetite; but a kidney like the one on your plate would tempt Lucullus after his banquet."

Stuyvesant did not really want anything to eat. What he sought was an excuse for sitting down with Duncan, in the hope that the course of conversation might so turn that he could twist in an allusion to James Burt and thus lead up to an enquiry as to M. Zalinski. To ask outright about either of them would force him to declare the reason why he wanted the information, and he was not willing to mention Charley Vaughn's name carelessly. He did not want to confess, even to himself, how anxious he was to free his own mind from the strange doubts which clouded it.

He knew that there was no need to explain his presence to his friend. Stuyvesant and Duncan had studied law together, and they had kept up their friendly relationship as they advanced in years. It was not unusual for the man who was teaching law to drop in to see the man who was practising it. More than once before had Stuyvesant pursued Duncan to Tom's and lingered there with him over a little lunch.

"Do you know anything about pictures?" asked Duncan, rather abruptly, after they had discussed two or three of the minor topics of the day.

"I refuse to commit myself to a confession of complete ignorance," answered Stuyvesant.

"Of course," said Duncan. "But I doubt if you know much more about them than I do."

"That depends on how much you know."

"I don't know enough to make one; and yet I used to think I was destined for an artist," Duncan continued. "When I was a boy I was always dabbling with a paint box. I remember that I worked on a water color for two weeks once, and I was very proud of my success. It represented a cow feeding in a meadow. I thought it wasn't bad, considering. I even ventured to take it to a real artist for his opinion; he studied it for a minute or two, and then he said, 'The yacht is all well enough, but the water is too green.' And I have never touched a brush since."

Stuyvesant laughed, and asked why his friend's thoughts had been turning again to art.

"Because of that despatch in the paper this morning," the lawyer answered, "about the stealing of that picture by Titian. There's a thing I cannot understand."

"What is there so extraordinary about it?" asked Stuyvesant.

"That anyone should have stolen it at all, that's what's extraordinary."

"But isn't the picture very valuable?"

"Of course," replied Duncan, "but what good will that do the thief? He can't sell it. Nobody will buy it. Every man in the world who knows that that picture is more valuable than a tea set or chromo knows also this morning that it has been stolen."

"I see," said Stuyvesant. "You mean that the thief cannot profit by his theft."

"That is just what I do mean. He might as well have stolen the Koh-i-noor, for all the good it will do him."

"I should think the stealing of the Koh-i-noor even a safer enterprise and more likely to pay," Stuyvesant returned, "because a big diamond can be broken up, just as silver can be melted down."

"Of course," said Duncan. "And that is what puzzles me. Why did any man run the risk of prison to take that which is of no use to him? That floors me, I confess. Problems of criminal psychology have a strange fascination for me, and I like to grapple with them resolutely. I have been turning this one over and over ever since I read the news at breakfast, and I am just as far from a solution as ever."

"This is not the first time a picture has been cut from the frame and carried off," suggested Stuyvesant.

"There have been other instances, I know, but that doesn't help me to an explanation," Duncan rejoined. "Sometimes it has been done from malice, sometimes with the hope of a reward for the return of the stolen goods, and sometimes, I think, the real cause has been some sort of pictorial monomania on the part of the thief."

"A strange madness that would be," Stuyvesant commented.

"Of course," said Duncan; "and yet not so very strange. That a man should be so taken with a picture—so fascinated by it, so overpowered by its beauty—that he should steal it, to have it always at his command, even though he could never show it to any other human eye,—that I can understand. I have enough of the artist in me to understand that."

Stuyvesant looked up seriously.

"Do you mean to say," he said, "that you believe that a man might be led to steal a picture simply out of sheer artistic appreciation of its beauties, merely to have it in his possession where he could see it at will, and yet knowing that he could never show it to any one else?"

"That's exactly what I do believe," answered Duncan. "Such things have happened. Such a thing may have happened in this case. Indeed, the longer I think about it, the more convinced I am to believe that this Mary Magdalen of Titian has been stolen by some enthusiastic admirer of Titian's painting—"

"Like Charley Vaughn," said Stuyvesant, smiling at the idea.

"Like Charley Vaughn," repeated Duncan; "and Charley, being an enthusiast about Titian, is likely to be acquainted with others as enthusiastic as he is. Perhaps he could guess who the thief was. If the picture doesn't turn up soon, I'll have a chat with Charley, and maybe we can give the police a clue or two."

"I can see that the motive you suggest is just possible," remarked Stuyvesant, "but it does not seem probable. Your other explanation, that perhaps the picture had been taken to hold for a ransom, strikes me as far more plausible."

"Of course," said Duncan, "it is more plausible; but, for all that, I think the other is quite as likely to be the right explanation."

"Is it absolutely impossible for the thief to dispose of a picture as well known as this Titian?" asked Stuyvesant.

"Absolutely impossible," replied Duncan, "or at least I should say so, if I did not know what extraordinary things a receiver of stolen goods is sometimes willing to buy. Perhaps you know that a certain amount of criminal business has come into our office lately. I don't like it altogether, but it has been almost forced on us, in a way I need not stop now to explain. Indeed, I am not quite sorry, for I have been able to stop one or two rather high handed proceedings of the police."

As Duncan paused, Stuyvesant wished he knew exactly how to bring in the name about which he wanted to inquire. The conversation was taking just the turn he had hoped for, and he felt that it would be his own fault if he left Tom's without the information he was seeking. Before he could use the words which would do what he wanted, Duncan saved him the trouble.

"We've had for a client lately," said the lawyer, "a notorious offender, as they call a receiver of stolen goods. I have had to defend him on a charge which the police trumped up against him. No doubt he had been guilty of many other offences, but of the particular offence which they charged against him he was innocent, as it happened. And in the course of my interviews with him, when I was preparing his defence, I got an inside view of his business, and I learnt not a few of the tricks of the trade. Why, Zalinski told me once—"

"Zalinski?" interrupted Stuyvesant. "Michael Zalinski?"

"Of course," replied Duncan; "his name is Michael. But what do you know about him?"

"And he is a receiver of stolen goods?" pursued Stuyvesant.

"A fence, if you prefer the phrase," was the answer.

"Is he an accomplice of James Burt's," asked Stuyvesant.

"Now, what, in the name of common sense, do you know about James Burt?" was Duncan's astonished demand.

In answer, Stuyvesant took out his pocket book and drew from it the cancelled check he had given to Charley Vaughn. He showed it to Duncan, and then, turning it over, he drew the lawyer's attention to the endorsement.

Charles Vaughn.

M. Zalinski.

James Burt.

Eliphalet Duncan.

"So that's where you picked up the name, is it? I remember the check well enough," Duncan said. "Burt paid it to me as a retainer."

"I surmised as much," Stuyvesant interjected; "they are accomplices, I suppose, Zalinski and Burt,—'pals' you call them, I believe?"

"They are close friends, certainly," Duncan answered. "It was Zalinski who persuaded me to take up Burt's case in spite of my distaste for criminal practice."

"And what manner of man is this M. Zalinski?" asked Stuyvesant, conscious of not a little constraint.

"He's an odd fish,—a Polish Jew, I think, and not yet wholly Americanized. He has his good points and his bad,—like the rest of us. One of his peculiarities is that he keeps no bank account, although he is making money hand over fist. If he gets a check he pays it out again as soon as he can. That's the way I came to get this check of yours. Charley gave it to Zalinski, and he passed it along to Burt as soon as he could—"

"In full payment for stolen goods, I suppose, and no questions asked?" suggested Stuyvesant.

"Perhaps, and perhaps not," Duncan answered. "He may have lent Burt the money, or even given it to him outright; there's no knowing. The two men are thick as thieves in Vallombrosa, to use a merry jest of Charley's."

"Does Charley know this burglar of yours?" inquired Stuyvesant with an affectation of levity.

"How should he?" returned Duncan, in surprise.

"I thought that he might, perhaps," Stuyvesant explained, feebly.

"Of course," Duncan continued, "for all I know, Charley may be a

intimate friend of my burglar, as you call him, I can't say. But he has had dealings with Zalinski more than once, I'm sure."

"How do you know that?" asked Stuyvesant, with an increasing sense of dangerous discovery.

"Because Zalinski has twice given me checks drawn to his order by Charley," the lawyer replied.

Stuyvesant looked at him in astonishment.

"Do you mean to say," he managed to inquire, at last, "that this check of mine is not the first that has come to you bearing the signatures of both M. Zalinski and Charles Vaughn?"

"I think it is the third," his friend answered; "the other two were Charley's own checks, drawn to Zalinski's order, and by him endorsed over to me as part of my fees."

Stuyvesant wanted to ask Duncan if he could suggest any reason why Charley should pay money to a receiver of stolen goods. The question framed itself in his mind, but it stuck in his throat. He could not bring himself to ask it. He was not willing to excite Duncan's suspicion by any untoward inquiry.

He looked up at Duncan with an anxious glance of examination. Although he dared not inquire, he wondered how the lawyer explained to himself the strange conjunction of the artist, the "fence," and the burglar. Stuyvesant himself had no explanation to offer, he was wholly at a loss. He did not know what to think. That his own check given to Charley should have passed into the hands of Zalinski was remarkable enough. That Charley should twice before have paid Zalinski money was even more extraordinary.

Before Stuyvesant could invent a plausible method of pursuing the conversation, and adroitly eliciting Duncan's opinion on the transaction, a single stroke from the steeple of Trinity declared that it was half-past two. The lawyer rapped on the table.

"You must excuse me, Paul," he said, as the waiter came up, "but I have an appointment with a client in a quarter of an hour."

"I must be off myself," returned Stuyvesant, rising as though he were in a hurry, his mental trouble communicating itself to his body.

Duncan paid the waiter, and the two friends wended their way out of Tom's and turned toward Broadway.

In that busy thoroughfare, at the head of Wall Street, perhaps half-past two is the busiest hour of all the twenty-four. Crowds of hurrying men pushed past the two friends, surging ahead as though they had lost half an hour in the morning, and believed that it might be overtaken and recaptured if only they were sufficiently energetic and persistent.

In the midst of the crossing and scattering throng it was impossible for Stuyvesant to continue the conversation in the tone he wished for. And yet before they came to a stop at the broad white marble steps of the Bowdoin Building, where Duncan had his office, Stuyvesant had managed to express his curiosity about Zalinski so as to lead the lawyer to tell him just where the receiver of stolen goods lived. It was in Bleecker Street, about two blocks west of Broadway.

After a few words of hasty farewell, they shook hands, and Duncan went into the building before which they were standing.

As soon as his friend had gone, Stuyvesant took out one of his cards and wrote down the exact number of M. Zalinski's place of business.

CHAPTER VI.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT INSPECTS BLEECKER STREET.

Stuyvesant had abundant subject for thought as he pursued his course northward along Broadway, walking briskly to keep his blood in circulation until a car should overtake him. Michael Zalinski was a "fence,"—a receiver of stolen goods,—a man of a class which Paul knew as having an existence in every great city, in common with the burglar, the bunco-man, and the lawless element generally, but with which he had never come into contact personally. Of the manners and the habits of men of this class he was as profoundly ignorant as he might be of the daily life of the ichthyosaurus. And yet he was going to meet this strange being, familiar enough in the abstract, but curiously unfamiliar in the concrete. He was going to beard this undescribed lion in his den, and he had the street and number of the den pencilled on a card in his pocket. How this pariah of Bleecker Street would receive him, what he would be like, how much or how little a member of presumably so secretive a profession would be disposed to tell, and how much or how little of his communication would be worthy of credit, Paul did not know.

It was a singularly distasteful mission, this on which he was bent. At bottom, Stuyvesant was essentially an aristocrat, and there was not a little faintness in his proclivities. He abhorred the contact of mud, moral or material; it was not that the idea of mud was especially repugnant to him, but that he disliked to touch it. As an amateur he enjoyed a bit of detective work. It was a real pleasure to him to analyze motives, and to set in motion the springs of action, filtering another man's probable train of thought through his own logical mind, and noting along what road this train would reasonably run. He admired the skill of Gaboriau's detectives, although he recognized that the problems they encountered were invented only to be solved. Probably it was an unacknowledged taste in this direction which had led him to adopt the fallacies of circumstantial evidence as the subject of his first book. But this was little more than a clever man's satisfaction in the successful piecing together of an ingenious puzzle. Paul's mind followed Lecoq willingly enough through slums and haunts into which Paul himself would never have dreamed of taking his body. And yet he was now on his way to the shop—the house—the lair—how should it be termed?—of a "fence."

(To be Continued.)

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

—ALSO—
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At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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Pussy said to the owl, you elegant fowl,
How charmingly sweet you sing,
Come, let us be married, too long we have tarried,
But what shall we do for a RING

It is quite evident they had never heard of

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MINING.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.—The gold industry continues to be carried on with the same interest as hitherto, but during the fortnight very little of the precious metal has been brought to town. The export to date amounts to 8,084 ozs. 18 dwt. 18 grs., valued at \$148,112.22. Number of registered laborers at the present time engaged at the diggings is 1,610.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see F. W. Christie's explanation of the Mining Law in reference to staking off ground for prospecting; but I think he has left out the most difficult part of the prospecting law to understand. Section 10 plainly states that one area shall measure 150 feet lengthwise of the lead and 250 feet across, and shall be called class No. 1.

Section 37 states one can take up any number of areas up to 100. Section 39 states, that up to ten areas of class No. 1 they shall be 50c. per area and 25c. for every area in addition to that. One would naturally suppose that 10 areas would measure 1500 feet x 250 feet, but it seems one is bound to take them soldier-fashion, viz., 2 deep, 500 feet wide by 750 feet on the lead, at a cost of \$1.50 for every 150 feet, instead of 50c., as the law reads. I am still at a loss to know how to take up more than 10 areas, so as to secure them for 25c. per area. Must I say "as you were," and take up another 500 feet x 750 feet, or must I "reform Company" and take them 4 deep.

Yours,

OLD MINER.

THE FIRST GOLD CRUSHER IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The first gold crusher in Nova Scotia is still to be seen in Mooseland mine. Gold is said to have been first discovered on the right bank of Tangier Rivor, just a few yards east of where now stands an eight stamp crusher in Mooseland mine. The discovery was made by two men on their way from Musquodoboit, to Tangier Rivor, toward the sea shore. They, having some knowledge of gold mining out west, and seeing a similar white stone in the river bank at Mooseland, examined it, and found it rich with gold. It was, of course necessary before any extensive operations could be undertaken, to erect a crusher, and without any great expense. They succeeded in doing so by finding a thick heavy slab of whin, which was dropped there during the glacial period. The top stone is of a similar material, and light to turn by an iron hand-crank. Although now looked at as a curiosity, it has been the means of bringing crushers in the neighborhood, run by steam and water power, the discovery of more gold mines, the building of nice villages in this district, which was thirty years ago a howling wilderness. From Mooseland mines there is a good road to the sea shore, to Musquodoboit Valley, and through Mooseland settlement, a small settlement about a mile north of Mooseland mines, chiefly of English speaking people. In this settlement is a saw mill, school, and an Episcopal church. The scenery of the valley, and more especially of the lakes close by, is grand. On a clear day they mirror a double scene of the tall long-stemmed silvery birch, which gently taper to their shores. Going back to Mooseland mine, I find several mines are at work under the management of Mr. John Murphy, an experienced gold miner of Tangier, and Mr. H. G. Stenshorne, of Halifax. They have to contend with a great deal of drift, but are bound to find a lead, of which many specimens of quartz are met with, peppered with gold.

Yours,

EXPLORE.

COAL.—It is estimated that it takes an acre of coal seam 8 feet thick to supply 100,000 bushels of coal. At these figures a thousand acres of coal beds are mined every year in the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania.

COAL DISCOVERY.—From the *Baddeck Reporter* we learn that the Terminal City Co. have been successful in finding coal with the diamond drill, two seams of 7 and 11 feet respectively having been bored.

HARD COAL.—The *Coal Trade Journal*, of New York, expects an advance in the price of hard coal in September, on account of the advance in railroad tolls.

CAPE BRETON COAL TRADE.—The North Sydney correspondent of the *Island Reporter* writes of the condition of the coal trade as follows:—"The coal trade around here this year does not seem to be as brisk as it used to be. Some of the mine managers say that it is difficult to get vessels to charter for carrying coal, unless at a high price, and this they are not able to give, owing to the low figure at which they have made their contracts. However, it is expected that from this out there will be a great demand for coal, and that the times will be much better every way. All the coal that was banked last winter in the different localities, shipped before navigation closes, the prospects for next year in the coal trade will not be very encouraging. There is now a great talk current of forming a coal combination, and I do not see what is to prevent it if the parties agitating the subject have capital enough to purchase all the coal mines in Nova Scotia they propose. The coal mine proprietors will certainly sell if they get a fair offer. Whether such combinations will be to the benefit of the laboring classes and the country generally will remain to be seen, but combinations in general are not best for any country."

The managers of Pictou collieries consider the policy of the Cape Breton men in taking a very low price on contracts as bad, will not pay, and appear to be done merely to raise a little money for present necessities.

COPPER.—The annual copper production of the world is 273,000 tons, and the famous French syndicate controls 215,000 tons of it, and has a practical and huge monopoly.

MINING.—Continued.

The first brick of gold from the Malaga Mining Company's mine was taken into Bridgewater on Friday. It weighed about thirty-eight pounds, contained about four hundred and sixty ounces of the precious metal, and is estimated to be worth nine thousand dollars. It represented twenty three and three-quarters days' crushing.

"GOLD AT RAT PORTAGE.—The Ontario Mining Company struck it rich on Sultana Island, near Rat Portage. Wm. Caldwell, superintendent of the mine, brought in specimens which created a furore in the town. Competent judges say the ore will go \$50,000 to the ton. Mr. Caldwell has shown handfuls of nuggets of free gold, and claims they have several thousand dollars' worth in sight."

The above is a newspaper item, and is decidedly "puffy." It is a continued surprise to us that anyone in these days would give the supposed value per ton of specimens as the value per ton of the ore. Why not give the weight and bullion value of the specimens, and the size and nature of the veins. The papers of the Upper Provinces are nibbling at mining shares, and the industry is apparently on the start for a "boom." What became of the "Lake of the Woods" gold boom that was so well advertised in Winnipeg about four years ago? Assays were the best tools then apparently.

MINING AS AN INDUSTRY.—To show the substantial character of the mining interests of the United States, the *Financial and Mining Record* quotes that over \$6,000,000 have been paid out in dividends to mining stockholders during the first half of this year. To give a faint idea of the money put in circulation by mines, take the amount paid in wages alone by the Comstock Mines for July of this year, which amounted to \$238,894, one company alone paying wages of \$41,268. Adding to this the cost of machinery, materials and supplies, the volume of trade depending on these mines is very large.

QUEENSLAND OPALS.—Opals have until recently been brought chiefly from the Hungarian mines, which produce the pale, milk-hued gems, and from South America, whose gems are also milky but not as brilliant as the Hungarian stones. About seven years ago a Mr. H. W. Bond first found this beautiful stone in Queensland, Australia, in Cooper's Creek, or Barcoo River, near the eastern boundary of South Australia. The best opals occur as nodules which are imbedded in gray or chalky earth forming strata in tertiary rocks. The nodules, which are of very uniform size and shape, have an external crust or shell of a thickness varying from half an inch to an inch, composed of concentric layers of ferruginous silica separated by fine lines of bright yellow color. On being broken these concentric layers are seen to inclose a siliceous cream colored kernel of opal which fills the shell. Layers or deposits of these nodules occur in the Aladdin Hills, and contain opals of the greatest beauty and value, precious opal, fire opal, common opal, wood opal, and hyalite. These Queensland gems far excel those of Hungary in brilliancy, and especially in the vivid green color which makes the opal such a favorite among gem connoisseurs. The old superstition concerning "unlucky opals" is wearing away, and these beautiful stones are much in favor at many of the European Courts. Queen Victoria is said to have a great partiality for them, as had also Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was in the habit of always carrying with him some beautiful gems.

"THE AMERICAN MACHINES GIVE THE BEST RESULTS."—The English reports from the Transvaal, South Africa, says that "several large irrigation works are in contemplation in South Africa, and there is likely to be a good demand for water pipes. The mining news is also encouraging. The Kuyuna (Capo Colony) gold fields are looking up, the Oudstroom Company's cushions having produced three-quarter ounce to the ton, and as the working at Kuyuna is inexpensive, owing to the ample supply of water and fuel, one half ounce pays all expenses and leaves a clear margin of profit. The Transvaal gold-fields are quickly developing, and the demand for machinery is still very active, but the American machines are said to give the best results. The Cape parliament will meet soon, and it is stated that railway extension will occupy most of the time of the legislature. There are a variety of proposals, but the connecting line between the midland and eastern systems of the colony, by which colonial coal can be carried to Kimberley, and the line through the Orange Free State to the Transvaal, or from Kimberley to Mapeking, Bechuanaland, are those which have the best chance of being adopted. Whatever may be the chances of the different proposals, a large extension of the South African railways is impending."

It is the intention, as soon as the survey of a portion of the west coast of the islands of Vancouver is accepted at the Lands and Works Department, to open up a slate quarry of good quality for the purpose of getting out roofing slates, etc. This will be the first slate quarry on the Pacific coast.

In the mines of the Selkirk Mining Co., at Illecillowaet, B. C., the tunnel has been run in a body of ore twenty feet in width, which is improving in quality. A portion of the ore is carbonates, and averages about ninety ounces of silver to the ton.

An artesian well recently opened at Barcaldine, in the interior of Queensland, Australia, is 691 feet 9 inches deep, and yields about 576,000 gallons of water per day. The temperature of the water when it first issued was 120 degrees F., but subsequently receded to 102 degrees.

The high price of coal in San Francisco, is leading to importations from Japan.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fifth Day of September next, I will declare forfeited the following Gold Mining Leases in the Lawrencetown, Tangier, Waverley and Cariboo Gold Districts, proclaimed, as provided by Chap. 7, Revised Statutes, Sec. 71, and amendments thereof, unless it be shown that labor other than Colorable has been performed on areas contained on said Leases within five years previous to date.

LAWRENCETOWN.

- Lease No. 9—Wm. T. Townsend, lessee; Joseph H. Townsend, transferee.
- No. 11—George Moffatt, lessee.
- No. 16—George Moffatt, lessee.
- No. 17—James Patton, lessee.
- No. 18—John Dainty, lessee.
- No. 22—Dudley R. DeChair, lessee; the Westminster Gold Mining Co., transferee.
- No. 24—John B. Campbell, lessee.
- No. 30—Peter H. LeNoir, lessee.
- No. 31—Charles Sutherland, lessee; Chas. Graham and Wm. J. Almon, transferees.
- No. 33—Joseph H. Townsend, lessee.
- No. 34—Estate Wm. T. Townsend, lessee.
- B. M. Davidson, James Crook, Alex. Crook and Jos. H. Townsend, transferees.
- No. 35—James Crook, lessee; Alexander T. Crook, transferee.
- No. 36—Alex. T. Crook, James Crook and John Crook, lessees; Isabel Lawlor, Edwd. Stanley and Wm. Patterson, transferees.
- No. 37—George A. V. Paw, lessee.
- No. 38—John O'Connor, lessee.
- No. 39—James G. Foster, Alex. Lloy. John Crook and Wm. Shaw, lessees.
- No. 40—Wm. H. Weeks, lessee; James G. Foster, transferee.
- No. 41—James Crook, lessee.
- No. 42—George W. Stuart, lessee.
- No. 43—Alex. Lloy, lessee; Wm. H. Weeks, transferee.
- No. 44—B. C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 45—B. C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 46—Henry M. Huff, lessee.
- No. 47—Watson Eaton, Philip Jones, Chas. Andrews and Albert Hutchinson, lessees.
- No. 48—James Crook B. M. Davidson, Alex. T. Crook, and Kenneth McKenzie, lessees.
- No. 49—James Crook, Alex. T. Crook, and Kenneth McKenzie, lessees.
- No. 50—James Crook, B. M. Davidson, Kenneth McKenzie, Alex. T. Crook, and Wm. H. Shaw, lessees.
- No. 51—James G. Foster and Wm. H. Weeks, lessees.

TANGIER.

- Lease No. 71—Hugh R. Pletcher, lessee.
- No. 88—Peter Ross, lessee.
- No. 106—Thomas S. Fowler, lessee.
- No. 128—Joseph H. Townsend and Benjamin A. Smith, lessees; George H. Taylor, transferee.
- No. 130—A. McG. Barton, lessee.
- No. 131—A. McG. Barton, lessee.
- No. 135—Joseph H. Townsend and Benjamin A. Smith, lessees; George H. Taylor, transferee.
- No. 139—Benjamin A. Smith and Joseph H. Townsend, lessees.

WAVERLEY.

- Lease No. 116—John D. Nash, lessee.
- No. 117—Joseph Salter, Nathaniel Rowe, James Rowe, and James Otto, lessees.
- No. 119—Alexander Temple, lessee.
- No. 120—Thomas L. DeWolf, lessee.
- No. 121—Joseph Salter, lessee.
- No. 121—Charles Burkutz, lessee; Karl Elze, transferee, and Thomas J. Wallace, judgment creditor.
- No. 129—James J. Reeves, lessee.
- No. 130—John Thomas Lane, lessee.
- No. 131—Benjamin C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 132—Joseph Salter, lessee; Alex. B. Temple, transferee.
- No. 134—Charles F. McClure, lessee.
- No. 135—Thomas A. Wallace, lessee.
- No. 136—George Marshall, lessee.
- No. 138—George Marshall, Neil McQuarrie, and James F. Marshall, lessees.
- No. 139—Lorenzo D. Winsor, Francis C. Cox, Albert L. Slipp and John Ahern, lessees; L. Dow Winsor, transferee.
- No. 140—Lorenzo D. Winsor, lessee.

CARIBOO.

- Lease No. 124—Edward C. McDonnell, lessee.
- No. 193—Lawrence Marks, Jr., lessee.
- No. 205—James M. Pitblado, lessee.

CHAS. E. CHURCH,

Commr. Pub. Works and Mines.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

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

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

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

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.
34 Bedford Row.



Sault Ste. Marie Canal. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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

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

NOTICE. ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR,

Begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed to 156 HOLLIS STREET, in Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith, where he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.

HOME AND FARM.

The general agricultural outlook so far is that crops are on the whole, good throughout North America, and very bad in Europe owing to the unparalleled continuance of wet weather. The French report is particularly bad. Hay, the President of the Agricultural Society says, is destroyed, the peasants have been compelled to kill their animals, corn cannot ripen, potatoes have rotted, and the vintage will be very inferior.

The following paper on Butter-Making, read at a recent Ontario Grange Meeting, is so plain and distinct, and to a certain extent so exhaustive in the explanation of fundamental principles, that no apology is required for its reproduction. We have here and there very slightly abbreviated it.

As a rule there is no operation in domestic economy in which the average farmer's wife considers herself more nearly the mistress of the situation than that of butter-making, and sad it is to say that in none are there so many overstretchings of self-esteem and mistaken ideas of one's own qualification and knowledge of a business as in this.

We would here desire to guard against misinterpretation by adding that we do not wish to be understood as saying that the average housekeeper does not make a fair, or even what would be termed a good article of butter upon the market; but as there is no recognized standard for home-made butter, and in many markets there is not even an inspector or grader, it has become proverbial that poor butter brings very nearly as good a price as the best home made, hence but little encouragement is offered to butter-makers to study the art, and practise carefully the most improved systems of handling not only the butter, but the milk and cream. It is as well known that milk and cream improperly handled cannot produce a good article of butter, as it is that flour and yeast improperly handled cannot produce good bread; in proof whereof we have only to call attention to the fact that creamery-made butter realizes a price usually from one-third to one-half higher than the best home-made, while in many instances if a piece of each were placed before an expert he would be puzzled to tell the home-made from the creamery-made article; thus showing that while many butter-makers are thoroughly schooled in the art of butter-making and take as great pains to carry out all the necessary requirements, and produce as good an article (outfit and other opportunities considered) as the creameries, yet the proportion of butter-makers who do so is so small that the general reputation of home-made butter is far below par.

If we examine the delicate composition and nature of milk and cream we cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it requires very careful handling. The milk is composed of four principal ingredients whose chemical combinations are so critical that a slight mistake may produce a chemical change ruinous to the production of good butter; the ingredients are caseine or matter which produces the curd; fat, contained in small round globes called globules, surrounded by a thin coating of the caseine or curd, which adheres to the little globes or drops of fat; a sweet substance called sugar of milk, which is very delicate in flavor and very susceptible to chemical change; and a thin watery substance, forming the bulk of the mixture, called whey. The fatty matter in milk varies in quantity from 2½ to 6½ per cent, the caseine or curd from 3 to 10 per cent., and the whey or watery matter from 80 to 90 per cent. The proportions vary according to the kind of animal, the nature of the food, the temperature of the atmosphere and other circumstances. Average good milk will generally yield from 10 to 15 per cent. of its own volume in cream, the average being about 12½ per cent. or one-eighth of the whole.

Milk weighs about 4 per cent. more than water, but, strange to say, rich milk is lighter than poor milk, the specific gravity of the fat being lighter than the caseine; hence to skim the milk increases its specific gravity, as shown by test of the lactometer. The fatty portions, being lighter than the caseine and whey, naturally rise to the top, forming the cream. The adhesive nature of the fat, increased by the gummy nature of the sugar of milk, causes small portions of the caseine or curdy matter to adhere to the globules or little round balls of fat or butter, covering them entirely up, so that instead of the cream presenting a yellow appearance—the real color of the fat or butter—it presents a whitish appearance—the color of the caseine or curd—and this caseine becomes so tightly glued to the little balls of fat that it necessitates the operation of churning to beat off the caseine matter adhering to the little globes of butter. Were it not for this covering of caseine or curd on the globules no churning would be required, but the cream when it rises to the top would be clear butter, only requiring to be worked to work out the butter milk, which is nothing more than a mixture of whey and curd.

(To be continued.)

Moss on fruit trees may be kept off by persistently at intervals washing the trees with strong soap-suds. If they have become mossed over, take a hoe and scrape the moss off before washing, and then wash two or three times during the next two months. An excellent wash is made as follows: To one bucketful of water add two quarts strong soft soap, half a pint crude carbolic acid, two oz. Paris green, with lime enough to make a thin paste that will adhere.

DRIVING OFF Cows—The following novel method is recommended by an English authority:—

"Get water from a smithy where iron has been cooled for some days. Give your cows a dose of salts, and two days after, a pint and a half of linseed oil. Warm your smithy water, and bathe their udders three times a day, commencing immediately after you give the salts. If the milk is not away in three days, rub the udder with vinegar."

It has been proved that the administration of iron compounds tends greatly to the lessening of the flow of milk. A dose twice a day of one dram of iodine of iron will help greatly to dry up a cow. It is a good thing also to bathe the udder with tincture of camphor and water. If the cow is very hard to dry off, feed dry food and lessen the daily ration of water.

We do not know whether any of the readers of our agricultural column are troubled with the "unspeakable" sparrow; if they are, the following note from a correspondent of the N. Y. *Country Gentleman*, may not be uninteresting:—

CUNNING OF THE SPARROWS.—I have been so overrun with sparrows that I had to feed my poultry inside the house. I have stood watch at feeding and other times, and yelled, thrown stones, beaten a box with a lath (the best thing,) and tried everything to scare them away, but failed. They would alight almost at my very feet. Well, I began feeding inside entirely, and soaked some wheat, on which I sprinkled arsenic. This I put in several places, on the roof of hen house, in my garden, &c. Did they eat it, and die? No; they would not touch it, but, singular to relate, they quite disappeared from my premises.

OUR COSY CORNER.

A handsome prayer book is a necessary addition to every grand Parisian wedding outfit. These books are designed by great artists after the missals of the 12—16th centuries, and ornamented with illuminations and the finest steel engravings and copper plates. They are bound in leather and have silver clasps and mountings, which are again quite a work of art. We lately heard of such a book costing the fabulous price of 10,000 francs.

Foot-trimmings on skirts are revived, and occasionally a quite deep flounce is seen. A pretty arrangement for soft silks is a series of pinked-out ruffles about four inches deep, gathered very full and overlapped about half the depth of each, the fluffy ruche thus formed being nearly a quarter of a yard deep. Sometimes there are only three or four ruffles thus arranged, or there may be three or four plaitings laid in double or triple box-plaits. The object is to give a fuller effect at the bottom of the skirt, which is certainly much more becoming than an untrimmed skirt, unless it be very full. The broken outline afforded by a full ruching or plaiting always enhances the beauty of a pretty foot as it peeps in and out, while it softens the defects and apparently diminishes the size of one that needs such advantage.

There seems to be almost a *fureur* for the use of moiré ribbon in narrow widths,—from one to two inches. Draperies of plain not—black, white, or cream—are striped lengthwise with these narrow ribbons, and several rows are sowed around the bottom, thus forming a plaided trimming. Skirts of soft woollen fabrics have several rows—from three to five—around the foot of the skirt, and a similar garniture often finishes the drapery, particularly if it be one of the ample, carelessly looped style made of plain breadths, and draped with reference to the figure of the wearer rather than with a "set" effect. These ribbons are also disposed in perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal lines to form panels or fronts on skirts, and also in trolis and ladder effects.

Dining room curtains should be tied back with silk scarfs matching the color of the floral decorations.

New milking-stools brought over from Japan have bamboo legs and palm-leaf tops.

Odd glove-boxes are made of green rushes, braided, and lined with quilted satin.

Stamped and embossed leather photograph-frames are a success.

For visiting bonnets the materials used will be embroidered silk and spotted Russian tulle, and for ornaments, feathers, gold arrows, ostrich tips and silk wheat ears.

Flounces are worn on lace and silk dresses as a straight or festooned panel, or they may have several narrow, over-lapping, pleated, or ruffled ones at the front. The short Empire waist is appropriate for house or evening dresses.

Immense angel-sleeves are worn on tea-gowns.

White woolen, silk, or cotton vests and plastrons are worn with any and all dresses.

Line summer basques with French cambric, which is as cool as linen without being unhealthy when dampened.

Shirred panels are pretty with shirred plastrons and full sleeves.

Trim a tea-gown with a jabot of lace down one side, and a band of tinsel or embroidered galloon on the other.

Articles of morocco leather are rich looking in white and gold illuminated in the Gothic style.

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

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

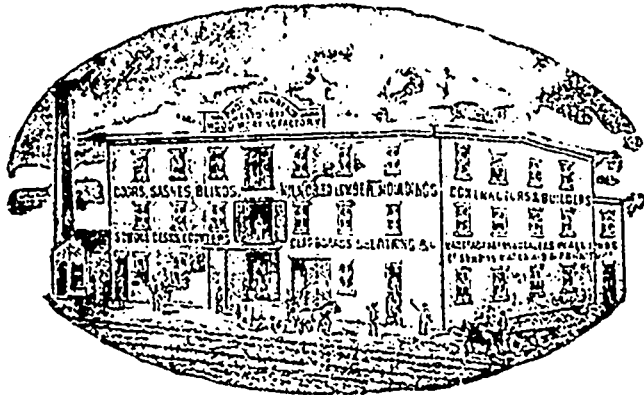
As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

DAVID ROCHE.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

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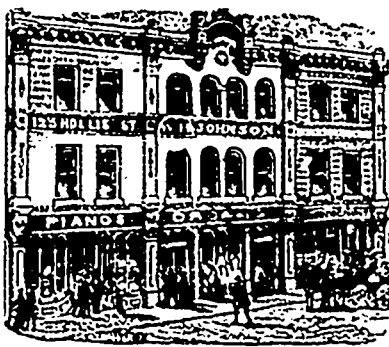
Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech Pine and Whitewood House Finish.



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

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

Pianos, Pianos, Pianos.



Organs, Organs, Organs.

Too Much Stock!

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

W. H. JOHNSON.

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

HENDERSON & POTTS

HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

New Paint Factory,

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

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

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

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.

Pure Liquid House Paints, in 1/2 and 1 gallon tins, and 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.

Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

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

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS - KEMPT ROAD.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION. STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

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

- 1. The Widow Hedott Papers. This is the book which you read and they laughed and they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Amusing Charades, Labours, Games, Puzzles, etc. for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Red Rover. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dangerous Relations and Reading, a large and complete collection of school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
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CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E. PERRY.—Thanks for letter received with enclosure.

Dr. M. SMITH.—Yours duly received. Game will shortly appear.

C. SCHUBERT.—Many thanks for No. 21, which has at length reached us.

F. WENDEL, (Wilkesbarro.)—Boston Dank für die freundliche Einladung. Mögen Sie sich recht gut amtsiren. *Samstag Abend* bekommen wir jetzt fast nie.

O. A. BROWNSON.—Are much obliged by your kindness and promptitude. Have forwarded you back Nos.

H. WHITE, F. MAOKIE.—Shall be glad to hear from you.

G. BOUTIN.—Nous serons bien contents de recevoir de vos nouvelles.

The Columbia Chess Club of New York have just commenced the third volume of their *Columbia Chess Chronicle*. This bright little periodical, the only weekly paper in existence devoted entirely to Chess, has every prospect of a long and successful career. The interest is well kept up by first class games, problems, news, etc., tournaments being organized for both composers and solvers. The Editorial staff deserve every encouragement for the energy and ability with which they have so far conducted the *Chronicle*, and we cordially recommend each of our readers to send for a specimen copy, with a view to becoming subscribers. Address: No. 1. Second Avenue, N. Y.

For the convenience of those subscribers who preserve **THE CRITIC** Chess columns, we give below an index to the games already published. In the future all games will be numbered to facilitate reference.

No. of Game.	Name of Opening.	By whom Played.	No. of CRITIC in which published.
1	Queen's Knight's	Chess Editor vs. Allies.....	1
2	Muzio.....	Blackburne vs. Gunsberg.....	3
3	Evans declined.....	"Y" vs. Skipworth.....	5
4	French.....	McLeod vs. Narraway.....	6
5	King's Gambit decl'n'd	Consultation.....	7
6	"	W. W. Hall vs. "Jennie".....	12
7	Ruy Lopez.....	Boden vs. Bird.....	13
8	Queen's Gambit decl'd	F. J. R. vs. "X".....	16
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10	Muzio.....	Lucovich vs.	20
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18	Giucco Piano.....	"S." vs. "J.".....	28
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20	Greco Counter..... vs. Fraser.....	31
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22	P and two.....	Fraser vs. Stirling.....	33
23	Four Knights'.....	Gunsberg vs. Zukertort.....	33
24	King's Gambit.....	Neumann vs. Blackburne.....	34
25	Giucco Piano.....	Guest vs. Mason.....	34

VAR. II.

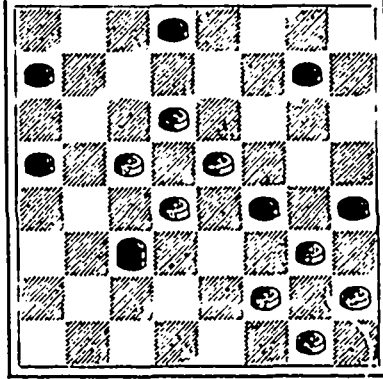
22 18	18 14	20 16	16 12
24-19	19-15	23-27	15-11

black wins.

We add the following very pretty solution by "Dixie":—

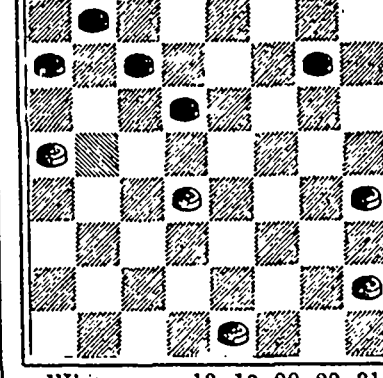
28-24	1-5	6-1	26-23
26 22	30 25	13 6	7 10
19-23	23-26	1-10	23-18
20 16	25 21	17 13	10 7
24-19	26-30	30-26	18-15
16 11	22 17	13 9	7 2
19-15	5-9	10-6	15-11
11 7	17 13	9 5	black
15-10	10-6	6-1	wins.
7 2	21 17	2 7	

PROBLEM 55.
By Willie Gardner in *Leads Express*.
Black men—2, 5, 8, 13, 19, 20, k. 22.



White men—10, 14, 15, 18, 24, 27, 28, 32.
White to play and win.

PROBLEM 56.
By Mr. Hugh McKay, Glasgow.
Black men—1, 5, 6, 8, 10.



White men—13, 18, 20, 28, 31.
White to play and draw.

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.

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Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

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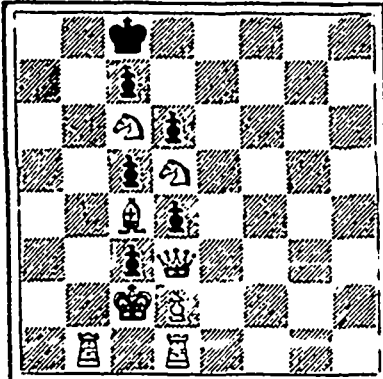
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Provincial Secretary.
Halifax, Aug. 17, 1888.

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BLACK.



WHITE.
White to mate with the Pawn in seven moves, without taking any one of the Black Pawns.

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

To our EXCHANGES.—If our checker exchanges will kindly address their papers direct to our checker editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton street, this

city, they will facilitate his labors and thus confer a favor upon us.

SOLUTIONS.
PROBLEM 51.—Correctly solved by Mrs. Moseley, and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 2, 11, 19, Kg 27; white men, 7, 9, 18, 22; black to move and win:—
27-23 11-15 19-23 31-6
18 14 7 3 10 19 black
23-26 2-7 26-31 wins
22 17 3 10 19 26

PROBLEM 52.—Solved by "Dixie." Position:—black men, 1, 19, Kg 28; white men, 20, 26, 30; black to play and win. The following is the solution as given by the author, A. Andrews, Auckland, N. Z.:—
28-24 19-15 31-27 23-18
(1) 26 22 11 7 2 7 7 2
19-23 23-27 1-5 15-10
(2) 20 16 7 2 25 21 17 13
24-19 *27-31 27-23 18-14
16 11 30 25 22 17 b. wins.
*11-15 only draws.

VAR. I.

20 16	15-11	22 17	10-6
19-23	30 25	15-10	8 3
26 19	1-6	12 8	6-1
24-15	25 22	6-9	black
16 12	11-15	17 13	wins.