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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 31, 1889.

{ VOL 6
No. 22

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Rumors are rife of "strained relations" between General Harrison and his Ministers, on account of the interference in departmental affairs by the President.

A decision has recently been given by a Pennsylvania Judge that the electric light companies are not manufacturing corporations, and therefore are not exempt from taxation. The term "manufacture," he holds, cannot be applied to any corporation which does not produce material substance, and neither electricity nor the electric light is a material substance. We hold this judgment to be a sophistry and an adhesion to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law. The electricity generated for lighting purposes is, though intangible and imperceptible, as much a material of manufacture as petroleum or gas, and the question might even arise what position gas would hold under such a decision? And who is to say that electricity is immaterial? Gas is material and capable of confinement in pipes and metres, electricity is also capable of storage. We cannot but think the decision wrong.

In an address in Washington before the United States Geological Survey, Professor Gilbert gave the following interesting information regarding the recession of the ground under Niagara Falls.—The estimate is that for the past forty-four years the falls have receded at the rate of 2.4 feet in a year. The Horseshoe Falls are at the head of the gorge, and the American Falls at the eastern side, but the time was when both were together, before the little point called Goat Island was reached. The recession is more rapid at the centre than on the sides. As the crest of the Horseshoe Falls retreats the water tends to concentrate there, and the time will probably come when the sides of the present falls will have become dry shores. The gorge is known to be 35,500 feet long. A calculation has shown that, on this basis, the falls began to wear away the rock of the escarpment near Lewisiston about 7,900 years ago.

When General Harrison affirmed in general terms the principle that civil servants of the United States should be judged by character and efficiency rather than by party exigencies, we did not, we confess, entertain very sanguine anticipations of effort in that direction. It was evident that the pressure of the struggle to uphold the (in this case) infamous aphorism of "the spoils to the victors" would sweep down the winds General Harrison's no doubt sincere wish that he could do otherwise. It has been, as we—as we suppose every one—foresaw, and the new Republican Government is making as clean a sweep of Democratic officials as any previous one has ever done since General Jackson gave unhappy currency to the pithy but ill-omened axiom. Verily, Canada may be pardoned if she ventures to think that, with all her short-comings, her ways and institutions are better on the whole than those of her neighbor across the border.

An interesting astronomical point has recently been made in the discovery of a double star through its occultation by the moon. In this process the light of an ordinary star is instantly extinguished, and as quickly comes in view when the moon has passed it, instead of gradually being hidden, and as slowly coming in view on the other edge of the moon, which would be the case if the moon had an atmosphere. These observations are valuable for determining the exact position of the moon, which they give to a tenth of a second. Mr. Barnard was recently observing the occultation of a prominent star, and noticed that only a part of the light was first extinguished, followed an instant later by the balance. This star appeared at the other edge of the moon in the same manner, so he was led to conclude that the star was double, although no telescope had ever shown it as such. Mr. Burnham then pointed the great telescope to the erratic star, and it was found to be double.

The eleventh number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1888, just issued from Washington, gives some instructive figures concerning the debts and tax rates of the several States. Says the *Boston Weekly Globe*:—"The grand total indebtedness of all the States is about \$220,000,000, and their average taxable property is estimated at \$22,637,338,298. The highest amount raised by taxation for State purposes in 1888 in any State relative to assessed valuation was that levied in Nevada, whose people paid the State tax-gatherer 90 cents per \$100. Nebraska State tax was 75 cents per \$100, and Louisiana's 60 cents per \$100. Excepting Delaware, which has no tax rate at all, Massachusetts shows the lowest rate of State of taxation in the Union, 11½ cents per \$100. This is rather strange when it is added that Massachusetts has next to Virginia the largest State debt, aggregating over \$31,000,000. Virginia's funded debt is \$23,550,696, and its unfunded debt \$8,312,347. The total debt of New York State is only \$7,000,000, while Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Colorado are free from State debts."

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has lately been credited with several utterances peculiarly unpleasant to the people of Canada. It is only fair to give publicity to a report (if it may be accepted as true) that Mr. Wiman recently stated to a reporter that the Associated Press Despatches upon which the general reader is obliged to rely are utterly incorrect and misleading. He then, it is said, instanced five or six statements of considerable importance which had been ascribed to him, and declares that he not only did not say what he is thus reported to have said, but that what he did actually say was radically different. If this report be not as incorrect as the others, Mr. Wiman's own emphatic declaration is not only probably true, but is entitled to its full weight.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade might with advantage to the business community devote some attention to the carrying of "dead weight." There are here as elsewhere a member of "ne'er do weels" who fail and compromise and only resume to repeat the process as soon and as often as they get the chance to do so. Business circles require weeding out. In most, if not in all lines, too many people are competing for the trade that is to be done. The increase of consumers is not at all commensurate with the augmentation of those who are engaged in the supply. Under existing circumstances it is only reasonable to demand that those who cannot survive the test of ordinary competition should be forced to go under. They form a dead weight upon business that no community should be called upon to carry.

"The whirligig of time" brings many curious changes. It is not very long since our Newfoundland friends were determined to keep French fishermen away altogether from their coast. Just now it is the French who are claiming exclusive rights, and even, apparently, getting them under the protection of British men-of-war. Grave trouble threatens on the Newfoundland coast unless the French rights are bought up or in some other way acquired. The inhabitants of Newfoundland realise that their island is not fertile enough to enable them to live by agriculture in this age, and that the fish taken off their coasts form the natural complement to the grain, fruit and animal foods of other countries. Their fisheries being thus a necessity to them, we may confidently expect that they will some day get possession of them through a resort to force if peaceful measures fail.

The expenditure of our neighbors within the fiscal year for their war pensions amounts to \$90,000,000. The Commercial Union papers, which advocate a great American Zollverein, may perhaps think—or pretend to think—that the privilege of contributing their share to this trifle would be a benefit to Canada, but it is more than probable that they will experience considerable difficulty in converting the public to their remarkable views.

In a letter to the Royal Geographical Society, Stanley has given an account of the poison by which Lt. Stairs, and many others of his followers, were wounded and caused great suffering, four, indeed, dying from its effects. It appears that it is "formic acid." The bodies of the red ant are dried, powdered, cooked in palm oil, and smeared on the points of the arrows. Formic acid in its pure state is so corrosive that it produces blisters on the skin, and there is now little doubt that it is the deadly irritant by which so many men have been lost with such terrible suffering.

Both Lord Wolseley's pen and tongue are sometimes apt to bring him into trouble. In a recent article in the *North American Review* he has been criticising the conduct of Mr. Jefferson Davis, when President of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis retorts by speaking of Lord Wolseley as an "itinerant foreigner," an expression which does not seem to have much point—who has published matters which, if he received at all, he must have received in courteous confidence from General Lee. Mr. Davis attacks Lord Wolseley's "hypocritical pretensions," his "arrogance," and the "libellous statements," evolved from "his own internal consciousness." Nor are Lord Wolseley and Mr. Davis the only leaders of men on the war-path. The redoubtable General Butler sees fit to charge Admiral Porter with cowardice during Farragut's advance upon New Orleans in 1862. This also is, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger observed, "a very pretty quarrel as it stands." Admiral Porter is generally known as an officer who has done good service to his country, and it will strike most people that General Butler has taken a long time, 27 years, to find out the Admiral's recalcitrancy.

We regret to learn from the orders for the annual drill that the total strength authorised for drill this year is less than for some years past, there not being funds available for more than the number specified. The appropriation admits of the training of 53 per cent. only of the total strength. As the city corps are allowed to drill every year, many rural corps which did not drill in 1888, will not be called out for 1889 either, and will therefore have but one season's drill in three years. One in two years was bad enough, but one in three is atrocious. How the force can be expected to keep up its efficiency under such a crushing discouragement passes comprehension. The disappointment will be great as many corps have put themselves to expense in preparations. It is time the militia made themselves heard in this matter. The whole force is moderate in number, its cost is small considering its importance, and the ministry ought to have the courage to insist on a vote sufficient to maintain efficiency, as the extra amount required would be inconsiderable. If this timidity characterizes the ministry and the Department much longer we shall, in truth, find ourselves with nothing but a force on paper.

We have not yet seen a description, in detail, of the new nailless horse-shoe, but it continues to be noticed in the English papers with increased confidence of assertion as to its success. "We have examined the shoe," says the *Financial Bulletin*, "in all its details, and are convinced that the inventors possess a patent which will revolutionize the horse-shoeing industry." The shoe has been well tested in one department of the army, and found to be most satisfactory. The fastenings are said to be simplicity itself, and the shoe is easily adjusted and removed. If this be borne out, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the invention. All the evils arising from pricking in shoeing will vanish, and the saving in wear and tear of horse-flesh will be enormous. We should imagine also that much of the lameness incidental to contracted hoofs, under the constriction of nails, will likewise disappear. The office of the invention is at 20 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E. C., London, G. B. The sooner some one takes it up and makes it known in Canada the better. It has been exhibited at the last Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, and many great authorities on horses gave it their unqualified approval.

Students of ancient science and philosophy are well aware how deep, if often mistaken, was the knowledge of "them of old time," and how astonishing were the originality and mental vigor and activity of men like Aristotle, Lucretius, and Lucan. Among other matters which we are accustomed to think we know all about, while the ancients were floundering wearily in the morasses of superstition is geography. Sometimes, no doubt, they mystified themselves with such wild speculations as what the earth stood on, but they seem to have had a more than fair knowledge of the geography of Africa, about much of which we are ourselves still in considerable uncertainty. No modern map previous to the discoveries of Speke & Baker laid down the sources of the Nile with anything like the correctness of Ptolemy. In the map of this father of cartography, the Nile was delineated (A. D. 150) as rising in two lakes, the positions of which roughly approximate those of Lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza. There is also a Spanish Globe now in Paris which is supposed to date from the sixteenth century. In it the great northern bend of the Congo extends north of the equator, giving it practically the position assigned to it by Stanley. Before the discoveries of Stanley, no nineteenth century map located the Congo so accurately as did some maps of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century.

So much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at the two cent rate imposed by the new postal regulations on drop letters, that, though the announcement certainly comes rather late in the day, the public will be glad to learn that it is to be viewed in the light of an experiment. The American system is a two cent rate all around, and it is intimated that the Postmaster-General adopted that tax on drop letters—the weight of which is likewise extended to an ounce—in order to ascertain if it would yield a sufficient amount to warrant a further assimilation to the United States system in reducing the three cent rate on inland letters also to two cents. This places the matter in a more reasonable light, though it is difficult to understand why it could not have been explained at first. The Postal Department is a specialty, inasmuch as its intent is, in a greater and different degree than any other, to minister directly to the accommodation of the public. Reduction of rates almost always at first tends to reduction of revenue, and until the increase of correspondence compensates, as it usually does after a while, a deficit may be expected, and will always be looked upon by the people with tolerance on account of the nature of the service, and the public convenience involved. We do not think, therefore, that the Postmaster-General need have been afraid.

The astonishing amount of bribery resorted to in the late Presidential election, seems to have attracted the serious attention of thinking people in the United States to the abuses to which their electoral system is open, and to the discreditable exhibition made by the Republic. Several States, alarmed at the general corruption, have adopted more stringent laws against bribery and intimidation. In most cases systems somewhat akin to the Canadian have been adopted, but the State of Massachusetts has a measure which goes further. It provides that every political campaign committee which expends over \$100, shall have a treasurer, through whose hands shall pass all the money received or expended, who shall keep a detailed account of all receipts and expenditures, and shall, within twenty days after election, "file with the secretary of the commonwealth a return, setting forth all the committee's receipts and a detailed statement of all its expenditure and disbursements." A similar detailed statement is required from the person elected to Congress or any state office. These statements, as a matter of course, are to be on oath. These provisions are similar in principle to those which have proved so effective in England. This system provides so simple and direct a check upon undue and corrupt expenditures and so ready a means of tracing such expenditures that it is a wonder that it is not adopted in substance by every State and Province which is really in earnest in striving to secure purity of elections.

It is to be feared that the ways of the Government of Manitoba are far from being straight. The *London Financial Bulletin* devotes a column and a half to the specific and detailed accusation of repudiation on the part of Mr. Greenway, of the engagements of Manitoba in connection with the bonds of the Hudson's Bay Railway. In 1886, the Legislature of Manitoba passed an Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General, guaranteeing for 25 years interest at 4 per cent. upon an issue of 4½ million dollars of bonds of a railway to connect Winnipeg with Hudson's Bay. A portion of the funds were obtained in England on the security of bonds, which bear on their face the statutory guarantee of interest. The bonds were issued, the first 30 miles of the road were built, when, on the second of March last, the Government of Manitoba, without a word of warning, repudiated the obligation to pay interest. Mr. Greenway merely gives as a reason for cancelling the guarantee, that two years since a route to water, so as to compete with the Canadian Pacific, was desirable; but that the Northern Pacific connection with Manitoba, by way of the Red River Railway, has since diminished the importance of the railway to Hudson's Bay. "A more cynical repudiation of a public pledge by a responsible Minister," says the English paper, "we are unable to recall." This sort of thing, taken together with some episodes which preceded it, do not convey a favorable impression of the moral sense of Mr. Greenway and his cabinet, and the sooner Manitoba begins to take thought for her reputation the better.

The term *Chrestos*, referred to in our last week's issue as an example of the agadic method, was one which both among the Egyptians and the Greeks had a peculiarly sacred meaning. With the former its equivalent was the word *nafri*, which was expressed by the sign of an oval, surmounted by a cross, and was especially applied to Osiris, who, in the Egyptian mysteries, was credited with attributes essentially Christ-like. It had a similar religious sense in Greek mythology, the *heroi chrestoi* being in fact the saved or redeemed souls, the Pagan saints. The meaning was Good, Excellent, Gracious, Holy, and when Christianity, which was chiefly promoted in the Greek language, was pushing its way onward, the term became for a time almost synonymous with *Christian*. Between the words *Christos* and *Chrestos*, when uttered according to the ancient way of pronouncing, there was little, if any, perceptible difference, the former of course signifying "anointed." Consequently, according to the agadic idea, he who was anointed (Christ) was good and gracious (Chrest). Lactantius, Jerome, Justin Martyr, and Clement of Alexandria, with many other of the Fathers, recognize the fact that the Christians were accustomed to get the credit of being good and gracious because the word *Christos* had in effect the same sound as *Chrestos*, and the interwoven idea so prevailed that it was not at all unusual to write the words Christ and Christian with e in place of i, and this is fully confirmed by search through the Christian epitaphs tabulated by Boeckh. In a partial list of these, numbering 1287, there is not an instance of earlier date than the third century wherein the word Christ is not written Chrest or else Chreist. Of course, as time went on, the association of ideas gave way to the more correct distinctive denomination.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE UNEXPECTED.

She was the reigning belle
Straightway in love I fell;
Potent became the spell—
Too plain for masking.
Then for a time I wooed—
For her sweet favor sued,
'Till I'd my courage screwed
Up to the asking.

Out of the glare and heat,
Where to the music's beat
Tripped the untrifling feet
Of the gay dancer,
Gently I led my fair
Partner, so debonnaire
Told her the whole, and there
Waited her answer.

Sweet was the flowers' perfume—
Weird the enshadowing gloom;
From the gay lighted room,
Sweet strains came faintly,
urging, she smiled and blushed,
Murmured surprise, and flushed,
Then, in the silence hushed,
Answered me quaintly.

Doubtless you think, she said,
When she had raised her head,
'That which all lovers dread
'She'd be my sister?'
'That's where you've made a guess
Wrong, as you must confess;
For she said softly: 'Yes!'
Yes! and I kissed her!

A woman always seems to wear the largest hat she can find at night; a man wants the largest hat he can get in the morning.

After breaking the wishbone—She—There, it's yours. Now wish; but mind you mustn't tell your wish or it will never come true. He (tenderly)—But may I not tell you? She—Oh, dear, no. He (pathetically)—It never can come true unless I do tell you. She (shyly)—Well, then, in such an exceptional case, perhaps you had better tell me.

DISAPPOINTING.—Mrs. Culture—Well, my dear, did you meet Mr. Greathead, the eminent scientist and philosopher, whose vast stores of knowledge and mental acumen are the wonder of even this mighty age?

Daughter—"Yes, ma."

"Oh, I'm so glad. Sit right down and tell me all he said."

"All he said was, 'It's a very wet day.'"

A POLITE JUDGE.—A learned Irish judge, among other peculiarities, had a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. On his circuit his favorite expression was employed in a singular manner. At the close of the assize, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that there was one of the criminals on whom he had not passed sentence as he had intended. "Dear me!" said his lordship. "I really beg his pardon. Bring him in."

News has reached the City of Mexico of a discovery of great archaeological importance in the State of Chiapas, near the ruins of Palenque, being nothing less than a large city hidden in the depths of the forests. Some buildings are five storeys high and in a good state of preservation. There is a well-paved road several miles in length still perceivable in the midst of a tropical forest. Palenque is said to be a mere village in comparison with this lost city of prehistoric times.

A young lady broke off her engagement with a suitor when a wealthier lover appeared upon the scene. She wrote to her old lover, requesting him to return her photograph. Here was a chance for revenge, which he took by sending her the following note: "I would gladly comply with your request, but if I do it will spoil my oucho deck. I have a collection of photographs which I use for playing cards, and I do not want to break it by giving away the queen of diamonds."

I met Christine Nilsson, now Countess de Miranda, while I was walking the other day in the Boulevards, says a writer in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Woo is me! How direfully has the once lovely Swede changed for the worse. She has not faded, but she has fattened. Her face is broad, her features heavy and the expansion of her cheeks has diminished the apparent size of her once lustrous blue eyes. Her bright, fair hair alone reminds the spectator of her former charms. The winsome song birds of the last quarter of a century are one by one losing their notes, and their plumage as well.

EARTH'S ACCUMULATIONS.—Accumulations of surface matter are astonishingly rapid. Professor Newton estimates that 400,000,000 meteors fall to the earth annually. These add enormous quantities of matter to the earth, but do not, of course, account for all surface growth and changes. Modern London is built on the site of Roman London, but the ancient city is seventeen feet lower than the modern. The Jerusalem streets that Jesus walked through are twenty feet lower down than the streets of Jerusalem of to-day. One of the most interesting resorts in that city, in the time of Christ, was the pool of Bethesda. Recently, work being done by the Algerian monks has laid bare a large tank cut in the solid rock thirty feet deep.

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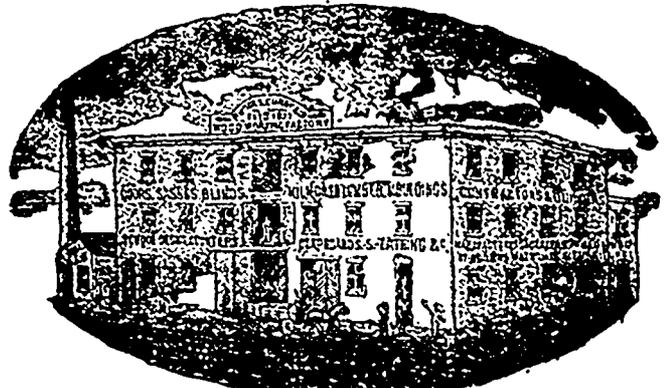
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 14. For \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The closing exercises at Mount Allison University, Sackville, took place this week.

Senator Knapp, of Lewiston, has been appointed United States consul-general at Montreal.

Ex-mayor O'Mullin sailed for Liverpool on the *Caspian*. He will visit Paris and "do" the exposition.

A large number of Mormons are reported passing through Montana en route to join the colony in Alberta.

The post office department has authorised proceedings against refringements of the postal law in several cities by private letter carriers.

Archdeacon Gilpin has been promoted to be Dean of the diocese and Rev. J. A. Kaulback, of Truro, has been made Archdeacon of N. S.

Three hundred miles of railway will be built in Manitoba this year. Laborers are in great demand, \$28 a month and board being offered.

The action of the French in the assertion of their assumed treaty rights on the coast of Newfoundland seems not unlikely to breed some trouble.

The express business over the Intercolonial Express company's connections will from and after 1st June next be conducted by the Express company.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has decided to establish at Halifax, at once, a fisheries intelligence bureau, to furnish fishermen with movements of bait, etc.

The first C. P. R. express to Halifax from Montreal will reach here next Monday evening at 11.30. The first outgoing express leaves on Tuesday morning at 6.50 o'clock.

The summer carnival scheme for Winnipeg will probably fall through. The local government has offered \$1,000 towards the carnival, while the promoters expected \$8,000.

The return of traffic earnings on the C. P. R. for the week ending May 14th, is \$238,000, being an increase of \$16,000 over the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

Two English and three American men of war have been ordered to Behring's Sea, and in view of the American pretensions to denominate that water, things look a trifle threatening.

The Hon. Thos. Ryan died at Montreal on Sunday, aged 85 years. He was a member of the Quebec Legislative Council up to Confederation, when he was raised to the Canadian Senate.

It may not be generally known that the increase of letter weight to an ounce instead of half an ounce, does not apply to letters to Europe, which are still limited to the half ounce weight.

The *Toronto Mail* thinks the Government should send some one in authority to Batoche, where it scents another possible rising of the Metis, and the wish is evidently father to the thought.

St. John's, Newfoundland, is suffering under the most severe scourge of diphtheria which has ever been known in the colony. Thirty deaths in the record for ten days—April 29th to May 9th.

The very desirable step has been taken by the Carnival Committee, of publishing in leading newspapers in the United States, as well as Montreal and Toronto, a full programme of the demonstrations which will combine to lend their attractions to the forthcoming festival.

A lot of Spring Hill rowdies visited Parrsboro on the 24th inst., and made things very lively. The amount of liquor consumed was tremendous. The roughs were finally got rid of by the people of Parrsboro, but not until a respectable citizen had been severely treated by them.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says the British warships *Swiftsure* and *Arcticon* have left for Behring Sea. Several American war vessels have also left San Francisco for the same destination. The United States government intend to claim supreme sovereignty over the Behring Sea.

If it be not one of the off-season sensationals, the fishing schooner *Sisters*, when fishing 20 miles off Yarmouth, captured a shark of unusual size, 25 feet long, and weighing probably two tons. His liver alone filled two barrels and a half, and his head weighed between 600 and 700 lbs.

The Spa Springs Hotel, Middleton, Annapolis County, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. It was a new building, and cost \$15,000, on which there was only \$5,000 insurance. Much sympathy is felt for the proprietor, Capt. J. R. Hall. It was a favorite health resort.

The Short Line via St. John will, it is reported, be opened for traffic on the 2nd June, and arrangements will be made for fast trains to run daily by this route from Montreal to Halifax. It is expected the trip between those points will be reduced to 26 hours if the railway department will only make the necessary arrangements.

The schooner *Laburnum* was successfully launched from the shipyard of Joseph McGill, Sheburne, on Saturday. She has been built with a view to speed, and it is understood that the Marine Department have her in view for use in the fisheries protection service, where her sister ship, the *C. H. Tupper*, has been a decided success.

C. W. Knowles, the well known newspaper man and stationer, died at Windsor on Saturday last, of consumption. He had recently visited the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health, but came back unimproved. He established the *Windsor Mail* and *Windsor Tribune*, and carried on large book stores in Halifax and Windsor. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and five sons.

The imposing bronze statue which has been erected in the grounds of the Ontario Education Department in memory of the late Egerton Ryerson has been unveiled by Sir Alex. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, before a vast number of the late chief's friends and admirers. Hon. G. W. Ross presided, and delivered a eulogy on the life and work of Dr. Ryerson. The statue cost over \$8,000 and is admirably designed to represent Dr. Ryerson pleading the cause of education before the Legislature.

The annual meeting of the Halifax protestant industrial school was held on Thursday evening of last week in Argyle hall. The institution is in need of funds, and the benevolent people of Halifax should give a hearty response to the appeal for subscriptions. The shoe shop, under the able management of Mr. Meynell, the energetic secretary and oldest director of the institution, has been doing well for the past year, and the boys are learning a useful trade. A high tribute was paid to the memory of the late chairman of the board, J. S. Maclean, by Rev. Dr. Burus, who urged the boys to emulate him.

Professor Macoun, Dominion Naturalist, and his son, also a member of the exploratory survey, under Dr. Selwyn, have been in British Columbia for some time obtaining specimens, and studying its flora and fauna. In 1875 Professor Macoun visited Vancouver Island, and spent the greater part of the summer there, adding to the collection of the Dominion Museum at Ottawa about 40 varieties of plants, etc., unknown to science. He also visited Burrard Inlet. This time he and his son propose to spend the greater part of the season in British Columbia, and so far they have been very successful in collecting. Their mode is to collect specimens, devoting themselves almost exclusively to land animals and plants, and as soon as a suitable quantity of these for shipment can be properly dried and prepared, they are sent to Ottawa. When the entire British Columbia collection has been completed, it will contribute to Canadian national science. British Columbia is a rich field for the naturalist, as many of the animals and plants of the Pacific slope are peculiar to the coast and to a certain extent form races of themselves.

They are still having snow storms out in Michigan.

Small pox is prevalent in Pennsylvania. There are twenty cases now at Nanticoke.

Laura Bridgeman, the wonderful blind deaf-mute, died on the 23rd inst. She was sixty years of age.

Some friend of the institution in New York has made a gift of \$25,000 to the endowment fund of Rutgers College.

The U. S. Navy Department intend building three new cruisers. The cost of the vessels is estimated at \$700,000 each.

The S. S. *City of Paris* made the trip from Sandy Hook to Fastnet light in 5 days, 22 hours and 10 minutes, the fastest time on record.

The U. S. S. *Yantic* arrived at New York on the 25th inst. in a disabled condition, having been struck by a hurricane on the 21st inst.

Henry W. Sage, of Ithaca, N. Y., has made another magnificent bequest to Cornell University in the shape of \$300,000 endowment for a library.

Capt. Josiah Lawlor, Hans Hansen and Edward S. McKinley have sailed for France from Boston in the sail boat *Neversink*, which is only 36 feet long.

The bill to enable the Canadian Pacific Railroad to build a bridge over the Niagara River, and make connection at Buffalo, has been beaten, 3 to 20, in the Senate.

Extraordinary brutalities are reported in the treatment of the insane at an asylum at Chicago. The keepers who perpetrated them are being brought to justice.

A Syndicate controlled by British investors has purchased all the breweries in St. Paul, Minn. The property comprises eight establishments valued at \$400,000.

There is some difficulty in the U. S. Cabinet. Three Cabinet officers have tendered their resignations to the President, to take effect at once if certain changes are not made.

The U. S. S. *Boston* is to be sent to Hayti with a commission invested with power to ascertain and report upon the state of affairs at Hayti, and see if any action is required on behalf of the United States.

The installation of the electric motor as a means for stationary power is becoming more noticeable each year, and estimates carefully made rate the number of those in use at the present time for driving machinery in the United States at between 6,500 and 7,000.

P. H. Cronin, an Irish-American, who disappeared from Chicago some weeks ago, and was said to be on his way to Ireland to give evidence in the *Times-Parnell* case, was murdered. His body has been found in a Chicago sewer. He was suspected of being a spy. Several arrests have been made.

The directors of the Browne Mills Corporation, Fall River, Mass., have announced their intention of adopting the plan of profit-sharing with their operatives. The arrangement will begin July 1st, and extend to the 1st of next January as an experiment. The result of this new departure in Fall River mill management will be watched with interest by other corporations.

Lord Tennyson has started on a cruise in Lord Brassey's yacht *Sunbeam*.

It is stated that the Earl of Zetland has been offered the viceroyship of Ireland.

The strike of 160,000 men in Germany is probably the greatest strike on record.

Mr. Parnell will visit Edinburgh on July 1, when he will receive the freedom of the city.

A conservative Irish lady near Dublin who died recently, bequeathed £2,000 to Mr. Parnell.

Lord Dunraven's yacht *Valkyrie* was beaten by the yachts *Irex* and *Parana* in a race last Tuesday.

John Bright's will contained no public bequests. His estate, valued at \$430,920, is all bequeathed to his children.

The executive council of the Swiss Confederation at Berne has promulgated an order forbidding exhibitions of hypnotism.

In the elections for senators in the Aisne and Doubs department on the 27th inst. not a single vote was cast for Boulanger.

The Courts at Sydney, N. S. W., have decided that no Sunday newspaper can sue for advertisements, the contract being illegal.

The British man-of-war *Surprise* which ran ashore at Syracuse after colliding with and sinking the steamer *Nesta*, has floated off.

A great hurricane has swept a considerable extent of the coast of Australia with much damage and the loss of a number of lives.

An epidemic of yellow fever in Versailles is supposed to have arisen from germs imported from South America in the plumage of parrots.

In consequence of the extensive orders sent abroad since the strike in mining regions, the German coal markets are overstocked and prices are depressed.

More than a third of the Board schoolmistresses in London get salaries of over \$1,000 a year, and there are altogether about 1,000 in the metropolis and the provinces together who receive \$650 or upwards.

Mrs. Maybrick, niece of Jefferson Davis, has been arrested at Liverpool on a charge of poisoning her husband. Arsenic has been found in the beef tea which she prepared for her husband, also in a bottle in an ante-room.

3,000 masons of Berlin are on a strike for nine hours a day, with an hour for dinner and half an hour each for breakfast and supper out of it, and discontinuance of labor an hour earlier on Saturday, with the same rate of pay as at present.

The persons taken into custody by the police at the raid on the Adelphia Club have been arraigned for trial. The proprietor was convicted of keeping a gambling resort and fined \$2,000. The secretary of the club was fined \$1,000. The players were discharged.

Mrs. Gladstone was on the 24th inst presented by the Women's Liberal Federation with a diamond brooch containing a miniature of Mr. Gladstone, copied from Millais' portrait. Mr. Parnell and a large number of members of the House of Commons were present.

It is announced that Admiral Sir John E. Commerell will be in command at the great naval review to be held at Spithead in July, during the visit to England of the Emperor William. Halifax will always feel an interest in the genial admiral who took so strong an interest in the city.

Yokohama papers give an account of the severe punishment of two Japanese journalists who published, with a sketch of the new liberal constitution, a picture of a skeleton on the Emperor's throne. One was sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined, while the other received one year in prison and was fined.

Queen Victoria is said to be by no means pleased at the prospect of having to defray all the expenses of the Shah's visit to London, which will amount to at least \$125,000. The Shah, who will be accompanied by sixty-five persons, will occupy the Belgian rooms at Buckingham palace. He intends to stay a month.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 2840.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

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

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

LAND

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

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

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

MAPS!

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

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

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

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

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Passengers by Tuesday evening trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge.

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PARTING.

Is it "good-bye," my friend? Ah well, good-bye. Why should I hold you, wishing thus to go? My quiet woman's life, so dull and slow, Flows on unchanging; your's apart must lie: My clinging hands but only fret you, dear; You will not grieve to leave them folded here.

Nay, look not pained, God speed your going, friend. You may not falter now for word of mine, My life, my love will never color thine, Though all my hopes go with you to the end. My path lies straight--so straight and dull and grey-- But your's leads onward through the shining day.

And thus we part! Ah well, 'tis better so-- Smooth down the page and fold it out of sight, Kiss, and good-bye--and through the coming night If I should sorrow that you wished to go, I shall not blame you, dear--no, no, no, no you-- My heart alone shall answer for us two.

EMILY McMANUS, in Week.

Mr. Mair, one of our Canadian poets, thus beautifully invokes the Genius of Canada, whom he personifies under the Indian name of Kanata:

"Dear genius of a virgin land-- Kanata! Sylph of northern skies! Maid of the tender lip and hand, And dark, yet hospitable, eyes: Thou art our spirit of Romance, Our Fairie Queen, our Damsel born, Who, framed by some mysterious chance, In undiscovered woods wast born! In days of love and life gone by, Ere waned the light, ere ebb'd the tide, Wild singers sought thy company, And supple forms from forests wide."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl: The question of ways and means has worn out more lives than disease ever did, but I cannot believe that with all your natural good sense you are going to fall a prey to this monster. No, I certainly should not have believed, but for your avowal of it, that even "a house full of worn-out carpets and forty ways for 'very penny'" could have reduced you "to a state of despair." Why do you not break loose from this antiquated allegiance to carpets? Rugs are so much more beautiful than carpets, since where they are in use the house can be kept perfectly clean; they are so much more economical, since they cost less at the start, and can be moved about to equalize the wear upon them; then they are so much more easily kept clean, and are withal so much more fashionable, it is strange that Aunt Sally should have clung to carpets thus long. There is no annual up-taking and down-putting of carpets to multiply the labors of spring-cleaning, mark you, where rugs are used, while the latter are cleaned so often and so thoroughly, buffalo bugs, moths and the like are given no resting place for their mischievous bodies. And--but I know you are convinced without my making my "little list" of virtues of rugs and vices of carpets any longer.

Just a word as to textures. There are rugs and rugs, just as there are carpets and carpets. I do not need to caution your artistic soul against the hideous hooked rugs showing impossible flowers and animals in the crudest colors. But you may not know that canvas for rugs is sold now stamped in the artistic Persian designs, with the proper use of colors designated. These patterns accurately hooked make really handsome rugs. Then partly worn carpets may by judicious piecing, be made to do duty instead of the large art squares, by turning under the edges and adding a coarse fringe sold for the purpose, or that may be made by ravelling old carpet, if one has more time than money. If the carpet thus made into a rug is Brussels or tapestry it will keep in place without further trouble. If it be 2 or 3 ply woollen sew a facing of burlap (bagging) along the edges on the underside. This will keep the rug flat. In the shops they coat the underside of rugs with a kind of paste to prevent them curling, but one cannot do this at home very well, and the facing answers every purpose and is cheaper.

Now for the floors themselves. If one is building it is by far the better plan to lay hard-wood floors, but I will save my arguments on this point until your new house is under way. The floors you have now are probably all of soft wood and none too well laid. The first step is to clean them perfectly, and the next to close all cracks, and smooth all uneven places with putty colored to match the stain that is to be applied. Then get an experienced painter to mix the stain for you, and this may be black walnut in tone, or the color of California red-wood, or an olive tint. One's walls and general furnishings must be considered of course in selecting a color for the floor, and it is wise to remember that a very dark floor shows dust much quicker than a lighter one. The stain is to be rubbed into the floor with the grain of the wood. After this two coats of "hard" oil (commonly called varnish) will give a nice finish. If you do the work yourself the cost will be but about one dollar a floor. Where a large rug covers the centre of the room only a deep border need be stained and oiled about the four walls. In the summer one naturally puts down only rugs enough to relieve the bare look, and to save marring the floor. In the winter the floor may be nearly or quite covered if one chooses. A long-handled floor brush and a patent mop-handle holding a woollen cloth barely moistened with kerosene oil will keep stained floors clean and bright, and all without a suggestion of odor.

For the kitchen floor take up the "old rags" that distress you so, and give it a generous coat of the common and cheap spruce--yellow paint with a dash of red in it, and a good deal of Japan to make it dry with a gloss and

keep the floor covered with paint, and there will be no splinters I assure you.

Yes, the summer exodus has begun, Europe-ward and in every other direction. Those who cannot get away for the whole summer go for part of it, and try and make up for a short vacation, or for none at all, by comfortable living and an afternoon's outing now and then. One of our loveliest charities is the "Country Week," by which poor children and frail women from the crowded tenement districts are given a few days of sweet and wholesome living in the country or at the sea shore. Subscription lists are opened each summer to supply the means, and one gives as she can, five cents, or five dollars, or fifty, to make others' lives brighter.

Have you tried to improve the children's and your own appetite in the morning by having fresh fruits and berries for breakfast? A plain apple, when nothing else offers, you will find lends a relish to the rest of the meal. Then it is a mistake to give the children butter and sugar on their oatmeal. Serve it and the different wheat flakes and germs, palatably salted, with cream. A nice cold dish for luncheon or for picnics is pressed chicken. It is an especially nice way to prepare fowl that is suspected of not being very tender. Draw and singe, wipe well with a damp towel, put in a kettle and cover with cold water. Place over a moderate fire and simmer gently till the meat falls from the bones; add one teaspoonful salt when about half done. If the fowl is old it will take three or four hours for it to cool. When done take the meat from the bones, and cut it into small pieces, not over half an inch square. Put the bones and skin back into the kettle, and boil until the liquor is reduced to one and a half pints, then strain and season with salt and pepper. Mix this with the chicken, pour the whole into a square mould, put a weight upon it, and stand it in a very cool place over night. When hard and cold turn out the loaf, slice it and garnish with parsley.

With all the laughing that is done at the expense of fashionable women it is a matter of history that fashion leaders always dress becomingly. It is their blind followers who make themselves ridiculous. Women who set the fashion are leaving the coquettish big hats, modelled after those worn by French women nearly a century ago, to pretty maidens. Matrons and those whose faces are no longer youthful wear round hats or the stylish capotes and toques. Many of these are like nothing else in shape so much as like the bowl part of a flour scoop. But what with lace and flowers, and strings coming from the back, they make very attractive headwear. Gold tints in flowers and in the embroidered crêpes are exceedingly popular, and the lovely gray-green shades in ribbons are most in vogue. Kiss baby for me.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

It is said to have been the extreme modesty of the new dignitaries which caused the recent installation of Dean Gilpin and Archdeacon Kaulbach to be kept almost a dead secret from the public.

Deans and Archdeacons are rare birds in the United States. During his travels there our late Dean Bullock was more than once mistaken for a ship, owing to the then celebrity of the luxurious river steamer the "Dean Richmond." On one occasion he came near losing his luggage, which the baggage master was about to discharge from a steamer on which the Dean was starting as a passenger. "I don't know what wharf *The Dean*, of Nova Scotia, sails from," observed the wide-awake Yankee; "but this here baggage belongs to her." The Dean himself used to tell this anecdote; but my recollection of it is a little dim.

I once heard an uneducated Yankee informing another that an archdeacon came next to an archbishop in the Church of England. It is truly an imposing title—"The Venerable the Archdeacon of So and So." It would avail much in the American matrimonial market, if archdeacons were fishers of women instead of fishers of men. Almost as much, perhaps, as the magnificent title of "Deputy Assistant Commissary General," which Sam Slick calculated would capture any girl in Onion County.

When the *Presbyterian Witness* spoke of the liberality of its denomination towards "Episcopalians and other dissenters," it was a neat retaliation for the bishop's use of an epithet which is unwarranted in this country. But was the bishop's letter intended for publication, and was it published with his full consent? If not, I must ask another question or two. Was its publication proper, in a journal that often constitutes itself a censor of morals and taste? And has Charles F. Murchison any relatives married in Nova Scotia?

In my humble opinion the Anglican bishop of this diocese is misconstrued by many. He will sometimes support his clergy in practising acts and forms which he does not personally believe in or which, believing in, he would not practise himself for fear of offending weaker brethren. He wishes to reserve his censure for dangerous sins and errors. He clearly does not believe in bossing his subordinates in matters not essential to salvation. He shrinks from controversy with any pastor who is producing the fruits of the spirit, whether his ritual be ornate or simple, and whether his views about the sacraments be high or low. Like his Master, he moves freely among sectarians and sinners, that he may have some chance of converting or reclaiming them. And, like his Master, too, he hates dissensions and loves peace. He is a Christian first, and an ecclesiastic afterwards. He belongs to no school; but, as somebody aptly, if slipperily, observed, he is High, Low, Jack and the Game.

The memory of that veteran and graceful writer, P. S. Hamilton, can hardly be as clear as of yore, or he would not persist in denying that Joseph

Howe was an imperial federationist—in all but the name, which was not in vogue in his lifetime. His Assembly speech of 1854 may not have been, but his London pamphlet of 1866 was distinctly a plea for imperial federation. He urged therein that all the self-governing colonies should take part in the imperial parliament, imperial defence, and imperial expenses. "I would proceed," he said, "to treat the whole empire as the British Islands are treated, holding every man liable to serve the Queen in war and making every pound's worth of property responsible for the national defence." Copious extracts from Mr. Howe's pamphlet were published in *The Critic* of October 12 and 19. With Mr. Hamilton's comments on the push-pool policy of the *Chronicle* towards this great movement I am quite in accord.

Possibly Mr. Hamilton cannot understand a man's opposing Confederation, and yet favoring the larger scheme of imperial federation. Yet Howe may have been right in thinking the Confederation of British North America a menace to the coherence of the empire. Had not Yankee demagogues by their blundering aggressiveness forced Canada to look constantly to Britain for support, patriotism for the Dominion might by this time have well nigh choked patriotism for the empire. In Canadian eyes the half might have grown greater than the whole; and Canadians might have seen their only hope of unrestricted citizenship and a full national life in either independence or annexation.

In one respect, however, Confederation may have smoothed the way for the federation of the empire. It has supplied a working precedent of a general legislature for general legislation and local legislatures for local legislation, as Mr. Granville Cunningham has pointed out in his able letters to the *Week*. Should the colonies generally favor federation, this precedent may be extended to the whole empire. In this case the imperial parliament would have much fewer matters to debate, and the imperial government much fewer affairs to administer, than the British parliament and government of to-day.

The Wanderers and Socials have imported respectively a professional cricketer and baseballist. It has been suggested that the latter club should now import a cowboy from the Wild West to serve as umpire, and that this official should appear on the field in full fig, his Texas tooth-picks in his boots, his six-shooters in his pockets, and a repeating Winchester to lean on. Backed by such persuasive arguments as these, it is possible that some of his decisions might be acquiesced in by both sides; and it might prove needless for the club to incur the further expense of furnishing their umpire with a suit of chain armor.

The Yacht Squadron is about to erect a neat club house near Freshwater with accommodations for boating and bathing. If this association does not become still more ambitious in its scope, it may prosper permanently in its new premises, especially if the influx of summer residents continues to increase. Many men would join for the sole privilege of bathing whenever they may wish. But a rival is not needed to the W. A. A. C., or to either of the existing clubs.

Some young people hoped, naturally but in vain, to have danced at a recent ball, the substitute for a former party to which they had received invitations, but which had been unavoidably postponed. Much to the regret of the entertainers, however, some blundering occurred, whether in the Post Office or elsewhere, and some of the people who had been asked to the postponed party got their cards to its successor after the fun was over, while others (including the most distinguished guest of the evening) have not got theirs yet.

The entertainments of the hospitable 66th are always enjoyable. Their dinner to their retiring colonel, C. J. McDonald, on Monday was particularly so. It is hard to say whether the music, the menu, or the decorations were most to be admired. The new commanding officer presided with genial dignity. The prestige of the corps is safe under Colonel Humphrey.

A torchlight procession of boats, which Mr. Hamilton was the first to suggest, would make a picturesque feature of our Carnival. It would attract Americans much more than a baseball match, which, as Mr. Sumichrast observed in one of his delightful letters to the *Chronicle*, they can see far better in any of their own large cities. It augurs well for the Carnival that the press is adequately represented in the management by some bright young journalists. By allowing them their due influence in deciding on the programme their colleagues will secure the zealous aid of the press in advertising the affair. I trust the improved means of getting here are properly advertised—the Flying Yankee, the Yarmouth route, and above all the roomy and luxurious S.S. *Halifax*, with her cheery captain and hot model staff of stewards.

SNARLER.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. Charles McGinn, crier of the Supreme Court, has had important alterations and improvements made to his property, 137 Gottingen street, by Mr. Patrick Fahie. The ground floor has been converted into a handsome shop, which has been secured by Messrs. Gough Brothers, two enterprising and self-made men, who purpose carrying on a grocery and provision business there. The next story is occupied by the "Eclipse" billiard and pool rooms, where none but temperance drinks are dispensed, and which promise to become a favorite resort of the better class of young men. The upper flat will probably be occupied by a North-end social club. Gottingen street is fast becoming a regular business thoroughfare and secures much of the trade that formerly sought Granville and other central streets. The North-end generally is growing in population and in self-dependence.

The "Myrtle House," Digby, affords excellent and pleasant accommodations for summer visitors to that town and locality. It stands in three acres of shade and fruit trees, is situated 140 feet above the sea, and consequently commands a fine view of the Annapolis Basin. The "Myrtle" has tennis and croquet lawns, and there is excellent boating, bathing and fishing in the immediate vicinity of the house. Mr. J. C. Morrison is the proprietor.

CITY CHIMES.

The dinner given by Lt.-Col. Humphrey and the officers of the 66th (P. L. F.) Battalion at the Halifax Hotel on Monday evening, in honor of their late Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Macdonald, was an entertainment which did equal credit to the 66th and to the Messrs. Hesselein. Several officers of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the Royal Artillery and several civilians were also the guests of the P. L. F. All the arrangements were perfect. The excellent band of the Battalion played charming selections, and played them well, and as to the dinner itself, well, it is not too much to say that we never sat down to a better. The tables were beautifully decorated, without being crowded, with epergues of flowers, some brilliant, some graceful in their simplicity. The menu was most liberal and varied, and every course had its appropriate wine, each of which was of excellent quality. There was in fact, no stint of anything appertaining to a perfect dinner, which reflected the greatest credit both on the hospitality of the entertainers and on the skill of the Messrs. Hesselein in catering. Col. Humphrey alluded in feeling terms to the long connection (twenty-one year) of Col. Macdonald with the Regiment, and to the services he had rendered it, and Col. Macdonald replied in a fluent and interesting speech. All other speech-making was eschewed, as is the excellent rule of the Regiment. Every one present thoroughly enjoyed the evening, which was prolonged to a pretty late (or early) hour. We understand the hospitable 66th intend giving one of their very pleasant smoking gatherings shortly.

Manager Nannary deserves the patronage of the public, as the Julian Comedy Company with which he has opened the Lyceum is an excellent troupe. Edith Julian is a bright and pleasing *soubrette*, and her singing is really good. She reminds one strongly of Lotta in her younger days. A most agreeable surprise was the perfection of the acting, and the careful attention to details in the way of dress and stage appointments. There are no sticks in the Company, and the performances are free from all taint of vulgarity. We strongly advise all who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening and a hearty laugh to drop in and witness a performance at the Lyceum.

The new building of the Church of England Institute was formally opened on Wednesday, May 21st. After the Bishop's reception and the opening prayers and address, the visitors dispersed through the building and inspected the various rooms. The charming reading-room elicited many admiring remarks. The dainty parlors with their inlaid floors and handsome furniture show much refinement of taste. The gymnasium, billiard room and smoking room will add much to the pleasures of the young men of the city. The Church people are to be congratulated on the grand success of their undertaking. The Women's Auxiliary of the Institute intend holding a fancy sale in the building about the first week in June, the proceeds to be devoted to the Furnishing Fund.

Did anyone ever notice the difference between city people and country people as regards the weather. In the country no one ever dreams of going out in a rain-storm except on urgent business, but city people, and more especially Halifaxians, take their walks abroad alike in rain or shine. This was especially noticed at a recent conversazione given by the Church of England Sunday School Teachers in the Hall belonging to St. George's Parish, so convenient in every way with its class rooms, its stage fittings, good lights, etc., but alas! so far from the south end. However, on the evening in question, neither rain nor distance kept the teachers away, and a most charming evening was spent. A short musical programme was rendered, including a solo by Master Arthur Smith, of St. Luke's, which was much appreciated. Sandwiches, sponge cake and coffee were served at 10 p. m., and the assembly soon after dispersed.

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain on Queen's Birthday, the young cricketers of the Girton Athletic Club and the King's Collegiate School Cricket Club managed to enjoy a good game on the College cricket ground at Windsor, which resulted in a victory for the Collegiate School boys. The city visitors speak highly of the excellent dinner provided for them through the kindness of Mr. Miller, the Head Master of the school.

What erratic things horse cars are, especially if one is tired or in a hurry to reach home? The Academy of Music seems to be tenderly cared for by the Street Car Company. A car coming from the north end one evening last week took a little ride up Spring Garden Road, then it backed down and the horses were changed, and the car proceeded towards the north end; another change of horses and the programme was repeated. As one lady remarked: "extra ride for the money." All this was to accommodate a few extra cars which were in waiting for the closing of the Academy. Luckily the detained car was full of ladies, and ladies never express their feelings in any vehement manner; no, not even after such provocation as a too crowded car, with people standing, who gently (?) swayed against tired shoulders and still more tired feet. Such delays would not be tolerated in any other city, but Halifax always was kind and forbearing.

The Rehan Company have been playing in the Academy of Music to good audiences this week. The company is a first-class one, and many of

the members of it are old favorites in Halifax. "Nancy & Co" is full of fun, and was admirably played, the performances going off without a hitch. "Love in Harness" is also a good play, and full justice was done to it by the members of the company. They make their last appearance to-morrow evening.

COMMERCIAL.

Little actual change in the general trade situation has occurred, but a fairly active distribution in most staple lines is in progress. Business throughout has a healthy appearance, and the present outlook is more favorable than at any previous time this year. The weather has been a seasonable alternation of rain and sunshine, under the influence of which the crops are advancing splendidly. Grass especially promises well, and an unusually heavy yield of hay seems assured, unless some improbable disaster overtakes it.

Of course a large number of retail houses in the country are carried by city firms, but the chances are that with good crops—which are now regarded as a foregone conclusion—these burdens will be lifted during the coming fall.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	May 24, week	1889	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	140	199	139	107	170	4909	4388	4404	4636
Canada.....	19	31	22	17	15	763	781	637	544

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes of this Province during the past week: Est. Geo. E. Davis, Amherst, Lamy Hotel advertised for sale; Joseph Sutherland, Trader, Lower Stewiacko, assigned; Joggins Coal Mining Ass'n, Joggins, sold out to R. G. Leckie.

DRY GOODS.—The month of May has not been entirely productive of satisfactory results. In fact the actual movement of goods has fallen short of expectations and, although the spring season has been of a fairly active character, recent business has fallen off. However orders for fall goods are coming in fairly well, and many are now in hand, although deliveries on such will not be made until July and August. Payments have been fair and the trade, regarded as a whole, shows no special feature. The advance in the price of cottons reported by us two or three weeks ago has been steadily maintained and the mills are well sold ahead at the revised rates. An improvement has been experienced in remittances and some of our leading houses state that money has been coming in quite satisfactorily.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market has undergone no particular change since our last report, and prices all around have remained steady. American made steel rails are now selling in the United States markets delivered where wanted at the same prices that similar grades can be bought in London, G. B. As the latter must pay Atlantic freight, duties and handling and transportation expenses to the places where they are to be used, it would appear that the Americans have at last secured their own market and they ought to be able to hold it.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no change in the flour market. The demand has continued slow, and business has been dull with no immediate prospect of any change in the situation. Prices have a downward tendency, owing to the large receipts, the large stocks and the absence of any life in the demand. English cables report both wheat and corn very dull—in fact nothing is doing. In Chicago the wheat market was quiet, and while trading was inactive, a firmer feeling prevailed, and prices improved $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Corn was also quiet and firmer, figures moving up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oats have been steady. In New York 75c. is the bear goal for wheat, with a conspiracy of circumstances to embolden the short sellers and intimidate the bulls, the consequent decline forcing out the longs and making a weak position still weaker. With no really new bear influences the market has been cried down $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July without activity, except as made by the outcome of long wheat. One of the prominent bear points is, that the decline fails to stimulate exports. Paul Worth, however, turned the option market from 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. by simply buying three loads cash wheat. This shows how sensitive the market is to any signs of export interest. At Toledo wheat was stronger and moved up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Corn and oats were unchanged. No. 1 white at Detroit was strong and advanced 1c. At Milwaukee wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—In the local provision market there has been no important change. The demand for small lots has been fair, with a tolerably active market and a good jobbing trade doing at steady prices. Lard continues to meet a satisfactorily good demand. The only change in the Liverpool provision market was in lard, which was weaker and 3d. lower. Pork, bacon and tallow continued steady. The Chicago provision market has been more active and stronger. Pork advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the other hand lard was steady, with the exception of the September option, which eased off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was a weaker feeling in the hog market, and prices declined 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was fairly active, but prices were easier.

BUTTER.—Butter has assumed an easy condition as stocks are beginning to accumulate to a slight extent. Although no great amount of supply is carried, there are ample offerings for the demand. Prices have an easy tone but are not quotably changed. Advices from all parts of the country state that the pastures never looked more promising and that the flow of milk during the past few days has increased very rapidly.

CHEESE.—But little new cheese has as yet reached this market, and as the local demand just at present is very slack, the market rules very dull and in fact depressed. A sudden drop of 2s. 6d. to 47s. has occurred in the public cable, which has naturally created a weaker feeling on this side. If the decline in England continues at its present rate, prices in America will soon be above the shipping point. It appears that the New York boys received a scorching very recently, as they bought at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and cleared out at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—a drop of a clear cent. Our shippers should adopt caution as their watchword. A Montreal paper says:—"The cheese situation has changed so

materially within the past few years that 50s. per cwt. in Liverpool now is dear compared with 60s. six or seven years ago, and 70s. may now be regarded as a famine price, which would completely wither up consumption, or at least restrict it to within the narrow limits of a small aristocratic circle. In those days, food supplies which rank in the same category with cheese are gradually increasing, causing a general paring down of values, and the wise ones in the trade will take in the situation at a glance, and trim their actions accordingly. According to the statement of one of our leading exporters, who has recently returned from England, 40s. is regarded as the coming popular price of fine Canadian cheese in England. Whether or not this forecast is verified during the coming season, we would venture the assertion, that in order to evolve the full consumptive capacity of England, the price of cheese would have to go to 40s., if not below."

SUGAR.—The market has presented quite an altered aspect from that which characterized it a few weeks ago, but this could only be expected after the sharp advance in prices and the heavy turnover in business that have been experienced. The present reaction is, therefore, now quite in order. To effect sales dealers have found it necessary to shade the price of granulated. Latest advices from England being more favorable have induced holders to display more firmness. Refiners have not dropped their prices, but they are not selling. The demand has been slow, and a small volume of business has been done on spot.

MOLASSES.—Very little is doing here in molasses, as the stocks held are very light, and prices at producing ports are relatively too high to encourage our importers to handle the product. If we look to the actual supplies that are to last from now until next fall, they certainly afford little comfort for those who may be looking for any material decline in either molasses or sugar, as the statistical position of supplies the world over is calculated to inspire holders with renewed confidence. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarking on the situation in that city says:—"The sale of four cargoes of Barbadoes molasses amounting to 2,100 puncheons has just been put through at 43½c. to arrive. This is a resale of the lot reported sold by us about three weeks or a month ago, being the second time the cargoes referred to have changed ownership while on passage to this port; and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for a third sale of the same goods, and that the parties thereto have come within ½c. of its consummation. A cargo of 500 puncheons of Barbadoes has also been placed at 44c. to arrive. The market is unquestionably strong, owing to the comparatively small quantity heading for Canada, and the fact that prices at the Islands are too high to induce importers to operate. Barbadoes molasses are quoted at 44c. to 45c., St. Kitts at 37½c. to 40c., and Antigua and Trinidad 35c. to 37½c."

FRUIT.—The season for old apples is about over, and we may soon expect to receive considerable quantities of new from the south. Valencia raisins have been quiet and steady, while currants have weakened and slightly declined, but trade is confined to only a small jobbing business. Fresh semi tropical fruits as oranges, bananas, lemons, etc., are in large supply and are selling at quite moderate prices.

TEA.—A fair volume of business is reported both in blacks and Japans, and as stocks are comparatively light somewhat appreciated values have been obtained. A despatch from Yokohama, dated May 17 reads:—"Tea market active and firm. Stocks are coming forward more freely. Settlements about the same as last season. Quotations with cost, freight and insurance, by sailing vessels and rail 2½c. and exchange 3s. 1½d. are:—Choice 27c. finest 25½c.; fine 24c. and good medium 20c."

FISH.—During the past week fish matters in general have remained quiet. Shipments have been small and receipts still less. Prices have not changed to any appreciable extent. Owing to the extremely small catch of new hitherto, holders of old fish are inclined to be somewhat firmer in their ideas, and are not at all anxious to sell. A few small lots of mackerel have been received from Prospect, and were sold fresh at about 60 cents per dozen. There are absolutely no indications of bait of any kind along our shores, and in consequence bankers are unable to catch any codfish. Our outside advices are as follows:—*Montreal*, May 28—"With the exception of dry cod there is very little to report, a few sales of this description having been made at \$4 to 4.25 per quintal. Sea trout \$9 50 to 10, and British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half barrels, and \$12.50 to 13 in barrels." *Gloucester, Mass.*, May 28—"We quote now Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50 Bank \$2.75 to 3 for large, and \$2 50 for small. Shore \$3.75 and 3.25 for large and small. New Western Bank \$3.50. New Kench cured Bank \$4 12. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; Halifax salmon \$25." *Boston, Mass.*, May 26—"There is not much movement in dry and pickled fish, and the trade in salt mackerel is practically nothing. There have been quite heavy arrivals of fresh mackerel from Nova Scotia, the aggregate reaching 210 bbls. It is reported that big hauls of mackerel have been taken on the Irish coast. The market for codfish is also very quiet. In fact, the whole market is very dull for all kinds of dry and pickled fish, and comparatively little trade is being done. The jobbing quotations are:—Large pickled Bank \$3.25 to 3.50; large dry Bank \$4.12½ to 4.37½; large Georges Bank \$4.50. Medium fish are very scarce and trade is very light indeed. Boned hake is quoted at 3½c. to 4½c., and boned cod at 4½c. to 7c. There have been considerable many fresh mackerel in during the past week, both from Nova Scotia and Monomoy. These have sold freely, with a good demand, at 20c. each in jobbing trade. They are all large mackerel of good quality. Other fresh fish have been in lighter supply, and with a good trade prices have ruled better. Market cod has sold at \$1.50 to 2.50; large cod \$2 to 2.75; steak \$3 to 4; haddock \$2 to 3.50; cusk and hake \$1; pollock \$1 50. Halibut sells at 6c. to 8c. for white, 4c. to 5c. for gray, and 10c. for chicken."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	10
Granulated.....	8½ to 9
Circle A.....	8½
White Extra C.....	8½
Extra Yellow C.....	7½ to 7¾
Yellow C.....	7½ to 7¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" C. G.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Cho.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoe.....	42
Demerara.....	38 to 40
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	40 to 42
Cienfuegos.....	38 to 39
Trinidad.....	40
Antigua.....	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

The exceptionally flattening outlook of the crops has still further depressed the breadstuffs market, and creates an anxiety on the part of millers and holders to get rid of their surplus stock, in consequence markets are what might be called "lumpy, soft spots with concessions of 5 to 10 cts to be obtained in some instances.

We cannot possibly see how markets can go much lower on the present crop. The millers everywhere throughout Ontario state that the supplies are nearly exhausted, and everyone who is in the habit of using flour knows how great the difference is between old and new wheat flours, in fact no one of experience will take new wheat flours so long as they can get the old wheat until after the first of November.

We cannot see how under the circumstances markets can go any lower.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16 80
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	16.50 to 16.60
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	5
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	10 to 15
Lambskins.....	10 to 1.00
Tallow.....	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20
" " in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
Store Packed & oversalted.....	11
Canadian Township.....	22
" Western.....	20
Cheese, Canadian.....	10½

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

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.45 to 5.60
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.05
Superior Extras.....	4.75 to 4.85
Good Seconds.....	4.05 to 4.25
Low grades.....	3.10 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	5.60
American Supr Extras, in bond.....	4.00 to 4.10
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.50 to 4.70
Oatmeal.....	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled.....	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.15 to 2.20
Rolled Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	17.00 to 17.50
Middlings.....	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn including bags.....	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	26.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85
P. E. I. Oats.....	38
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50
J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	

LOBSTERS.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	0.00 to 0.9
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4.50 to 5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian.....	3c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.25 to 1.50
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" " small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries.....	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 16
Geese, each.....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	40 to 5

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler

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

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Keep your ears open, then: there are men out from one of the quarters at least, and no telling what they are up to. Who's in charge at the quartermaster's stables?"

"Sergeant Riley, of the infantry; some of the fellers were over having a little game with him before tattoo, and I heard him tell 'em to come again when they had more money to lose. He and his helper there were laughing at the way they cleaned out the cavalry when they were locking up at taps. The boys fetched over a bottle of whiskey with 'em."

"Who were they?"

"Oh, there was Flanagan and Murphy, of M Troop, and Corporal Donovan, and one or two others. They hadn't been drinkin'."

"But Riley had,—do you mean?"

"He was a little full; not much."

"Well, look alive now, Wicks. It's my advice to you that you watch that end of your post with all your eyes." And with this Sergeant Gwynne turned back into the stable, picked up his lantern, and returned to the little room in which he slept. A current of cool night-air, blowing in through the open casement, attracted his attention. Odd! He knew he had pulled aside the shade to scan the features of the lieutenant when he tapped at the pane, but he could not recall having opened the sash. It swung on a hinge, and was fastened by a loosely-fitting bolt. Perhaps the rising wind had blown it in. He set his lamp down as before, closed the sash, and then closed and locked the lid of his chest. That, too, was open. Wicks, the sentry, well up to the north end of his post and close to the entrance of the quartermaster's corral, was bawling, "Half-past twelve o'clock, and a all's well," when the light went out in Gwynne's little room, and all the line of stables was wrapped in darkness.

Perry fretted around the veranda until one o'clock, then sought his room. He was still too excited to sleep, and it seemed an interminable time before he dozed off. Then it seemed as though he could not have been in dream-land five minutes before a hand was laid upon his shoulder, shaking him vigorously, and a voice he well knew was exclaiming, in low but forcible tones,—

"Wake, lieutenant, wake! Every horse has gone from the quartermaster's corral. There must be twenty men gone down the valley. I've Nolan here for you at the gate."

In ten minutes Lieutenant Perry and Sergeant Gwynne were riding neck and neck out over the eastern prairie,—out towards the paling orient stars and the faintly gleaming sky,—before them, several miles away, the dark and threatened walls of Dunraven, behind them the stir and excitement and bustle consequent upon a night alarm. The colonel, roused by Perry with the news, had ordered the instant sounding of the assembly, and the garrison was tumbling out for roll-call.

XVII.

At the head of a score of his own men, Captain Stryker rode forth some fifteen minutes later. His orders from Colonel Brainard were to go to Dunraven, and, if he found the marauders there, to arrest the entire party and bring them back to the post. From all that could be learned from hurried questioning of the sentries and the dazed, half-drunken sergeant at the corral, the troopers engaged in the raid must have selected a time when the sentry was walking towards the south end of his post to lift one of their number over the wall of the enclosure in which were kept the wagons and ambulances. This man had unbarred from within the gate leading eastward to the trail down which the "stock" was driven daily to water in the Monee. Riley admitted that "the boys" had left a bottle with him which he and his assistant had emptied before turning in, and so it happened that, unheard and unseen, the raiders had managed to slip out with the dozen horses that were kept there and had also taken six mules as "mounts" for those who could not find anything better. Eighteen men, apparently, were in the party, and the sentry on Number Three heard hoof-beats down towards the valley about half-past two o'clock, but thought it was only some of the ponies belonging to the Cheyenne scouts. There was one comfort,—the men had taken no fire-arms with them; for a hurried inspection of the company quarters showed that the carbines were all in their racks and the revolvers in their cases. Some of the men might have small-calibre pistols of their own, but the government arms had not been disturbed. Half the party, at least, must have ridden bareback and with only watering bridles for their steeds. They were indeed "spoiling for a fight," and the result of the roll-call showed that the missing troopers were all Irishmen and some of the best and most popular men in the command. Whatever their plan, thought Stryker, as he trotted down to the Monee, it was probably carried out by this time: it was now within a minute of four o'clock.

Only a mile out he was overtaken by Dr. Quin, who reined up an instant to ask if any one had been sent ahead. "Thank God for that!" he exclaimed when told that Perry and Sergeant Gwynne had gone at the first alarm; then, striking spurs to his horse, pushed on at rapid gallop, while the troopers maintained their steady trot. A mile from Dunraven, in the dim light of early morning the captain's keen eyes caught sight of shadowy forms of mounted men on the opposite shore, and, despite their efforts to escape on their wearied steeds, three of them were speedily run down and captured. One of them was Corporal Donovan, and Donovan's face was white and his manner agitated. Bidding him ride alongside as they pushed ahead towards the ranch, Stryker questioned him as to what had taken place, and the corporal never sought to equivocate:

"We've been trying for several nights, sir, to get horses and go down and have it out with those blackguards at the ranch. We took no arms, sir, even those who had pistols of our own. All we asked was a fair fight, man against man. They wouldn't come out of their hole,—they *daen't* do it, sir,—and they fired on us. We'd have burned the roof over their heads, but that Lieutenant Perry galloped in and stopped us. I came away then, sir, and so did most of us. We knew 'twas all up when we saw the lieutenant; but there war more firing after I left. This way, captain. Out across the prairie here. We cut down the fence on this side." And, so saying, Donovan led the little troop to a broad gap in the wire barrier, and thence straight across the fields to where lights were seen flitting about in the dark shadows of the buildings of the ranch. Another moment, and Stryker had dismounted and was kneeling beside the prostrate and unconscious form of his lieutenant. Some misguided ranchman, mistaking for a new assailant the tall young soldier who galloped into the midst of the swarm of tramping Irishmen, had fired the cruel shot. There lay Nolan dead upon the sward, and here, close at hand, his grief-stricken master had finally swooned from loss of blood, the bullet having pierced his leg below the knee. Beside him knelt the doctor: he had cut away the natty riding boot, and was rapidly binding up the wound. Close at hand stood Gwynne, a world of anxiety and trouble in his bruised and still discolored face. Grouped around were some of the assailing party, crestfallen and dismayed at the unlooked-for result of their foray, but ashamed to attempt to ride away, now that their favorite young officer was sore stricken as a result of their mad folly. Mr. Ewen, too, had come out, and was bustling about, giving directions to the one or two of his hands who had ventured forth from the office building. The big frame house under whose walls the group was gathered was evidently used as a dormitory for a number of men, and this had been the objective point of the attack, but not a soul had issued from its portals: the occupants were the men who made the assault on Perry the night of his first visit, and now they deemed it best to keep within. Everything indicated that Perry had got to the scene just in time to prevent a bloody and desperate fracas, for the few ranch-people who appeared were still quivering with excitement and dread. Ewen was almost too agitated to speak:

"Go to Mr. Maitland as soon as you can, doctor: this has given him a fearful shaking up. Mrs. Cowan is having a room made ready for Mr. Perry. Ah! here's young Cowan now.—Ready?" he asked.

"All ready. Mother says carry the gentleman right in.—She wants you to come too," he added, in lower tone, to Sergeant Gwynne, but the latter made no reply.

And so, borne in the arms of several of his men, Lieutenant Perry was carried across the intervening space and into the main building. When he recovered consciousness, as the morning light came through the eastern windows, he found himself lying in a white-curtained bed in a strange room, with a strange yet kind and motherly face bending over him, and his captain smiling down into his wondering eyes.

"You are coming round all right, old fellow," he heard Stryker say. "I'll call the doctor now: he wanted to see you as soon as you waked."

And then Quin came in and said a few cheery words and bade him lie still and worry about nothing. The row was over, thanks to him, and he and poor Nolan were the only victims; but it had been a great shock to Mr. Maitland and rendered his condition critical.

Perry listened in silence, asking no questions. For the time being he could think of nothing but Nolan's loss. It was such a cruel fate to be killed by those he came to save.

All that day he lay there, dozing and thinking alternately. He wondered at the tenderness and devotion with which the kind old Englishwoman nursed him and seemed to anticipate his every want. Quin came in towards evening and dressed his wound, which now began to be feverish and painful. He heard his colonel's voice in the hallway, too, and heard him say to the doctor that somebody at Rossiter was eager to come down and take care of him. "Bosh!" said the blunt surgeon; "I've a far better nurse here,—and a reserve to fall back upon that will be worth a new life to him." And, weak and feverish though he was, Perry's heart thrilled within him: he wondered if it *could* mean Gladys. Two days more he lay there, the fever skillfully controlled by the doctor's ministrations, and the pain of his wound subdued by Mrs. Cowan's cooling bandages and applications. But there was a burning fever in his heart that utterly refused to down. He strained his ears listening for the sound of her voice or the pit-a-pat of her foot-fall in the corridor. At last he mustered courage and asked for her, and Mrs. Cowan smiled:

"Miss Maitland has been here three times to inquire how you were; but it was while you were sleeping, Mr. Perry, and she rarely leaves her father's bedside. He is very ill, and seems to be growing weaker every day. I don't know what we would have done if we had not found Dr. Quin here; he has pulled him through two or three bad seizures during the past year."

"Where had you known the doctor before?" asked Perry with an eager light in his eyes.

"Nowhere; but it was as though one of his own kith and kin had suddenly appeared here to welcome Mr. Maitland. The doctor is a first-cousin of Mrs. Maitland's: she was from Ireland, and it was from her family that the ranch was named. Lord Dunraven is of the peerage of Ireland, you know," added Mrs. Cowan, with the cheerful confidence of the Englishwoman that every person of any education or standing must be familiar with the pages of Debrett.

"How should I know anything about it?" laughed Perry. He felt in merry mood; another page in his volume of suspicion and dread was being torn away, and Quin's relations with the household were turning out to be such as made him an object of lively interest, not of jealous doubt.

Then came callers from the garrison. It seemed as though all of a sudden the blockade had been raised and that no people were so welcomed at

Dunraven as the very ones who had been especially proscribed. Mr. Maitland, weak and ill as he was, had asked to be allowed to see Colonel Brainard on the occasion of that officer's second visit; Stryker, Dana, Graham, and Parke had all been allowed to come up and see Perry a few moments, but Mrs. Cowan was vigilant and remorseless, would allow them only a brief interview, and, with smiling determination, checked her patient when he attempted to talk. The third day of his imprisonment Dr. Quin came scowling in along in the afternoon, manifestly annoyed about something, and said a few words in a low tone to Mrs. Cowan, and that usually equable matron fluttered away down-stairs in evident excitement.

"It's Mrs. Belknap," explained the doctor, in answer to Perry's inquiring look. "She has ridden down here with Dana and sent her card up to Gladys,—who can't bear the sight of her; I don't know why, intuition, I suppose."

Presently Mrs. Cowan reappeared: "Miss Gladys has asked to be excused, as she does not wish to leave her father at this moment; and the lady would like to come up and see Mr. Perry."

"Tell her no!" said Quin, savagely. "No,—here: I'll go myself." And down went the doughty medical officer, and straightway the rumbling tones of his harsh voice were heard below: the words were indistinguishable, but Mrs. Cowan's face indicated that there was something in the sound that gave her comfort. She stood at the window watching the pair as they rode away.

"Miss Gladys shuddered when she had to shake hands with her that day when we came away from Mrs. Sprague's," said she. "I hope that lady is not a particular friend of yours, Mr. Perry?"

"We have been very good friends indeed," said he, loyally. "To be sure, I have hardly known Mrs. Belknap a month, but both she and the captain have been very kind to me." All the same, down in the bottom of his heart he did not wonder at Miss Maitland's sensations. He was beginning to despair of ever seeing her, and yet could get no explanation that satisfied him.

"You know she can walk only with great pain and difficulty even now," said Mrs. Cowan. "Her ankle was very badly wrenched, and she hardly goes farther than from her own to her father's room. You ought to feel complimented that she has been here to your door three times."

"I feel more like butting my brains out for being asleep," muttered Perry in reply. "I wish you would wake me next time, Mrs. Cowan. I shan't believe it until I see it, or hear her voice at the door."

She had excused herself to Mrs. Belknap, and the doctor had denied that lovely woman her request to be allowed to come up and see Mr. Perry; and yet, the very next day, when the big four mule ambulance from Rossiter came driving up to the front door, and Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Lawrence, escorted by the colonel and Captain Stryker, appeared on the veranda, how did it happen that the ladies were speedily ushered up-stairs to Miss Maitland's own room, and that, after an animated though low-toned chat of half an hour with her, they were marshalled down the long corridor by Mrs. Cowan in person, and, to Perry's huge delight, were shown in to his bedside? It looked as though Quin were showing unwarrantable discrimination. Stryker and the colonel, too, came in to see him, and the latter told him that both Mr. Maitland and Mr. Ewen had begged that the arrested soldiers might not be punished. Including Sergeant Leary and Kelly, there were now twenty men under charges more or less grave in their character, and he had asked that a general court martial be convened for their trial. The colonel deeply appreciated the feeling displayed by the stricken proprietor and his overseer; he was touched that even in his extreme illness and prostration Mr. Maitland should intercede for the men who had made so hostile an invasion of his premises and brought upon the inmates of Dunraven a night of dread and anxiety, but discipline had to be maintained, he replied, and the ringleaders in the move had been guilty of a flagrant breach which could not be overlooked.

But on the following day—the fourth of Perry's stay—the doctor came down with a face full of gloom and distress. Both nurse and patient noted it, and enquired the cause. For a time Quin avoided any direct reply: "something had ruffled him up at the post," he answered: "can't tell you about it now. I'll do it by and by. I want to think." He examined Perry's leg, dressed and rebandaged the wound, and then went back to Mr. Maitland's room. They could hear his voice in the hall after a while and Perry's heart commenced to throb heavily: he was sure the low, sweet tones, almost inaudible, that came floating along the corridor, were those of Gladys. When Mrs. Cowan spoke to him on some ordinary topic, he impatiently bade her hush,—he could not bear to be disturbed,—and, far from being hurt at his petulance, Mrs. Cowan smiled softly as she turned away.

Then Quin came back, and, after fidgeting around a moment, abruptly addressed his patient:

"Perry, do you remember that morning you rode down here right after reveille and met me on the trail,—or at least would have met me if I hadn't dodged and gone over to the other side of the valley?"

"Certainly I do, doctor."

"I may as well explain that singular performance at first. You may have heard that I didn't get along amicably with your predecessors of the Eleventh. Their colonel was ass enough to totally misconstrue the purpose of my visits here, and I was ass enough to make no explanation. The Maitlands went away; I was not called for again while the Eleventh remained; and therefore I said no more about it. Mr. Maitland returned unexpectedly soon after you came, and the first I knew of it was the signal-lights telling me he was there, ill, and that I was wanted. It was the night of the colonel's dinner party.

(To be Continued.)

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MINING.

FROM OUR NEW YORK SPECIAL—This being the Queen's Birthday, the
 British residents are celebrating the event with becoming honor, and the
 exclamation "Hero's to the Queen? God bless her!" followed by a gentle
 gurgling as they touch glasses, marks the fact that the "Red Letter Days"
 in the life of a Britisher are never forgotten.

At the late dinner given to Mr. Erastus Wiman, the retiring president
 of the "St. James Club," formerly the Canadian Club—Sir Rodoric Cam-
 eron, his successor as president, rather "eat on" Erastus for a little too free
 expression of his ideas; which at times are rather peculiar; particularly so
 in regard to "Commercial Union" between the "United States and Canada."
 When the reporter from the *World* interviewed Mr. Wiman as to the
 details of the "little unpleasantness" that rather disturbed the harmony of
 the occasion, a futile attempt was made to smooth the whole matter over, but
 it got out and furnished a couple of columns of rather spicy reading in the
World.

The advance in railroad stocks and bonds referred to last week still con-
 tinues, and Brokers' offices are again assuming the cheerful aspect that marks
 the coming of the "Festive Lambs" to "gambol—gamble—on the tape"
 prior to the "shearing" process which is pretty sure to follow. Mining
 stocks too are catching the fever of advancing prices, and when the "boom"
 does arrive, the "Investor" who "gets on board" early in the campaign will
 make a good profit. Of the eastern stocks "El Cristo," "Barcelona" and
 "Leadville" are the favorites, while "Hale and Norcross," "Cons. Virginia
 and Sierra Nevada" entice those who are expecting large returns from the
 Comstocks. Yours truly, "BLUE NOSE."

Mr. W. J. Nelson, of Bridgewater, has returned from wintering in Flor-
 ida, and with renewed health and strength is preparing for a vigorous sum-
 mer campaign in the gold mines.

LAKE CATCH.—A rich find is reported on the property of the Oxford
 Company.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—Of late no very active movement is
 made as regards mining matters in N. B.

Parties in the employ of Boston capitalists have been examining lands in
 Quaco, near St. John, in connection with manganese deposits.

Operations are progressing slowly but surely on the manganese deposits
 in Dutch Valley. I am reliably informed that there is between \$3,000 and
 \$4,000 worth of fine ore out on the dump at the property, and it is improv-
 ing steadily in appearance. The ore is of a high grade and is said to be
 equal to the celebrated Tennesse ore of Nova Scotia.

A large vein or body of magnetic iron exists in one of our northern
 counties and it is now open to capitalists for sale, or will be placed in hands
 of good reliable parties on equitable terms, who might feel disposed to help
 develop the same. The ore from the surface yields fully 45 per cent. metal-
 ic iron. Lying alongside of the iron vein is a vein of yellow sulphuret
 copper 3 or 4 feet wide, that assays 13 per cent. copper. Any parties feeling
 disposed to look into the matter, can correspond with the writer through the
 medium of THE CRITIC office.

The annual meeting of the N. B. Gold and Silver Mining Company was
 held at Sussex on Saturday the 18th inst. This Company is developing a
 property at a place called Cedar Camp, about 14 miles from Sussex. The
 vein or ore body is very large. Tests of the material show fair results in
 silver and lead, and good traces of gold. At a depth of 100 feet in the shaft
 the quartz veins that are met with appear to be coming in very regularly and
 solid, and have every appearance of being gold-bearing. The quartz as seen
 by the writer looks more and more like the Nova Scotia gold quartz and it
 is confidently believed that on going deeper, gold paying quartz will be met
 with. It is to be hoped that the anticipations of the owners may be realized.
 The Company have placed a nice outfit of machinery, consisting of boiler,
 pumps and hoisting gear on the mine, and have sunk their shaft 100 feet.
 They now propose to go 100 feet further and then drive a cross-cut north to
 test the extent and value of the veins. They deserve credit for the pushing
 manner in which they have proceeded with the work, and are certainly
 deserving of success.

Some mining properties in Nova Scotia now being handled through the
 medium of New Brunswick promoters are likely to change hands so it is
 currently rumored, Boston and New York capitalists being interested.

Further particulars later on. Yours truly, * * *

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

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 feet square is laid on top of the arch to dry the sulphurets before introduc-
 ing them into the furnace.

The sulphurets are spread out on the floor of the furnace from six to eight
 inches deep, and are stirred every few minutes to present fresh surfaces to
 the heat and air. As the sulphurets take fire and burn, they are moved
 towards the finishing hearth, in charges of a little over a ton, by means of
 long handled "hoes" or "spoons." In the furnace all the sulphur is burned
 off and many of the base metals, such as arsenic, antimony, zinc, copper and

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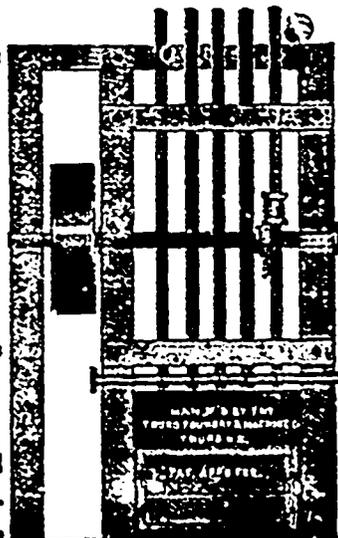
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lead are driven off. Necessarily some of the gold and silver is volatilized, and care must be used to prevent too high a heat, which increases the loss by volatilization.

When the ore reaches the finishing hearth, the heat is gradually raised to drive off the remaining sulphur, and salt is added to decompose the sulphates which have formed in the furnace and chloridize the silver. The quantity of salt added depends upon the amount of silver and copper present in the ore, and the time of adding the salt also depends upon the character of the ore. Some ores require 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. salt, while some only require $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. Then again some ores require the salt to be added six or eight hours before drawing the charge, and to others the salt is added a half hour before drawing.

There is such a difference in the character of Sulphuret ores, that it requires considerable experience to work them properly.

The Sulphurets remain on the finishing hearth about eight hours, when they are withdrawn from the furnace through a hole in the hearth into a vault, where they are allowed to remain as long as possible, as the chlorine gas evolved from the decomposition of the salt combines more readily with the silver when at rest.

The roasted sulphurets are shovelled out of the vault on to a brick cooling floor and spread out to cool. After they are cooled they are sprinkled with sufficient water to prevent them from flying away in dust, and aid the next process. The ore is now screened to get rid of any lumps, and shovelled loosely into vats about five feet deep and four feet in diameter, fitted with close covers. In the bottom of this vat, called the gassing vat, is placed a false bottom, raised about two inches above the real bottom, and bored full of holes. On this false bottom is put a layer of burlap, reaching up the sides of the vat a short distance. This burlap serves to filter the liquid and to prevent the ore from getting down below the false bottom. The vats are slightly inclined to allow the liquor to completely drain off, for which purpose a wooden spigot is put into the side of the vat just even with the bottom.

After the ore is put into the gassing tank chlorine gas is introduced in the bottom of the vat below the false-bottom, and is allowed to disseminate through the ore. When the gas has nearly reached the top of the ore in the vat, the cover is put on and luted with flour-dough to prevent the escape of the gas. The gas is allowed to remain in contact with the ore from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, thereby effecting the chloridizing of the gold.

After the chlorine-gas has been in contact with the ore a sufficient length of time, water is introduced through the cover of the vat, percolating through the ore and dissolving the chloride of gold.

The solution is drawn off from the vat through the spigot by means of a rubber hose or wooden box, into a vat about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 3 feet high. The influx of the water is in proportion to the influx of the solution. The ore is covered with water during the process of "leaching" as it is called.

The gold is precipitated by Sulphate of Iron, made by dissolving iron in dilute sulphuric acid.

After all the gold has been leached out of the ore, the ore is shovelled into other vats, the same size as the gassing vats, and also fitted with false bottoms and filters. A solution of Hyposulphite of Soda is then introduced into the ore, which dissolves the chloride of silver. This solution is then introduced into vats 9 feet in diameter and 3 feet high and the silver precipitated by Polysulphide of Lime or Soda, made by dissolving a mixture of sulphur and lime or sulphur and caustic soda in water. The supernatant liquid is drawn off and run into a well from which it is pumped into a reservoir to be used over again.

The supernatant liquid from the gold vats is drawn off into other vats, and the copper precipitated on iron by heating the liquid with steam. There is always some gold left in suspension after precipitating with sulphate of iron, which is carried down with the copper upon precipitation.

After the copper has settled the supernatant liquid is drawn off and runs to waste. After the silver has been leached out of the ore, the ore is shovelled out of the tanks and run out of the way.

The chlorine gas is generated in lead generators from a mixture of salt, black oxide of manganese, sulphuric acid and water, and is conducted into the gassing-vats through lead pipes. It takes about eight days to get the precious metals out of the ore, from the time it enters the furnace till the residuum is run off as tailings. It is impossible to extract all the gold and silver. If the tailings assay no higher than six dollars per ton, the result is very satisfactory. Experience shows that the richer the sulphurets the closer they can be worked.

It is well to "clean up" the gold and silver precipitating tank once in ten days or two weeks and melt the gold and silver into bars.

Usually the gold is very fine, sometimes running as high as 998 or 999. The silver is not so fine being usually in combination with copper and lead.

COAL.—It is reported that the Ontario Coal Mine, Cape Breton, has been purchased by the Company owning the Coxheath Copper Mine for the price of \$80,000.

Mr. R. G. Leckie has offered the Joggins Coal Mining Company the sum of \$200,000 for their property. He also offers \$140,000 for the railway from Maccan to the Joggins Mines. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Joggins Co. in St. John, Mr. Leckie's proposition was favorably entertained by a majority of the shareholders. Mr. Leckie is also negotiating to purchase other coal properties near the Joggins Mines, amongst others the Prospect Mine for \$40,000.

The Cape Breton Advocate understands that Thomas Routledge, late assistant Superintendent of the Sydney and Louisburg Coal Company, has leased the Clyde Mine, Big Glace Bay, and will proceed to ship immediately. Several New York parties are associated with him in the enterprise.

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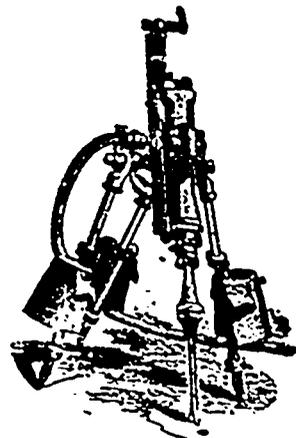
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HOME AND FARM.

German market gardeners keep a debit and credit account with their land, charging it with the plant food contained in the manure they apply, and crediting it with the amount taken from it in the crops. If we could follow the same course here, farming, so far as application of plant food is concerned, would be reduced to a business basis. Why should you not feed your crops the same as you feed your animals? You know to a nicety how much hay and grain is required to keep your team in good condition, and that if it is not fed in stated quantities it will grow lean.

Says a London despatch: "The hot weather has caused a great glut of United States cattle at Liverpool and 1,500 are held over, while nearly 2,000 will arrive in the next few days. The first Canadian cattle proved of extra good quality, meeting a ready sale at fair prices. The Canadians being free from disease were allowed to go forward to the country markets alive, and thus have upwards of ten dollars per head advantage over United States cattle. The Imperial authorities are rigidly examining the arrivals of Canadian stock."

Laying hens are very fond of broken bones. They help to digest other food when they cannot get at sharp gravel, and with the strong digestive apparatus which fowls have, every part is made use of. The lime goes to make the shells, but if the bones have been only cooked and not burned, they are full of material from which the egg itself is made. The only advantage from burning bones is to make them break up more easily. The fowls certainly do not like them as well, nor are they so good for them as when broken up without burning.

It is a great mistake to suppose that cows which get a bit of fresh grass early will not eat hay. The dry feed is necessary so long as they will eat it. Young tender grass is full of water, and has too little nutrition. It scours cows fed on it exclusively, and not only lessens the milk yield, but causes the cows to grow thin. Feed something dry, if it is nothing better than straw, and supplement its deficiencies by grain or oil-meal.

We particularly commend to our farming friends the perusal of the following article, contributed to the *Farmers Advocate* by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Toronto, on account of the evidence it affords that even away up in Ontario the cultivated, intelligent, and enterprising farmer can effect dealings in the English market with profit. It is obvious that the Ontario farmer or creamery has the disadvantage to contend with, as compared with our own Province, of the additional time occupied by a long railway transport, and the extra expense involved therein:—The demand for butter for the British market, which is the great output for our product, depends mainly on quality and price. If the quality is good, shippers are at all times willing to take any quantity at a price that leaves them a small margin for profit: if poor, it must be sufficiently low to ensure a demand, or there will be an accumulation in this country which will result in a serious loss, both to makers and shippers. My opinion is, that the proper time to sell is immediately after it is ready for market. It is then at its best, having the needed freshness and fine rosy flavor which is its great recommendation in the old country, and we must give them what they want, which we can do if we follow the continental system by sending the butter to the various markets early. We have difficulties to contend with here in the summer shipping, but they can be overcome by using the refrigerator cars. As soon as sufficient is made in a factory or section, I think it should be sold at the best obtainable price, even if it appears low at the time.

If we forward our butter in this condition, and they saw there was a probability of the supply being continued, a steady demand would arise which would eventually result in all we would require, that is, a constant market at fair prices. These remarks apply more particularly to the June, July and August makes. Butter made before June, when it is pale and weak, should be sold immediately in the home markets, and not kept for export or sold with grass butter. That made after August, or in cooler weather, may be kept a time with less risk of its getting stale, but bear in mind that butter off flavor is not wanted in England, except at much lower prices than can be made for it when fresh. All interested in creameries should unite and endeavor to bring about this end, neither speculating nor holding for high prices, but sell as soon as ready for market. Ontario butter would then be wanted, and would take its proper place in England, bringing prices approximating to those realized for continental makes.

My purchases in the early part of the season were shipped direct through and gave splendid satisfaction. I could have continued buying from week to week and month to month, had makers being willing to take current prices, but the spirit of speculation was afloat, and the result is, that butter, which should have gone into consumption at good prices, is now, or was until recently, in the hands of the makers. I would say in conclusion, that the proper time to sell creamery butter is when it is fresh, full flavored and fit for table use. No rise in price will make up for deterioration caused by holding. Ontario would then enjoy a reputation for butter equal to that she now has for cheese only. Ontario butter, instead of being considered the worst shipped to England, would rank among the best.

For colic in horses take one teaspoonful of the salt of tartar to one pint of water; shake well, and drench the animal with it, and if not relieved in one-half hour, repeat the dose; but I do not think you will have to repeat it.

It is said that in the North-west the expense of keeping sheep yearly is only thirty cents per head.

The best way to market oats is to feed them to good, young draft horses.

Disinfectants are better than disease. Look into the condition of cess-pools, sinks, drains, poultry-houses, etc.

If farmers had the same relish for swapping experience that they have for swapping horses, they would all be gainers.

When the horse shies at some object, or stumbles, do not whip him. Help him to stand, and show him the folly of his fear.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Borax is exceeding useful in the domestic economy, and should be always at hand. Its medicinal properties are cleansing and healing. It is highly recommended for catarrhal troubles, and as a wash for weak eyes, especially for inflamed lids. For public speakers and singers it is invaluable for keeping the voice clear; a piece the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth, is all that is necessary. It allays the inflammation of sore throat, and mixed with honey is very healing to canker, thrush and sore mouths of any kind.

Women who study economy as a necessity, yet like to be well dressed, should beware of having wraps made to match costumes. They greatly increase the expense of a street dress, and in our northern climate can rarely be made available for more than a few weeks in the late spring or early fall, while they cannot be utilised for general wear. A jacket or wrap for between seasons in black, tan or fawn shades, will be found more serviceable and more likely to be satisfactory in cut and fit than a mantle *en suite*, fitted by a dressmaker.

The fashion of elaborate hair-dressing is again announced, but complicated coiffures will be slow to gain favor. The detail of twist, curl and braid may vary, but a simple arrangement of the hair is usually becoming, and is so convenient for busy women that it is sure to prevail for all but extreme ceremonious occasions. False hair is now understood to be almost as injurious as hair dye, and women are learning to care for their hair without torturing it into architectural masses piled high upon their heads.

Scrupulously dainty housekeepers now are adopting the old-fashioned custom of using lavender in their closets. What with lavendered sheets, pine-needle pillows and the inevitable rose-jar it is not to be wondered that a well kept house of to-day is redolent of all the odors of Araby the Blest besides being a much more comfortable place to live in.

Crimson is a fashionable shade, but it is one of those tones that only a perfect brunette or a clear-skinned, brown-haired lassie can wear becomingly. On blondes its effect is not good; for it tends to dull the eyes and complexion and to make the hair look odd, as if it were some one else's, worn for the occasion only. This is because the eyes and skin look dull and unnatural. The pink shades are possible to blonde and brunette alike, but a woman should exercise much care in choosing the tint that is best suited to her. A blonde will always find old-rose and the color known as pure-pink the most becoming of pink shades, while a brunette must select a very intense shade of old-rose unless she would have her dark skirt look "grimy."

Velvet ribbon is the trimming *par excellence* of the season. In narrow widths it is frequently applied to the front of a skirt; the strips usually terminate in a loop and end, forming a fringe, but the effect is often made more elaborate by having two or three stiff loops arranged on the strips midway of their length. When this decorative method is adopted, the ribbons in clusters of three or five according to their width, should be looped and firmly sewed before being basted on the gown material. This trimming, bye-the-bye, should, like most of the fashionable decorations, be applied by hand. It is especially adapted to black net toilettes, which have undoubted vogue just now and will continue in favor during the entire season.

A decided change in the placing of the trimming on bonnets is noticeable. It is no longer squarely in front, but placed side-back, or massed upon the crown. Lace, velvet ribbons and flowers appear upon the same hat. The new laces with very narrow ribbons run in the meshes are stylish in the extreme. Silk covered wires and fancy braids served lengthwise are a striking combination. These silken wires in all the new shades make very effective trimming. Bonnets are close and flatter, the bows lying pressed quite close to the crown, which in dress bonnets is the conspicuous feature, flower crowns are quite the mode, being composed of rose petals, with encircling wreath or made of daisies, forget-me-nots and other small flowers. Beautiful ribbons are shown; around stripes and gold and silver brocade are among the novelties.

Nail-work—that is driving iron, brass, copper or silver nails so that their heads will form a pattern upon the surface—is all the rage among the London ladies. Plush is the back ground oftenest chosen.

Soap balls for removing stains: Cut up some good yellow soap and put it into a jar, which should stand in a saucepan of boiling water. When the soap is melted, stir in well-washed silver-sand until it is pretty stiff. Take off the fire, and add two or three tablespoonfuls of glycerine. When getting cool and stiff, make into balls about the size of an orange. When cold they can be stored away. If the hands are stained or unusually rough, these balls will restore them to their usual whiteness and smoothness.

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
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30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	70	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes
cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially
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DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.

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

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,
BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

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Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

PROBLEM 112.—Position—Black man 8, kings 9, 30; white men 26, 31, kings 15, 22; white to play and win.

26 23 26-17 15 18 19-26
30-26 19 16 12-19 31 6
23 19 8-12 18 23 w. wins.

PROBLEM 113.—Position—black kings 3, 18; white men 19, 20, king 2; white to move and win:—

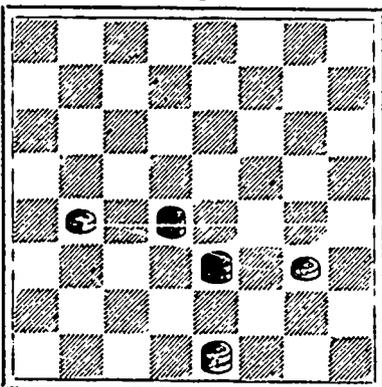
20 16 14-10 16 11 1-6
3-8 1 5 14-18 5 1
2 6 10-14 15 10 12-3
18-14 19 15 18-15 1 10
6 1 1-8-12 11 8 w. wins.

VAR. I.

8-3 15 10 3-12 1 10
16 11 18-15 5 1 w. wins.
14-18 11 8 15-6

PROBLEM 116.

From Northern Leader.
Black kings 18, 23



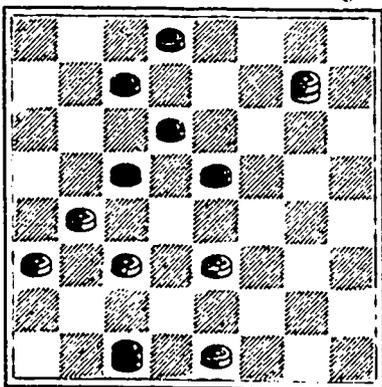
White men 17, 24 king 31.
Blace to move. What result.

Turnbull of England is confident of a white win, while C Hester of Chicago can only see a draw in it.

Some of our readers have been asking for harder problems. Will this fill the bill?

PROBLEM 117.

From Northern Leader.
Black men 2, 6, 10, 14, 15, king 30.



White men 17, 21, 22, 23, 31 king 8.
Black to play and win.

Those of our readers who prefer lighter work than problem 116 will find solace in 117.

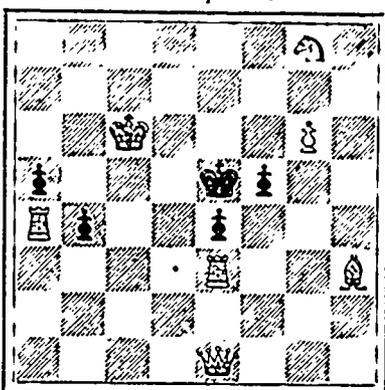
CHESS.

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

Solutions to problems: No. 79
Kt to K sq. Solved by Mrs. H.

Moseley. No. 80 Kt to Kt5.
Solved by J. W. Wallace, Alfred Bruce, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM No. 82.
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 64.

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

The end-play of our young Canadian champion, commencing with the 39th move, would do honor to any Master of the game.

The notes are by the indefatigable worker, and well tried friend of chess whose name appears below.

STAUNTON'S OPENING.

- WHITE N. MacLeod. G. H. D. Gossip.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 P to QB3 (a) P to Q4 (b)
3 Kt to KB3 P takes P (c)
4 Kt takes P Q to Q4 (d)
5 P to Q4 P takes P en pass
6 Kt takes P Kt to KB3
7 B to K3 B to Q3
8 Kt to Q2 Castles
9 Q to B3 Kt to B3
10 B to K2 B to KB4
11 Q takes Q Kt takes Q
12 Kt to QB4 Kt takes B
13 Kt takes Kt B takes Kt (e)
14 B takes B Kt to K4
15 Castles QR Kt takes B ch
16 R takes Kt P to KB4
17 Kt to B4 B to B5 ch (f)
18 Kt to B2 KR to K sq
19 P to KKT3 P to QKT4 (g)
20 Kt to R3 R to K7 ch
21 K to Q sq R takes KtP
22 P takes B R takes KBP
23 R to K sq (h) R takes KRtP
24 R to Q2 R to R6
25 Kt takes P R to QKt
26 Kt takes BP R to Kt8 ch
27 K to K2 R to R7 ch
28 K to Q3 (i) R takes R ch
29 K takes R R to Kt7 ch
30 K to Q3 R takes P
31 P to B4 P to KR4
32 K to Q4 R to KB7
33 K to K5 R to QB7
34 K to Q5 R to Q7 ch
35 K to B6 P to R5 (j)
36 P to B5 R to Q5
37 Kt to K6 R to K5
38 R takes R P takes R
39 Kt to Kt5 (k) P to K6
40 K to Q6 P to K7
41 K to B3 P to R6
42 P to B6 P to R7
43 P to B7 P to R8 (Q)
44 P to B8 (Q) ch K to R2
45 Kt to Kt5 ch K to Kt3
46 Q to B2 ch K to B3
47 Kt to K4 ch K to B2
48 Q to B4 ch K to B sq
49 Q to B8 ch K to B2
50 Q to K6 ch K to B sq
51 Q to K7 ch K to Kt sq
52 Q to K8 ch K to R2
53 Kt to Kt5 ch K to R3
54 Q to R8 ch Resigns.

NOTES.

BY J. B. MUNOZ.

(a) This opening is a favorite of Master MacLeod and is seldom if ever played in our days, it is properly called Q B P opening.

(b) This is considered to be the best move; and on account of this reply both Allgaier and Philidor pronounced the opening bad for the first player.

(c) KKt to B3 can also be played here safely. Del Rio advises it but Philidor prefers P takes P.

(d) B to Q3 seems to be stronger

(e) Black seems to be playing for a draw.

(f) A useless check, which betters White's position as the K is one line further which is generally an advantage when the majority of pieces are off the board. Better to have taken possession of the K or Q's file with R.

(g) Another bad move which loses a P.

(h) Though he has a piece White neglects his Pawns.

(i) White plays this part of the game with great vim.

(j) Hero Black should have played R to Q5 winning a very valuable Pawn.

(k) Hero Master MacLeod, having plenty of time at his disposal took 1 hour and 25 minutes to study the position, and after discovering a way to win sailed in and played masterly till to the fine end, which brought a round of applause from the spectators who were around this table.

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

A, No. 2829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1889.

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

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

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

TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit; remainder on delivery of deed.

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

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

'SHREWD ADVERTISERS.

Readers of the newspapers of the day cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the modern advertiser is progressive.

The value of printers' ink judiciously employed cannot be overestimated; it is the medium whereby a meritorious discovery is raised from local fame to a position in the public esteem. Hence the columns of the newspapers are daily used by hosts of advertisers and in the competition which is indulged in to obtain the desired end, the reader is oftentimes amused.

The greatest of American advertisers, and it may as well be said in the world, is H. H. Warner of Rochester, N. Y., whose name has been made everywhere familiar in connection with Warner's Safe Cure, widely advertised because of its merit in the prevention and cure of kidney diseases.

By printer's ink this great discovery has achieved world-wide popularity, and thousands feel grateful for the knowledge thus acquired of this great est of modern remedies.

Furthermore, the public has been taught that disorders of the lungs, brain heart and liver which have hitherto been regarded and treated by the profession as distinctive diseases are not so in fact, but are the attending symptoms of disease of the kidneys; therefore, the consumptive, or apoplectic, the paralytic, and the sufferer from nervous disorders can be restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, which will remove the true cause by restoring the kidneys to healthy action.

The advertising methods employed by this greatest of advertisers are invariably instructive and, although the reader may sometimes be "caught" in reading an advertisement, which was not at first supposed to be such, there is nevertheless no time lost since useful information is invariably gained concerning life's great problem.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 1536.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—The Honorable William J. Almon and Benjamin C. Gray, Trustees of Louisa Gilpin, Plaintiffs

AND
Mary Austen, Mary Haven, Robert Theakston, and Frank G. Forbes, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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

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

LAND, DWELLING HOUSE, AND PREMISES,

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

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

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