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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The "Cat" and the "Gusher"	2
American Aggressiveness	2
The Railway Competition Grievance ..	2
British Retired Lists	2
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Soothing	6
A Homily for "Tall-Twisters"	6
Our New York Letter	6, 7
Don't	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	4
News of the Week	7, 8
Industrial Notes	8, 9
Commercial	9
Market Quotations	10, 11
Serial—At Cross Purposes	12, 13
Mining	14
Home and Farm	16
Cheese	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. White, of Indiana, has introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill to Regulate Wages by Act of Congress. The proposal is to establish a minimum throughout the Republic of \$1.50 per day of ten hours for men, \$1.00 for women, and 75 cents for minors. The bill is probably an attempt to mitigate the increasing irritation of the masses who toil, but, eccentric and adventurous as Congress is, it will hardly pass so crude a measure, and one so opposed to all sound principles of political economy.

The *Springhill Independent* has done what we think a very sensible thing. It has boldly begun to publish "Mr. Midshipman Easy" as a serial. Apart from the fact that Capt. Marryatt is full of fun, and is so little read of late years that his books may be quite fresh to numbers of the rising generation; there are, we think, many great standard novels of old date which would to-day prove quite as interesting as, and infinitely more instructive than, three-fourths of the shallow pseudo-society rubbish of the hour.

The British Ironclads (out of a total of 72) regarded as obsolete, are the Achilles, Agincourt, Bellerophon, Black Prince, Hector, Minotaur, Northumberland, Repulse, Warrior, Prince Albert, Scorpion, Wivern, Viper and Vixen. Of these, the last four are quite small, and the Warrior and Black Prince are the oldest of all ironclads, dating from immediately after the Crimean war. But the rest are, tho' reckoned obsolete, still very powerful ships, and four of them, the Achilles, Agincourt, Minotaur and Northumberland average 10,500 tons.

The *Chronicle* commenting on a case of overcharge and insolence on the part of a cabman remarks that in some other cities every driver is required to keep posted up in his hack, or to produce on demand, a table of distances and a tariff of the legal fares, with the penalties for attempted extortion, &c. We scarcely know a city where this is not compulsory, and it is precisely one of those defaults of our happy-go-lucky municipal rule, that give point to the observations of visitors who are unable to find in Halifax the usual indications of an orderly government. Every hackman ought to be subject to the rules suggested by the *Chronicle*.

The London *Economist*, one of the great financial authorities of England, says:—"Persons wishing to invest money in Canada should avoid the Province of Quebec. * * * Apparently, the opinion of the Quebec Legislature is that the way to promote the prosperity of the Province is to drive capital out of it; and it would be a pity if English capitalists sought to thrust themselves in where they obviously are not wanted." M. Mercier's Government in Quebec seems like Daniel's image, to stand on feet of clay.

The New York *Herald*, which seems to retain its equilibrium of common sense while Senate and House of Representatives have lost their heads in the excitement of the campaign, points out the magnitude of the subsidies granted to the American Pacific Railways. If enquiry is turned in the direction of the Pacific Road frauds, Senator Cullom may regret his resolution on Canadian Railways, there being dissatisfaction even now at the inaction which followed the disclosures of gigantic corruption made by the last Pacific investigation.

The British Government every now and then performs some very asinine pranks, evincing an utter want of tact and precaution. It is difficult to imagine why it should have felt called upon to put its clumsy finger into the Maxwell pie. The murder of Preller was a treacherous case of assassination, and presented no extenuating features whatever. The United States Cabinet is not remarkable for courtesy of tone, and Lord Salisbury must have been inconceivably stupid to have deliberately laid himself open to a snub plainly to be foreseen.

New England is not the whole United States, at least some Western papers seem to think so. Says the Chicago *Herald*:—"There is no very great reason why Western people should pay two prices for their fish for the purpose of making certain capitalists in New England rich. Most of the fishermen who man American fishing vessels are natives of the Dominion of Canada, who, after the fishing season, return to their homes until the next year. Because of the tariff on fish, the American vessel owners make big profits, and western farmers and workingmen are obliged to pay higher prices for their mackerel than if Canadian fishermen were allowed access to our market. Too much light on this subject may result in a demand for free fish."

Mr. Matthew Arnold incurred the wrath of America just before his death by expressing his opinion that American society was uninteresting. We really cannot help at heart agreeing with him. What does one see in all the papers but the baldest and most impertinent details of the private life of this, that or the other local celebrity, and the chief interest seems to attach to some cad who happens to have become a millionaire, an American class which rarely seems to possess any humane or genial quality to recommend it. Lately we have been surfeited with the doings of that extremely uninteresting person Jay Gould, and it strikes us with astonishment that such details can possess the slightest interest for Canadians. The chief characteristic of American and Canadian journalism is, unhappily, the glorification of the commonplace.

Congressmen Nutting and Farquhar have added their names to the "blazing scroll of fame," which sparkles with those of Blair, Frye, Hoar, and Riddelberger. Mr. Nutting wants \$500,000 for a dry dock at Oswego, for the construction of vessels of war for the Lakes. This gentleman is in favor of arbitration, but considers it *too soon for the United States in her dealings with England and Canada to rely on arbitration for the settlement of differences*. Major Farquhar is the gentleman who wishes to see New York State alone charged with "taking care of Canada and her five millions of people." Fortunately, the Presidential campaign will be over a little before the dry dock is completed, and probably before that drum, at the tap of which New York's 225,000 soldiers are ready to march, rolls out "all the blue breeches are over the border."

It is quite probable that there exists in the United States enough of sound sense and principle to counteract the rant of the tall-twisters, but it is folly to be blind to the fact that war would be a highly attractive plank in the Republican platform. One gentleman desires the contract for the conquest of Canada for the State of New York alone, whose forces he considers amply sufficient for that small job, and behind all is the sinister influence of Mr. Blaine, in whose hands General Harrison is but a marionette, and who is utterly unscrupulous. The Fisheries Treaty being doomed, American fishermen may quite possibly be emboldened by Republican truculence to violate the law, and any unfortunate accident may aggravate the insolence of aggressiveness on the one side, and embitter feeling on the other, to an extent fraught with danger.

THE "CAT" AND THE "GUSHER."

The St. John *Globe* comments, apparently with little disapproval, on the letter of a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* to that journal against the use of a "cat" in prison. This Toronto correspondent considers that the "inference to be drawn" is "that society is in a low and depraved condition," and that the lash is calculated to brutalize its recipient. Maudlin philanthropists always run into generalities based on the better nature of society, and always display an utterly crude knowledge of human nature, and sympathies misplaced to the last degree of imbecility. "What," says this amiable gentleman, "can be more sickening than to see one brute flogging another in the name of the law, and the doctor standing by to correct the blows." Well, we think it is just possible to draw a yet more sickening picture. Let the *Globe's* correspondent imagine his daughter, of tender years, accidentally caught in a lonely place by one of those human baboons, about whose precious hides he is so solicitous. Let him picture to himself his child's agony, tears, and deadly terror, and all the subsequent certain and possible consequences, and if he is a man, and not an emasculated and gibbering idiot, he may find reason to alter the direction of his lymphatic milk and water sympathies. "Destroy in the criminal whatever of manhood may be left in him," forsooth! What manhood does the *Globe's* correspondent imagine exists in the outrager of women and children? The question needs no answer. The beasthood that is in him is only to be reached and quelled by the strong hand that appeals to his physical cowardice and brutality.

"What a spectacle for a Christian country!" Which? The despair of the outraged, or the howls of the fiend under the only punishment that brings home to him and his kind a sense of retribution, and a wholesome fear of incurring it again.

The Toronto *Globe* is not answerable for the mawkishness of its contributor. That journal has itself done service to manliness on this count, though we confess we should decline to publish the communications of old women of the male sex at all.

It would be instructive to learn in what manner the presence of the warder and the doctor to "correct" (we presume the word should be count) the blows, adds to the "sickening" aspect of the function. Would the gentleman have such punishments administered without authorized witness, or the checks of authority? And why should the person administering the lash be necessarily "a brute?" Why argue with maudlinism at all? Only that it is catching among fools.

AMERICAN AGGRESSIVENESS.

Some years ago, we used every now and again to hear from Americans of a higher and more thoughtful stamp the expression of a belief that it would be quite as well for the great Republic to share the continent with an independent power to the north of it as to amalgamate Canada with the United States. This, however, it was always apparent, was the sentiment of a superior class only. Underneath, in the mind of the many, lay always the latent hope of some day carrying out the Monroe doctrine. How deep and confident was the expectation, the rapid advance of the Dominion to the status of a nation has enabled us to learn. So long as Canada was content to plod along in the old way, the average American was satisfied with the expression of his contempt. Now that things wear a new face, the dormant temper of the bully awakes, and shows itself, after the fashion of its kind, in a supreme reliance on brute strength and material wealth.

It is no good blinking the fact that much unpleasantness may arise from this too popular cult which appeals strongly to what a large mass of the citizens of the United States regard as patriotism. It is possible that, but for the Presidential contest, we should not have heard quite so much unpleasantness on the subject as we have lately, but it will very likely do good service as a party cry, and there is no saying what may come of it; except one thing, which we may regard as pretty certain to come, and that is the disgust of every Canadian, except the deliberate Annexationists, at bluster and arrogance. The progress of Canada has of late been so rapid that the leading tail twisters, and even some who would not exactly like to be classed in that category, evidently think that now or never is the time to strike for the control of Canadian affairs. Their gratuitous intermeddling will probably only succeed in rousing the spirit of every Canadian, and inspiring our people with a very real distaste and resentment.

The recent debate in the Senate is characterized by the most invidious spirit, a spirit which has proved contagious enough to infest even so reputable a statesman as Mr. Evarts, from whom something better than buncombe and bluster might have been looked for. "But," as a contemporary remarks, "the election is too near, and the old Fourth of July, Morse's good and infant-school bravado against Great Britain, seem to be too good a stock-in-trade for the coming struggle to be forgone even by the leading statesman of the Republican party. Ruin and decay are surely before a party that has nothing better than that to rest upon."

It is only to be hoped that the violent Monroe-doctrinists will not succeed in doing irreparable mischief before the result of the Presidential Election exhausts the supply of venom.

THE RAILWAY COMPETITION "GRIEVANCE."

It is as well to try to understand with some degree of distinctness what are the existing conditions of the competition to which American Railways are subjected by Canadian lines, and which are regarded by certain Republican Senators and Representatives as one of the "grievances" that inspire their belligerent utterances, and justify to themselves their hostile and aggressive attitude.

In the first place, it may be pointed out, that although under campaign incentives, a sudden *furor* has been roused against the Canadian Pacific, as if its competition were a new departure, it is in reality no new thing. That of the Grand Trunk was earlier, it still continues; it is acknowledged to be of special advantage to many parts of New England; and any act of Congress interfering with present facilities would meet with scant endorsement in the business community. This consideration reveals the very unpleasant animus of the Republican wire-pullers.

The following are the points at which the competition impinge on the interests of American Lines:—

The Line from Montreal and the seaboard to Minneapolis and St. Paul by way of the St. Louis, St. Marie. The distance from Boston by this route is appreciably less than by way of Chicago, while between that city and New York it is about the same. This competition, *Brudstreet* remarks, "cannot be ignored or overawed."

The C. P. R. further competes with some measure of success with the American Pacific Roads for business between the Pacific and the Northern Atlantic States, while it will probably score a decided advantage in the movement of cotton goods to China, and of wool and tea coming East.

The Short Line through the wilderness of Northern Maine may not materially affect American traffic, but the shortening of the distance from Halifax to Montreal shortens by just so much that between Liverpool and Japan or China, and will tend in some degree to divert business from New York.

The C. P. R. further contemplates a fresh "outrage" by building from London, Ont., to Detroit, which may involve a close compact with the Wabash system.

These are the conditions which provoke Mr. Gorman to "squeal" that "60,000,000 of Americans" ought no longer to be "outgeneralled." This is a sad confession for the astute American to be driven to. We were always under the impression that in speculative enterprise and organization he was supreme and unapproachable. The fact is, the politician of the Republican party who is itching for blood and thunder, resembles nothing so much as an ill bred and over grown school boy, who loses his temper when he gets the worst in a game, and when he is, or fancies he is, the stronger, takes to bullying.

But while the competition of the C. P. R. is doubtless a loss to the American Trunk Line and Transcontinental Stockholders, it is the gain of not a few shippers and receivers of merchandise, to whom low rates are gratifying—as long as they last. If freights through Canada are cheaper, the Maine and New Hampshire cotton mills will not fail to take advantage of them, and the same is true of California wool shipped for the East, and of every similar interest. Some American Railways even have something at stake in existing connections, as the New York, Lake Erie and Western has in its connection with the Grand Trunk, and there would undoubtedly be no little objection at Chicago to any interference with the competition of that Railway.

Mr. Gorman and those taking part with him, will therefore probably find substantially arrayed against them the bulk of the commerce of New England and the North-West, as well as the Pacific Coast.

Many interests of vast importance are involved in the proposed investigations besides those of the Railroads in whose behalf they have been instituted, and it is to be hoped that when they make themselves felt by the impulsive gentlemen who propose to themselves an early conquest of Canada, there may ensue some modification of "tall talk."

BRITISH RETIRED LISTS

A paragraph has been recently going the rounds of a portion of the Press to the effect that England has 281 Admirals and 109 Generals, who are paid for doing nothing. This sort of presentment is very crude. In the first place, this kind of paragraph is generally strikingly loose and incorrect; and in the second, he never goes into the matter. What he refers to in this instance are, of course, the Retired Lists of the Army and Navy. In doing so, he enormously under estimates the Retired Generals—those on the Active List alone number over 200, and the Retired List, which we have not time to count, is probably three times as numerous.

The 181 Retired Admirals is nearer the mark, and the pay of such a list of officers who will never serve again, appears a tremendous affair; it does in fact amount to nearly £2,034,000 sterling. But England does not grudge it.

When a Canadian Militia Staff Officer has devoted, let us say 25 of the best years of his life to the service of his country; a grateful nation dismisses him at the age of 63, with a gratuity of two or three years' salary. But that is not quite England's way of looking at things. Generals, Admirals, Vice-Admirals, and Lieut.-Generals, have to retire at 65, Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals at 60. A Naval officer at 60 has been at least 45 years in harness; a Military officer at least 40 years, without counting the five or six years of special education. England thinks that, after this length of service, a man has a claim to a decent maintenance for the rest of his life.

With not a tenth part of the British establishment, the United States has, since the civil war, paid in pensions to soldiers and sailors, and to the survivors of those who fell in the war, or suffered disabilities, no less a sum than \$83,440,300.

The German Government does not show to much advantage in its treatment of the unfortunate Queen of Servia. The spectacle of a wife plotting against her husband is not edifying, but the spirited, if rash Queen, had two very strong motives,—disgust at a faithless husband, and the desire to rescue her son from the influence of a profligate court.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

In the grocery business, "the weigh of the transgressor" is about fourteen ounces to the pound.

"A tariff bill in the nature of things," says the Hon. Tim Campbell, of New York, "is a thing of duty and a jaw forever."

Buenos Ayres has a railroad extending 211 miles without a curve; it has no bridge, and no cut or fill extending three feet in depth or height.

Smokeless gunpowder is the latest addition to the science of war. Now, let somebody invent a smokeless cigarette, and peace will have her victories no less renowned than war.

"The Darwinian Theory, my dear," said Mr. Knowitall, "is that we are all of Simian ancestry. Darwin believed that Siam was the great leader in the evolution of the world." Whereupon Mrs. Knowitall and the little Knowitalls wondered whence papa derived his vast erudition.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"FOR HER DEAR SAKE."—Wife—"John, your hair is coming out at a terrible rate."

Husband—"I know it is, my dear. I must do something for it at once."

Wife—"I wish you would, John, for my sake. You know how people will talk."

WHY HE COULD NOT.—An inspector who had been explaining to a class that the land of the world was not continuous, said to the boy who happened to be standing nearest to him—"Now, could your father walk round the world?" "No, sir," was promptly answered. "Why not?" "Because he's dead," was the unlooked for response.

GOWNS.—Striped gown, spotted gown, yellow gown and gray, lace gown and satin gown, sober gown and gay; sleeves with puffs, slashed sleeves, tucked sleeves and plain; now, you're in the fashion, now you're out again. "Duchesse," "point," and "honiton;" ruffle, flounce and kilt; some have velvet gaiters, some go shod in silk. Short gown, trained gown, checkered gown and plaid; bless me, if I don't believe the world is running mad!

THE YOUNG IDEA IN QUEBEC.—Teacher—"Of what Empire is Canada a portion?"

Pupil—"British Empire."

Teacher—"Correct. Now, can you tell me who is the supreme authority of the Government of Canada?"

Pupil, promptly—"The Pope."

M-r-r, a visitor—"Correct!"—*Grip.*

STILL WE ALL ADMIRE HER.—Woman with satchel enters car, sits down; enter conductor, asks for fare; woman opens satchel, takes out purse, shuts satchel, opens purse, takes out dime, shuts purse, opens satchel, puts in dime, shuts satchel, offers dime, receives nickel, opens satchel, takes out nickel, shuts satchel, opens purse, puts in nickel, closes purse, opens satchel, puts in nickel, closes satchel; "Stop the car, please!"

The Santa Cruz *Progress*, speaking of what California can produce, says:—"Taxes yield but a light crop with us, as a general thing, and as compared with other sections, there is a continual famine in mortgages. Bad boys flourish here as nowhere else; but to make amends for that infliction, the sweetest girls are grown, and the crop is immense. Cur dogs do well, but hydrophobia is a failure. The kind of whiskey we make is a satisfactory substitute, however, and so we manage to get along."

The mixed population of New York includes even Sandwich Islanders, and a sad life some of these ex-cannibals lead in the Bowery and its abominable purlieus. One of them, however, lately came under the religious influence of a city missionary who had once been a preacher at Honolulu. The youth was sincerely penitent. He signed the pledge, and assured his spiritual teacher that he had been a kammypooley, but would be a kammy-pooley no more. This was a new word to the preacher, and he ransacked glossaries in vain for its origin. But the meaning came like a flash. According to phonetic law, these islanders have no letter d or f, but use k and p instead.

THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

At the end of the first year comes the.....	Cotton	Wedding
" " second year "	Paper	"
" " third " "	Leather	"
" " fifth " "	Woolen	"
" " seventh " "	Woolen	"
" " tenth " "	Tin	"
" " twelfth " "	Silk and Fine Linen	"
" " fifteenth " "	Crystal	"
" " twentieth " "	China	"
" " twenty-fifth " "	Silver	"
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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 included in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

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

It is rumored that the deal between the Manitoba Government and the Northern Pacific Railway is "off."

There has been a cold "dip" in Manitoba and the Territories, but reports from many points seem to agree that no material damage was done.

An American lady, wife of Major Howes, who was fishing on the Tobique, has been shot, it is supposed by two poachers named Day and Trafton.

The "Terminal City" enterprise in Cape Breton is being pushed forward with much energy. It is said the company intend to run a line of steamers to Europe.

The death is announced, in his seventy-third year, after a protracted illness, of the Hon. Jno. Ferguson, Senator for New Brunswick. Mr. Ferguson was called to the Senate in 1867.

One of the recent cases of assault was on a little girl nine years of age near Maniwaki, (Ottawa.) The unfortunate child has died from her injuries. We shall now look out for some mawkish sympathy.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk, has arrived in New York from England, and was expected to arrive in Montreal yesterday. It is understood his present visit is on important official business.

Murder has been rife of late. Three murderers are now in custody. The Indian Jacob, who murdered his wife; Casa, who shot the old man Pilon; and Wesley Loveless for the shooting of Lesley Church near Trenton, Ont.

Manitoba is repeating the general experience of those who do things in too great a hurry. Only the energetic remonstrances of the press seem to have prevented Mr. Greenway's Government from concluding an exceedingly bad bargain with the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The Dominion Illustrated of last week contains a portrait of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia. It would be a decidedly good likeness if it were not that the outline of the hon. gentleman's face, as portrayed, strikes us as not quite giving the effect of what it would appear in profile.

Some curiosity is excited about the broken engagement of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, with Mrs. Stephenson, of Napanee, Ont. The apparently faithless lover is 64 years of age; the lady, it is said, 45, and attractive. Rumor has it that the fact of the lady having only a life interest in her money has prejudiced matters.

The laying of the corner stone of the new City Hall was on Saturday last successfully accomplished by His Worship the Mayor, assisted by the Aldermen and a number of other citizens. The erection of the building is progressing very well, and it now looks as if the contractors' promise to have it roofed in by the 1st of October will be fulfilled.

The Missionary meeting at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening was remarkable from the presence of four Hindoos, one of them, it is said, a high caste lady, the daughter of a Brahmin Priest. If these foreigners are what they are represented to be, their presence affords further evidence of the gradual progress in India of Christian principles and European ideas.

There is no truth whatever in the rumors which were circulated that Private Thaine of the York & Lancaster, who died from the effects of bad liquor purchased at some groggery in the city, had succumbed to liquor doctored in the officers' mess in order to detect a thief. No liquor had been missed from the mess, and consequently none had been drugged for the purpose of detection.

Much discussion has been evoked by the dismissal, by the governors of King's College, of Canon Brock from the presidency of that institution on account of his advocacy of Consolidation at the Episcopal Synod. The governors subsequently maintained that the causes of dismissal embraced the ex-president's general course of conduct for the last two years, but the minute of dismissal fails to bear out this contention.

If the "World's Fayre" commands the same attendance up to the end of the week that has distinguished its first three days, it will be, as the efforts of all concerned deserve it should be, a brilliant success. The opening night was a great crush, and the attendance does not seem to have fallen off. The general effect of the Fayre is excellent, and all its details are in keeping. Everyone will wish that the unselfish labors of the promoters may reap the reward of that material assistance to the cause of art they have so generously worked for.

The visit of Sir John Macdonald to Halifax has been somewhat marred by the persistent storm of Wednesday, which defeated the plan of the picnic which had been arranged to take place at the Prince's Lodge. Sir John, however, held an informal reception at the Halifax on Monday afternoon, at which many citizens of Halifax were either presented, or renewed their acquaintance with the Premier. On Wednesday Sir John dined at the "Fayre," and a large number of persons from all parts of the country were introduced to him. Owing to the failure of the picnic, Sir John is understood to have promised to revisit us at an early date. At present he has proceeded on his trip to Cape Breton, which it is hoped he and Lady Macdonald will enjoy as much as they seem to have done their stay in Halifax.

Edward Sutherland Hanlan, infant son of Edward Hanlan the oarsman, who is now in Australia, has been burned to death by his clothes catching fire from some matches with which he was playing.

A fearful nautical calamity occurred on the 14th inst., 30 miles south of Sable Island. Two Danish steamers belonging to the same company, and bound respectively to and from New York, came into collision at 4.30 a. m. It was raining hard, with some sea on. The *Geiser* sank in five minutes with 119 souls. The *Thingwalla* reached Halifax with an enormous hole in her bows. A few of the *Geiser's* crew and passengers were saved by her. It is almost certain there must have been a lack of vigilance, but the affair is to be investigated at Copenhagen. One account states that the *Geiser's* helm was put over the wrong way.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, the consignee, and not the consignor of goods shipped through a common carrier, will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed the owner thereof.

The rumor is revived (according to the *Canadian American*) of the engagement of Mr. Chamberlain and Miss Endicott, and that the marriage will take place probably at the beginning of the year. It is also said that Mr. C. will probably revisit New York about the end of September.

A great syndicate has been formed to amalgamate the Breweries of New York in one gigantic company. Every penny of the £620,000 of stock was subscribed at once; the capital being English. This syndicate evidently does not take much stock in the probabilities of Prohibition in New York!

No less than four of the fastest ocean steamers left New York for Europe between 2 and 4 o'clock p.m. last Saturday. They were the French steamer *La Bourgogne*, the German Lloyd's *Ems*, the Inman *City of New York*, and the Cunard *Umbria*. The idea of an actual race is deprecated, but there is little doubt it will actually be one.

In concluding his speech in the Senate, Mr. Gray declared his belief that the honor and fame and reputation of the country were preserved by the fisheries treaty, and that if it should be rejected, and if the troubles and annoyances to American fishermen should be renewed, the responsibility therefore would fall upon those who had voted to reject the treaty.

If the *New York Commercial Advertiser* is to be believed, Mr. Leary has done a considerable amount of dodging (not to speak of a little perjury) in evading duties on material connected with the great raft. That journal charges him with making affidavit that \$6,000 worth of chain used in its construction was wire rigging, and other material for rigging a ship, the raft being called a "ship," though it had not the slightest pretension to the name. The *Advertiser* concludes "that either our Government or the Canadian Government will have been euchred out of some duties."

It is predicted that the English wheat crop this-year will be one-third under that of 1887.

King Otto, of Bavaria, is sinking fast, his fits of insanity having become more and more frequent.

The Pan-Anglican Conference has declared in favor of recognising the ministry of non-Episcopalian dissenting bodies.

Advices from Cayenne, French Guiana, state that the business portion of that city has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000,000.

The Pope's indisposition appears to have been rheumatism, and we are glad to learn that His Holiness has been able to receive a deputation.

Tobacco-growing in England is not likely to be persevered in. It is possible to grow it of fair quality, but the cost is too great. No more prizes will be awarded.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia, Germany, England, and Austria will support Italy in declaring that the "capitulations" treaty does not apply to Massowah.

The strong speeches of the Emperor seem to be having the effect of making France cool and wary, and deterring the French newspapers from any rash utterances.

General Boulanger is not quite dead yet. He has been elected to the Chamber for the Department of Somme, and also heads the polls in Charente and the Norde.

Prof. Perrin, who was charged with attempting to shoot Gen. Boulanger, claimed he was knocked down by Gen. Boulanger, and that he fired in self-defence. He has been released.

The Paris papers concur in the opinion that the appointment of Gen. Von Walderze to be chief of the general staff of the German army, is a triumph for the war party in Germany.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, will visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe next week. It is believed their meeting will serve to strengthen the alliance between Germany and Italy.

The *Star* says T. P. O'Connor, its editor and M. P. for Liverpool, and Mr. John Redmond, M. P., for Wexford, have entered action for libel against the *Times* in the English Court of Queen's bench.

Sir Chas. Tupper has gone to the Crofter districts in Scotland to enquire how far their emigration to Canada may be valuable. He will also visit the Glasgow Exhibition and inspect the Canadian court.

The first Persian railway was opened in June. It runs from Teheran to a point ten miles out of the city. The difficulty of transporting material made the expense very heavy—nearly \$40,000 a mile.

M. DeGiers and Count Herbert Bismarck representing Russia and Germany, have agreed to appoint a joint commission to consider measures to improve the economic relations between the two countries.

A famine prevails in Epirus, and serious disorders have occurred. The Albanian garrison at Metz, owing to the non receipt of their wages, attempted to sack the town. The soldiers killed many Christians and plundered their shops. Ten houses were burned.

Mlle. Esmeralda, a snake charmer, while performing at New Brighton, England, was attacked by a large cobra, which was coiled round her body, and badly bitten, the blood flowing in streams from the wounds. She nevertheless finished the performance.

There is evidently a rapid growth of sentiment, precisely where it is most influential, in the Ibrahim caste, in favor of the re-marriage of widows. The last few years have been fruitful of testimony to satisfactory results of British rule and educational effort in India.

One of the peacocks which were the pride of Lord Beaconsfield died the other day. Mr. Ralph Disraeli had a fire screen made of the feathers, and sent it to the Queen, with a claw bearing the device of the Order of the Garter. Her Majesty was much pleased with the gift.

There is a story that Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Poulett, is an organ grinder, and has a placard on his organ stating who he is. This young nobleman, the son of an obscure damsel whom the Earl married none too soon, has never, it is said, been acknowledged by his father.

Sir Morell Mackenzie is at work upon his reply to the German physicians, which will shortly be issued in book form. It will be published simultaneously in England and Germany, and will be a personal narrative containing many anecdotes of Sir Morell's entire connection with the Emperor.

The amount of damages which Mr. Parnell asks for in his suit against the Times is £50,000. It is surmised that when Mr. Parnell is asked to testify before the Commission he will refuse on the ground that he would prejudice his suit against the Times. The latter suit will not come up until November.

If the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to be believed; Mr. Holl, R. A., had recently the opportunity of speaking of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Bright, and vice-versa. Both gentlemen manifested strong feelings of regret at their political estrangement, and each asked Mr. Holl if he had noticed anything in the other leading him to think his reason was unhinged.

There are sensational reports (mostly Mr. Labouchere's) of the dissensions between the Queen and the Emperor William, of which it is needless to say we do not believe a tenth part. It never seems to strike the sensation-mongers that the Emperor is, after all, a gentleman, and the Queen a lady, and that gentlemen and ladies do not generally wash their dirty linen in public.

A papyrus of extraordinary beauty and completeness, of the 14th century before our era, has been added to the British museum. It contains certain chapters of the "Book of Death," carefully copied out by a scribe of Thebes. Its remarkable features are the illustrations. The coloring of these is as vivid as if the work had been done yesterday, instead of 30 centuries ago.

There would seem to be a little rift within the harmonious lute of Russo-Germanic *enteinte*. The Russian Press has been permitted to raise the Schleswig-Holstein question, of which the Czar is, by family, in some sort a representative. This is said to have aroused the wrath of the Emperor, especially as it is announced from Russian sources that Denmark would take part in the conflict, and share the booty.

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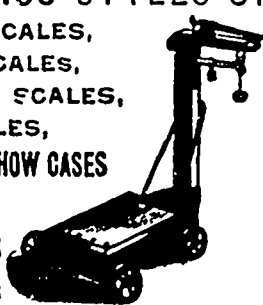
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Double Tongue and Groove
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SAFES.

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,
J. & J. TAYLOR,
117 & 119 Front St. East,
TORONTO.

CHESLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 2nd inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.



NOVA SCOTIA
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The Government of Nova Scotia invite
Tenders for

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Debentures,

running Thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Four and a Half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the office of the Provincial Secretary in Halifax. The Debentures are free from Provincial, Local and Municipal Taxation. The Tenders must state the rate of premium offered. The Debentures will bear interest from August 1, 1888, and the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.

Tenders, which should be for \$1,000, or multiples of \$1,000, and marked "Tender for Loan," will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on

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The Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tenders.

Signed,
W. S. FIELDING,
Provincial Secretary.
Halifax, Aug. 17, 1888.

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Summer
Clothing

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ONE MONTH

—AT—

The GLOBE,

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BETWEEN ARGYLE & BARRINGTON STREETS

The Largest

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IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
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Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
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Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at
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Stains, and everything foreign to the skin by
simply using with soap and water. IT NEVER
BECOMES FOUR, and will not injure or rupture
the most delicate skin, and is invaluable to
the Farmer, Painter, Blacksmith, Penman,
Mechanic, Printer, Shoemaker, etc., etc.
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SOOTHING.

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

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A HOMILY FOR "TAIL-TWISTERS."

The British Empire and the United States comprise almost a quarter of
the land area of the earth, more than a quarter of its population, and more
than half of its wealth, power and civilization. No other great power is
growing so fast as either of them. Allied they might "dominate the world
and dictate peace to the too heavily armed nations." The Britisher or
Yankee who cannot recognise the grand position of his race, and its limit-
less possibilities and responsibilities, is a dolt. The Britisher or Yankee who
does recognise these things and yet, for fancied party advantage, stirs up ill-
feeling between the two great kindred powers, is an enemy of mankind. In
risking a fratricidal war between them, he risks the loss of their controlling
influence—the prosperity and peace of the world—and this for a small and
uncertain gain. Like Judas, such a man would betray his master for a
moderate consideration, but I don't think he would have Judas's scruples
about pocketing the boodle.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER,

NEW YORK, August 9th, 1888.

Taking a leisurely walk one afternoon, for the purpose of making per-
sonal observations upon whatever came under my notice, I found myself
drifting into one quarter of the city commonly known as "Little Italy."

To some persons this place would be decidedly objectionable, but to
others, rather interesting. Of course, I speak of those who make all sorts
and conditions of men and women their especial study.

The novelist in search of characters for a sensational story, in which ban-
dits play a prominent part, would not have to go far.

They stumble right across your path, these Italian men of the bandit
type, sunning themselves in the open air.

Others again, are more actively engaged in playing cards, not merely for
pleasure, it seems, judging by their eager, animated countenances and loud
gestures, but for gain.

The one dream of their life is money, and America is the mine from
which they expect to delve it. Many have found their efforts successful,
and others have sadly fostered hopes never to be realized.

One's imagination (as is very frequently the case) plays sad havoc with
one's life. It travels so much swifter than our bodies, transforming in an
instant the most prosaic idea into one of the most beautiful.

So it is with these Italians; they dream and build their castles in the
air, only to see them vanish into nothing. It is very rare, indeed, to see a
really beautiful Italian woman. They are for the most part black-haired,
dark-complexioned, heavy-browed, and coarse featured. Concerning their
dress, one can plainly see that they do not trouble the fashion books much.

Regardless of color or style, they don any flashy material that takes their
fancy, and when arrayed, remind one of a squaw who considers herself hand-
some in such attire. I think that they are very fond of their children, who,
by the way many a child might envy their ease and grace in dancing.

It is really wonderful, and not unworthy of admiration, to see these
dusky little boys and girls whirling round and round to the music of the
band, their mothers calmly looking on, apparently enjoying the simple plea-
sure of their offspring.

Scenes like this, I suppose, revive within their breasts memories of their
own beloved Italy. Taking them altogether, the most wretched-looking spe-
mens among them are the female rag-pickers. In spite of their dirty, ragged
attire, they are thrifty enough to possess a bank account of sometimes from
\$1,000 to \$1,500.

The foreign element is so largely represented in New York that it is
rather a difficult matter to come across a genuine "Yankee." Now and
again, one will see a regular "down-easter," whose appearance closely resem-
bles the "Uncle Sam" caricatured so often by the artists of the comic papers.
Though they affect a different style of dress than that in which "Uncle
Sam" is represented, yet the chin-whisker and lanky appearance betray at
once their nationality.

The homeliness of elderly American women is a noteworthy fact which it
is impossible to ignore in New York. I have scanned the farces of nearly
every old lady worth scrutinizing, but beauty seems to have deserted them
in the autumn of their lives, leaving nothing but the sere and yellow leaf.
The young ladies however, carry their letter of recommendation to perfec-
tion.

This is how some one has prettily defined personal beauty. They are really beautiful in face and form, these young women of New York, and they are conscious of it too.

Nature has been very lavish with her gifts, moulding their faces so exquisitely, that one cannot but wonder from whom they inherit their good looks.

During the afternoon, when they are out in full bloom, it reminds one of a picture gallery out in the open air.

The very atmosphere in New York at the present season fairly rings with music.

In almost every street German bands discourse the sweetest music, and, as for the parks, thousands of dollars are expended yearly to provide music for the people.

The authorities are very considerate in matters concerning the moral and intellectual welfare of the masses, urged on by the press, (especially the *New York World*), which acts as a stimulus in everything pertaining to the higher enjoyments of men, women, and children.

The coming Presidential election has given birth to many inventive geniuses. Campaign buttons, covered with the stars and stripes, together with the names of the candidates, are worn by both parties; also good luck charms in the shape of horseshoes, with the Presidential portraits, are considered necessary appendants to the watch chains of the sterner sex.

The citizens of New York frequently find fault with the policeman for not being alive to their duty, but it is very scant encouragement that is given them when they are apt to do so, as this instance will show.—A park policeman, having arrested a man for enticing young girls into his buggy, and driving them around Central Park, was severely censured by the Police Commissioners, and ten days fine deducted from his pay for being too officious in arresting a man whose only offence, in the eyes of the Commissioners, seemed a slight one, that of alluring young girls into haunts of vice.

That clever young woman "Nellie Bly" exposes one of these villains that haunt Central Park every day of the year. Her disclosure has led to a more satisfactory result than the action of the policeman, the delinquent's employer having discharged him from his employ, not caring to risk his business under the management of a disreputable man.

During this hot spell everybody who is not out of town rushes down to Coney Island for a breath of air. It is a most delightful sail down the harbor, and replete with interest. The time occupied in going is an hour and a-half, and the fare fifty cents the round trip.

When once landed on the iron pier, it is then that one sees the exciting nature of the attractions that are found at Coney Island.

Bathing in the surf, riding on the merry-go-rounds, climbing the large elephant, tobogganing on a long wooden pier erected for the purpose, then the fortune tellers, dressed in Eastern costume, are on hand to humbug you for a quarter, and the photographers, and the man with the weighing machine, and all the other minor hawkers soliciting your patronage for their wares, which are of the cheapest and most trashy kind imaginable. But American people like to be humbugged, and the harvest which these hawkers reap must be a large one.

This curious sign is to be found in a laundry shop: "In God we trust," everybody else pays cash.

OLIVIA EVANS.

DON'T.

IN SPEECH.—Don't speak ungrammatically. Study books of grammar and the writings of the best authors. (Exactly—don't use *will* for *shall* and *would* for *should*—E.)

Don't pronounce incorrectly. Listen carefully to the conversation of cultivated people and consult dictionaries. (Especially the cultivated people. Hundreds of words and names, personal, geographical, and belonging to foreign languages, occur in conversation, for which the pronunciation of the cultivated is the only available guide. They are the most likely to have come in contact with persons of local knowledge, as for instance officers who have seen service in India, and are consequently *au fait* to the right pronunciation of Indian names—E.)

Don't mangle your words, or smother them, or swallow them. Speak with a distinct enunciation.

Don't talk in a high, shrill voice, and avoid nasal tones. Cultivate a chest-voice; learn to moderate your tones. Talk always in a low register, but not too low.

Don't use slang. There is some slang that, according to Thackeray, is gentlemanly slang, and other slang that is vulgar. If one does not know the difference, let him avoid slang altogether, and then he will be safe.

Don't use profane language. Don't multiply epithets and adjectives, don't be too fond of superlatives. Moderate your transports.

Don't use meaningless exclamations, such as "oh my" "oh crackey" &c.

Don't interject *sir* or *madam* freely into your conversation. Never say *ma'am* at all. Young people should be taught to say "yes, papa," "no mamma," (with accent on the second syllable of *papa* and *mamma*.) "Yes uncle," "no aunt," and so on, instead of always "yes sir," "no ma'am," etc. *Sir* is right toward superiors, but it must even in this case be sparingly used.

Don't use the prefixes *miss* or *misses* without the person's name.

Don't address a young lady or speak of her as "Miss Lucy," "Miss Mary," etc. This is permissible only with those very intimate. Address a young lady by her surname, except when it is necessary to distinguish a younger sister from an elder.

Don't clip final consonants. Don't say *comin'*, *goin'*, *singin'* for *coming*, *going*, *singing*. Don't say *an'* for *and*.

Don't mispronounce vowel sounds in unaccented syllables. Don't say

per- for *position*, *perlater* for *potato*, *sentunee* for *sentence*. On the other hand, don't lay too much stress on these sounds—touch them lightly, but correctly.

Don't say *hetch* for *catch*, or *ken* for *can*. Don't say *feller* for *fellow*, or *winder* for *window*, or *meller* for *mellow*, or *to morrer* for *to morrow*. Don't imagine that ignoramuses only make these mistakes. They are often, through carelessness, made by people of some education. Don't, therefore, be careless in these little points.

Don't say *secetary* for *secretary*, or *sal'ry* for *salary*. Don't say *hist'ry* for *history*.

Don't say *dee* for *dear*. Don't say *dooty* for *duty*. Remember to give the diphthong sound of *er* whenever it belongs. The perversity of pronunciation in this particular is singular. "A heavy *dee* fell last night," one rustic will say. "Do tell!" will come as a response from another. (A frequent Canadian mis-pronunciation is *colym* for *column*, and in Ontario *April* is often called *Aprile*.—E.)

Don't drop the sound of *r* where it belongs, as *ahm* for *arm*, *wahm* for *warm*, *hoss* for *horse*, *gubnment* for *government*. The omission of *r* in these and similar words—usually when it falls after a vowel—is very common.

Don't pronounce *rule* as if it were written *rool*, it should be like *root*. Don't also, pronounce *tour* as if you were speaking of a tower. Let it be pronounced as if it were *toor*.
ETIQUETTE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A new locomotive, the first ever built in Cape Breton, has just been completed at Sydney Mines, and made her first trip to North Sydney on Monday. The locomotive was commenced some time ago, and carried to completion under the superintendence of John Elliott, engineer of the G. M. A. at that place. The locomotive is considered the best of the number owned by the G. M. A., and is named the C. G. Swann. A number of excellent views of this, the first locomotive ever constructed in Cape Breton, have been taken by Mr. Stubber.—*North Sydney Herald*

A fire in the New Brunswick Cotton Mill, St. John, N. B., August 16, did about \$2,000 damage. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

BOILER INCrustation.—The following remedies have been used with varying success to prevent incrustation:—

- 1.—Potatoes one fiftieth the weight of water prevents adhesion of scale.
- 2.—Twelve parts of salt, two and a-half pounds of caustic soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ extract of oak bark, half potash.
- 3.—Pieces of oak wood suspended in boiler and renewed monthly.
- 4.—Put two ounces of muriate of ammonia in boiler twice a week.
- 5.—A coating of 3 parts of black lead and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tallow, applied hot to the inside of the boiler every few weeks.
- 6.—Twelve and a half pounds of molasses fed into an 8 horse boiler at intervals.
- 7.—Mahogany sawdust. Use this with caution, for the tannic acid attracts iron.
- 8.—Carbonate of soda.
- 9.—Chloride of tin.
- 10.—Spent tanners' bark.
- 11.—Slippery elm bark.
- 12.—Frequent blowing off.

BELTING. Horse power of a belt equals velocity in feet per minute, multiplied by the width—the sum divided by 1000.

One inch single belt, moving at about 1000 feet per minute equals one horse power. Double belts, about 700 feet per minute.

For double belts, of great length, over large pulleys, allow about 500 feet per minute, per one inch of width per horse power.

Power should be communicated through the lower running side of a belt; the upper side to carry the slack.

Average breaking weight of a belt, 3 16 x 1 inch wide.—Leather, 530 pounds; 3 ply rubber, 600 pounds. The strength of a belt increases directly as its width. The coefficient of safety for a leather belt is .—Leather, 1-16 breaking weight; rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ breaking weight.

Brass melts at 1900 degrees; copper, 2548; wrought iron, 3980; cast iron, 3479; lead, 594; steel, 2500; White heat is 2900.

Gold leaf is the 280,000 part of an inch in thickness.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—A compositor on the *New York World* set up 2,000 ems from the dictation of Edison's new phonograph. Two small tubes were fitted to his ears and connected by a large tube with a phonograph. The latter was run by a small electric motor, and regulated by a pedal attachment, by which it could be started and stopped at the compositor's pleasure. The phonograph would talk off a sentence into the printer's ears and then be stopped until he had put the words into type. This is obviously one of the many ways in which the machine may make itself hereafter a highly important factor of modern civilization.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—An Austrian engineer has, it is said, designed a truck to run before every railway train, being maintained always at a fixed, (but adjustable,) distance in front by the force of an electric current transmitted along the metals from a dynamo on the engine. The current is conducted in glass tubes on the pilot truck. If therefore the truck comes into collision, the tubes are broken and necessarily destroyed. The interruption of the current instantly and automatically applies the brakes on the following train.

The damages on railroads from wrecks, says a man who ought to know, are usually placed at too high a figure in the newspapers. One wreck last year which was estimated in newspaper reports at \$80,000 was in fact not much over \$8,000.

Some 150 different colors are made from coal tar, which have almost entirely supplanted vegetable and mineral dyes. Only two of the vegetable class—indigo and logwood—are still of any considerable importance. Coal yields a large amount of coloring matter, the magenta from a ton being sufficient to dye 600 yards of flannel, the aurine, 120; the vermiline-scarlet, 2,560; and the aligarino, 225.

A new material called "woodite," is being introduced as a protection to ships of war. It is a substance bearing a strong resemblance to native Indian-rubber; but never grows sticky, and resists the action of oils and heat. If it be placed on the outside of a vessel, a shot may be driven through it, and yet it will close up so completely that it is difficult to find the spot where the shot entered. Woodite is coming into use for valves, air-pump valves, packing, wheel tires; and is said to be far more efficient than either leather or India-rubber.

A petroleum engine is being exhibited in England. The petroleum is placed in a tank in the bed of the engine, and is forced through a pipe into an apartment where a blast of air turns it into a fine spray. A small battery in the rear supplies an electric spark, and the spray coming in contact with this electric spark furnishes the motive power. This engine is said to be very simply constructed and works with admirable regularity. The piston needs no oiling, the petroleum vapor filling this necessity.

COMMERCIAL.

Business has moved along in the same fashion that has ruled for several weeks past—no new feature having developed. The movement has been fair for the season of the year as regards volume, and were it not for continued slow payments, of which there is general complaint, the trade accomplished has been satisfactory.

The volume of trade that will be developed depends very largely upon the growing crops. The weather has, so far, been very unfavorable to a large production, and the yield of hay, which is one of the leading products of Nova Scotia, will fall considerably below the average this year. Apples at present promise a fair yield. Potatoes are doubtful, though, from present indications, they are likely to turn out fairly well in most sections of this Province. The yield will, however, not be up to the average mark.

The Winnipeg Commercial says.—"The unseasonable weather during the early part of last week and the previous week had a marked effect upon business in some branches. With the crops already in a backward condition, a spell of rainy weather, followed by an unusually cold period, lasting several days, was anything but reassuring. Grave fears were entertained for the safety of the crops, and this feeling was so general that business of a future nature was practically suspended. The effect of the unfavorable turn in the weather even penetrated to retail branches of trade. In some lines more intimately dependent on future prosperity business activity was brought to a very sudden halt."

The shareholders of the Halifax Cotton Factory have resolved to borrow \$100,000 for working capital on six per cent. debentures. There was no dividend. Of the \$260,000 worth of goods sold last year, 78 per cent. was sent to the Upper Provinces. There is \$0,000 worth of stock on hand.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 17, 1888	Prev. week 1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	151	186	114	139	160	6,478	6,132	6,528	7,743
Canada	34	40	26	17	17	1,107	795	766	875

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Max Rosenbloom, genl. store, Foster's Settlement, absconded; James Miller, baker, Halifax, assigned to Arthur B. Miller; Mrs. J. M. Gordon, millinery, Halifax, assigned to John White; Jacob Walton, produce, etc., Upper Cunard, assigned to D. M. Dickie, Geo. W. Tuttle, lumber, Parrsboro, assigned to N. H. Upham; Joseph R. Rogers, fishing and supplies, Yarmouth, assigned to T. B. Flint; Est. of W. F. McCurdy & Co., genl. store, Baddeck, stock, etc. adv. for sale by tender; F. O. L. Patch, grocer, Liverpool, closing business; Augustus Brown, hardware, Wolfville, sold out to Walter Brown; Peter C. Swim, genl. store, Cape Island, stock, etc., advertised for sale at auction, Esson & Co., whol. grocers, Halifax, assigned to B. W. Chipman and I. H. Mathers; S. Croighton & Co., mills, Liscomb Mills, assigned to L. T. T. Smith; Martin G. Boylan, hotel and store, Chester Basin, compromised at 20c. on the \$, Est. of DeBlois & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes, Halifax, stock, etc. adv. for sale by tender; Wm. Esson, Halifax, assigned to A. Drysdale.

Following is a list of the preferences in the Assignment of Esson & Co. to I. H. Mathers and B. W. Chipman:—

Harriet A. Esson (to retire a note made by her in favor of Esson & Co.)	\$ 4,000 00
George Esson, as Trustee of Margaret A. Lydo	—
Henry Isles Esson, as Trustee of Isabella B. Pryor	—
C. W. Anderson, Administrator of W. Anderson	1,250 00
George Anderson, Port Petpiswick	1,000 00
Robert Esson	—
Henry I. Esson	—

The following employees of Esson & Co., wages due amounting to \$465.

Geo. A. Pyke, Jas. W. Crichton, John S. Esson, Collins Elliott, Chas. H. Rowland, and Chas. H. Bennett.	
Jas. Anderson	\$ 62 00
Notes held by the Halifax Banking Co., made or endorsed by Harriet Esson	24,673 92
Notes in the Commercial Bank of Windsor	2,250 00
In Union Bank	500 00
In Bank of British North America	1,700 00
Held by J. C. Mackintosh	1,000 00
In People's Bank	2,250 00
Note held by Halifax Banking Co. made by Esson Bros, and discounted by Esson & Co.	4,200 00
Notes in same bank made by George Esson, endorsed by Esson & Co.	170 00
Wm. Robinson, Chester	175 00
S. M. Bentley & Co., Sheffield Mills	76 62
John Forbes, Tatamagouche Road	42 36
H. H. Crichton, Arichat	103 57
Alex. McLeod, Englishtown	100 00
E. P. Flynn, Arichat	431 76
Edw. and Alex. Young	250 00
Sydney Lindsay, Middle Musquodoboit	195 81
D. Reid, Middle Musquodoboit	213 76
David Malcolm, Tatamagouche	200 60
Jos. Mooney, Stellarton	85 40
Jos. DeCoste, Harbor-Boucho	77 23
R. D. Rice, New Glasgow	100 00

The total of the above is \$45,573 12.

S. Croighton & Co., consisting of William Esson, Alexander Anderson and S. Croighton, carrying on business as lumbermen at Liscomb, have assigned to Lindsay T. Smith, of Liscomb. The first preferences are Smith himself for money advanced, a list of 30 men who worked at the mill or to whom they owe wages, Cummings & Co., Truro, C. & W. Anderson, Halifax, Brown, Bros. & Co., H. H. Fuller & Co., Robt. Taylor, and some stumpage dues owing to the proprietors of lumber woods in that vicinity. The balance to be divided pro rata among the remaining creditors.

Dry Goods.—A considerable number of buyers from the country have visited this city during the past week, and have made some good-sized purchases of general fall goods. The improved crop prospects seem to have stimulated trade in this as well as in other lines, and merchants at interior points are more disposed to anticipate future requirements. Travellers are sending in satisfactory orders, and it may be safely said that a good trade can now be accomplished this season in dry goods. It is stated that the Gibson mill has entered the cotton combine, and that henceforth there will be no cutting. The woollen mills still complain of the slackness of orders, as compared with those of last year, although wholesale houses report an improvement in their sales. City collections are fair, and remittances are better than they were a few weeks since. Importations of fall and winter goods are arriving by each incoming steamer.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Pig iron is in somewhat better demand, and several sales of lots of leading brands are reported at firm figures. Warrants are cabled from Glasgow as strong and higher at 39s. 10d. All the leading brands of pig are reported to be firm. There has been a fair trade at firm prices, though there has been no real change in any line. Lato cables are—"Spot tin £92 15s.; three months £93 5s., market firm; Chili bars, spot £81 5s.; futures £78. G. M. B. copper £73 10s.; soft Spanish lead £12 17s. 6d." Pittsburg, Penn., August 20.—"The western iron trade has improved a little within the past week. Enquiries for deliveries during the next two months are increasing. Unless some unfavorable influence develops there will be a fair demand for foundry and forge iron, for Bessemer, muck bars, wrought iron pipe, old rails, and nails. Prices are low, and orders placed will be on the present basis. A large amount of winter work is projected. Buyers will cover winter requirements very cautiously. A few large orders for wrought iron pipes have been placed. Steel rails are quoted here at \$31."

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of the flour market has been firm, and the local demand has been quite good. Some considerable lots have changed hands, which have made the market active, with a brisk business doing at firm prices. Beerholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat firmer; corn nil; do. on passage and for prompt shipment—wheat firmer, corn strong. No. 1 California wheat off coast, 37s.; do. promptly to be shipped 37s. 3d. At Liverpool fair average red winter wheat 7s. 1½d.; white Michigan wheat 7s. 2d., mixed Maize 4s. 7d.; first bakers' Minnesota flour 24s. per sack of 280 lbs. Weather in England cold for the season." Mark Lane Express quotes:—"Chili wheat off coast or for shipment in the present and following month £34 9d." Owing, doubtless, to the strong English cables, and to cold and wet weather on the continent, the Chicago market was strong and active, with good buying and advancing prices. Quotations were 83½c. for September; 84½c. October; 86½c. December. On the other hand corn was dull and inactive. Prices were 44½c. September; 44½c. October; 39½c. December. Oats were steady and quiet at 24½c. September; and 24½c. October. The New York, Toledo and Milwaukee markets have been strong and active, and a large amount of business has been transacted at each of these places.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change to note in the local provision market. The demand was fair, and a satisfactory volume of business was transacted. Lard was in fair enquiry, and a number of small sales have been effected at steady prices. In the Liverpool provision market pork has been very strong, and advanced 2s. 6d. to 73s. 9d. Lard steady at 4s. Bacon was weak, and declined 6d. to 1s. to 47s. to 47s. 6d. Tallow was unchanged at 25s. In Chicago the market has been stronger and more

active. Pork advanced 10c. to 15c., and is quoted at \$13.35 September; \$52.40 October. Lard moved up to \$8.85 September, and \$8.80 October. The hog market has been steady.

BUTTER.—The butter market here has been quiet and rather dull. The latest information at hand points to a considerable accumulation throughout the country. It seems that farmers intend to repeat the folly of last year, by holding on to their butter till it is stale and unsalable. Oleomargarine is still being shipped from Chicago to Newfoundland, sales of 1000 packages being reported, costing about 11c. delivered at St. John's. In Montreal, sales of creamery are reported of the make of a fine factory at 19c. delivered here, and we quote 19c. to 20c. as to lot. In Eastern Townships the market is very quiet, and easier. Western is scarce in this market although it is said that considerable is still held in the West. The sale of 100 tubs is reported of selected Western at 17c. The Butter market in Boston and New York is completely demoralized under heavy stocks, and prices are very low.

CHEESE.—The local market for cheese has continued dull and weak. As regards actual business there is very little doing. Factorymen refuse to sell, and dealers will not bid in the absence of orders. The Liverpool, G. B., public cable has declined 6d. to 43s. An English despatch reads:—"There has been a good steady consumptive demand, and although some holders have preferred to store rather than accept current prices, which show very considerable loss, others have met buyers freely and reduced their stocks, no doubt influenced by the decline in prices reported by cable. At present quotations a good consumptive demand may be expected, sufficient to clear off readily imports of American as they arrive, especially if the warm summer weather continues, (only just begun,) which will interfere with the transport of English goods. Notwithstanding a strong 'bear' element being at work to keep prices down, hoping to cover 'short' forward sales to better advantage, it would appear as if prices are at the bottom for the present, and an advance may be attempted any day, though any serious attempt to enhance values materially would probably be strongly resisted and a reaction occur again, as before. We quote to-day finest colored and white about same value, 45s. 6d. to 47s., (with some probability of white being above colored before long,) and fine 40s. to 45s., mediums at 35s. to 40s., and lower grades at 15s. to 25s. also sell better."

TEA.—The tea trade has been steady, with a fair business in small lots. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* has the following item:—"The arrival of the steamer *Glenshiel* with first cargo of new crop tea via Suez Canal this season replenishes the supply of Japans, the stock of which had become so reduced as to materially restrict business."

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent writes:—"A round lot of Newfoundland cod oil is reported sold on p. t., but said to be about 30c., and we quote 30c. to 31c. Halifax is quoted at 28 to 30c. In steam refined seal oil, the sales are mentioned of small lots at 42½c. to 43c., and we quote 42c. for large lots."

FISH.—No change in the local market has developed during the past week, as reports from abroad continue to be very unfavorable. Receipts of codfish have been nearly up to expectations, but it is only right to remark that while bankers have been doing fairly well, the along-shore men have been obliged to send all their catch directly to the market, so that they have not the reserves that they usually carry. The early catch having been practically a failure, they are necessitated to realize as soon as possible. It may seem strange that, in spite of the scarcity here, prices in the West Indies have continued to decline, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that prices in the Antilles a few weeks ago rose considerably, inducing very free shipments of fish from the north, and of jerked beef from the south. These supplies coming together were more than the markets required or could manage, and hence the following decline. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, August 21.—"The first lot of new herrings of any dimensions this season are now on the way here by the *Polina*, amounting to 300 bbls. selected and carefully packed for this market. A telegram was received yesterday advising a poor catch of herring. Prices are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl. Holders are asking \$4.90 at Sydney. Dry cod is steady at \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal, and green cod \$5 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., August 20.—"There is no change to note in the fish market. Receipts and stocks continue light. All the indications go to show that the season will close with a small stock of codfish. Trade is fair, and prices well sustained. The mackerel prospect shows some improvement, a few good fares having been taken off Boon Island, in Barnstable Bay and at Block Island. Most of the catch is of large size and good quality. Small fish are scarce and badly wanted. Buyers are cautious, owing to high prices and a probable decline, should the fish school and seiners meet with good luck. Sales were made early in the week at \$18.25 for Bays and \$22 and \$12 for large and small Shores in fishermen's order. Cured Georges codfish are firm at \$4.75 to \$4.87½ per qtl. for large and \$4.37½ for small, and Bank at \$4.50 and \$4. Kench-cured do., \$5 and \$4.50. Nova Scotia Shore do., \$4.75 to \$5 for pickle-cured and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for dry. N. E. Shore cod, \$4.50 and \$4 for large and small. We quote cured cusk at \$3.37½, hake, \$2.12½, haddock, \$2.75, heavy salted pollock, \$2.25, and English-cured do., \$2.75 per qtl. Boneless and prepared fish 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock, and cusk, and 5 to 7 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 8 to 11 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 22 cts. per box; tucks, 19 cts.; lengthwise, 18 cts.; No. 1's, 15 cts. Bloaters, 70 cts; cauned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$2.25; lobsters, \$1.60; clams, \$1.35. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport, \$3; pickled codfish, \$6.50; haddock, \$5.50; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11; tongues and sounds, \$8; alewives, \$5." Havana, August 18, (by cable via New York).—"Fish markets are steady, with codfish at \$6.62½, haddock, at \$5.62½, and hake at \$4.50."

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	8 ¾
Granulated	8 ½
Circle A	7 ¼ to 7 ½
White Extra C	7 ¾
Extra Yellow C	6 ¾ to 6 ¾
Yellow C	6 to 6 ¼
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	33 to 35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	33
Porto Rico	35 to 36
Cientuegos	30 to 31
Trinidad	31 to 32
Antigua	31 to 32
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.40 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 ¼ to 6
Soda	6 ¼ to 5 ¾
do in 11b boxes, 50 to case	7 ½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs continue scarce and high throughout the Dominion, and particularly so in this market at the present, in fact stocks are about exhausted. Millers and others West maintain that, owing to the wretched harvest in Europe and the injuries to the American crop, we shall see present prices for flour maintained—others indeed say that prices will considerably advance. Cornmeal remains steady at the decline, oats scarce and high, mill feeds still almost unobtainable.

FLOUR	
Graham	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.80
" mediums	4.90 to 5.10
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.60
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	6.00
" Granulated	6.35
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.30 to 3.35
" Imported	3.30 to 3.35
Bran, per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
" Corn	18.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn	
" Oats, per ton	32.00 to 31.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.60 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	50 to 55
Barley of 48 " nominal	
Peas of 60 " nominal	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.40 to 2.45
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.40 to 5.50
Corn of 56 lbs.	85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 14.50
Straw	9.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.60
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.50 to 17.75
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8 ¾
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.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
" Store Packed & overalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western	18 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	9 ¾ to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No. 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No. 1	6
" under 60 lbs., No. 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No. 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No. 2	4
Cow Hides, No. 1	4
No. 3 Hides, each	5
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 30
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	3.25 to 3.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	3.50 to 10.00
" per case, Valencia	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2 ½
" American Silver Skin	3 ¾
Dates, boxes, new	5 ¾
Raisins, Valencia	6 ¾
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Pine Apples, per doz	2.00 to 3.00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.50 to 11.75
" 3	11.00 to 11.50
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August	none
September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 51	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	4.00
New Bank	4.00
Bay	none
SALMON, No 1	15.50 to 18.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUJK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAVE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	24 to 26

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 11b cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No. 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	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
" sp. use, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

"A grabiola," she replied, laughing; "that's what I call it. It is a girls' lunch where there are so many of us that we don't sit down, but have to stand around and *grab* our food the best way we can. That's a grabiola. I hate 'em generally; even regular sit-down luncheons are poky enough, goodness knows."

"Then why go to this one?"

"Because——" She hesitated.

"Because?"

"Well, if you must know, I want to go because there'll be lots of girls there that I haven't seen since our engagement was announced; and they'll all have to congratulate me. I like that. Besides, some of them will be so envious that they'll be green; and I like to see them step up to the captain's office and pay over their little compliment."

Stuyvesant laughed gently.

"What a little vixen I'm going to have for a wife!" he said.

"If you are frightened at the prospect——" she began.

"I hope I do not look scared," he interrupted.

"If you could hear the way some of those girls talk, you would be scared out of your seven senses. Are there seven senses, or five, or three? I always forget," she asked, with amusing frankness.

"And how can you expect me to remember," he answered, gallantly, "when you know that I always lose my senses in your presence?"

"That's not so bad—for a beginning," said the young lady. "Go up head!"

It is to be noted that Miss Katharine Vaughn had caught from her artist brother a certain pictorial vivacity of language which often came perilously close to the verge of slang. But her lover was under the spell, as a lover should be, and he was ready to pick up for a pearl or a ruby whatever might fall from her lips.

"I do wish you could just hear those girls talk," she went on; "sometimes I can't even get in a word edgewise."

"Not even a sharp one?" he inquired, smiling.

"Now, that isn't fair, Paul. Indeed, it is really unkind! Have I ever said a sharp word to you?" And she looked at him appealingly.

"My dear Kitty," he hastened to protest, "I didn't mean to insinuate——"

"If you didn't mean it, why did you do it?" she retorted. "That's what Madame Parlier used to say to us at school. You didn't know me, Paul, when I was in the graduating class at Madame Parlier's Institute for Young Ladies! French is the language of the school. I was a gay young thing in those days. I was a terror, I tell you."

The young man to whom she made this strange assertion looked at her laughing face and expressed his disbelief in the possibility of her terrifying anybody.

"Ah, but I did, I assure you," she insisted. "And I had one trick that just staggered Madame Parlier; I used to translate slang into French. Sometimes she really strained herself trying to guess what I meant by saying, *Eh bien, je souriais*, and *Cela prend le gîteau*. We did have dead loads of fun sometimes."

"Did Madame Parlier have dead loads of fun also?" asked Stuyvesant. "I suppose she was like the frog in the fable: what was fun to you was death to her."

"We didn't kill her. She is as fat and as jolly as ever. I go to see her two or three times a year. She always asks me if we are keeping up our studies. Last time I saw her, she asked if I could speak Italian yet, and I answered that I couldn't exactly speak *Italian*, but I could still dance the *German*. I think that puzzled her a little. There's lots of fun in the world if you go around looking for it."

Stuyvesant intimated that he had no need to go around in search of enjoyment as long as he might be with her.

"But you can't be with me long. I've got to go and dress. I must look like a fright now——"

Stuyvesant tried to protest.

"Oh, I know what you will say," she interrupted. "but then you are only a man. Girls are more critical about clothes and bonnets and gloves and things; and I am going into a whole row of girls. Why, I'd rather face ten men than two girls!"

"No doubt!" said Stuyvesant, dryly.

She looked at him with a pretty little smile of reproach, under the influence of which he made a movement as though to kiss her again.

"Oh, no," she said, with dignity; "you have just insulted me, and I cannot allow you to embrace me—until you have apologized."

He hastened to apologize as she commanded, and peace was speedily restored.

"I really must send you away now, Paul," she said, at last. "I have lots to do before I go to the grabiola. I haven't had a minute to myself all day, and I shan't have. You needn't smile,—just as if you men did all the work and we women were mere idlers."

Stuyvesant inquired what it was which had kept her so busy.

"Well, at nine o'clock this morning I had to be at the Industrial School——"

"To learn industry?" he asked, hastily.

"To teach poor children how to sew," she answered. "Incidentally they learn *manners* also; and if you would like to take lessons, perhaps you had better apply for admission."

Stuyvesant laughed lightly as she made this quick return.

"And what else have you done to-day?" he asked.

"At half-past ten I went to Mrs. Duncan's, where our Shakespeare Club met. Gladys Tennant and I read two acts of 'As you Like it.'"

"Do you know why you remind me of Rosalind?" he asked.

"I suppose she was good-looking," she replied, pertly.

"That's not the reason."

"Then what is it?"

"Because," Stuyvesant answered, "I can say of you what Orlando said of Rosalind. You are 'just as high as my heart.'"

"Really, Paul," she said, rising, "as long as you say pretty things like that I shall hate to turn you out. But I must dress now, or I'm sure to be late. I'll be good to you, though. You can come back for me—let's see after lunch I've got to go to a rehearsal of the Kinder-Symphonie we are getting up for our fair. You know the fair we have every year in our church to help the Society for the Supply of Missionaries to Cannibal Countries?"

Stuyvesant acknowledged that he had heard of the fair and of the Society.

"Then I'm going to the New York Hospital after the rehearsal," she continued. "You can come at half-past four and walk there with me."

"What on earth takes you to the Hospital?" was Stuyvesant's surprised inquiry.

"You will take me there,—if you come for me in time," was her answer.

"I mean, why are you going there?"

"To read to the children. A lot of us girls have agreed to go twice a week, and it's my turn this afternoon. The Bishop of Tuxedo suggested it to us just before he went West."

"Isn't the Bishop of Tuxedo still here?" Stuyvesant asked, at once recalling her brother's excuse for breaking his next morning's appointment.

"He started on Monday, I think," was her reply.

"And isn't he going to be back soon?"

"Not unless you call three months soon," she answered. "He told me last Sunday he was going on a sort of tour of inspection as far as California."

"Are you certain that he has gone?"

"Yes; one of the girls at the sewing-school this morning said that she had seen him driving down to the City. She didn't say whether it was Monday or Tuesday; but it was early in the week."

"And he will not be in town here to-morrow?" Stuyvesant asked the question with the vain hope that perhaps Charley had not deceived him.

"Of course he won't be here to-morrow. Didn't I tell you he was going West, young man, to grow up with the country?"

He did not answer her. It was with a shock that he discovered that Charley Vaughn had invented the reason for breaking the appointment. Under other circumstances he would not have thought twice about the matter; he would have accepted the artist's elaborate excuse as an ingenious fiction intended merely to hide the real reason. But now, since he had seen the name of James Burt on the back of the check given to Charley Vaughn, Stuyvesant was strangely suspicious. He was in the frame of mind in which a man is ready to twist things innocent enough in themselves into a startling semblance of wrong. He was conscious of this himself and he tried to throw off the cloak of doubt and distrust which enveloped him.

"Have you seen Charley to-day?" he asked, as Katharine Vaughn came with him to the head of the stairs.

"I've only seen him twice this week," she answered. "And I wish he'd come oftener, for I don't think he's at all bright just now."

So she had noticed it too, thought Stuyvesant.

"I don't know what's the matter with him," she continued. "At first I'd an idea that he might be in love. I didn't like that at all, for of course I had meant to pick out the girl myself that Charley was to marry."

"Do you think that is what's the matter with him?" Stuyvesant asked eagerly, hoping that some simple and natural reason, like this, might serve to explain the change in Charley's character which both his sister and friend had noticed.

"I don't know," she answered. "Charley in love would be a fair sight, wouldn't it? You might sell tickets at the door, and that alone would be worth the entire price of admission. You know that he is odd even as it is, in some ways. I don't know what to think about it. He's always talking about his best girl and his second-best girl; but he has never told me who his best girl is. That's very suspicious, isn't it?"

Stuyvesant asked whether she had noticed that her brother was attracted to any particular young lady.

"He's attentive to them all, you know; that's just the trouble," was her reply; "he's so amusing they all cote on him. Perhaps he has been taken with Gladys Tennant than any one else; but I haven't seen her together anywhere lately, and Gladys never talks about him. But I remember how they flirted together that night at your theatre-party?"

Stuyvesant reminded her that he had met Miss Tennant only once when she had been invited by Kitty to the theatre-party and to the following supper. Then he asked her if she thought that her brother was interested in the young lady.

"Oh, I don't know," was the reply. "I thought he was beginning to take notice; but I wouldn't bet big money on it—as he would say."

"Is she interested in him?" he asked next.

"I don't know about that, either," she answered. "Of course she is interested in him, and doesn't let on how she feels or what she thinks. She's been lately with Jack Dobbin—you know that little Frenchified dude who went to Paris a year or two ago as Johnny Dobbin and came back this fall with an imported accent, now calls himself Monsieur Jacques d'Auban, and his ancestor drew a long bow at the battle of Poitiers. When he told me that, I wanted to tell him that he was following in the family footsteps."

drawing a long bow now. But I mustn't stay here chattering to you, or I shall be late at the grabiola."

They were standing at the top of the stairs as she said this, but Stuyvesant seemed in no hurry to descend them.

"Be off with you!" she cried, as she saw that he made no movement to go.

"I'm not in a hurry," he remarked, calmly.

"But I am. Where are you going now?"

"Wherever you wish me to go."

"Then run down to Maiden Lane and tell them to hurry up that tennis-racket of mine you took to be restrung. We are going to play twice a week during Lent. You can report about it when you come here at half-past four to take me to the Hospital. And go at once, or I shall be late at my lunch."

Probably Miss Katharine Vaughn was a little late at that lunch, since it was set for one o'clock and the factory whistles were shrilly announcing that hour when Paul Stuyvesant left her house.

CHAPTER V.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT GOES DOWN TOWN.

But it was half-past one by the broad dial of Trinity Church when Stuyvesant turned into Broadway from Maiden Lane, having attended to Miss Vaughn's commission. He stood for a moment on the corner irresolutely. He had nothing to do and nowhere to go until the time came to call again on her. Having begun the day by oversleeping himself, he had given himself up to laziness; and he knew that he would accomplish little or nothing even if he should summon up energy to return to his apartments, where the incomplete manuscript of "A History of Circumstantial Evidence" lay reproachfully on his desk.

He glanced up and down the busy thoroughfare, from which gangs of swarthy laborers were rapidly removing the snow now trodden into a dark mire. The sun shone brightly, and the sharp breeze made him button his coat and again put on his seal-skin gloves, which he had pocketed while inquiring about the tennis-racket in an overheated store. The bracing atmosphere invited a walk, and Stuyvesant turned his footsteps to the Battery, always a favorite loitering place of his. He was descended from the New Yorkers who once had dwelt in the stately houses which lined that now sadly disfigured bit of green by the edge of the water. He was one of the sentimentalists who regretted that the pressure of business had driven every private residence away from the best spot for a dwelling on all the island of Manhattan. It was always a pleasure to him to pace the broad path above the sea-wall and to look across the blue waters of the great bay, with its unceasing panorama of ship and steamboat, tug and man-of-war.

And yet, long before he reached the Battery, Stuyvesant stayed his feet and turned aside. As he came almost in front of Trinity Church, he suddenly recollected that the office of Eliphalet Duncan was in the Bowdoin Building, No. 76 Broadway. Ever since he had seen Duncan's endorsement after James Burt's on the check he had given to Charley Vaughn, Paul had a desire to meet the lawyer and to ask him—well, he did not know exactly what it was he wanted to ask his friend. He could not get Charley Vaughn out of his mind. Even the image of Kitty, vivid as it was usually, was obscured by that of her brother. Who was the M. Zalinski to whom Charley had given the check? And what was his connection with the James Burt whom Duncan was defending for having burglars' tools in his possession?

So it was that when Stuyvesant came in front of the building where Duncan's office was, he entered; and the elevator soon deposited him opposite the door which bore his friend's name.

But Mr. Duncan was not in, so the clerk told him. Mr. Duncan had returned from a reference a quarter of an hour before, and he had only just gone out to lunch. Would Mr. Stuyvesant wait for him?—he would probably return in a few minutes.

Mr. Stuyvesant would not wait for him, because Mr. Stuyvesant thought he knew where he would find him without waiting.

In one of the small streets, almost under the shadow of Trinity steeple, here is a quaint little old house. It is indeed one of the oldest houses in New York, for it was built when New York was yet New Amsterdam. It was once the house of a Dutch burgher transplanted to the New World, where he had sought to reproduce the comfort to which he had been accustomed in his native land. It was now decayed and worn with years; its timbers were rotting at last, and its floors were uneven. It had been patched and braced up and treated with reverent care; but it was a very old house, and its time was soon to be completed. It was now occupied as a chop-house. Within its dusky parlor, with its heavily-cobwebbed ceiling and its cleanly-sanded floor, the New Yorker came for his mid-day meal. The fare which could be had there was simple and excellent. A chop off the grill, a baked potato, a kidney, a fresh mushroom, a porter-house steak—these were luxuries obtainable at Tom's as they were to be had nowhere else in America. The place was called Tom's. Who Tom was, or rather who he had been, and where he had lived, and where he had gone,—these were all questions which the frequenters of Tom's forbore to ask, well knowing that they could get no answer. The present proprietor was a young Englishman who had once been an actor. Such at least he was wont to boast himself to a new customer after a second mug of his own half-and-half. An inquisitive reporter had, after a long and difficult search, succeeded in finding the play-bill of a performance of the "School for Scandal" at old Fallick's Theatre on Broadway near Broome Street, on which Mr. Hodge's name appeared as the impersonator of Lady Snerwell's servant.

(To be Continued.)

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Grocers & Wine Merchants,

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Office for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 10 cases Champagne

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

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

57 Granville Street,
Jones' Music Store,
BAND INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS, ETC.
LIBRS FREE

DELANEY & MERRILL,
DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth.
Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION
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Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 16th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, 19th September, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.
PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.
Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

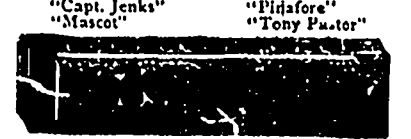
1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	5,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches.....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

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
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"Capt. Jenks" "Pilsfore"
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"Mascot" "Sultana" "Golden"
"Tony Pastor"
"SILVER REED."
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NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at
DeWolfe's Show Rooms

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CARRIAGES

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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE
DOLLAR ones left.

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NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

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MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

Pussy said to the owl, you elegant fowl,

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

It is quite evident they had never heard of

Wm. Bannister,

136 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Importer and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,

Spectacles, Plated Ware!

But he is there all the same, and if you want anything in the above line, please give him a call.

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

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

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa,

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

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.
34 Bedford Row.

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the
cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable
to a constitutional change, and the lungs become
weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one
with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing pro-
perties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhala-
tion. These Protectors, along with Chamisso
Jackets, Polar Jackets, Eider Down Jackets, and
the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate for
them than to state that there is a full line of Protec-
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PRICES REASONABLE.

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Your attention is respectfully called to the
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AARON SINFIELD,
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has had over thirty years experience in and
has made a special study of, all kinds of Fur-
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the expenditure of coal and time, and to
make the process of "firing up" as expedi-
tious as possible. "Expert" advice given,
and all kinds of Jobbing, promptly executed
in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest
possible rates.
Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.



**Sault Ste. Marie Canal.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be
returned to the respective parties whose ten-
ders are not accepted.
This Department does not, however, bind
itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

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

**City Foundry & Machine Works
W. & A. MOIR,**

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

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

MINING.

WHITEBURN.—The Whitoburn Mining Co., John H. Graves, superin-
tendant, has returned for the month of July 50 tons quartz, yielding 103 1/2
ounces.

WINE HARBOR.—We are glad to hear that this district is looking up.
Prospecting has been brisk this season, and good pay quartz has been found
in the leads.

VOGLER'S COVE, LUNENBURG Co.—The Vogler's Cove Gold Mining
Company have bonded 60 acres of their property to an American Company
for 30 days for \$10,000.—*Liverpool Times.*

LOCHABER, HALIFAX Co.—The new company is making active prepara-
tions to fit up their property. The contract for the full equipment of the
"Lochaber" mine has been secured by the Truro Foundry Company. As
soon as the road can be put in repair, shipments of machinery will com-
mence. The contractors intend to build and equip what, when completed,
will be known as a model gold mining establishment. As an earnest of
their intention, they intend that the work shall be carried on under the
personal supervision of Capt. Robt. McNaughton, who developed and
equipped the Rawdon mines. This property has always looked well, and
obtained the favor of the mining men who have visited it. We trust that
the working results will bear out the great expectations of this property,
and prove that this new gold district is fully equal to, if not better than,
the districts already known. Petitions to the Government for the building
of a road from the road to Fifteen Mile Stream, by way of East River, to
the Lochaber mine, are being circulated. The Lochaber Company, and
others interested, having subscribed their share, and the road being partly
mines road and a necessity, we have no doubt that the policy of the Govern-
ment respecting mining roads will be adhered to, and that in a few weeks
the road into the Lochaber mine will be built. This company are starting
under favorable auspices, and we trust that other English companies will be
encouraged to examine and invest in Nova Scotian gold mines.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM—(From our Correspondent.)—Work in this
district is progressing briskly. The returns of the Egerton Co. are on the
increase, amounting in the last four months to 402 oz. of gold, the result
from the work of five drills. Mr. Henry McLean, of Hopewell, has
expended his appropriation upon the road, and has made good improve-
ments so that new light waggons are easily taken over the route. Generous sub-
scriptions, amounting to two hundred dollars, have lately been made toward
the road fund, and are to be applied at once.

Mr. McDougald, M. P., of Pictou, has been here lately for several days
making personal observations and surveys, with a view to the formation of a
syndicate for the purchase and thorough working of a large portion of the
district. The scheme embraces the erection of a large fifty stamp water
power crusher, to be placed on the main river, where a good power is to be
had, and a system of roads or tramways from the several mines to the
road to go on the south side of the big hill lying to the northwest of
Hudson's work. It is expected that the new company will begin operating
at an early day.

Although large quantities of gold have been produced at this mine in
the past, no really thorough work has been done, and with hundreds of
leads traced for over two miles, the supply of quartz seems inexhaustible.
With a good road, (which we are to have at last,) and Mr. McDougald's
scheme in operation, the outlook is bright for the future prosperity of this
district.

FORFEITURES.—The late batches of forfeitures of gold properties that
have been posted and published have been sharply looked after by the lessees,
and many of them are already renewed. It is interesting to note the cases
with which the different classes of lessees look upon the action of the Depart-
ment. The men who make a business of mining say the policy of the
Department is right and proper, and concur in it. To miners the action of
the Hon. Commissioner of Mines is satisfactory, and we are glad to see
the improved confidence at present between the mining men and the Depart-
ment of Mines. On the other hand, there is a class of men, mere specu-
lators, or sometimes known as "sharks," who systematically and deliber-
ately shirk the plain terms of the lease they signed, and expect to hold the
property as private property, and sell at large prices without doing any work. These
men endeavor to influence mining men that the policy of the Depart-
ment tends to unsettle titles and deter capitalists from investing in Nova
Scotia gold properties. That such a complaint is wholly unfounded, is seen by
examination of the provisions of the Act. Labor performed is the require-
ment to hold property, and the amount of labor required is small. Section
30 of the section specifies 40 days per year per each number one area, and
section 31 allows the work for a whole property of less than 100 acres to be
done on a single area, and sub sections (a, b and c.) section 32, authorize
the granting of a certificate of non forfeiture during the term of the lease,
if the amount of labor due in ten years has been done. The holder of a lease
has the right to renew it whenever it is desirable.

STAKING OFF DISCOVERIES.—As considerable misunderstanding exists
among our miners and prospectors as to the provisions of the Mines Act
at this point, and what are proper methods to use in securing licenses or leases
to cover new discoveries of gold, we have obtained from Mr. F. W. Christie
the following explanations and suggestions on the subject. Mr. Christie
had considerable experience for several years as a special agent of the Min-

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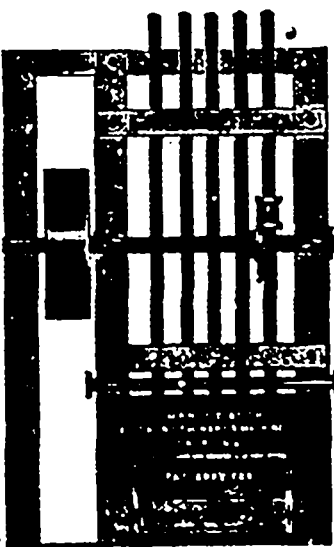
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Department in adjusting claims, and we would recommend those who are contemplating investments in gold mines in Nova Scotia to consult with him on searches of mining titles and reports on mines. His familiarity with the gold mines of the Province puts him in possession of a great deal of special and valuable information on the values and working facilities of mining properties.

Anyone finding gold in a place not taken up before, or on lands not lying within any proclaimed gold district, can secure all the rights of mining without going off the ground. He has simply to stake off the lot he wants, and mark it so plainly, that anyone going on the ground can see what piece the discoverer intended to take, and that some one is in possession. After he has staked off his lot, the title to this is made complete when he gives notice to the Commissioner of Mines of the staking, makes a formal application with a clear description of the areas, and pays the fees for a license or lease as he may choose. The section of the Mines Act referring to the taking of areas by staking off is the 34th, and admits of any method that is satisfactory proof of the applicant's intention. The law recognizes the staking off of areas as an intention to apply for them; and if the discoverer proves that he had the property staked off, and he applied for them before the expiration of the time specified in the Mines Act, he will get the grant of the area in preference to anyone else applying for the areas between the time of staking off and the end of the time allowed for applying at the Mines office for a license or lease of the staked areas. The staking is done by the applicant to secure the first right to the property, and a lot held by staking must be applied for and paid for within a limited number of days, depending on the distance of the place from the office of the Commissioner of Mines at Halifax. The time given by the Act is one week, and also a day for every fifteen mile distance from Halifax. The lot may be staked off and marked in any shape or size less than 100 acres, so as to include the place wanted, and it is not necessary that the boundary lines be straight, or that the amount of ground enclosed be known by the applicant at the time of making his application. A good method to use in staking off ground is for the discoverer of a new place showing gold to look over the ground and make up his mind where the ground is he wants, choose a starting point, and blaze lines around the piece he wants, putting up stakes on the lines, and particularly at the corners with his name and the date on them. After that he can prospect the ground for a few days to find out exactly what portion he wants to apply for, and make up a description that will give a clear location. The application and payment of fees are to be made in accordance with sections 37, 38 and 39 of the Mines Act. The point on which the Commissioner of Mines is to be satisfied is who is the first applicant, whether by taking possession by staking or making an ordinary application. The proofs required are such as would be satisfactory evidence in a court of law. By following these suggestions, the discoverer of a location showing gold may secure it for himself. Mistakes have occurred in supposing that one party would hold the property until the fees are paid, and nearly all the disputes that have arisen were caused by the carelessness of the discoverer.

NOTE.—Any one wishing explanations on any points in the above article can get it by writing to THE CRITIC—Ed.

A mass of copper, weighing about twenty tons, has been found at Copper Falls, Mich., and is being cut up into merchantable sized chunks.

GOLD IN SEA WATER.—One of the vessels which arrived in this week has a bar of iron which weighs five or six pounds, which was towed astern for six weeks at sea as an experiment to test the statement that gold exists in sea water. The bar was cleaned and polished when it was placed in the wake of the vessel, but when taken on board it was literally covered with a film of silver, copper and gold precipitates on it. This is a fact corroborated by scientific investigation. Late research has shown that gold exists in appreciable quantities in the waters of the ocean. A ton of sea water yields by a simple process a grain of gold, so that the total quantity of gold in solution must be vastly greater than all the gold ever yet extracted from the earth. Copper and silver are, however, found in larger quantities than gold. Silver is found in combination with the old and worn copper bottoms of ships to such an extent as to render it worth while to extract it. It has been computed from analysis of such copper, compared with the distance run through by the ship, and the time of its remaining at anchor, that at least 2,000,000 tons of silver are thus held in solution in the whole ocean.—Ex.

THE NEW EL Dorado.—ISHPEMING, Mich.—Last night the mines of the Lake Superior Iron Company's gold mine on section 25, eight miles north-west of here, fired a blast of dynamite which brought down about half a ton of rock. A third of this proved to be quartz carrying gold in enormous quantities. Word was at once sent into the company's office here, and a train was sent out to bring the stuff in. He got back from the mine about one o'clock, and it was not generally known that such rich rock had been found until morning. When it became known that nearly \$10,000 worth of gold was lying in the Lake Superior office, hundreds of mining men flocked to see it. It was even richer than had been reported. The quartz, which was gray in color, was seamed and studded with brilliant nuggets of gold. A piece of rock or a pound's weight could be found that did not show any gold, while much gold not visible was contained in apparently worthless pieces of rock.

Assayers who examined the rock were unanimous in expressing the opinion that it was worth from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a ton. Experienced gold miners who saw the rock say that its quality, taking the quantity into consideration, is richer than anything ever seen outside of the Comstock mine. The immediate effect of the discovery will be to fill the country around about with hundreds of prospectors.

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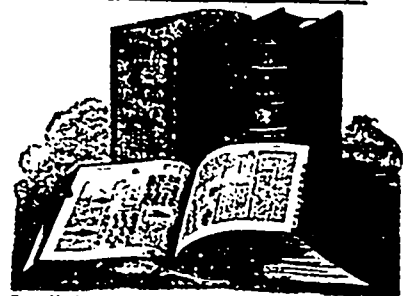
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Office of Commissioner of Public
Works and Mines.
HALIFAX, Aug 13, 1888.

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

LAWRENCETOWN.

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

TANGIER.

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

WAVERLEY.

- Lease No. 116—John D. Nash, lessee.
- No. 117—Joseph Salter, Nathaniel Rowe, James Rowe, and James Otto, lessees.
- No. 119—Alexander Temple, lessee.
- No. 120—Thomas L. DeWolf, lessee.
- No. 123—Joseph Salter, lessee.
- No. 124—Charles Burkner, lessee; Karl Elze, transferee; and Thomas J. Wallace, judgment creditor.
- No. 129—James J. Reeve, lessee.
- No. 130—John Thomas Lane, lessee.
- No. 131—Benjamin C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 132—Joseph Salter, lessee; Alex. B. Temple, transferee.
- No. 134—Charles F. McClure, lessee.
- No. 135—Thomas A. Wallace, lessee.
- No. 136—George Marshall, lessee.
- No. 138—George Marshall, Neil McQuarrie, and James F. Marshall, lessees.
- No. 139—Lorenzo D. Winsor, Francis C. Cox, Albert L. Slipp and John Abern, lessees; L. Dow Winsor, transferee.
- No. 140—Lorenzo D. Winsor, lessee.

CARIBOO.

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

CHAS. E. CHURCH,
Commr. Pub. Works and Mines.

HOME AND FARM.

FLORICULTURE.—"Advance" is the order and motto of the age. All things are subject to the laws of change, progressive and retrogressive; we should like to blot out this last word from our vocabulary, but the tendency of our physical and moral nature, as well as that of the great vegetable kingdom, is to retrograde. We cannot ignore this fact. Only by determined perseverance, diligence and watchful assiduity can any advance be accomplished. Therefore, labor on—"Thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

In no branch of science is there required more thought, greater care and patient waiting than in horticulture and floriculture.

Hybridization of species has commanded the attention of men who have left an undying record upon the roll of horticultural fame, who have improved their touch of skill on certain genera of plants which they have raised from weedy and despised vagrants to be things of beauty and a joy to the whole human race, the desire and delight of the healthy, the solace of the sick, the refreshment of the weary, and nerve and hope to the solitary.

It is a question if any plant of comparative recent introduction has given more pleasurable return and profit to the skilled hybridizer than the Begonia. It was introduced into Europe but little over 100 years ago, and not much was attempted or accomplished until 1862-65. At this date two or three varieties of not much merit in themselves were introduced. For some time they were not thought much of, but they gave new life blood, and in the hands of the scientific hybridizer have produced varieties of all possible shades, both double and single. Those who take an interest in the improved varieties of these favorite plants have only to pay a visit to the Halifax Nursery, where they will find probably the finest collection in the Dominion, and perhaps in America. The achievement of art over wild nature is so marked that the connoisseur and lover of floral beauties cannot but be strongly impressed and thoroughly satisfied.

The following explicit directions for making cider from apples seem well worth the perusal of farmers in our apple-producing country:—

VINEGAR MAKING.—Vinegar can be easily made from many different substances, but in a country abounding in apples there is no excuse for making it for domestic use from anything but the best. Pure cider vinegar is easily though not quickly made by the natural process, and when thus made is healthful and free from all the objections attached to the manufactured article, and never disappoints the housekeeper by degenerating to insipidity or eating up her pickles with extreme acidity. When made in large quantities the making begins as soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply. These are ground in the cider mill as for cider and may be pressed at once, but a better way is to keep the pomace in large vats or casks to remain until it has become quite sour, when the cider is pressed out and again put into the vats or casks to be kept there until it is well settled, then the clear liquor is drawn off into barrels not quite full.

These barrels should be kept in the sun, covered with loose boards to protect them, until cold weather, when they are removed to the vinegar house, which must have a stove to keep it warm in the winter, and thus hasten the process.

The barrels ought to be iron hooped and painted, as it is desirable, though not indispensable, to expose them to the sun in the warm autumn days, and for large operators a vinegar house is an excellent thing. But many keep their sour cider in cellars or barns until spring, when it is again exposed to the sun under circulation of air, for a cellar is not a good place for making vinegar. The bung holes should be covered with mosquito net or anything that will keep out flies without shutting off the air, but the bungs must not be used except temporarily until the vinegar is entirely made, for with proper treatment it will continue to grow stronger until three years old.

The loss by evaporation and leakage is from a fourth to a third of the whole quantity; but as a compensation, pure cider vinegar, two and three years old, will bear an addition of rain water sometimes equal to the loss and still be strong enough to meet all requirements. Indeed, the dilution with water is generally necessary to some degree, as in many cases the old vinegar is too acid to be agreeable, and the cider in the first stages of making is often slow in turning to the acid state on account of an excess of saccharine matter, which is corrected by a proper addition of soft water.

The natural process may be hastened by occasionally turning the cider out of one barrel into another, exposing it more fully to the air, also by the addition of a gallon of strong vinegar to each barrel, and sometimes trickling it down through beach chips or shavings is practiced for a more rapid making, but people who have large orchards and make large quantities never resort to any of the questionable methods sometimes used by manufacturers for making what they call cider vinegar quickly, but are content to wait on the natural process, and find their compensation in the higher value placed on their products by their customers.

Families without cider mills and with but few apples may make their own vinegar by mashing the apples in a tub with a pounder and putting the pomace in a half barrel with holes in the bottom and placed over another tub as a receiver, with a follower on the pomace to be pressed down by a lever or stationary weights placed on it, and thus pressing out the cider, which should be kept in a keg with open bung in a warm place until the vinegar is made. After that a supply is easily kept up by occasionally mashing some apples and putting them in a stone jar covered with water, into which apple parings can also be thrown or any soured fruits or berries, which if kept covered in a warm place will soon become sour and can be used to replenish the vinegar keg. A housekeeper of forty years says

the best place for the family vinegar keg is the garret, and that the warm, sultry air near the roof will turn cider to vinegar in a short time.

The cellar is not a good place to keep vinegar in unless for a short time in extremely cold weather, for warmth and exposure to a dry atmosphere are essential in making vinegar.

Some months ago we inserted some interesting opinions and information about the practice of dehorning cattle, which appeared to be gaining some credit in the States. It was pointed out to us by Mr. Naylor that, if carried out in Nova Scotia, operators would lay themselves open to the law. We now publish the experience of a prominent Veterinary Surgeon with some further information on the subject:—

Dr. William Horne, V.S., maintains that the whole animal economy suffers by what he characterizes as the 'frightfully painful' practice, and 'crime,' of sawing off the horns of cattle; and the effect is, in his judgment, especially detrimental to the prepotent powers. He reports cases of suffering and injury which deserve attention amid the many current—and some of them interested—expressions on the other side of the question:—"I know of total ruin in one case from dehorning a Jersey bull. One stockman had sixty cows dehorned, and in seven weeks the milk fell from thirteen to nine pounds, and he says that many of them are ruined entirely. I know of quite a number of animals whose heads are nearly rotted off. Five absolutely breathe through the enlarged apertures whence the horn came off. I know of twenty-seven animals which were dehorned; five of them came near dying, two did die, and all the rest degenerated."

The same paper has published other similar statements of experience and opinion. Dr. E. Moore, a veterinarian, declares it to be 'horribly cruel and unnecessary.' Mr. A. W. Potter, who witnessed the operation on a number of cows, says they 'crouched down and bellowed as though suffering intense pain, quantities of blood flowing.' Another correspondent regards the practice as not only cruel, but 'destructive of the milk properties of the cow; and on no account would he use a dehorned bull.'

OUR COSY CORNER.

Leather or leather colored silk is at present highly in fashion for trimming elegant promenade toilettes. Thus for instance, a royal blue poplin dress has deer skin waistcoat, sleeves and skirt trimming, which can be replaced by cloth of the same color. The dark blue straw hat is trimmed with leather colored bows, and feathers to match. Blue parasol with leather brown bows.

What hat crowns have lost in height, the brims have gained in breadth, and as ladies are beginning to wear their hats over the forehead these will doubtless more and more return to their original purpose of protecting the face. Either very coarse or very fine straw, chip, horsehair and a mixture of two or more of these materials are mostly represented. Crown and brim often contrast with each other, or the former is lined or has inside stripes varying in plait and colour from the latter. White feathers, only, or with ribbon, are considered very distinguished looking trimming for Leghorn hats. White guelder-roses and lilac with ivy and maiden-hair ferns and even with light green bows, represent the fashionable flowers of the season. Immense fancy bouquets, very true to nature, indulge in great liberty as regards variety of colors.

TRANSPARENT PICTURES. IMITATION OF GLASS PAINTING.—They are made by means of any of the colored pictures on sale in art shops. The upper side of the picture must be painted over either with a thin solution of gum arabic, or starch paste, and then carefully pressed on to a clean glass plate or pane. The small bubbles that rise between the picture and the glass must be carefully smoothed out by gently rubbing from the middle outward with a piece of India rubber—that for convenience in holding should be tolerably large—As soon as the face of the picture is fast and evenly stuck on to the glass, and quite dry, the paper must be very carefully rubbed away until only the picture remains on the glass and is transparent when held up to the light. It is better only to rub with damped fingers, as the use of a sponge, linen, or fine sand paper is too apt to cause holes and cracks on what ought to be an uninjured surface. To ensure further transparency the picture should be well saturated with oil, and when that is dry dabbed with a piece of clean soft linen; should the colors here and there fail in tone and depth they can be touched up with thin oil colors. Lastly the transparency must have a coating of French varnish, and we would strongly advise another plate of glass over it to keep it in good preservation.

Nor must it be forgotten that when the whole is finished it should be neatly framed in lead or brass in order to hold the rings for hanging it up.

It was understood some time ago that Mrs. Cleveland had, not with much success, declared war against the "bustle." It now appears the "First Lady" &c., has the co-operation of the Princess of Wales, who recently appeared at a London fête in a bustleless gown. Some curves, however, were given by means of two small reeds, the uppermost one about eight inches from the belt line.

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

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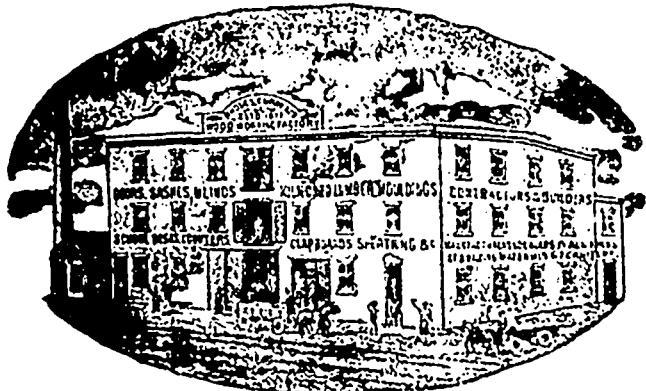
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7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Miss Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
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CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed— Chess Editor, Windsor, N. S.

This fine game, which we reprint from the Chess World, was played by Mr. Blackburne against Mr. Neumann in the Grand Tourney of the British Chess Association held at Dundee in 1867.

(King's Gambit.)

- BLACK. WHITE. Mr. Neumann. Mr. Blackburne. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 P to KB4 P takes P 3 Kt to KB3 P to KKt4 4 B to QB4 B to KKt2 5 P to Q4 P to Q3 6 Castles P to KR3 7 P to KKt3 P to KKt5 8 Kt to K sq P to KB6 9 P to QB3 Kt to Q2 10 Kt to QR3 Kt to QKt3 11 B to QKt3 Q to K2 12 Kt to Q3 B to Q2 13 Kt to KB4 P to KR4 14 Q to Q3 P to KR5

“The counter-attack, of which this is the initiatory movement, is sustained by Mr. Blackburne with remarkable ability. The decision, the vigour, and withal the resource with which it is conducted, indicate a consummate capacity for Chess combination.”

15 Kt to QKt5 P takes P 16 P takes P P to QB3 (“This is very bold, and must have puzzled Mr. Neumann as much as, for a time, it did us. The main object of it, we presume, is to prevent Black from planting a Knight at Q5, and for this White determined to sacrifice a Rook and Knight.”)

17 Kt to QB7 (ch) K to Q sq 18 Kt takes QR Kt to KB3 19 Kt takes QKt Kt takes KP 20 Kt takes B Kt takes KKtP 21 Kt to K6 (ch) (“Could not this Kt have been expended more profitably at K Kt2? The move made shuts out the Queen from the King's file, it is true; but the great danger to guard against is her going to KR5 presently.”)

21 P takes Kt 22 Q to KKt6 (“Hoping to ‘pin’ the Queen by playing the Bishop to KKt5; but Mr. Neumann overlooked the capital move his adversary had in store.”)

22 R to KR7 (“Finely played. This effectually frustrates the attack Black meditated on the adverse Queen, and opens for White an easy road to victory.”)

23 R takes KBP (“This was obviously forced.”)

23 P takes R 24 K takes R (“Here, again, Mr. Neumann had no choice other than the instant loss of his Queen.”)

- 24 Q to KR5 (ch) 25 K to Kt sq Q to R8 (ch) 26 K to B2 Q to Kt7 (ch) 27 K to K3 Kt to B8 28 K to B4 Q takes Q 29 K takes P Kt to KR2 (ch) 30 K to B2 K takes Kt 31 B to KB4 Q to KB4 32 K to Kt3 Q to Kt5 (ch) 33 K takes Kt Q takes B (ch) And Black resigns.

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GIUOCO PIANO.

- White. Black. A. Guest. J. Mason. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt QB3 3 B to B4 B to B4 4 Kt to B3 Kt to B3 5 P to Q3 P to Q3 6 P to KR3 B to K3 7 B to Kt3 Kt to K2 8 B to K3 B to Kt5 9 B to Q2 Kt to Kt3 10 Kt to K2 B to B4 11 Kt to Kt3 P to KR3 12 P to B3 B to Kt3 13 P to Q4 Castles 14 Castles Q to Q2 (a) 15 K to R2 B takes B 16 Q takes B P takes P 17 P takes P QR to K sq 18 QR to K sq (b) R to B sq 19 B to B3 KR to K sq 20 P to K5 P takes P 21 Kt takes P Kt takes Kt 22 P takes Kt Kt to Q4 23 R to Q sq P to B3 24 P to B4 B to Q sq 25 Kt to K4 B to K2 26 R to B3 Q to B2 27 K to R sq (c) Kt takes B 28 Q takes Kt Q R to Q sq 29 Q R to KB sq Q to K2 30 R to Kt3 Q to B4 31 Q to B3 (d) R to Q5 32 Kt to B3 K R to Q sq 33 Kt to Kt sq (e) B to B4 34 Q to Kt4 Q takes Q 35 P takes Q R takes P (f) 36 R takes R R to Q8 ch 37 K to R2 B to Kt8 ch 38 K to R3 B to B7 39 K to R2 B takes R ch 40 K takes B R takes Kt and wins.

(a) Tempting White to play P to Q5, which would enable Black to sacrifice the Bishop for the RP, his KB being then available for attack. (b) White might have now played P to K5 followed, if P takes P, by B to Kt4 with some advantage. (c) If P to B5 at once Black plays Kt takes P, and the KP probably falls. (d) R to K3 threatening P to Kt4 would have been better. (e) To prevent R to Q7. (f) A pretty combination in Mr. Mason's best style.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The Chess Editor will accept our thanks for Checker clippings. Will return the compliment this week.

SOLUTIONS.

- PROBLEM 49.—By J. Millar, Lochwinnoch, Scotland, in the West Lothian Courier, 21st July, 1888. Position: black men, 10, 11, 24, kg. 32; white man, 31, kgs, 1, 18; white to play and draw. 18 23 32—28 26 22 31—26 11—16 31 26 27—31 1 6 23 18 24—27 22 17 drawn.

PROBLEM 50.—Ending from a “single corner” game between Durgin and Irwin in Boston Weekly Globe. Position:—black men, 1, 3, 13, 15, 19, 20; white men, 14, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28; black to play and draw.

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 3-8, 9-6, 19-26, 1-5; 27-23, 5-9, 28-10, 18-15; 8-12, 6-2, 26-30, 5-9; 23-16, 9-14, 10-6, 15-10; 12-19, 2-7, 30-25; 14-9, 20-24, 6-1, drawn; 1-5, (1)26, 23-25-18.

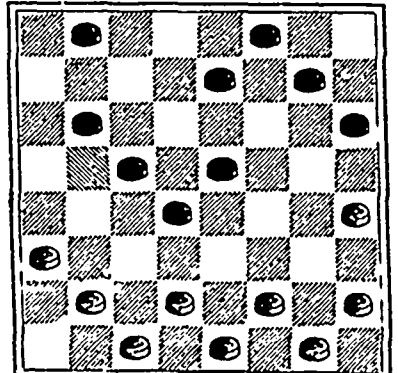
VAR. I.

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 7-11, 18-25, 23-14, 30-16; 14-18, 16-23, 25-30, drawn; 11-16, 15-18, 28-19.

GAME XIV.

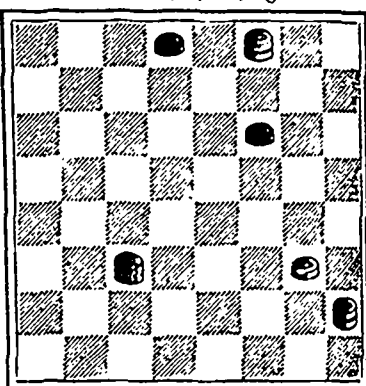
By Mr. W. Campbell, Glasgow, in the West Lothian Courier. 11-15 25 22 11-18 29 25 23 19 9-14 24 20 5-9 8-11 17 13 10-15 13 6 22 17 15-18 19 10 * 2-9 4-8 22 15 6-15 w wins.

PROBLEM 53. Black men, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 18.



White men, 20 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32. White to move and win.

PROBLEM No. 54. By O. H. Richmond in the “Chequerist,” Tavares, Florida. Black men, 2, 11, kg. 22.



White man, 24, kgs, 3, 28. White to move and win.

All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax. The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer 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.



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